

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

- QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED June 30, 2011.
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO .

Commission file number: 0-12820

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

<u>VIRGINIA</u> (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	<u>54-1284688</u> (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
<u>628 Main Street Danville, Virginia</u> (Address of principal executive offices)	<u>24541</u> (Zip Code)

(434) 792-5111
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)

Yes No

At August 5, 2011 the Company had 7,782,720 shares of Common Stock outstanding, \$1 par value.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.

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American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

	(Unaudited) June 30, 2011	(Audited) December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 15,873	\$ 9,547
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	23,310	8,967
Securities available for sale, at fair value	231,393	228,295
Securities held to maturity (fair value of \$2,458 at 6/30/11 and \$3,440 at 12/31/10)	2,381	3,334
Total securities	233,774	231,629
Restricted stock, at cost	3,666	4,062
Loans held for sale	2,087	3,135
Loans, net of unearned income	514,081	520,781
Less allowance for loan losses	(8,744)	(8,420)
Net loans	505,337	512,361
Premises and equipment, net	19,129	19,509
Other real estate owned, net	3,513	3,716
Goodwill	22,468	22,468
Core deposit intangibles, net	1,132	1,320
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	15,727	16,950
Total assets	\$ 846,016	\$ 833,664
LIABILITIES and SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Demand deposits -- noninterest bearing	\$ 115,329	\$ 105,240
Demand deposits -- interest bearing	95,453	90,012
Money market deposits	67,273	59,891
Savings deposits	63,632	62,522
Time deposits	317,263	322,433
Total deposits	658,950	640,098
Short-term borrowings:		
Customer repurchase agreements	50,329	47,084
Other short-term borrowings	-	6,110
Long-term borrowings	413	8,488
Trust preferred capital notes	20,619	20,619
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	4,515	3,178
Total liabilities	734,826	725,577
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$5 par, 2,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$1 par, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 6,156,563 shares outstanding at June 30, 2011 and 6,127,735 shares outstanding at December 31, 2010	6,157	6,128
Capital in excess of par value	27,670	27,268
Retained earnings	74,810	74,850
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	2,553	(159)
Total shareholders' equity	111,190	108,087
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 846,016	\$ 833,664

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Interest and Dividend Income:		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 6,618	\$ 7,071
Interest and dividends on securities:		
Taxable	1,085	1,275
Tax-exempt	827	554
Dividends	26	24
Other interest income	14	87
Total interest and dividend income	<u>8,570</u>	<u>9,011</u>
Interest Expense:		
Interest on deposits	1,587	1,647
Interest on short-term borrowings	82	99
Interest on long-term borrowings	5	63
Interest on trust preferred capital notes	297	344
Total interest expense	<u>1,971</u>	<u>2,153</u>
Net Interest Income	6,599	6,858
Provision for Loan Losses	<u>336</u>	<u>285</u>
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	<u>6,263</u>	<u>6,573</u>
Noninterest Income:		
Trust fees	878	801
Service charges on deposit accounts	400	483
Other fees and commissions	338	288
Mortgage banking income	271	343
Securities gains (losses), net	(19)	4
Other	120	124
Total noninterest income	<u>1,988</u>	<u>2,043</u>
Noninterest Expense:		
Salaries	2,546	2,596
Employee benefits	624	633
Occupancy and equipment	696	698
FDIC assessment	197	199
Bank franchise tax	176	168
Core deposit intangible amortization	95	95
Foreclosed real estate, net	413	281
Merger related expenses	835	-
Other	1,446	1,204
Total noninterest expense	<u>7,028</u>	<u>5,874</u>
Income Before Income Taxes	1,223	2,742
Income Taxes	211	728
Net Income	<u>\$ 1,012</u>	<u>\$ 2,014</u>
Net Income Per Common Share:		
Basic	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.33
Diluted	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.33
Average Common Shares Outstanding:		
Basic	6,154,396	6,123,790
Diluted	6,161,265	6,129,943

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data) (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Interest and Dividend Income:		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 13,297	\$ 14,226
Interest and dividends on securities:		
Taxable	2,254	2,591
Tax-exempt	1,543	1,020
Dividends	53	47
Other interest income	84	178
Total interest and dividend income	<u>17,231</u>	<u>18,062</u>
Interest Expense:		
Interest on deposits	3,167	3,282
Interest on short-term borrowings	162	204
Interest on long-term borrowings	58	127
Interest on trust preferred capital notes	640	687
Total interest expense	<u>4,027</u>	<u>4,300</u>
Net Interest Income	13,204	13,762
Provision for Loan Losses	<u>673</u>	<u>570</u>
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	<u>12,531</u>	<u>13,192</u>
Noninterest Income:		
Trust fees	1,806	1,613
Service charges on deposit accounts	821	962
Other fees and commissions	654	566
Mortgage banking income	418	589
Securities (losses), net	(18)	(25)
Other	278	262
Total noninterest income	<u>3,959</u>	<u>3,967</u>
Noninterest Expense:		
Salaries	5,031	4,994
Employee benefits	1,165	1,273
Occupancy and equipment	1,395	1,477
FDIC assessment	402	394
Bank franchise tax	351	335
Core deposit intangible amortization	189	189
Foreclosed real estate, net	435	284
Merger related expenses	1,144	-
Other	2,695	2,428
Total noninterest expense	<u>12,807</u>	<u>11,374</u>
Income Before Income Taxes	3,683	5,785
Income Taxes	893	1,586
Net Income	<u>\$ 2,790</u>	<u>\$ 4,199</u>
Net Income Per Common Share:		
Basic	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.69
Diluted	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.69
Average Common Shares Outstanding:		
Basic	6,149,029	6,121,615
Diluted	6,157,032	6,127,137

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2009	6,110,335	\$ 6,110	\$ 26,962	\$ 72,208	\$ 1,109	\$ 106,389
Net income	-	-	-	4,199	-	4,199
Change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net of tax, \$424	-	-	-	-	789	
Add: Reclassification adjustment for losses on impairment of securities, net of tax, \$11	-	-	-	-	20	
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains on securities available for sale, net of tax of \$(2)	-	-	-	-	(4)	
Other comprehensive income					805	805
Total comprehensive income						5,004
Stock options exercised	2,813	3	43	-	-	46
Stock option expense	-	-	32	-	-	32
Equity based compensation	11,744	12	94	-	-	106
Cash dividends declared, \$0.46 per share	-	-	-	(2,817)	-	(2,817)
Balance, June 30, 2010	<u>6,124,892</u>	<u>\$ 6,125</u>	<u>\$ 27,131</u>	<u>\$ 73,590</u>	<u>\$ 1,914</u>	<u>\$ 108,760</u>
Balance, December 31, 2010	6,127,735	\$ 6,128	\$ 27,268	\$ 74,850	\$ (159)	\$ 108,087
Net income	-	-	-	2,790	-	2,790
Change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net of tax, \$1,455	-	-	-	-	2,700	
Less: Reclassification adjustment for losses on securities available for sale, net of tax of \$6	-	-	-	-	12	
Other comprehensive income					2,712	2,712
Total comprehensive income						5,502
Stock options exercised	10,522	11	162	-	-	173
Stock option expense	-	-	32	-	-	32
Equity based compensation	18,306	18	208	-	-	226
Cash dividends declared, \$0.46 per share	-	-	-	(2,830)	-	(2,830)

Balance, June 30, 2011	<u>6,156,563</u>	\$	<u>6,157</u>	\$	<u>27,670</u>	\$	<u>74,810</u>	\$	<u>2,553</u>	\$	<u>111,190</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

American National Bankshares Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)

	2011	2010
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 2,790	\$ 4,199
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	673	570
Depreciation	598	636
Core deposit intangible amortization	189	189
Net amortization of securities	581	126
Net (gain) loss on sale or call of securities	18	(6)
Impairment of securities	-	31
Gain on loans held for sale	(360)	(523)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	20,059	20,911
Originations of loans held for sale	(18,651)	(20,777)
Net loss on foreclosed real estate	76	3
Net change in valuation allowance on foreclosed real estate	359	281
Stock-based compensation expense	32	32
Equity based compensation	226	106
Deferred income tax benefit	(355)	(110)
Net change in interest receivable	172	(313)
Net change in other assets	190	310
Net change in interest payable	(179)	(36)
Net change in other liabilities	1,270	(526)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>7,688</u>	<u>5,103</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	2,099	-
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities available for sale	44,617	54,604
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities held to maturity	961	1,145
Purchases of securities available for sale	(45,852)	(75,735)
Net change in loans	5,677	7,252
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	31	-
Purchases of premises and equipment	(249)	(1,099)
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed real estate	442	122
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>7,726</u>	<u>(13,711)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net change in demand, money market, and savings deposits	24,022	2,355
Net change in time deposits	(5,170)	23,523
Net change in repurchase agreements	3,245	(4,264)
Net change in short-term borrowings	(6,110)	-
Net change in long-term borrowings	(8,075)	(75)
Cash dividends paid	(2,830)	(2,817)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	173	46
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>5,255</u>	<u>18,768</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	20,669	10,160
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	<u>18,514</u>	<u>23,943</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	<u>\$ 39,183</u>	<u>\$ 34,103</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of American National Bankshares Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, American National Bank and Trust Company (collectively referred to as the “Company”). American National Bank offers a wide variety of retail, commercial, secondary market mortgage lending, and trust and investment services which also include non-deposit products such as mutual funds and insurance policies.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses and the valuation of foreclosed real estate.

In April 2006, AMNB Statutory Trust I, a Delaware statutory trust (the “Trust”) and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company was formed for the purpose of issuing preferred securities (the “Trust Preferred Securities”) in a private placement pursuant to an applicable exemption from registration. Proceeds from the securities were used to fund the acquisition of Community First Financial Corporation (“Community First”) which occurred in April 2006. Refer to Note 9 for further details concerning this variable interest entity.

All significant inter-company transactions and accounts are eliminated in consolidation, with the exception of the Trust, as detailed in Note 9.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position as of June 30, 2011; the consolidated statements of income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010; the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders’ equity for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010; and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. Operating results for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may occur for the year ending December 31, 2011. Refer to Note 16 regarding the merger of MidCarolina Financial Corporation into the Company as of July 1, 2011. This transaction will be reported as of July 1 and prior periods will not be restated. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period balances to conform to the current period presentation. These statements should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Note 2 – Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2010-06, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements.” ASU 2010-06 amends Subtopic 820-10 to clarify existing disclosures, require new disclosures, and includes conforming amendments to guidance on employers’ disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-20, “Receivables (Topic 310) – Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses.” The new disclosure guidance significantly expands the existing requirements and will lead to greater transparency into a company’s exposure to credit losses from lending arrangements. The extensive new disclosures of information as of the end of a reporting period became effective for both interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. Specific disclosures regarding activity that occurred before the issuance of the ASU, such as the allowance roll forward and modification disclosures, will be required for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The Company has included the required disclosures in its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-28, “Intangible – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) – When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts.” The amendments in this ASU modify Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is not permitted. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-29, "Business Combinations (Topic 805) – Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations." The guidance requires pro forma disclosure for business combinations that occurred in the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period. If comparative financial statements are presented, the pro forma information should be reported as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the current year had been as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. ASU 2010-29 is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued Final Rule No. 33-9002, "Interactive Data to Improve Financial Reporting." The rule requires companies to submit financial statements in extensible business reporting language ("XBRL") format with their SEC filings on a phased-in schedule. Large accelerated filers and foreign large accelerated filers using U.S. Generally Acceptable Account Principles ("GAAP") were required to provide interactive data reports starting with their first quarterly report for fiscal periods ending on or after June 15, 2010. All remaining filers are required to provide interactive data reports starting with their first quarterly report for fiscal periods ending on or after June 15, 2011. The Company has submitted financial statements in the XBRL format as of June 30, 2011.

In March 2011, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") 114. This SAB revises or rescinds portions of the interpretive guidance included in the codification of the Staff Accounting Bulletin Series. This update is intended to make the relevant interpretive guidance consistent with current authoritative accounting guidance issued as a part of the FASB's Codification. The principal changes involve revision or removal of accounting guidance references and other conforming changes to ensure consistency of referencing through the SAB Series. The effective date for SAB 114 is March 28, 2011. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-02, "Receivables (Topic 310) – A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring." The amendments in this ASU clarify the guidance on a creditor's evaluation of whether it has granted a concession to a debtor. They also clarify the guidance on a creditor's evaluation of whether a debtor is experiencing financial difficulty. The amendments in this ASU are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. Retrospective application to the beginning of the annual period of adoption for modifications occurring on or after the beginning of the annual adoption period is required. As a result of applying these amendments, an entity may identify receivables that are newly considered to be impaired. For purposes of measuring impairment of those receivables, an entity should apply the amendments prospectively for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011. The adoption of the new guidance will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-03, "Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) – Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements." The amendments in this ASU remove from the assessment of effective control (1) the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee and (2) the collateral maintenance implementation guidance related to that criterion. The amendments in this ASU are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The guidance should be applied prospectively to transactions or modifications of existing transactions that occur on or after the effective date. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that ASU 2011-03 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, "Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) – Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs." This ASU is the result of joint efforts by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board to develop a single, converged fair value framework on how (not when) to measure fair value and what disclosures to provide about fair value measurements. The ASU is largely consistent with existing fair value measurement principles in U.S. GAAP (Topic 820), with many of the amendments made to eliminate unnecessary wording differences between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendments are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 with prospective application. Early application is not permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that ASU 2011-04 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Temporarily Impaired Securities

The following table shows estimated fair value and gross unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at June 30, 2011. The reference point for determining when securities are in an unrealized loss position is month-end. Therefore, it is possible that a security's market value exceeded its amortized cost on other days during the past twelve-month period.

Available for sale and held to maturity securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position are as follows:

(in thousands)	Total		Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
	Estimated	Unrealized	Estimated	Unrealized	Estimated	Unrealized
	Fair Value	Loss	Fair Value	Loss	Fair Value	Loss
Mortgage-backed	\$ 5,980	\$ 50	\$ 5,980	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ -
CMO's	1,105	19	985	5	120	14
State and municipal	20,041	160	20,041	160	-	-
Total	\$ 27,126	\$ 229	\$ 27,006	\$ 215	\$ 120	\$ 14

Mortgage-backed securities: The unrealized losses on the Company's investment in two Government-Sponsored Enterprise ("GSE") mortgage-backed securities and two Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA") mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual cash flows of those investments are guaranteed by a GSE or agency of the U.S. Government. Accordingly, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the Company's investments. Because the decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2011.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs"): The unrealized loss associated with one private label residential CMO, with a book value of \$133,000, is primarily driven by higher projected collateral losses, wider credit spreads and changes in interest rates. We assess for credit impairment using a cash flow model when needed. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2011.

The unrealized loss associated with a fixed rate GNMA CMO, with a book value of \$991,000, was caused by interest rate increases. The contractual cash flows of those investments are guaranteed by an agency of the U.S. Government. Accordingly, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the Company's investments. Because the decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2011.

State and municipal securities: The unrealized losses on the 21 investments in state and municipal securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2011.

The Company's investment in Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ("FHLB") stock totaled \$413,000 at June 30, 2011. FHLB stock is generally viewed as a long-term investment and as a restricted investment security, which is carried at cost, because there is no market for the stock, other than the FHLB's or member institutions. Therefore, when evaluating FHLB stock for impairment, its value is based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. The Company does not consider this investment to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2011 and no impairment has been recognized. FHLB stock is shown in restricted stock on the balance sheet and is not a part of the available for sale securities portfolio.

The table below shows gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2010.

	Total		Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
(in thousands)						
Mortgage-backed	\$ 22,106	\$ 216	\$ 22,106	\$ 216	\$ -	\$ -
Private label CMOs	1,583	203	1,031	18	552	185
State and municipal	46,532	1,421	46,532	1,421	-	-
Total	\$ 70,221	\$ 1,840	\$ 69,669	\$ 1,655	\$ 552	\$ 185

Other-Than-Temporary-Impaired Securities

There were no other than temporary impaired securities held at June 30, 2011. One variable rate CMO which was impaired, held at December 31, 2010, was sold during the second quarter of 2011. During 2010, the Company had recognized an impairment charge to earnings of \$31,000. The sale during the second quarter of 2011 resulted in an additional loss of \$46,000.

Note 4 - Loans

Loans, excluding loans held for sale, were comprised of the following:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Commercial	\$ 87,449	\$ 85,051
Commercial real estate:		
Construction and land development	35,756	37,168
Commercial real estate	208,685	210,393
Residential real estate:		
Residential	114,510	119,398
Home equity	61,218	61,064
Consumer	6,463	7,707
Total loans	\$ 514,081	\$ 520,781

The following is a summary of information pertaining to impaired and nonaccrual loans:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	\$ -	\$ -
Impaired loans without a valuation allowance	649	560
Total impaired loans	\$ 649	\$ 560
Allowance provided for impaired loans, included in the allowance for loan losses	\$ -	\$ -
Nonaccrual loans excluded from the impaired loan disclosure	\$ 2,815	\$ 2,037

(in thousands)	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
Average balance in impaired loans	\$ 932	\$ 2,503
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ -	\$ 17
Interest income recognized on nonaccrual loans	\$ -	\$ -
Loans past due 90 days and still accruing interest	\$ -	\$ -

No additional funds are committed to be advanced in connection with impaired loans.

The following table shows an analysis by portfolio class of the Company's past due loans at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. It is the operating policy of the Company that any loan past due 90 days will be transferred to nonaccrual loan status, therefore there are no loans reported in the 90 days and accruing column below.

At June 30, 2011

(in thousands)	<u>30- 59 Days Past Due</u>	<u>60-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>90 Days + Past Due and Still Accruing</u>	<u>Non- Accrual Loans</u>	<u>Total Past Due</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>
Commercial	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ 165	\$ 87,284	\$ 87,449
Commercial real estate:							
Construction and land development	-	-	-	729	729	35,027	35,756
Commercial real estate	5	-	-	218	223	208,462	208,685
Residential:							
Residential	210	44	-	2,190	2,444	112,066	114,510
Home equity	17	-	-	44	61	61,157	61,218
Consumer:							
Consumer	2	18	-	123	143	6,320	6,463
Total	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 66</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,464</u>	<u>\$ 3,765</u>	<u>\$ 510,316</u>	<u>\$ 514,081</u>

At December 31, 2010

(in thousands)	<u>30- 59 Days Past Due</u>	<u>60-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>90 Days + Past due and Still Accruing</u>	<u>Non- Accrual Loans</u>	<u>Total Past Due</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>
Commercial	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ -	\$ 401	\$ 447	\$ 84,604	\$ 85,051
Commercial real estate:							
Construction and land development	-	40	-	59	99	37,069	37,168
Commercial real estate	572	175	-	614	1,361	209,032	210,393
Residential:							
Residential	742	704	-	1,419	2,865	116,533	119,398
Home equity	15	23	-	97	135	60,929	61,064
Consumer:							
Consumer	8	72	-	7	87	7,620	7,707
Total	<u>\$ 1,337</u>	<u>\$ 1,060</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,597</u>	<u>\$ 4,994</u>	<u>\$ 515,787</u>	<u>\$ 520,781</u>

The following table presents the Company's impaired loan balances by portfolio class at June 30, 2011.

(in thousands)	<u>Recorded Investment</u>	<u>Unpaid Principal Balance</u>	<u>Related Allowance</u>	<u>Average Recorded Investment</u>	<u>Interest Income Recognized</u>
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ -
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	354	366	-	532	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential:					
Residential	295	342	-	304	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer:					
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
With an related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential:					
Residential	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer:					
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total:					
Commercial	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ -
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	354	366	-	532	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential:					
Residential	295	342	-	304	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer:					
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-

The following table presents the Company's impaired loan balances by portfolio class at December 31, 2010.

(in thousands)

	<u>Recorded Investment</u>	<u>Unpaid Principal Balance</u>	<u>Related Allowance</u>	<u>Average Recorded Investment</u>	<u>Interest Income Recognized</u>
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	\$ 231	\$ 240	\$ -	\$ 531	\$ 9
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	329	355	-	1,291	7
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential:					
Residential	-	-	-	681	1
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer:					
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
With an related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential:					
Residential	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer:					
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Total:					
Commercial	\$ 231	\$ 240	\$ -	\$ 531	\$ 9
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	329	355	-	1,291	7
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Residential:					
Residential	-	-	-	681	1
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer:					
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-

The following table shows the Company's commercial loan portfolio broken down by internal risk grading.

Credit Quality Indicators
As of June 30, 2011
(in thousands)

Commercial and Consumer Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade

	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Commercial Real Estate Construction</u>	<u>Commercial Real Estate Other</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Home Equity</u>
Pass	\$ 86,618	\$ 30,585	\$ 201,331	\$ 101,200	\$ 59,814
Special Mention	595	2,281	7,349	8,643	1,117
Substandard	236	2,890	5	4,667	287
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 87,449	\$ 35,756	\$ 208,685	\$ 114,510	\$ 61,218

Consumer Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile Based on Payment Activity

	<u>Consumer</u>
Performing	\$ 6,210
Nonperforming	253
Total	\$ 6,463

Credit Quality Indicators
As of December 31, 2010
(dollars in thousands)

Commercial and Consumer Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade

	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Commercial Real Estate Construction</u>	<u>Commercial Real Estate Other</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Home Equity</u>
Pass	\$ 83,693	\$ 31,868	\$ 196,668	\$ 107,351	\$ 59,604
Special Mention	844	1,669	8,387	8,350	1,150
Substandard	514	3,631	5,338	3,697	310
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 85,051	\$ 37,168	\$ 210,393	\$ 119,398	\$ 61,064

Consumer Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile Based on Payment Activity

	<u>Consumer</u>
Performing	\$ 7,423
Nonperforming	284
Total	\$ 7,707

Loans classified in the Pass category typically are fundamentally sound and risk factors are reasonable and acceptable.

Loans classified in the Special Mention category typically have been criticized internally, by loan review or the loan officer, or by external regulators under the current credit policy regarding risk grades.

Loans classified in the substandard category typically have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt; they are typically characterized by the distinct possibility that the bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Loans classified in the Doubtful category typically have all the weaknesses inherent in loans classified as substandard, plus the added characteristic the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values highly questionable and improbable. However, these loans are not yet rated as loss because certain events may occur that may salvage the debt.

Consumer loans are classified as performing or nonperforming. A loan is nonperforming when payments of interest and principal are past due 90 days or more; or payments are less than 90 days past due, but there are other good reasons to doubt that payment will be made in full.

Other real estate owned was \$3,513,000 at June 30, 2011 and \$3,716,000 December 31, 2010.

Note 5 – Allowance for Loan Losses and Reserve for Unfunded Lending Commitments

Changes in the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, and for the year ended December 31, 2010, are presented below:

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010
Allowance for Loan Losses			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 8,420	\$ 8,166	\$ 8,166
Provision for loan losses	673	1,490	570
Charge-offs	(705)	(1,531)	(732)
Recoveries	356	295	131
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 8,744</u>	<u>\$ 8,420</u>	<u>\$ 8,135</u>
Reserve for Unfunded Lending Commitments			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 218	\$ 260	\$ 260
Provision for loan losses	9	(42)	(29)
Charge-offs	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 227</u>	<u>\$ 218</u>	<u>\$ 231</u>

The reserve for unfunded loan commitments is included in other liabilities.

The following table presents the Company's allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment and the related loan balance total by segment.

(in thousands)	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Commercial Real Estate</u>	<u>Residential Real Estate</u>	<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Allowance for Loan Losses</u>					
Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$ 751	\$ 4,623	\$ 2,929	\$ 117	\$ 8,420
Charge-offs	(132)	(339)	(185)	(49)	(705)
Recoveries	281	9	27	39	356
Provision	(65)	375	360	3	673
Balance as of June 30, 2011	<u>\$ 835</u>	<u>\$ 4,668</u>	<u>\$ 3,131</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 8,744</u>

Balances at June 30, 2011:

<u>Allowance for Loan Losses</u>					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	835	4,668	3,131	110	8,744
Total	<u>\$ 835</u>	<u>\$ 4,668</u>	<u>\$ 3,131</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 8,744</u>

<u>Loans</u>					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ 354	\$ 295	\$ -	\$ 649
Collectively evaluated for impairment	87,449	244,087	175,433	6,463	513,432
Total	<u>\$ 87,449</u>	<u>\$ 244,441</u>	<u>\$ 175,728</u>	<u>\$ 6,463</u>	<u>\$ 514,081</u>

Balances at December 31, 2010:

<u>Allowance for Loan Losses</u>					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	751	4,623	2,929	117	8,420
Total	<u>\$ 751</u>	<u>\$ 4,623</u>	<u>\$ 2,929</u>	<u>\$ 117</u>	<u>\$ 8,420</u>

<u>Loans</u>					
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 231	\$ 329	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 560
Collectively evaluated for impairment	84,820	247,232	180,462	7,707	520,221
Total	<u>\$ 85,051</u>	<u>\$ 247,561</u>	<u>\$ 180,462</u>	<u>\$ 7,707</u>	<u>\$ 520,781</u>

Note 6 – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In January 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 (Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 805), “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”. Accordingly, goodwill is no longer subject to amortization, but is subject to at least an annual assessment for impairment by applying a fair value test. A fair value-based test was performed during the third quarter of 2010 that determined there has been no impairment in the value of goodwill.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the six months ended June 30, 2011, are as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$ 22,468
Goodwill recorded during the period	-
Impairment losses	-
Balance as of June 30, 2011	<u>\$ 22,468</u>

Core deposit intangible assets resulting from an acquisition were originally recorded at \$3,112,000 in April 2006, and are being amortized over 99 months. The net core deposit intangible at June 30, 2011 was \$1,132,000.

Note 7 – Short-term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings consist of customer repurchase agreements, overnight borrowings from the FHLB, and Federal Funds purchased. Customer repurchase agreements are collateralized by securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies. They mature daily. The interest rates are generally fixed but may be changed at the discretion of the Company. The securities underlying these agreements remain under the Company’s control. FHLB overnight borrowings contain floating interest rates that may change daily at the discretion of the FHLB. Federal Funds purchased are unsecured overnight borrowings from other financial institutions. Short-term borrowings consisted of the following as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Customer repurchase agreements	\$ 50,329	\$ 47,084
FHLB overnight borrowings	-	6,110
	<u>\$ 50,329</u>	<u>\$ 53,194</u>

Note 8 – Long-term Borrowings

Under the terms of its collateral agreement with the FHLB, the Company provides a blanket lien covering all of its residential first mortgage loans, second mortgage loans and home equity lines of credit. In addition, the Company pledges as collateral its capital stock in the FHLB and deposits with the FHLB. The Company has a line of credit with the FHLB equal to 30% of the Company’s assets, subject to the amount of collateral pledged. As of June 30, 2011, \$86,359,000 in 1-4 family residential mortgage loans and \$58,441,000 in home equity lines of credit were pledged under the blanket floating lien agreement which covers both short-term and long-term borrowings. Long-term borrowings consisted of the following fixed rate, long term advances as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

June 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
<u>Due by</u>	<u>Advance Amount</u>	<u>Weighted Average Rate</u>	<u>Due by</u>	<u>Advance Amount</u>	<u>Weighted Average Rate</u>
			March 2011	\$ 8,000	2.93
April 2014	\$ 413	3.78	April 2014	488	3.78
	<u>\$ 413</u>	<u>3.78%</u>		<u>\$ 8,488</u>	<u>2.97%</u>

In the regular course of conducting its business, the Company takes deposits from political subdivisions of the States of Virginia and North Carolina. At June 30, 2011, the Company’s public deposits totaled \$88,261,000. The Company is required to provide collateral to secure the deposits that exceed the insurance coverage provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This collateral can be provided in the form of certain types of government or agency bonds or letters of credit from the FHLB. At June 30 2011, the Company had \$40 million in letters of credit with the FHLB outstanding to provide collateral for such deposits.

Note 9 – Trust Preferred Capital Notes

On April 7, 2006, AMNB Statutory Trust I, a Delaware statutory trust and a newly formed, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, issued \$20,000,000 of preferred securities in a private placement pursuant to an applicable exemption from registration. The Trust Preferred Securities mature on June 30, 2036, but may be redeemed at the Company’s option beginning on June 30, 2011. The securities require quarterly distributions by the Trust to the holder of the Trust Preferred Securities at a fixed rate of 6.66%. Effective June 30, 2011, the rate will reset quarterly at the three-month LIBOR plus 1.35%. Distributions are cumulative and will accrue from the date of original issuance, but may be deferred by the Company from time to time for up to twenty consecutive quarterly periods. The Company has guaranteed the payment of all required distributions on the Trust Preferred Securities.

The proceeds of the Trust Preferred Securities received by the Trust, along with proceeds of \$619,000 received by the Trust from the issuance of common securities by the Trust to the Company, were used to purchase \$20,619,000 of the Company's junior subordinated debt securities (the "Trust Preferred Capital Notes"), issued pursuant to a Junior Subordinated Indenture entered into between the Company and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee. The proceeds of the Trust Preferred Capital Notes were used to fund the cash portion of the merger consideration to the former shareholders of Community First in connection with the Company's acquisition of that company, and for general corporate purposes. In accordance with FASB ASC 810-10-15-14, the Company did not eliminate through consolidation the Company's \$619,000 equity investment in AMNB Statutory Trust I. Instead, the Company reflected this equity investment in the "Accrued interest receivable and other assets" line item in the consolidated balance sheets.

Note 10 – Stock Based Compensation

Stock Options

A summary of stock option transactions for the six months ended June 30, 2011, is as follows:

	Option Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Average Intrinsic Value (\$000)
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	159,499	\$ 21.48		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	(10,522)	16.45		
Forfeited	(650)	22.69		
Outstanding at June 30, 2011	<u>148,327</u>	<u>\$ 21.83</u>	4.3	\$ 75
Exercisable at June 30, 2011	133,077	\$ 22.40	3.9	\$ 52

The fair value of options is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and expensed over the options' vesting period. As of June 30, 2011, there was \$32,000 in total unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested stock option grants.

Restricted Stock

The Company from time-to-time grants shares of restricted stock to key employees and non-employee directors. These awards help align the interests of these employees and directors with the interests of the shareholders of the Company by providing economic value directly related to increases in the value of the Company's stock. The value of the stock awarded is established as the fair market value of the stock at the time of the grant. The Company recognizes expenses, equal to the total value of such awards, ratably over the vesting period of the stock grants.

The Company made its second restricted grant to executive officers in the first quarter 2011. These grants cliff vest over a 24 month period. On January 18, 2011, the Company issued 12,830 shares of restricted stock to its six executive officers and four regional executives.

Nonvested restricted stock for the six months ended June 30, 2011 is summarized in the following table.

Restricted Stock	Shares	Grant date fair value
Nonvested at December 31, 2010	8,712	\$ 21.36
Granted	12,830	22.77
Vested	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Nonvested at June 30, 2011	<u>21,542</u>	<u>\$ 22.19</u>

As of June 30, 2011, there was \$265,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock granted under the plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over the next 18 months.

Starting in 2010, the Company has begun offering its directors an option on director compensation. Their regular monthly retainer could be received as \$1,000 per month in cash or \$1,250 in immediately vested, but restricted stock. In 2011, monthly meeting fees could also be received as \$400 per month in cash or \$500 in immediately vested, but restricted stock. For the first six months of 2011, ten of thirteen directors elected to receive stock in lieu of cash for their retainer and meeting fees. Only outside directors receive board fees. The Company issued 5,476 and 3,032 shares and recognized share based compensation expense of \$107,000 and \$60,000 during first six months of 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Note 11 – Earnings Per Share

The following shows the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share and the effect on weighted average number of shares of potentially dilutive common stock. Potentially dilutive common stock had no effect on income available to common shareholders.

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2011		2010	
	Shares	Per Share Amount	Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic	6,154,396	\$.16	6,123,790	\$.33
Effect of dilutive securities - stock options	6,869	-	6,153	-
Diluted	<u>6,161,265</u>	<u>\$.16</u>	<u>6,129,943</u>	<u>\$.33</u>

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2011		2010	
	Shares	Per Share Amount	Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic	6,149,029	\$.45	6,121,615	\$.69
Effect of dilutive securities - stock options	8,003	-	5,522	-
Diluted	<u>6,157,032</u>	<u>\$.45</u>	<u>6,127,137</u>	<u>\$.69</u>

Stock options on common stock which were not included in computing diluted earnings per share for the six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, because their effects were antidilutive, averaged 82,177 and 82,627, respectively.

Note 12 – Employee Benefit Plans

Following is information pertaining to the Company’s non-contributory defined benefit pension plan.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost (in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Service cost	\$ 27	\$ 23	\$ 54	\$ 46
Interest cost	101	117	202	234
Expected return on plan assets	(131)	(135)	(262)	(270)
Recognized net actuarial loss	40	57	80	114
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$ 74</u>	<u>\$ 124</u>

The Company’s does not anticipate contributing to the plan for 2011.

Note 13 – Segment and Related Information

The Company has two reportable segments, community banking and trust and investment services.

Community banking involves making loans to and generating deposits from individuals and businesses. All assets and liabilities of the Company are allocated to community banking. Investment income from securities is also allocated to the community banking segment. Loan fee income, service charges from deposit accounts, and non-deposit fees such as automated teller machine fees and insurance commissions generate additional income for community banking.

Trust and investment services include estate planning, trust account administration, investment management, and retail brokerage. Investment management services include purchasing equity, fixed income, and mutual fund investments for customer accounts. The trust and investment services division receives fees for investment and administrative services.

Amounts shown in the “Other” column includes activities of American National Bankshares Inc. which are primarily debt service on trust preferred securities and corporate items. Intersegment eliminations primarily consist of American National Bankshares Inc.’s interest income on deposits held by its banking subsidiary.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

Segment information as of and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, is shown in the following table.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2011					
(in thousands)	Community Banking	Trust and Investment Services	Other	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Interest income	\$ 8,570	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ (12)	\$ 8,570
Interest expense	1,686	-	297	(12)	1,971
Noninterest income	1,064	915	9	-	1,988
Operating income before income taxes	1,781	583	(1,141)	-	1,223
Net income	1,619	384	(991)	-	1,012
Depreciation and amortization	384	5	-	-	389
Total assets	841,369	-	4,647	-	846,016
Capital expenditures	146	-	-	-	146

Three Months Ended June 30, 2010					
(in thousands)	Community Banking	Trust and Investment Services	Other	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Interest income	\$ 9,011	\$ -	\$ 37	\$ (37)	\$ 9,011
Interest expense	1,846	-	344	(37)	2,153
Noninterest income	927	824	11	-	1,762
Operating income before income taxes	2,563	532	(353)	-	2,742
Net income	1,896	351	(233)	-	2,014
Depreciation and amortization	403	4	-	-	407
Total assets	831,971	-	673	-	832,644
Capital expenditures	826	-	-	-	826

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011					
(in thousands)	Community Banking	Trust and Investment Services	Other	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Interest income	\$ 17,231	\$ -	\$ 32	\$ (32)	\$ 17,231
Interest expense	3,419	-	640	(32)	4,027
Noninterest income	2,057	1,883	19	-	3,959
Operating income before income taxes	4,236	1,178	(1,731)	-	3,683
Net income	3,470	777	(1,457)	-	2,790
Depreciation and amortization	777	10	0	-	787
Total assets	841,369	-	4,647	-	846,016
Capital expenditures	249	-	-	-	249

Six Months Ended June 30, 2010					
(in thousands)	Community Banking	Trust and Investment Services	Other	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Interest income	\$ 18,062	\$ -	\$ 74	\$ (74)	\$ 18,062
Interest expense	3,687	-	687	(74)	4,300
Noninterest income	2,006	1,656	21	-	3,683
Operating income before income taxes	5,447	1,080	(742)	-	5,785
Net income	3,976	713	(490)	-	4,199
Depreciation and amortization	817	8	0	-	825
Total assets	831,971	-	673	-	832,644
Capital expenditures	1,098	1	-	-	1,099

Note 14 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Determination of Fair Value

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. In accordance with the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures topic of FASB ASC, the fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

The recent fair value guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value is a reasonable point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with this guidance, the Company groups its financial assets and financial liabilities generally measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

- Level 1 – Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation is based on observable inputs including quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in less active markets, and model-based valuation techniques for which significant assumptions can be derived primarily from or corroborated by observable data in the market.
- Level 3 – Valuation is based on model-based techniques that use one or more significant inputs or assumptions that are unobservable in the market.

The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in the financial statements:

Securities available for sale: Securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted market prices, when available (Level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are measured utilizing independent valuation techniques of identical or similar securities for which significant assumptions are derived primarily from or corroborated by observable market data. Third party vendors compile prices from various sources and may determine the fair value of identical or similar securities by using pricing models that consider observable market data (Level 2). Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and Federal Home Loan Bank stocks are carried at cost since no ready market exists and there is no quoted market value. The Company is required to own stock in these entities as long as it is a member. Therefore, they have been excluded from the table below.

The following table presents the balances of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2011 (in thousands):

Description	Balance as of June 30, 2011	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2011 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
Assets:				
Securities available for sale:				
Federal agencies and GSE	\$ 29,015	\$ -	\$ 29,015	\$ -
Mortgage-backed and CMO's	55,629	-	55,629	-
State and municipal	144,640	-	144,640	-
Corporate	2,109	-	2,109	-
Total	231,393	\$ -	231,393	\$ -

Description	Balance as of December 31, 2010	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2010 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
Assets:				
Securities available for sale:				
Federal agencies and GSE	\$ 58,077	\$ -	\$ 58,077	\$ -
Mortgage-backed and CMO's	62,982	-	62,594	388
State and municipal	105,098	-	105,098	-
Corporate	2,138	-	2,138	-
Total	\$ 228,295	\$ -	\$ 227,907	\$ 388

Description	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)					Balances as of June 30, 2011
	Balances as of January 1, 2011	Net Income	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Transfer In (Out) of Level 3	
Total Realized / Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in						
Securities available for sale						
Private label Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (ARM)	\$ 388	\$ (46)	\$ 177	\$ (519)	\$ -	\$ -
Total assets	\$ 388	\$ (46)	\$ 177	\$ (519)	\$ -	\$ -

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. Adjustments to the fair value of these assets usually result from the application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain assets recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the financial statements:

Loans held for sale: Loans held for sale are carried at estimated fair value. These loans currently consist of one-to-four family residential loans originated for sale in the secondary market. Fair value is based on the price secondary markets are currently offering for similar loans using observable market data which is not materially different than cost due to the short duration between origination and sale (Level 2). As such, the Company records any fair value adjustments on a nonrecurring basis. No nonrecurring fair value adjustments were recorded on loans held for sale during the year ended June 30, 2011. Gains and losses on the sale of loans are recorded within income from mortgage banking on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Impaired loans: Loans are designated as impaired when, in the judgment of management based on current information and events, it is probable that all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not be collected. The measurement of loss associated with impaired loans can be based on either the observable market price of the loan or the fair value of the collateral or the present value of future cash flows. Fair value is measured based on the value of the collateral securing the loans. Collateral may be in the form of real estate or business assets including equipment, inventory, and accounts receivable. The vast majority of the collateral is real estate. The value of real estate collateral is determined utilizing an income or market valuation approach based on an appraisal conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser outside of the Company using observable market data (Level 2). However, if the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction or if an appraisal of the real estate property is over two years old, then the fair value is considered Level 3. The value of business equipment is based upon an outside appraisal if deemed significant, or the net book value on the applicable business's financial statements if not considered significant using observable market data. Likewise, values for inventory and accounts receivables collateral are based on financial statement balances or aging reports (Level 3). Impaired loans allocated to the Allowance for Loan Losses are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as provision for loan losses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Other real estate owned: Certain assets such as other real estate owned ("OREO") are measured at fair value less cost to sell. OREO is measured at fair value using an income or market valuation approach based on an appraisal conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser outside of the Company using market date (Level 2). However, if an appraisal of the real estate property is over two years old, then the fair value is considered to be Level 3. We believe that the fair value component in our valuation of OREO follows the provisions of accounting standards.

The following table summarizes the Company's assets that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the period (in thousands):

Description	Balance as of June 30, 2011	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2011 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Loans held for sale	\$ 2,087	-	\$ 2,087	-
Impaired loans, net of valuation allowance	649	-	649	-
Other real estate owned	3,513	-	3,513	-

Description	Balance as of December 31, 2010	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2010 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Loans held for sale	\$ 3,135	-	\$ 3,135	-
Impaired loans, net of valuation allowance	560	-	560	-
Other real estate owned	3,716	-	3,716	-

The estimated fair values, and related carrying or notional amounts, of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 39,183	\$ 39,183	\$ 18,514	\$ 18,514
Securities available for sale	231,393	231,393	228,295	228,295
Securities held to maturity	2,381	2,458	3,334	3,440
Loans held for sale	2,087	2,087	3,135	3,135
Loans, net of allowance	505,337	503,336	512,361	519,338
Accrued interest receivable	3,564	3,564	3,704	3,704
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 658,950	\$ 661,776	\$ 640,098	\$ 642,705
Repurchase agreements	50,329	50,329	47,084	47,084
Other borrowings	413	418	14,598	14,600
Trust preferred capital notes	20,619	20,515	20,619	20,531
Accrued interest payable	675	675	831	831

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Securities. Fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes.

Loans held for sale. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Loans. For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values for fixed-rate loans are estimated based upon discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Fair values for nonperforming loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses or underlying collateral values, where applicable.

Accrued interest receivable. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Deposits. The fair value of demand deposits, savings deposits, and money market deposits equals the carrying value. The fair value of fixed-rate certificates of deposit is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar deposit instruments would be offered to depositors for the same remaining maturities.

Repurchase agreements. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Other borrowings. The fair values of long-term borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the interest rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Trust preferred capital notes. Fair value is calculated by discounting the future cash flows using the estimated current interest rates at which similar securities would be issued.

Accrued interest payable. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Off-balance sheet instruments. The fair value of letters of credit is based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date. At June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the fair value of off balance sheet instruments was deemed immaterial, and therefore was not included in the previous table.

The Company assumes interest rate risk (the risk that interest rates will change) in its normal operations. As a result, the fair values of the Company's financial instruments will change when interest rates change and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to the Company.

Note 15 – Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2011	2010
Supplemental Schedule of Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 15,873	\$ 11,398
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	23,310	22,705
	<u>\$ 39,183</u>	<u>\$ 34,103</u>
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for:		
Interest on deposits and borrowed funds	\$ 4,183	\$ 4,358
Income taxes	1,141	2,285
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	674	722
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale	4,173	1,238

Note 16 – Completed Merger

On July 1, 2011, American National Bankshares Inc. (“American National”) completed its merger with MidCarolina Financial Corporation (“MidCarolina”) pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated December 15, 2010, between American National and MidCarolina (the “merger agreement”). MidCarolina was headquartered in Burlington, North Carolina, and engaged in banking operations through its subsidiary bank, MidCarolina Bank. The transaction has expanded the Company's footprint in North Carolina, adding eight branches in Alamance and Guilford Counties.

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, as a result of the merger, the holders of shares of MidCarolina common stock received 0.33 shares of American National common stock for each share of MidCarolina common stock held immediately prior to the effective date of the merger. Each share of American National common stock outstanding immediately prior to the merger has continued to be outstanding after the merger. Each option to purchase a share of MidCarolina common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the merger was converted into an option to purchase shares of American National common stock, adjusted for the 0.33 exchange ratio. Additionally, the holders of shares of noncumulative perpetual Series A preferred stock of MidCarolina received one share of a newly authorized noncumulative perpetual Series A preferred stock of American National for each MidCarolina preferred share held immediately before the merger. The American Series A preferred stock has terms, preferences, rights and limitations that are identical in all material respects to the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock.

American National issued 1,626,157 shares of additional common stock in connection with the MidCarolina merger. This represents 20.9% of the now outstanding shares of the Company.

In connection with the transaction, MidCarolina Bank was merged with and into American National Bank and Trust Company. The former offices of MidCarolina Bank are expected to operate under the name “MidCarolina Bank, a division of American National Bank and Trust Company” until early 2012.

ITEM 2 - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The purpose of this discussion is to focus on important factors affecting the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. The discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of American National Bankshares Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, American National Bank and Trust Company (the "Bank", and collectively with American National Bankshares Inc., the "Company"). These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and are based on the beliefs and assumptions of management of the Company and on information available to management at the time these statements and disclosures were prepared. Forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, estimates, risks, and uncertainties that could cause actual conditions, events, or results to differ materially from those stated or implied by such forward-looking statements.

A variety of factors may affect the operations, performance, business strategy, and results of the Company. Those factors include but are not limited to the following:

- Financial market volatility including the level of interest rates could affect the values of financial instruments and the amount of net interest income earned;
- General economic or business conditions, either nationally or in the market areas in which the Company does business, may be less favorable than expected, resulting in deteriorating credit quality, reduced demand for credit, or a weakened ability to generate deposits;
- Competition among financial institutions may increase and competitors may have greater financial resources and develop products and technology that enable those competitors to compete more successfully than the Company;
- Businesses that the Company is engaged in may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, including changes in accounting standards;
- The ability to retain key personnel;
- The failure of assumptions underlying the allowance for loan losses; and
- The potential for negative financial or operational impact of the recent merger with MidCarolina Financial Corporation.

Reclassification

In certain circumstances, reclassifications have been made to prior period information to conform to the 2011 presentation.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies followed by the Company conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and they conform to general practices within the banking industry. The Company's critical accounting policies, which are summarized below, relate to (1) the allowance for loan losses and (2) goodwill impairment. A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies is set forth in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The financial information contained within the Company's financial statements is, to a significant extent, financial information that is based on measures of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset, or relieving a liability. In addition, GAAP itself may change from one previously acceptable method to another method.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Reserve for Unfunded Loan Commitments

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the losses inherent in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date. The allowance is based on two basic principles of accounting: Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Topic 450-25 *Contingencies - Recognition* which requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and estimable and FASB Topic 310-10 *Receivables – Overall – Subsequent Measurement* which requires that losses on impaired loans be accrued based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows, or values observable in the secondary market, and the loan balance.

The Company’s allowance for loan losses has two basic components: the formula allowance and the specific allowance. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates. With regard to commercial loans, the formula allowance uses historical loss experience as an indicator of future losses, along with various qualitative factors, including levels and trends in delinquencies, nonaccrual loans, charge-offs and recoveries, trends in volume and terms of loans, effects of changes in underwriting standards, experience of lending staff, economic conditions, and portfolio concentrations. In the formula allowance, the migrated historical loss rate is combined with the qualitative factors, resulting in an adjusted loss factor for each risk-grade category of loans. With regard to consumer loans, the allowance calculations are calculated based on historical losses for each product category without regard to risk grade. This loss rate is combined with qualitative factors resulting in an adjusted loss factor for each product category. The period-end balances for each loan risk-grade category are multiplied by the adjusted loss factor. The formula allowance is calculated for a range of outcomes. The specific allowance uses various techniques to arrive at an estimate of loss for specifically identified impaired loans. The use of these computed values is inherently subjective and actual losses could be greater or less than the estimates.

The reserve for unfunded loan commitments is an estimate of the losses inherent in off-balance-sheet loan commitments at the balance sheet date. It is calculated by multiplying an estimated loss factor by an estimated probability of funding, and then by the period-end amounts for unfunded commitments. The reserve for unfunded loan commitments is included in other liabilities.

Goodwill Impairment

The Company tests goodwill on an annual basis or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that there may have been impairment. If the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, the Company would recognize an impairment loss in an amount equal to that excess. The goodwill impairment test requires management to make judgments in determining the assumptions used in the calculations. The goodwill impairment testing conducted by the Company in the third quarter of 2010 indicated that goodwill is not impaired and is properly recorded in the financial statements. No events or circumstances since December 31, 2010 have occurred that would question the impairment of goodwill.

Non-GAAP Presentations

The analysis of net interest income in this document is performed on a taxable equivalent basis to facilitate performance comparisons among various taxable and tax-exempt assets.

Internet Access to Corporate Documents

The Company provides access to its Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings through a link on the Investors Relations page of the Company’s web site at www.amnb.com. Reports available include the annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after the reports are filed electronically with the SEC. The information on the Company’s website is not incorporated into this report or any other filing the Company makes with the SEC. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Earnings Performance

Three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

For the quarter ended June 30, 2011, the Company reported net income of \$1,012,000 compared to \$2,014,000 for the comparable quarter in 2010. The \$1,002,000 or 49.8% decrease in earnings was primarily due to:

- a \$259,000 decrease in net interest income, related to a declining net interest margin, and
- a \$1,154,000 increase in noninterest expenses, primarily related to \$835,000 in one-time, merger expenses charged during the quarter.

SUMMARY INCOME STATEMENT (Dollars in thousands)

For the three months ended June 30,	2011	2010	\$ Change	% Change
Interest income	\$ 8,570	\$ 9,011	\$ (441)	-4.9%
Interest expense	(1,971)	(2,153)	182	-8.5%
Net interest income	6,599	6,858	(259)	-3.8%
Provision for loan losses	(336)	(285)	(51)	17.9%
Noninterest income	1,988	2,043	(55)	-2.7%
Noninterest expense	(7,028)	(5,874)	(1,154)	19.6%
Income tax expense	(211)	(728)	517	-71.0%
Net income	\$ 1,012	\$ 2,014	\$ (1,002)	-49.8%

Six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

For the six month period ended June 30, 2011, the Company reported net income of \$2,790,000 compared to \$4,199,000 for the comparable quarter in 2010. The \$1,409,000 or 33.6% decrease in earnings was primarily due to:

- a \$558,000 decrease in net interest income, related to declining net interest margin resulting from lower yields on earning assets,
- a \$103,000 increase in provision for loan losses, and
- a \$1,433,000 increase in noninterest expense, primarily related to \$1,144,000 in one-time, merger expenses charged during the period.

SUMMARY INCOME STATEMENT
(Dollars in thousands)

For the six months ended June 30,	2011	2010	\$ Change	% Change
Interest income	\$ 17,231	\$ 18,062	\$ (831)	-4.6%
Interest expense	(4,027)	(4,300)	273	-6.3%
Net interest income	13,204	13,762	(558)	-4.1%
Provision for loan losses	(673)	(570)	(103)	18.1%
Noninterest income	3,959	3,967	(8)	-0.2%
Noninterest expense	(12,807)	(11,374)	(1,433)	12.6%
Income tax expense	(893)	(1,586)	693	-43.7%
Net income	\$ 2,790	\$ 4,199	\$ (1,409)	-33.6%

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the difference between interest income on earning assets, primarily loans and securities, and interest expense on interest bearing liabilities, primarily deposits and other funding sources. Fluctuations in interest rates as well as volume and mix changes in earning assets and interest bearing liabilities can materially impact net interest income. The following discussion of net interest income is presented on a taxable equivalent basis to facilitate performance comparisons among various taxable and tax-exempt assets, such as certain state and municipal securities. A tax rate of 35% was used in adjusting interest on tax-exempt assets to a fully taxable equivalent basis. Net interest income divided by average earning assets is referred to as the net interest margin. The net interest spread represents the difference between the average rate earned on earning assets and the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities.

Three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

Net interest income on a taxable equivalent basis decreased \$131,000 or 1.8%, for the second quarter of 2011 compared to the same quarter of 2010. Decreases in the yield on earning assets and shifts in the volumes of those earning assets were the primary drivers of the decline in net interest income, as indicated by the Rate/Volume Analysis shown later in this section.

For the second quarter of 2011 and 2010, the Company's yield on earnings assets was 4.67% compared to 5.00%. The cost of interest bearing liabilities was 1.28% compared to 1.42%. The interest rate spread was 3.39% compared to 3.58% for the comparable 2010 quarter. The net interest margin, on a fully taxable equivalent basis, was 3.65% compared to 3.85%. Yields and rates generally fell between periods.

The following presentation is an analysis of net interest income and related yields and rates, on a taxable equivalent basis, for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. Nonaccrual loans are included in average balances. Interest income on nonaccrual loans, if recognized, is recorded on a cash basis or when the loan returns to accrual status.

Net Interest Income Analysis
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(in thousands, except rates)

	Average Balance		Interest Income/Expense		Yield/Rate	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Loans:						
Commercial	\$ 79,595	\$ 78,673	\$ 909	\$ 939	4.58%	4.77%
Real estate	430,872	437,856	5,620	6,033	5.22	5.51
Consumer	6,678	6,485	120	137	7.21	8.45
Total loans	<u>517,145</u>	<u>523,014</u>	<u>6,649</u>	<u>7,109</u>	<u>5.15</u>	<u>5.44</u>
Securities:						
Federal agencies	35,919	66,019	256	525	2.85	3.18
Mortgage-backed & CMOs	56,133	45,651	466	479	3.32	4.20
State and municipal	137,843	79,622	1,585	1,079	4.60	5.42
Other	5,830	6,997	57	61	3.91	3.49
Total securities	<u>235,725</u>	<u>198,289</u>	<u>2,364</u>	<u>2,144</u>	<u>4.01</u>	<u>4.33</u>
Deposits in other banks	<u>20,880</u>	<u>25,576</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>0.27</u>	<u>1.36</u>
Total interest-earning assets	<u>773,750</u>	<u>746,879</u>	<u>9,027</u>	<u>9,340</u>	<u>4.67</u>	<u>5.00</u>
Non-earning assets	<u>75,033</u>	<u>71,861</u>				
Total assets	<u>\$ 848,783</u>	<u>\$ 818,740</u>				
Deposits:						
Demand	\$ 98,224	\$ 96,098	17	21	0.07	0.09
Money market	61,714	82,372	67	101	0.44	0.49
Savings	63,716	64,561	22	22	0.14	0.14
Time	325,743	271,932	1,481	1,503	1.82	2.22
Total deposits	<u>549,397</u>	<u>514,963</u>	<u>1,587</u>	<u>1,647</u>	<u>1.16</u>	<u>1.28</u>
Customer repurchase agreements	47,220	62,072	82	99	0.70	0.64
Long-term borrowings	<u>21,062</u>	<u>29,212</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>5.74</u>	<u>5.57</u>
Total interest-bearing liabilities	<u>617,679</u>	<u>606,247</u>	<u>1,971</u>	<u>2,153</u>	<u>1.28</u>	<u>1.42</u>
Noninterest bearing						
demand deposits	116,928	100,493				
Other liabilities	3,317	3,873				
Shareholders' equity	<u>110,859</u>	<u>108,127</u>				
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 848,783</u>	<u>\$ 818,740</u>				
Interest rate spread					<u>3.39%</u>	<u>3.58%</u>
Net interest margin					<u>3.65%</u>	<u>3.85%</u>
Net interest income (taxable equivalent basis)			7,056	7,187		
Less: Taxable equivalent adjustment			457	329		
Net interest income			<u>\$ 6,599</u>	<u>\$ 6,858</u>		

Changes in Net Interest Income (Rate/Volume Analysis)
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30 2011 vs. 2010		
	Interest Increase (Decrease)	Change Attributable to	
		Rate	Volume
Interest income			
Loans:			
Commercial	\$ (30)	\$ (41)	\$ 11
Real Estate	(413)	(318)	(95)
Consumer	(17)	(21)	4
Total loans	<u>(460)</u>	<u>(380)</u>	<u>(80)</u>
Securities:			
Federal agencies	(269)	(50)	(219)
Mortgage-backed	(13)	(111)	98
State and municipal	506	(184)	690
Other securities	(4)	7	(11)
Total securities	<u>220</u>	<u>(338)</u>	<u>558</u>
Deposits in other banks	(73)	(59)	(14)
Total interest income	<u>(313)</u>	<u>(777)</u>	<u>464</u>
Interest expense			
Deposits:			
Demand	(4)	(4)	-
Money market	(34)	(11)	(23)
Savings	-	-	-
Time	(22)	(292)	270
Total deposits	<u>(60)</u>	<u>(307)</u>	<u>247</u>
Customer repurchase agreements	(17)	8	(25)
Other borrowings	(105)	12	(117)
Total interest expense	<u>(182)</u>	<u>(287)</u>	<u>105</u>
Net interest income	<u>\$ (131)</u>	<u>\$ (490)</u>	<u>\$ 359</u>

Six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

Net interest income on a taxable equivalent basis decreased \$301,000 or 2.1%, for the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to the comparable period in 2010. Decreases in the yield on earning assets and shifts in the volumes of those earning assets were the primary drivers of the decline in net interest income, as indicated by the Rate/Volume Analysis shown later in this section.

For the first six months of 2011 and 2010, the Company's yield on earnings assets was 4.71% compared to 5.03%. The cost of interest bearing liabilities was 1.32% compared to 1.43%. The interest rate spread was 3.39% compared to 3.60%. The net interest margin, on a fully taxable equivalent basis, was 3.65% compared to 3.86%. Yields and rates generally fell between periods.

The following presentation is an analysis of net interest income and related yields and rates, on a taxable equivalent basis, for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. Nonaccrual loans are included in average balances. Interest income on nonaccrual loans, if recognized, is recorded on a cash basis or when the loan returns to accrual status.

Net Interest Income Analysis
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(in thousands, except rates)

	Average Balance		Interest Income/Expense		Yield/Rate	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Loans:						
Commercial	\$ 78,765	\$ 78,974	\$ 1,789	\$ 1,892	4.58%	4.79%
Real estate	431,775	437,550	11,315	12,128	5.24	5.54
Consumer	7,089	6,628	256	271	7.28	8.18
Total loans	<u>517,629</u>	<u>523,152</u>	<u>13,360</u>	<u>14,291</u>	<u>5.17</u>	<u>5.46</u>
Securities:						
Federal agencies	39,612	65,886	579	1,076	2.92	3.27
Mortgage-backed & CMOs	57,706	44,722	956	980	3.31	4.38
State and municipal	127,934	73,614	2,993	2,006	4.68	5.45
Other	5,933	7,308	115	130	3.88	3.56
Total securities	<u>231,185</u>	<u>191,530</u>	<u>4,643</u>	<u>4,192</u>	<u>4.02</u>	<u>4.38</u>
Deposits in other banks	<u>20,730</u>	<u>28,094</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>0.82</u>	<u>1.27</u>
Total interest-earning assets	<u>769,544</u>	<u>742,776</u>	<u>18,087</u>	<u>18,661</u>	<u>4.71</u>	<u>5.02</u>
Non-earning assets	<u>73,338</u>	<u>72,882</u>				
Total assets	<u>\$ 842,882</u>	<u>\$ 815,658</u>				
Deposits:						
Demand	\$ 97,465	\$ 96,578	35	42	0.07	0.09
Money market	62,416	81,595	150	191	0.48	0.47
Savings	63,114	63,686	43	44	0.14	0.14
Time	322,776	269,256	2,939	3,005	1.84	2.23
Total deposits	<u>545,771</u>	<u>511,115</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>3,282</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>1.28</u>
Customer repurchase agreements	45,500	63,005	162	204	0.72	0.65
Other short-term borrowings	68	-	-	-	0.47	-
Long-term borrowings	<u>24,439</u>	<u>29,230</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>814</u>	<u>5.71</u>	<u>6.00</u>
Total interest-bearing liabilities	<u>615,778</u>	<u>603,350</u>	<u>4,027</u>	<u>4,300</u>	<u>1.32</u>	<u>1.43</u>
Noninterest bearing demand deposits	113,890	99,676				
Other liabilities	3,168	3,818				
Shareholders' equity	<u>110,046</u>	<u>107,814</u>				
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 842,882</u>	<u>\$ 814,658</u>				
Interest rate spread					<u>3.39%</u>	<u>3.59%</u>
Net interest margin					<u>3.65%</u>	<u>3.87%</u>
Net interest income (taxable equivalent basis)			14,060	14,361		
Less: Taxable equivalent adjustment			856	599		
Net interest income			<u>\$ 13,204</u>	<u>\$ 13,762</u>		

Changes in Net Interest Income (Rate/Volume Analysis)

(in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30 2011 vs. 2010		
	Interest Increase (Decrease)	Change Attributable to	
		Rate	Volume
Interest income			
Loans:			
Commercial	\$ (103)	\$ (98)	\$ (5)
Real Estate	(813)	(655)	(158)
Consumer	(15)	(33)	18
Total loans	(931)	(786)	(145)
Securities:			
Federal agencies	(497)	(104)	(393)
Mortgage-backed	(24)	(271)	247
State and municipal	987	(318)	1,305
Other securities	(15)	11	(26)
Total securities	451	(682)	1,133
Deposits in other banks	(94)	(54)	(40)
Total interest income	(574)	(1,522)	948
Interest expense			
Deposits:			
Demand	(7)	(7)	-
Money market	(41)	5	(46)
Savings	(1)	(1)	-
Time	(66)	(606)	540
Total deposits	(115)	(609)	494
Repurchase agreements	(42)	19	(61)
Other borrowings	(116)	18	(134)
Total interest expense	(273)	(572)	299
Net interest income	\$ (301)	\$ (950)	\$ 649

Noninterest Income

All comparisons discussed below are between the second quarter 2011 and the second quarter of 2010, unless otherwise noted.

Noninterest income was \$1,988,000 in 2011 compared to \$2,043,000 in 2010, a \$55,000 or 2.7% decline. The major factors impacting that change are discussed below.

Fees from the management of trusts, estates, and asset management accounts were \$878,000 in 2011 compared to \$801,000 in 2010, an increase of \$77,000 or 9.6%. A substantial portion of trust fees are earned based on account market values, so changes in the equity markets may have a large and potentially volatile impact on revenue.

Service charges on deposit accounts were \$400,000 in 2011 compared to \$483,000 in 2010, a decline of \$83,000 or 17.2%. This reduction was primarily the result of lower deposit account returned check fee volume.

Other fees and commissions were \$338,000 in 2011 compared to \$288,000 in 2010, an increase of \$50,000 or 17.4%, resulting from multiple small factors.

Mortgage banking income was \$271,000 in 2011 compared to \$343,000 in 2010, a decline of \$72,000 or 21.0%. Volume has decreased in 2011 with the continued slowdown in the real estate market.

Securities losses were \$19,000 for 2011 compared to a \$4,000 gain in 2010. This change was mostly related to losses incurred on the sale of a private-label mortgage-backed security that had previously been designated as other than temporarily impaired.

Other noninterest income decreased to \$120,000 compared to \$124,000 in 2010, a decline of \$4,000 or 3.2%.

Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$3,959,000 compared to \$3,967,000 for the same period in 2010, a decrease of \$8,000.

Noninterest Expense

All comparisons discussed below are between the second quarter 2011 and the second quarter of 2010, unless otherwise noted.

Noninterest expense was \$7,028,000 in 2011 compared to \$5,874,000 in 2010, an increase of \$1,154,000 or 19.6%. Over 70% of this increase was related to one-time merger expenses. The other major factors impacting that change are discussed below.

Salaries were \$2,546,000 in 2011 compared to \$2,596,000 in 2010, a \$50,000 or 1.9% decrease.

Employee benefits were \$624,000 in 2011 compared to \$633,000 in 2010, a \$9,000 or 1.4% decrease.

Foreclosed real estate losses were \$413,000 in 2011 compared to \$281,000 in 2010. The major driver in this increased loss in the second quarter of 2011 was a \$349,000 charge adjusting the appraised value of certain foreclosed real estate. That same property was written down \$253,000 in 2010. The remaining value of that asset is \$1,463,000 and represents 42% of other real estate owned at June 30, 2011.

Merger related expenses were \$825,000 in 2011 resulting from the acquisition of MidCarolina Financial Corporation ("MidCarolina"). There were no such expenses in first half of 2010.

Other noninterest expense was \$1,446,000 in 2011 compared to \$1,204,000 in 2010, an increase of \$242,000 or 20.1%. This increase was the result of a multitude of small factors.

Noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$12,807,000 compared to \$11,374,000 for the same period in 2010, an increase of \$1,433,000 or 12.6%. Of this increase, \$1,143,000 or 79.8% was related to one-time, merger expenses for the MidCarolina acquisition. This remainder of the increase was the result of the same factors discussed above for the quarter.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2011 was 17.3% compared to 26.5% for the second quarter of 2010. Interest income on tax exempt municipal securities was \$273,000 or 49.2% higher in the 2011 quarter than the 2010 quarter.

The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was 24.2% compared to 27.4% for the same period of 2010.

The effective tax rate is lower than the statutory rate primarily due to income that is not taxable for Federal income tax purposes. The primary non-taxable income is that of state and municipal securities and industrial revenue bonds or loans.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The majority of assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature and therefore differ greatly from most commercial and industrial companies that have significant investments in fixed assets or inventories. The most significant effect of inflation is on noninterest expense, which tends to rise during periods of inflation. Changes in interest rates have a greater impact on a financial institution's profitability than do the effects of higher costs for goods and services. Through its balance sheet management practices, the Company has the ability to react to those changes and measure and monitor its interest rate and liquidity risk. During the reported periods, inflation and interest rates have been low.

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

Securities

The securities portfolio generates income, plays a major role in the management of interest rate sensitivity, provides a source of liquidity, is used to meet collateral requirements for public deposits, and facilitates commercial customers' repurchase agreements. The portfolio consists primarily of high credit quality, very liquid securities. Federal agency and U. S. government sponsored enterprises, mortgage-backed securities, and state and municipal securities comprise the majority of the portfolio.

The available for sale securities portfolio was \$231,393,000 at June 30, 2011 compared to \$228,295,000 at December 31, 2010, a \$3,098,000 or 1.4% increase. The held to maturity securities portfolio was \$2,381,000 at June 30, 2011 compared to \$3,334,000 at December 31, 2010, a \$953,000 or 28.6% decrease.

At June 30, 2011, the available for sale portfolio had an estimated fair value of \$231,393,000 and an amortized cost of \$225,256,000, resulting in a net unrealized gain of \$6,137,000. At the same dates, the held to maturity portfolio had an estimated fair value of \$2,458,000 and an amortized cost of \$2,381,000, resulting in a net unrealized gain of \$77,000.

At June 30, 2011, mortgage-backed securities consisted almost exclusively of obligations of U.S. government sponsored enterprises. During the quarter, three private label CMOs were sold, one of which was previously classified as other than temporarily impaired and sold for a loss of \$46,000. There are no other securities in the portfolio consider other than temporarily impaired.

The Company is aware of the continued historically low current interest rate environment and has elected to maintain an investment strategy of purchasing high quality taxable securities of relatively short duration and longer term tax exempt securities, whose market values are not as volatile in rising rate environments as similar termed taxable investments.

Loans

The loan portfolio consists primarily of commercial and residential real estate loans, commercial loans to small and medium-sized businesses, construction and land development loans, and home equity loans. Average loans decreased \$2,729,000, or 0.5% between first quarter 2011 and the first quarter 2010.

Loans were \$514,081,000 at June 30, 2011 compared to \$520,781,000 at December 31, 2010, a \$6,700,000 or 1.3% decrease. Approximately \$3.5 million of the decline represented a loan participation with MidCarolina Bank, in Burlington, North Carolina, the subsidiary bank of MidCarolina, which the Company acquired on July 1, 2011.

Loans held for sale totaled \$2,087,000 at June 30, 2011, and \$3,135,000 at December 31, 2010, a \$1,048,000 or 33.4% decrease. The bank has continued to experience declining demand for secondary market mortgage loans.

Management of the loan portfolio is organized around portfolio segments. Each segment is comprised of a various loan types that are reflective of operational and regulatory management and reporting requirements. The following table presents the Company's loan portfolio by segment as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

(in thousands)	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
Commercial	\$ 87,449	\$ 85,051
Commercial real estate:		
Construction and land development	35,756	37,168
Commercial real estate	208,685	210,393
Residential real estate:		
Residential	114,510	119,398
Home equity	61,218	61,064
Consumer	6,463	7,707
Total loans	<u>\$ 514,081</u>	<u>\$ 520,781</u>

Allowance and Provision for Loan Losses

The purpose of the allowance for loan losses is to provide for probable losses in the loan portfolio. The allowance is increased by the provision for loan losses and by recoveries of previously charged-off loans. Loan charge-offs decrease the allowance.

The Company uses certain practices to manage its credit risk. These practices include (a) appropriate lending limits for loan officers, (b) a loan approval process, (c) careful underwriting of loan requests, including analysis of borrowers, collateral, and market risks, (d) regular monitoring of the portfolio, including diversification by type and geography, (e) review of loans by the Loan Review department, which operates independently of loan production, (f) regular meetings of the Credit Committee to discuss portfolio and policy changes and make decisions on large or unusual loan requests, and (g) regular meetings of the Asset Quality Committee which reviews the status of individual loans.

Risk grades are assigned as part of the origination process. From time to time risk grades may be modified as warranted by the facts and circumstances surrounding the credit.

Calculations of the allowance for loan losses are prepared quarterly by the Loan Review department. The Company's Credit Committee, Audit Committee, and Board of Directors review the allowance for adequacy. In determining the adequacy of the allowance, factors which are considered include, but are not limited to, historical loss experience, the size and composition of the loan portfolio, loan risk ratings, nonperforming loans, impaired loans, other problem credits, the value and adequacy of collateral and guarantors, and national, regional and local economic conditions and trends.

The Company's allowance for loan losses has two basic components: the formula allowance and the specific allowance. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates. With regard to commercial loans, the formula allowance uses historical loss experience as an indicator of future losses, along with various qualitative factors, including levels and trends in delinquencies, nonaccrual loans, charge-offs and recoveries, trends in volume and terms of loans, effects of changes in underwriting standards, experience of lending staff, economic conditions, and portfolio concentrations. In the formula allowance, the migrated historical loss rate is combined with the qualitative factors, resulting in an adjusted loss factor for each risk-grade category of loans. With regard to consumer loans, the allowance calculations for consumer loans are calculated based on historical losses for each product category without regard to risk grade. This loss rate is combined with qualitative factors resulting in an adjusted loss factor for each product category. The period-end balances for each loan risk-grade category are multiplied by the adjusted loss factor. The formula allowance is calculated for a range of outcomes. The specific allowance uses various techniques to arrive at an estimate of loss for specifically identified impaired loans. The use of these computed values is inherently subjective and actual losses could be greater or less than the estimates.

No single statistic, formula, or measurement determines the adequacy of the allowance. Management makes subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain, and different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. For analytical purposes, management allocates a portion of the allowance to specific loan categories and specific loans. However, the entire allowance is used to absorb credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio, including identified and unidentified losses.

The relationships and ratios used in calculating the allowance, including the qualitative factors, may change from period to period. Furthermore, management cannot provide assurance that in any particular period the Company will not have sizeable credit losses in relation to the amount reserved. Management may find it necessary to significantly adjust the allowance, considering current factors at the time, including economic conditions, industry trends, and ongoing internal and external examination processes. The allowance is also subject to regular regulatory examinations and determinations as to adequacy, which may take into account such factors as the methodology used to calculate the allowance and the size of the allowance in comparison to peer banks.

At June 30, 2011, the allowance for loan losses was \$8,744,000, compared to \$8,420,000 at December 31, 2010. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans at each of those dates was 1.70% and 1.62%. During the first six months of 2011, the allowance for loan losses increased by \$324,000 or 3.8% and the loan portfolio contracted by \$6,700,000 or 1.3%. Management believes that the allowance is appropriate in light of the continued economic slowdown in our primary market areas.

The provision for loan losses for the six-month period was \$673,000 and the provision for the year-ended 2010 was \$1,490,000.

Net loans charge-offs totaled \$349,000 for the six-month period in 2011 and \$1,236,000 in 2010. Annualized net charge offs to average loans for the first six months of 2011 totaled 0.14% and 0.24% for the year 2010.

The following table presents the Company's loan loss and recovery experience for the periods indicated.

Summary of Loan Loss Experience
(in thousands)

	Six Months June 30, 2011	Year December 31, 2010
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 8,420	\$ 8,166
Charge-offs:		
Construction and land development	384	-
Commercial real estate	-	666
Residential real estate	107	310
Home equity	33	135
Total real estate	524	1,111
Commercial and industrial	132	306
Consumer	49	114
Total charge-offs	705	1,531
Recoveries:		
Construction and land development	-	147
Commercial real estate	8	9
Residential real estate	25	29
Home equity	5	2
Total real estate	38	187
Commercial and industrial	279	32
Consumer	39	76
Total recoveries	356	295
Net charge-offs	349	1,236
Provision for loan losses	673	1,490
Balance at end of period	\$ 8,744	\$ 8,420

Asset Quality Indicators

The following table provides qualitative indicators relevant to the Company's loan portfolio.

Asset Quality Ratios

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Allowance to loans*	1.70%	1.62%
Net charge-offs to year-end allowance#	7.98	14.68
Net charge-offs to average loans#	0.14	0.24
Nonperforming assets to total assets*	0.82	0.76
Nonperforming loans to loans*	0.67	0.50
Provision to net charge-offs	192.84	120.52
Provision to average loans#	0.26	0.29
Allowance to nonperforming loans*	252.42	324.22

* - at quarter or year-end

- annualized

Nonperforming Assets (Loans and Other Real Estate Owned)

Nonperforming loans include loans on which interest is no longer accrued, accruing loans that are contractually past due 90 days or more as to principal and interest payments, and any loans classified as troubled debt restructurings. Nonperforming loans to total loans were 0.67% at June 30, 2011 compared to 0.50% at December 31, 2010.

Nonperforming assets include nonperforming loans and other real estate. Nonperforming assets represented 0.82% of total assets at June 30, 2011, up from 0.76% at December 31, 2010. Included in nonperforming assets, there were \$649,000 in troubled debt restructurings at June 30, 2011 and \$0 at December 31, 2010.

It is the policy of the Company that any loan that becomes 90 days past due will automatically be placed on nonaccrual loan status, accrued interest reversed out of income, and further interest accrual ceased. Any payments received on such loans will be credited to principal. Loans will only be restored to full accrual status after six consecutive months of payments that were each less than 30 days delinquent. The \$3,464,000 in nonperforming loans shown on the following table includes \$649,000 in impaired loans which were also on nonaccrual status. The remainder represent loans which were not deemed impaired. Based on the performance of these loans and existing circumstances, management did not believe loss was probable and did not classify these loans as impaired.

The following table presents the Company's nonperforming asset.

Nonperforming Assets
(in thousands)

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate	\$ 2,532	\$ 2,181
Commercial	160	401
Agricultural	-	-
Consumer	123	15
Total nonaccrual loans	2,815	2,597
Restructured loans		
Real estate	649	-
Commercial	-	-
Agricultural	-	-
Consumer	-	-
Total restructured loans	649	-
Total nonperforming loans	3,464	2,597
Foreclosed real estate	3,513	3,716
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 6,977	\$ 6,313

Impaired Loans

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The following table shows loans that were considered impaired.

Impaired Loans
(in thousands)

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Accruing	\$ -	\$ -
Nonaccruing	649	560
Total impaired loans	\$ 649	\$ 560

Included in the impaired loan totals were \$649,000 in troubled debt restructured loans at June 30, 2011 and \$0 at December 31, 2010.

Other Real Estate Owned (Foreclosed Assets)

Other real estate owned was carried on the consolidated balance sheets at \$3,513,000 at June 30, 2011 and \$3,716,000 at December 31, 2010. Other real estate owned is initially recorded at fair value, less estimated costs to sell, at the date of foreclosure. Loan losses resulting from foreclosure are charged against the allowance for loan losses at that time. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of the new cost basis or fair value, less estimated costs to sell. For significant amounts, these valuations are usually provided by outside annual appraisals.

The following table shows the Company's Other Real Estate Owned.

Other Real Estate Owned (in thousands)		
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Construction and land development	\$ 1,955	\$ 2,293
Farmland	-	-
1-4 family residential	850	1,078
Multifamily (5 or more) residential	-	-
Commercial real estate	708	345
	<u>\$ 3,513</u>	<u>\$ 3,716</u>

Deposits

The Company's deposits consist primarily of checking, money market, savings, and consumer time deposits. Total deposits were \$658,950,000 at June 30, 2011 compared to \$640,098,000 at December 31, 2010, an \$18,852,000 or 2.9% increase. Growth has been most apparent in transaction and money market accounts during 2011. Core deposit growth continues to be an ongoing strategic goal and challenge for the Company and the community banking industry in general.

Shareholders' Equity

The Company's capital management strategy is to be classified as "well capitalized" under regulatory capital ratios and provide as high as possible total return to our shareholders.

Shareholders' equity was \$111,190,000 at June 30, 2011 compared to \$108,087,000 at December 31, 2010, an increase of \$3,103,000 or 2.9%.

The Company paid cash dividends of \$0.23 per share during the second quarter of 2011 while the basic and diluted earnings per share for the same period was \$0.16. The Company paid cash dividends of \$0.46 per share for the first half of 2011 while the basic and diluted earnings per share were \$0.45. The aggregate Company's current capital position provided the Board of Directors with the strategic flexibility to temporarily pay a cash dividend disproportionately high relative to current earnings.

Banking regulators have defined minimum regulatory capital ratios that the Company and its banking subsidiary are required to maintain. These ratios take into account risk factors identified by those regulatory authorities associated with the assets and off-balance sheet activities of financial institutions. The guidelines require percentages, or "risk weights," be applied to those assets and off-balance sheet assets in relation to their perceived risk. Under the guidelines, capital strength is measured in two tiers. Tier I capital consists primarily of shareholders' equity and trust preferred capital notes, while Tier II capital consists of qualifying allowance for loan losses. "Total" capital is the combination of Tier I and Tier II capital. Another regulatory indicator of capital adequacy is the leverage ratio, which is computed by dividing Tier I capital by average quarterly assets less intangible assets.

The regulatory guidelines require that minimum total capital (Tier I plus Tier II) of 8% be held against total risk-adjusted assets, at least half of which (4%) must be Tier I capital. At June 30, 2011, the Company's Tier I and total capital ratios were 18.72% and 19.98%, respectively. At December 31, 2010, these ratios were 18.38% and 19.64%, respectively. The ratios for both periods were in excess of the regulatory requirements. The Company's leverage ratio was 12.74% and 12.74% at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The leverage ratio has a regulatory minimum of 4%, with most institutions required to maintain a ratio of 4-5%, depending upon risk profiles and other factors.

As mandated by bank regulations, the following five capital categories are identified for insured depository institutions: "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," and "critically undercapitalized." These regulations require the federal banking regulators to take prompt corrective action with respect to insured depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. Under the regulations, well capitalized institutions must have Tier I risk-based capital ratios of at least 6%, total risk-based capital ratios of at least 10%, and leverage ratios of at least 5%, and not be subject to capital directive orders. Management believes, as of June 30, 2011, that the Company met the requirements to be considered "well capitalized."

Off-Balance-Sheet Activities

The Company enters into certain financial transactions in the ordinary course of performing traditional banking services that result in off-balance sheet transactions. Other than AMNB Statutory Trust I, formed in 2006 to issue trust preferred securities, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet subsidiaries. Off-balance sheet transactions were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 139,780	\$ 134,435
Standby letters of credit	2,306	1,588
Mortgage loan rate-lock commitments	1,851	4,235

Commitments to extend credit to customers represent legally binding agreements with fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being funded, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future funding requirements. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company guaranteeing the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk Management

Effectively managing market risk is essential to achieving the Company's financial objectives. Market risk reflects the risk of economic loss resulting from changes in interest rates and market prices. The Company is not subject to currency exchange risk or commodity price risk. The Company's primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk; however, market risk also includes liquidity risk. Both are discussed below.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk and its impact on net interest income is a primary market risk exposure. The Company manages its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates through policies approved by its Asset/Liability Investment Committee ("ALCO") and Board of Directors, both of which receive and review periodic reports of the Company's interest rate risk position.

The Company uses simulation analysis to measure the sensitivity of projected earnings to changes in interest rates. Simulation takes into account current balance sheet volumes and the scheduled repricing dates and maturities of assets and liabilities. It incorporates numerous assumptions including growth, changes in the mix of assets and liabilities, prepayments, and average rates earned and paid. Based on this information, management uses the model to project net interest income under multiple interest rate scenarios.

A balance sheet is considered asset sensitive when its earning assets (loans and securities) reprice faster than its liabilities (deposits and borrowings). An asset sensitive balance sheet will produce more net interest income when interest rates rise and less net interest income when they decline. Based on the Company's simulation analysis, management believes the Company's interest sensitivity position is asset sensitive. The simulation projects that if rates increase over a 12 month period by one percent, net interest income is expected to increase by 3.2%. Management has no expectation that market rates will decline in the near term, given the prevailing economy.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity is the ability of the Company to convert assets into cash or cash equivalents without significant loss and to raise additional funds by increasing liabilities. Liquidity management involves maintaining the Company's ability to meet the daily cash flow requirements of its customers, whether they are borrowers requiring funds to meet their credit needs or depositors desiring to withdraw funds. Additionally, the parent company requires cash for various operating needs including dividends to shareholders, stock repurchases, the servicing of debt, and the payment of general corporate expenses. The Company manages its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates through policies approved by the ALCO and Board of Directors, both of which receive periodic reports of the Company's interest rate risk position. The Company uses a simulation and budget model to manage the future liquidity needs of the Company.

Liquidity sources include cash and amounts due from banks, deposits in other banks, loan repayments, increases in deposits, lines of credit from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ("FHLB") and the Federal Reserve Bank's discount window, federal funds lines of credit from two correspondent banks, and maturities and sales of securities. Management believes that these sources provide sufficient and timely liquidity.

The Company has a line of credit with the FHLB, equal to 30% of the Company's assets, subject to the amount of collateral pledged. Under the terms of its collateral agreement with the FHLB, the Company provides a blanket lien covering all of its residential first mortgage loans and home equity lines of credit. In addition, the Company pledges as collateral its capital stock in and deposits with the FHLB. At June 30, 2011, principal advance obligations to the FHLB consisted of \$413,000 in fixed-rate, long-term advances compared to \$8,488,000 in long-term advances and \$6,110,000 in short-term advances at December 31, 2010. The Company also had outstanding \$40 million in letters of credit at June 30, 2011 and \$20 million in letters of credit at December 31, 2010. The letters of credit provide the Bank with alternate collateral for securing public entity deposits above Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance levels, thereby providing less need for collateral pledging from the securities portfolio.

The Company had fixed-rate term advance borrowing contracts with the FHLB as of June 30, 2011, with the following final maturities:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
\$ 413,000	March 2014
<u>\$ 413,000</u>	

The Company has federal funds lines of credit established with two correspondent banks in the amounts of \$15,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and has access to the Federal Reserve Bank's discount window. There were no amounts outstanding under these facilities at June 30, 2011.

There have been no material changes to market risk as disclosed in the Company's 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Refer to those disclosures for further information.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), as amended (the "Exchange Act") as of June 30, 2011. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms. There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2011 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item:

1. Legal Proceedings

The nature of the business of the Company ordinarily results in a certain amount of litigation. The Company is involved in various legal proceedings, all of which are considered incidental to the normal conduct of business. Management believes that these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or consolidated results of operations of the Company.

Risk Factors

1A.

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in the Company's 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 11, 2011.

2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None

3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

4. (Removed and Reserved)

5. Other Information

(a) Required 8-K disclosures

None

(b) Changes in Nominating Process

None

6. Exhibits

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|---------|--|
| 2.1 | Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated December 15, 2010, by and between American National Bankshares Inc. and MidCarolina Financial Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to American National Bankshares Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 17, 2010). |
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation of American National Bankshares Inc., as amended July 1, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to American National Bankshares Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 5, 2011). |
| 3.2 | Bylaws of American National Bankshares Inc., as amended July 1, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to American National Bankshares Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 5, 2011). |
| 11.0 | Refer to EPS calculation in the Notes to Financial Statements |
| 31.1 | Section 302 Certification of Charles H. Majors, President and Chief Executive Officer |
| 31.2 | Section 302 Certification of William W. Traynham, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer |
| 32.1 | Section 906 Certification of Charles H. Majors, President and Chief Executive Officer |
| 32.2 | Section 906 Certification of William W. Traynham, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer |
| 101.INS | XBRL Instance Document |
| 101.SCH | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document |
| 101.CAL | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document |
| 101.DEF | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document |
| 101.LAB | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document |
| 101.PRE | XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document |

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.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.

Date – August 5, 2011

/s/ Charles H. Majors
Charles H. Majors
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date – August 5, 2011

/s/ William W. Traynham
William W. Traynham
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer