## SECOND BANCORP INC

## Form 10-Q

May 15, 2002

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required
to be filed by Section 13 or $15(d)$ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during
the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter periods that the registrant was
required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing
requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes X No
○ _-_-_-
Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of
common stock, as of the latest practical date.
Common Stock, without par value - 9,944,671 shares outstanding as of March 31,
2002 .
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements
Second Bancorp Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
```

|  | March 31 | December 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Dollars in thousands, except per share data) | 2002 | 2001 |
| ASSETS |  |  |
| Cash and due from banks | \$ 36,397 | \$ 40,837 |
| Federal funds sold and temporary investments | 42,631 | 24,016 |
| Securities: |  |  |
| Trading | 0 |  |
| Available-for-sale (at market value) | 411,897 | 417,496 |
| Total securities | 411,897 | 417,496 |
| Loans | 1,114,314 | $1,121,892$ |
| Less reserve for loan losses | 16,884 | 16,695 |
| Net loans | 1,097,430 | $1,105,197$ |
| Premises and equipment | 16,737 | 16,416 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 9,596 | 10,272 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets | 28,187 | 26,578 |
| Other assets | 41,973 | 39,544 |
| Total assets | \$1,684, 848 | \$1,680,356 |

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Deposits:
Demand - non-interest bearing
\$ 138,107
\$ 144,953
Demand - interest bearing
Savings
Time deposits
Total deposits
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements
to repurchase
108,951
99,284
105,22
0
Other borrowed funds
724
272,005
5
Federal Home Loan Bank advances
Accrued expenses and other liabilities
275,152
$12,661 \quad 10,20$
Corporation-obligated manditorily redeemable capital
securities of subsidiary trust

| $\$ 138,107$ | $\$$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 99,284 | 144,953 |
| 335,460 | 105,221 |
| 558,348 | 596,329 |
| $1,131,199$ | $1,123,131$ |
| 108,951 | 107,279 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 724 | 5,853 |
| 272,005 | 275,152 |
| 12,661 | 10,200 |
|  | 30,455 |

```
Shareholders' equity:
    Common stock, no par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized;
        10,856,360,10,832,810 and 10,785,760 shares issued,
        respectively 
    Treasury stock; 911,689, 883,494 and 785,000 shares,
        respectively
    Other comprehensive income
    Retained earnings
        Total shareholders' equity
            Total liabilities and shareholders' equity
```

See notes to consolidated financial statements.
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Second Bancorp Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

For the Ended

```
2002
```


## INTEREST INCOME

Loans (including fees) :
Taxable \$20,471
Exempt from federal income taxes 24
Securities:
Taxable 5,322
Exempt from federal income taxes
77
Federal funds sold and other
21

Total interest income 27,023
INTEREST EXPENSE

## Deposits

7,674
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase
Note Payable
Other borrowed funds
Federal Home Loan Bank advances
Corporation-obligated manditorily redeemable capital
securities of subsidiary trust
Total interest expense
12,86

Net interest income
14,15
Provision for loan losses

Net interest income after provision for loan losses
13,224

NON-INTEREST INCOME

```
    Service charges on deposit accounts
    Trust fees
    Gain on sale of loans
    Trading account (losses) gains
    Security (losses) gains
    Other operating income
    Total non-interest income
                            4,96
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE
```



See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Second Bancorp Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

For the Ended 2002

```
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:
Change in other comprehensive income - SFAS No. 133
Change in unrealized market value adjustment on securities available-for-sale
```

Total other comprehensive income
$(2,010)$

Comprehensive income

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Second Bancorp Incorporated and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity


Net income

```
Change in unrealized market value adjustment
    tax of $1,082
Cash dividends declared: common ($.18 per share)
Purchase of treasury shares
Common stock issued -
    stock options and dividend reinvestment plan
Balance, March 31, 2002
See notes to consolidated financial statements.
```

    on securities available-for-sale, net of (2,010)
    269
    Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:
Provision for loan losses 933
Provision for depreciation 1,294
Provision for amortization of intangibles 110
Amortization of servicing rights 557
Amortization (accretion) of investment discount and premium 32
Amotization of underwriting costs - corporation-obligated mandatorily redeemable capital securities of subsidiary trust
Increase (decrease) in allowance for servicing rights 100
Deferred income taxes (1,098)
Security losses (gains)
173
Other gains, net
$(1,445)$
Net decrease in trading account securities 0
Decrease in interest payable 676
(Decrease) increase in interest payable
(185)

Originations of loans held-for-sale $(171,256)$
Proceeds from sale of loans held-for-sale 172,701
Net change in other assets \& other liabilities
2,398
Net cash provided by operating activities
9,686

## Investing Activities

Proceeds from maturities of securities - available-for-sale
55, 021
Proceeds from sales of securities - available-for-sale
83, 346
Purchases of securities - available-for-sale
$(136,066)$
Net decrease (increase) in loans
4,458
Net increase in premises and equipment
$(1,615)$
Net cash provided by investing activities

## Financing Activities

| Net increase (decrease) in demand deposits, interest bearing demand and savings deposits | 46,049 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Net (decrease) increase in time deposits | $(37,981)$ |
| Net increase (decrease) increase in federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase | 1,672 |
| Net decrease in borrowings | $(5,129)$ |
| Net (repayments) advances from Federal Home Loan Bank | $(3,147)$ |
| Cash dividends | $(1,789)$ |
| Purchase of treasury stock | (599) |
| Net issuance of common stock | 269 |
| Net cash (used by) provided by financing activities | (655) |
| Increase in cash and cash equivalents | 14,175 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 64,853 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 79,028 |

Supplementary Cash Flow Information:
Cash paid for 1) Federal income taxes - $\$ 1,708$ and $\$ 0$ for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively and 2) Interest - $\$ 12,323$ and $\$ 16,496$ for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Second Bancorp Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
March 31, 2002
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION
The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation $S-X$. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2002. Certain reclassifications have been made to amounts previously reported in order to conform to current period presentations. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.

NOTE 2 - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
During the first three months of 2002 and 2001 , total comprehensive income amounted to $\$ 2,573$ and $\$ 7,246$, respectively. The components of comprehensive income, net of tax, for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

|  | 2002 | 2001 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income | \$ 4,683 | \$ 4,087 |
| Change in other comprehensive income SFAS No. 133 | - | 490 |
| Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities | $(2,010)$ | 2,669 |
| Comprehensive income | \$ 2,573 | \$ 7,246 |

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of related tax, at March 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001 totaled $\$ 1,424$ and $\$ 3,434$, respectively and was comprised of accumulated changes in unrealized market value adjustments on securities available-for-sale, net of tax and deferred supplemental income, net of tax. Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of related tax, at March 31, 2001 totaled $\$ 3,440$ and was comprised of accumulated changes in unrealized market value adjustments on securities available-for-sale, net of tax, accumulated changes in other comprehensive income arising from SFAS No. 133 activities. Disclosure of reclassification amounts:

Unrealized holding (losses) gains arising during the period $\$(2,183)$ $\$ 3,198$
Less: reclassification of losses (gains) included in
net income, net of tax
Net unrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities
Three Months Ended



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(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

NOTE 3 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS
In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations, and No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. Under the new rules, goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will no longer be amortized but will be subject to annual impairment tests in accordance with the statements. Other intangible assets, such as core
deposit intangibles, will continue to be amortized over their useful lives. The Company had approximately $\$ 14.6$ million of goodwill on its balance sheet at December 31, 2001. This goodwill will be evaluated for impairment during the second quarter of 2002 and a determination will be made regarding possible impairment at that time. No amortization expense is being recorded on the goodwill in 2002 compared to amortization expense of $\$ 47$ for the first quarter of 2001 and $\$ 187$ for the year 2001. Application of the non-amortization provisions of the statement increased net income by $\$ 32$ or $\$ 00$ per share in the first quarter of 2002 and is expected to increase net income by $\$ 126$ or $\$ .01$ per share for the entire year.

Reported net income for the first quarter of 2001 was $\$ 4,087$. Adjusting for the amortization provisions of SFAS No. 142, net income for the first quarter of 2001 would have been $\$ 4,119$. Both basic and diluted earnings per share would not have been affected by the adjustment.

NOTE 4 - ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES
The allowance for loan losses is that amount believed adequate to absorb credit losses in the loan portfolio based on management's evaluation of various factors including overall growth in the loan portfolio, an analysis of individual loans, prior and current loss experience, and current economic conditions. A provision for loan losses is charged to operations based on management's periodic evaluation of these and other pertinent factors.

Allowance for loan losses

|  | 2002 | 2001 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beginning balance, January 1 | \$16,695 | \$15,217 |
| Provision | 933 | 761 |
| Charge-offs | 1,285 | 862 |
| Recoveries | 541 | 662 |
| Net charge-offs | 744 | 200 |
| Ending balance, March 31 | \$16,884 | \$15,778 |
| As a percentage of loans | 1.52\% | $1.47 \%$ |

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(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

## General

Second Bancorp Incorporated (the "Company") is a financial holding company headquartered in Warren, Ohio. The primary subsidiary, The Second National Bank of Warren, (the "Bank") was originally established in 1880. Operating through 37 retail banking centers, we offer a wide range of commercial and consumer banking and trust services primarily to business and individual customers in various communities in a nine county area in northeastern and east-central Ohio. Among other things, our consumer banking business includes a large and growing

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mortgage banking function. The Company also maintains another subsidiary, Second Bancorp Capital Trust I, which was established in 2001 to facilitate raising Tier I eligible capital in the form of corporation-obligated manditorily redeemable capital securities of subsidiary trust for the primary purpose of funding our acquisition of Commerce Exchange Bank.

Forward-looking statements
The sections that follow contain certain forward-looking statements (as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995). These forward-looking statements may involve significant risks and uncertainties. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results may differ materially from the expectations discussed in these forward-looking statements.

Financial Condition
At March 31, 2002, the Company had consolidated total assets of $\$ 1.68$ billion, deposits of $\$ 1.13$ billion and shareholders' equity of $\$ 129$ million. Since March 31, 2001, total assets have increased by $\$ 113$ million or $7 \%$, primarily as a result of the acquisition of Commerce Exchange Corporation ("Commerce") and its subsidiary, Commerce Exchange Bank. Total assets of Commerce were $\$ 111$ million. Gross loans have increased by $\$ 38$ million the past year, $\$ 93$ million from Commerce. Excluding the impact of the Commerce acquisition, the net reduction in loans otherwise was primarily the result of reduced balances in real estate loans. Real estate loans declined by $\$ 33$ million since March 31, 2001 due to the increase in refinancing and secondary market sales activities during the past year. The increased activity levels were brought about by lower long-term interest rates. A steady increase in direct consumer lending volume has offset the decline in indirect loan volumes. Indirect loans have been de-emphasized due to the lower profit margins associated with the credits. Commercial loans are also undergoing an internal shift away from fixed rate, real estate based lending to a more variable rate, cash flow based lending structure. The loan mix has moved from a $40 \%$, $29 \%$ and $31 \%$ mix of commercial, consumer and residential real estate loans, respectively, as of March 31, 2001 to a 45\%, 29\%, 26\% mix at the end of the most recent quarter.

Deposits increased by $\$ 70$ million since March 31, 2001 primarily as a result of the acquisition of $\$ 95$ million in deposits from Commerce. The Bank is also in the process of de-emphasizing higher cost time deposits as a funding source. Time deposits have declined by $\$ 72$ million from a year ago. Savings accounts have increased by a substantial amount. The $\$ 96$ million increase in savings accounts is primarily the result of the introduction of the Your Best Interest account which is an MMDA account with attractive premium pricing. Demand deposit accounts have increased by $\$ 42$ million over the same time period. Approximately $50 \%$ of the increase is associated with the Commerce acquisition, while the remaining $50 \%$ is from internal growth. The corporation-obligated manditorily redeemable capital securities of subsidiary trust (the "Trust Preferred Securities") used to finance the Commerce acquisition totaled $\$ 30.5$ million as of March 31, 2002.
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)
Since December 31, 2001, total assets have increased by $\$ 4.5$ million. Moderate loan demand, strong secondary mortgage activities and the internal shift away from both indirect lending and long-term fixed rate commercial real estate lending has kept internal balance sheet growth at below normal and historically sustainable levels. Due to the same reasons as noted above in the

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quarter-to-quarter analysis, deposits have increased by $\$ 8$ million during the most recent quarter, with savings accounts increasing by $\$ 59$ million and time deposits decreasing by $\$ 38$ million.

Results of Operations
Quarterly Comparison

The Company reported net operating income of $\$ 4,683$ for the first quarter of 2002. Net income for the first quarter represented forty-seven cents (\$.47) per share on a diluted basis. Operating return on average assets (ROA) and return on average total shareholders' equity (ROE) were 1.11\% and $14.39 \%$, respectively, for the first quarter of 2002 compared to $1.08 \%$ and $14.09 \%$ for last year's first quarter. Net interest income increased from $\$ 11,916$ for the first quarter of 2001 to $\$ 14,157$ for this year's first quarter. The $18.8 \%$ improvement was primarily the result of an improved net interest margin, which increased to $3.72 \%$ for the first quarter 2002 from 3.43\% from the first quarter of 2001 . The improvement also partially stemmed from an 8.8\% increase in average earning assets, primarily generated through the Commerce acquisition. The efficiency ratio was slightly improved, decreasing from $60.94 \%$ for the first quarter of 2001 to 59.46\% for this year's first quarter.

Commercial Lending. Commercial lending activities focus primarily on providing local independent commercial and professional firms with commercial business loans and loans secured by owner-occupied real estate. We primarily make secured and unsecured commercial loans for general business purposes, including working capital, accounts receivable financing, machinery and equipment acquisition, and commercial real estate financing. These loans have both fixed and floating interest rates and typically have maturities of three to seven years. To a lesser extent, we also make construction loans and finance commercial equipment leases. Commercial loans comprised approximately $45 \%$ of our total loan portfolio at March 31, 2002. Loan volume generated for the first quarter of 2002 totaled $\$ 43.5$ million versus $\$ 37.4$ million for the same period in 2001. Loan balances have actually declined by $\$ 8$ million since December 31, 2001 due to the de-emphasis of long-term fixed rate commercial real estate lending. The portfolio mix continues to shift towards more rate-sensitive and higher margin, variable rate commercial loans.

Retail Lending. The Company offers a full range of retail loans to individuals, including the owners and principals of our commercial customers and a wide range of retail customers in our market area. We offer consumer loans for a variety of personal financial needs, including home equity, new and used automobiles, boat loans, credit cards and overdraft protection for checking account customers. At March 31, 2002, approximately $29 \%$ of loans were consumer loans. Of these balances, $40.3 \%$ were related to indirect automobile, boat and recreational vehicle lending compared to $49.0 \%$ as of March 31, 2001 . Our indirect loans are originated through dealers in the local area. Indirect auto originations have decreased significantly from $\$ 22$ million during the first quarter of 2001 to $\$ 9.8$ million during the first quarter of 2002. Conversely, direct consumer lending has increased by 25\% from $\$ 14.8$ million for the first quarter of 2001 to $\$ 18.5$ million for this year's first quarter.
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Mortgage Banking. Our mortgage department underwrites and originates a wide range of retail mortgage loan products and sells a significant volume of them primarily on a servicing retained basis. Generally, the loans sold into the secondary mortgage market make funds available for reuse in mortgage or other

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lending activities. The sales generate a net gain (including origination fee income and deferred origination costs), limit the interest rate risk caused by holding long-term, fixed-rate loans, and build a portfolio of serviced loans which generate a recurring stream of fee income. We originated $\$ 180$ million in residential real estate loans and sold approximately $\$ 171$ million of loans during the first quarter of 2002, generating a net gain of $\$ 1,354$. Comparatively, we originated $\$ 59$ million and sold $\$ 60$ million during the first quarter of 2001, generating net gains of $\$ 709$. We service $\$ 937$ million in mortgage loans for others at March 31, 2002 versus $\$ 487$ million as of March 31, 2001.

Trust. The trust department is a traditional provider of fiduciary services with a focus on administration of estates, trusts and qualified employee benefit plans. During the first quarter of 2002, personal trust accounts and employee benefit accounts produced approximately $73 \%$ and $27 \%$ of the total revenues of the department, respectively. The department began offering a daily valuation service for $401(k)$ plans during the third quarter of 2001 , which is expected to position the Company well for future growth in employee benefit assets and revenues. Fee income is up $4 \%$ from the first quarter of 2001 due a modest increase in assets under management. Our trust department had approximately $\$ 624$ million in assets under management at March 31, 2002 as compared to $\$ 624$ million at December 31, 2001.

Asset Quality. The reserve for loan losses represented $1.52 \%$ of loans as of March 31, 2002. The determination of the reserve for loan losses is based on management's evaluation of the potential losses in the loan portfolio at March 31, 2002 considering, among other relevant factors, repayment status, borrowers' ability to repay, collateral and current economic conditions. The methodology for the provision for loan losses includes analysis of various economic factors including loan losses and portfolio growth. The provision for loan losses increased to $\$ 933$ for the first quarter of 2002 from $\$ 761$ during the same period in 2000. Total net charge-offs were $\$ 744$ for the first quarter of 2002 versus $\$ 200$ for the first quarter of 2001 . Loan losses are expected to remain slightly above their historical level of $.30 \%$ of gross loans for the remainder of the year, primarily due to continued soft economic conditions and their impact on our commercial and consumer borrowers. The reserve was $1.47 \%$ of total loans at March 31, 2001. Non-accrual loans have increased slightly over the past year and total $\$ 5,313$ as of March 31, 2002 versus $\$ 5,163$ as of the same date last year. Loans past due over 90 days and still accruing totaled $\$ 6,257$ as of March 31, 2002, up 62.6\% from March 31, 2001, reflecting the general economic slowdown in both the national and local economies. Approximately $50 \%$ of the loans past due over 90 days and still accruing are residential real estate loans with minimal loss expectations.

Non-interest Income. Non-interest income (excluding security gains and losses and trading activity) totaled $\$ 5,157$ for the first quarter of 2002 versus $\$ 3,972$ for the same period last year. The improvement came from a variety of sources including an increase in $4.7 \%$ in service charges on deposit accounts attributable to an increase in the number of accounts and an increase in the gain on sale of loans from $\$ 783$ to $\$ 1,544$ primarily due to lower mortgage rates and the resulting increase in refinancing activity.

Non-interest Expense. Expenses for the first quarter of 2002 were $\$ 11,797$, up $17.4 \%$ from the same period last year due to the additional banking centers acquired from Commerce and an increase in staff to manage the increased mortgage banking activities along with a $\$ 141$ write-down in other real estate owned property.
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Capital resources. Shareholders' equity has increased by $\$ 554$ since December 31, 2001 due to the retained earnings of $\$ 2,894$ offset by a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income ("OCI") of $\$ 2,010$ and the addition of $\$ 599$ in treasury stock. The Company repurchased more than 28,000 shares during the first quarter of 2002 . The Company has more than 100,000 shares remaining to repurchase under the current authorization. Repurchases under this authorization are expected to be completed through open market transactions at prevailing market prices and are discretionary, based upon management's periodic assessment of market conditions and financial benefit to the Company. This continuing repurchase authorization will remain in effect until amended or withdrawn by subsequent board action.

Liquidity. Management of the Company's liquidity position is necessary to ensure that funds are available to meet the cash flow needs of depositors and borrowers as well as the operating cash needs of the Company. Funds are available from a number of sources including maturing securities, payments made on loans, the acquisition of new deposits, the sale of packaged loans, borrowing from the FHLB and overnight lines of credit of over $\$ 28$ million through correspondent banks. The parent company has three major sources of funding including dividends from the Bank, $\$ 20$ million in unsecured lines of credit with correspondent banks, which are renewable annually, and access to the capital markets. There were no outstanding balances against the unsecured lines of credit as of March 31, 2002 . Item 3. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Forward-looking statements
The section that follows contains certain forward-looking statements (as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995). These forward-looking statements may involve significant risks and uncertainties. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results may differ materially from the expectations discussed in these forward-looking statements.

Market Risk Management
Market risk is the risk of economic loss from adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments due to changes in (a) interest rates, (b) foreign exchange rates, or (c) other factors that relate to market volatility of the rate, index, or price underlying the financial instrument. The Company's market risk is composed primarily of interest rate risk. The Company's Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO") is responsible for reviewing the interest rate sensitivity position of the Company and establishing policies to monitor and limit the exposure to interest rate risk. Since nearly the Company's entire interest rate risk exposure relates to the financial instrument activity of the Bank, the Bank's Board of Directors review the policies and guidelines established by ALCO.

The primary objective of asset/liability management is to provide an optimum and stable net interest margin, after-tax return on assets and return on equity capital, as well as adequate liquidity and capital. Interest rate risk is monitored through the use of two complementary measures: dynamic gap analysis and earnings simulation models. While each of the measurement techniques has limitations, taken together they represent a reasonably comprehensive tool for measuring the magnitude of interest rate risk inherent in the Company.
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

The earnings simulation model forecasts earnings for a one-year horizon frame under a variety of interest rate scenarios; including interest rate shocks, stepped rates and yield curve shifts. Management evaluates the impact of the various rate simulations against earnings in a stable interest rate environment. The most recent model projects net income would increase by $4.6 \%$ if interest rates would immediately rise by 200 basis points. It projects a decrease in net income of $7.4 \%$ if interest rates would immediately fall by 200 basis points. Management believes this reflects an acceptable level of risk from interest rate movements based on the current level of interest rates. The earnings simulation model includes assumptions about how the various components of the balance sheet and rate structure are likely to react through time in different interest rate environments. These assumptions are derived from historical analysis and management's outlook. Management expects interest rates to have a neutral to upward bias for the remainder of 2002. Management is in the process of shifting the processing of the simulation modeling from in-house to a third party provider.

Interest rate sensitivity is managed through the use of security portfolio management techniques, the use of fixed rate long-term borrowings from the FHLB, the establishment of rate and term structures for time deposits and loans and the sale of long-term fixed rate mortgages through the secondary mortgage market. The Company also may use interest rate swaps, caps and floors to manage interest rate risk.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings -
The Company is subject to various pending and threatened lawsuits in the ordinary course of business in which claims for monetary damages are asserted. While any litigation involves an element of uncertainty, in the opinion of management, liabilities, if any, arising from such litigation or threat thereof will not have a material impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

Item 2. Changes in Securities - None

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities - Not Applicable

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders
(a) - (d) Second Bancorp Incorporated's Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held on April 18, 2002. The results of the votes on the matters presented to shareholders are as follows: Of the $9,855,453$ issued and outstanding shares eligible to vote, $8,849,985$ were represented at the meeting. The shareholders approved Proposal 1 to set the number of directors at eleven with $8,683,968$ votes "FOR", 116,494 votes "AGAINST" and 49,514 "ABSTAINED". Elected to serve as directors of the Company in Class II until the 2004 Annual Meeting of
Shareholders under Proposal 2 were:

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Share voted "FOR" John A. Anderson 8,570,056
Share voted "FOR" Lynnette M. Cavalier 8,469,821
Share voted "FOR" James R. Izant 8,413,843
The shareholders approved Proposal 3 to approve the option plan re-load with
votes "FOR" of 7,569,727, votes "AGAINST" of 1,135,291 and votes "ABSTAINED" of
144,955.
The shareholders approved Proposal 4 to ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young
LLP as the independent Certified Public Accountants of the Company with votes
"FOR" of 8,725,462, votes "AGAINST" of 43,171 and votes "ABSTAINED" of 81,347.
Item 5. Other Information - Not applicable
Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K:
The following exhibits are included herein:
Exhibit 11. Statement re: computation of earnings per share
The Company filed no reports on Form 8-K since December 31, 2001 except to
announce quarterly earnings. The Company filed a report on Form 8-K on January
25, 2002 to announce earnings for the fourth quarter and full year 2001. The
Company filed a report on Form 8-K on April 22, 2002 to announce earnings for
the first quarter 2002.
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## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SECOND BANCORP INCORPORATED

Date: May 14, 2002
/s/ David L. Kellerman
------------
David L. Kellerman, Treasurer

Signing on behalf of the registrant and as principal accounting officer and principal financial officer.

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