

COMMUNITY BANCORP /VT  
Form 10-Q  
August 10, 2011

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

OR

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 000-16435

Vermont  
(State of Incorporation)

03-0284070  
(IRS Employer Identification Number)

4811 US Route 5, Derby, Vermont  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

05829  
(zip code)

Registrant's Telephone Number: (802) 334-7915

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 for such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ( X ) 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 (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES ( X ) 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 ( ) (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ( X )

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).  
YES ( ) NO(X)

At August 08, 2011, there were 4,679,513 shares outstanding of the Corporation's common stock.

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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

The following are the unaudited consolidated financial statements for Community Bancorp. and Subsidiary, "the Company".

Community Bancorp. and Subsidiary Consolidated Balance Sheets	June 30 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31 2010	June 30 2010 (Unaudited)
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and due from banks	\$26,403,787	\$51,441,652	\$13,877,912
Federal funds sold and overnight deposits	1,000	6,635	5,213
Total cash and cash equivalents	26,404,787	51,448,287	13,883,125
Securities held-to-maturity (fair value \$22,624,000 at 06/30/11, \$38,157,000 at 12/31/10 and \$31,431,000 at 06/30/10)	21,939,781	37,440,714	30,826,040
Securities available-for-sale	27,570,328	21,430,436	22,619,810
Restricted equity securities, at cost	4,308,550	4,308,550	3,906,850
Loans held-for-sale	1,555,288	2,363,938	497,219
Loans	391,966,557	389,068,859	385,285,467
Allowance for loan losses	(3,851,369 )	(3,727,935 )	(3,439,261 )
Unearned net loan fees	(38,803 )	(74,351 )	(96,979 )
Net loans	388,076,385	385,266,573	381,749,227
Bank premises and equipment, net	12,612,777	12,791,971	13,060,307
Accrued interest receivable	1,565,196	1,789,621	1,746,552
Bank owned life insurance	3,997,996	3,933,331	3,872,625
Core deposit intangible	1,917,389	2,130,432	2,396,736
Goodwill	11,574,269	11,574,269	11,574,269
Other real estate owned (OREO)	131,000	1,210,300	1,070,500
Prepaid expense - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	1,296,684	1,533,157	1,813,292
Other assets	10,337,162	8,711,070	8,687,763
Total assets	\$513,287,592	\$545,932,649	\$497,704,315
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Deposits:</b>			
Demand, non-interest bearing	\$56,759,900	\$55,570,893	\$53,915,653
NOW	98,805,676	108,957,174	78,120,488
Money market funds	58,755,721	73,470,728	50,201,942
Savings	62,043,869	56,461,370	56,945,942
Time deposits, \$100,000 and over	50,591,697	52,014,363	51,412,874
Other time deposits	89,983,451	91,717,735	95,327,459
Total deposits	416,940,314	438,192,263	385,924,358
Federal funds purchased and other borrowed funds	18,010,000	33,010,000	37,843,000
Repurchase agreements	20,858,746	19,107,815	19,180,976
Capital lease obligations	812,714	834,839	856,101
Junior subordinated debentures	12,887,000	12,887,000	12,887,000
Accrued interest and other liabilities	3,624,094	2,773,063	3,303,503

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Total liabilities	473,132,868	506,804,980	459,994,938
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>			
Preferred stock, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 25 shares issued and outstanding (\$100,000 liquidation value)	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Common stock - \$2.50 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, 4,891,194 shares issued at 06/30/11, 4,834,615 shares issued at 12/31/10, and 4,796,539 shares issued at 06/30/10	12,227,985	12,086,538	11,991,348
Additional paid-in capital	27,048,147	26,718,403	26,453,822
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	791,811	368,848	(709,034 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income	209,558	76,657	96,018
Less: treasury stock, at cost; 210,101 shares at 06/30/11, 12/31/10 and 06/30/10	(2,622,777 )	(2,622,777 )	(2,622,777 )
Total shareholders' equity	40,154,724	39,127,669	37,709,377
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$513,287,592	\$545,932,649	\$497,704,315

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

Community Bancorp. and Subsidiary		
Consolidated Statements of Income		
(Unaudited)		
For The Second Quarter Ended June 30,	2011	2010
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest and fees on loans	\$5,359,227	\$5,481,138
Interest on debt securities		
Taxable	83,960	86,473
Tax-exempt	264,841	315,495
Dividends	18,981	16,015
Interest on federal funds sold and overnight deposits	13,788	0
Total interest income	5,740,797	5,899,121
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Interest on deposits	1,042,510	1,232,566
Interest on federal funds purchased and other borrowed funds	99,123	157,906
Interest on repurchase agreements	36,310	46,451
Interest on junior subordinated debentures	243,564	243,564
Total interest expense	1,421,507	1,680,487
Net interest income	4,319,290	4,218,634
Provision for loan losses	237,500	299,999
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,081,790	3,918,635
<b>Non-interest income</b>		
Service fees	599,270	561,703
Income from sold loans	123,585	183,401
Income on bank owned life insurance	32,647	29,886
Other income	523,693	411,442
Total non-interest income	1,279,195	1,186,432
<b>Non-interest expense</b>		
Salaries and wages	1,468,875	1,440,345
Employee benefits	577,903	586,562
Occupancy expenses, net	784,605	764,307
FDIC insurance	90,314	157,866
Amortization of core deposit intangible	106,521	133,152
Other expenses	1,358,441	1,278,226
Total non-interest expense	4,386,659	4,360,458
Income before income taxes	974,326	744,609
Income tax expense	103,008	12,076
Net income	\$871,318	\$732,533
Earnings per common share	\$0.18	\$0.15
Weighted average number of common shares used in computing earnings per share	4,663,166	4,574,475
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.14	\$0.12
Book value per share on common shares outstanding at June 30,	\$8.04	\$7.68

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

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Community Bancorp. and Subsidiary		
Consolidated Statements of Income		
(Unaudited)		
For The Six Months Ended June 30,	2011	2010
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest and fees on loans	\$10,663,093	\$10,932,159
Interest on debt securities		
Taxable	154,770	198,754
Tax-exempt	526,730	622,945
Dividends	37,878	32,276
Interest on federal funds sold and overnight deposits	35,440	227
Total interest income	11,417,911	11,786,361
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Interest on deposits	2,155,293	2,447,046
Interest on federal funds purchased and other borrowed funds	216,332	295,107
Interest on repurchase agreements	74,224	95,302
Interest on junior subordinated debentures	487,129	487,129
Total interest expense	2,932,978	3,324,584
Net interest income	8,484,933	8,461,777
Provision for loan losses	425,000	425,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	8,059,933	8,036,777
<b>Non-interest income</b>		
Service fees	1,149,788	1,122,507
Income from sold loans	324,726	319,683
Income on bank owned life insurance	64,666	59,609
Other income	1,199,484	916,434
Total non-interest income	2,738,664	2,418,233
<b>Non-interest expense</b>		
Salaries and wages	2,935,691	2,833,016
Employee benefits	1,118,340	1,142,418
Occupancy expenses, net	1,592,217	1,543,482
FDIC insurance	260,611	316,234
Amortization of core deposit intangible	213,043	266,304
Other expenses	2,616,271	2,547,825
Total non-interest expense	8,736,173	8,649,279
Income before income taxes	2,062,424	1,805,731
Income tax expense	246,237	134,286
Net income	\$1,816,187	\$1,671,445
Earnings per common share	\$0.37	\$0.35
Weighted average number of common shares used in computing earnings per share	4,649,322	4,566,382
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.28	\$0.24
Book value per share on common shares outstanding at June 30,	\$8.04	\$7.68



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

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Community Bancorp. and Subsidiary		
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows		
(Unaudited)		
For The Six Months Ended June 30,	2011	2010
<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities:</b>		
Net income	\$1,816,187	\$1,671,445
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by		
Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and amortization, bank premises and equipment	499,082	522,184
Provision for loan losses	425,000	425,000
Deferred income tax	(33,055 )	(208,813 )
Net gain on sale of loans	(324,726 )	(319,683 )
Gain on sale of bank premises and equipment	0	(9,649 )
Loss on sale of OREO	7,212	10,807
Gain on Trust LLC	(90,809 )	(37,679 )
Amortization of bond premium, net	181,748	191,428
Write down of OREO	10,000	25,000
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	19,164,732	16,690,724
Originations of loans held for sale	(18,031,356)	(16,546,277)
Decrease in taxes payable	(312,257 )	(506,901 )
Decrease in interest receivable	224,425	148,761
Amortization of FDIC insurance assessment	236,473	292,273
(Increase) decrease in mortgage servicing rights	(127,103 )	37,052
Increase in other assets	(290,624 )	(262,497 )
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(64,665 )	(59,609 )
Amortization of core deposit intangible	213,043	266,304
Amortization of limited partnerships	244,293	247,794
Decrease in unamortized loan fees	(35,548 )	(55,209 )
Decrease in interest payable	(36,691 )	(37,222 )
Decrease in accrued expenses	(161,825 )	(68,189 )
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(76,394 )	21,325
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,437,142	2,438,369
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>		
Investments - held-to-maturity		
Maturities and pay downs	26,597,110	31,120,979
Purchases	(11,096,177)	(17,180,769)
Investments - available-for-sale		
Maturities, calls, pay downs and sales	7,000,000	5,160,000
Purchases	(13,120,276)	(4,021,959 )
Increase in limited partnership contributions payable	1,084,000	0
Cash investments in limited partnerships	(1,085,000 )	0
Increase in loans, net	(3,367,384 )	(4,343,947 )
Proceeds from sales of bank premises and equipment, net of capital expenditures	(319,888 )	64,571
Proceeds from sales of OREO	1,193,088	170,843
Recoveries of loans charged off	37,120	25,172
Net cash provided by investing activities	6,922,593	10,994,890



<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>		
Net decrease in demand, NOW, money market and savings accounts	(18,094,999)	(12,330,865)
Net decrease in time deposits	(3,156,950 )	(20,530,507)
Net increase in repurchase agreements	1,750,931	138,762
Net increase in short-term borrowings	0	1,432,000
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	0	23,000,000
Repayments on long-term borrowings	(15,000,000)	0
Decrease in capital lease obligations	(22,125 )	(20,435 )
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(93,750 )	(93,750 )
Dividends paid on common stock	(786,342 )	(748,482 )
Net cash used in financing activities	(35,403,235)	(9,153,277 )
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(25,043,500)	4,279,982
<b>Cash and cash equivalents:</b>		
Beginning	51,448,287	9,603,143
Ending	\$26,404,787	\$13,883,125
<b>Supplemental Schedule of Cash Paid During the Period</b>		
Interest	\$2,969,669	\$3,361,806
Income taxes	\$591,550	\$850,000
<b>Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:</b>		
Change in unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale	\$201,364	\$( 25,551 )
Loans and bank premises transferred to OREO	\$131,000	\$( 534,150 )
Investments in limited partnerships		
Cash investment in limited partnerships	\$( 1,085,000 )	\$0
Increase in contributions payable	1,084,000	0
	\$( 1,000 )	\$0
<b>Common Shares Dividends Paid</b>		
Dividends declared	\$1,299,474	\$1,094,320
(Increase) decrease in dividends payable attributable to dividends declared	(41,941 )	7,190
Dividends reinvested	(471,191 )	(353,028 )
	\$786,342	\$748,482

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

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### Note 1. Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The interim consolidated financial statements of Community Bancorp. and Subsidiary are unaudited. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for fair presentation of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company contained herein have been made. The unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2010 contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the full annual period ending December 31, 2011, or for any other interim period.

### Note 2. Recent Accounting Developments

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," to amend the disclosure requirements related to recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. The guidance requires new disclosures on the transfers of assets and liabilities between Level 1 (quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities) and Level 2 (significant other observable inputs) of the fair value measurement hierarchy, including the reasons and the timing of the transfers. Additionally, the guidance requires a roll forward of activities on purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements of the assets and liabilities measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 fair value measurements). The guidance became effective for the Company on January 1, 2010, except for the disclosure on the roll forward activities for any Level 3 fair value measurements, which became effective for the Company on January 1, 2011. Adoption of this new guidance requires additional disclosures of fair value measurements but did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

On May 12, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, "Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in US GAAP and IFRSs," amending Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 820. Although ASU 2011-04 deals primarily with development of a single fair value framework for US GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards, the ASU also contains additional guidance on fair value measurements. Among other things, ASU 2011-04: clarifies how a principal market is determined; addresses the fair value measurement or counterparty credit risks and the concept of valuation premise and highest and best use of nonfinancial assets; prescribes a model for measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in shareholders' equity; limits the use of premiums or discounts based on the size of a holding; and requires certain new disclosures, including disclosures of all transfers between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy, whether or not significant, and additional disclosures regarding unobservable inputs and valuation processes for Level 3 measurements. The guidance in ASU 2011-04 is to be applied prospectively, and is effective for the Company for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The Company does not expect that adoption of the guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

On July 21, 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-20, "Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses," which requires significant new disclosures about the allowance for credit losses and the credit quality of financing receivables. The ASU is intended to enhance transparency about an entity's allowance for credit losses and the credit quality of loan and lease receivables by requiring disclosure of an evaluation of the nature of the credit risk inherent in the entity's financing receivables portfolio, as well as disclosure of how that risk is analyzed and assessed in arriving at the allowance for credit losses and the changes and reasons for those changes in the allowance. Under this standard, disclosures about the allowance for credit losses and fair value are to be presented by portfolio segment, while credit quality information, impaired financing receivables and non-accrual

status are to be presented by class of financing receivable. In addition to existing requirements, ASU 2010-20 requires an entity to provide additional disclosures about (1) credit quality indicators of financing receivables at the end of the reporting period by class of financing receivables; (2) the aging of past due financing receivables at the end of the reporting period by class of financing receivable; (3) the nature and extent of troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the period, by class of financing receivable, and their effect on the allowance for credit losses; (4) the nature and extent of financing receivables modified as troubled debt restructurings within the previous 12 months that defaulted during the reporting period, by class of financing receivable, and their effect on the allowance for credit losses; and (5) significant purchases and sales of financing receivables during the reporting period, disaggregated by portfolio segment. The disclosures are to be presented at the level of disaggregation that management uses when assessing and monitoring the portfolio's risk and performance. ASU 2010-20 is effective for interim and annual financial reporting periods ending after December 15, 2010, as it relates to disclosures required as of the end of a reporting period. On January 19, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-01, "Receivables (Topic 310): Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in Update No. 2010-20," temporarily deferring the ASU 2010-20 effective date of the disclosure requirements for public entities about troubled debt restructurings. The purpose of the delay is to make the disclosure requirements concurrent with the effective date of the FASB's guidance on determining what constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. The guidance for determining what constitutes a troubled debt restructuring is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2011. Other than requiring additional disclosures, adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. On April 5, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-02 "A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring is a Troubled Debt Restructuring", which clarifies when creditors should classify loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after June 15, 2011, and applies retrospectively to restructurings occurring on or after January 1, 2011. The guidance on measuring the impairment of a receivable restructured in a troubled debt restructuring is effective on a prospective basis. Adoption of ASU 2011-02 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

On April 29, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-03, "Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements," amending the criteria under ASC Topic 860 for determining whether the transferor under a repurchase agreement involving a financial asset has retained effective control over the financial asset and therefore must account for the transaction as a secured borrowing rather than a sale. The guidance removes from the effective control criteria the consideration of whether the transferor has the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial asset on substantially the agreed terms. The guidance applies prospectively and is effective for new transactions and for existing transactions that are modified as of the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The Company does not expect that adoption of the guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, "Presentation of Comprehensive Income," which amends Topic 220. The amendments provide that an entity has the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. This ASU eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The ASU does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income, nor does it require any transition disclosures. The amendments in this ASU are to be applied retrospectively, and are effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect that adoption of ASU 2011-05 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

### Note 3. Earnings per Common Share

Earnings per common share amounts are computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock issued during the period (retroactively adjusted for stock splits and stock dividends), including Dividend Reinvestment Plan shares issuable upon reinvestment of dividends declared, and reduced for shares held in treasury.

The following table illustrates the calculation for the periods ended June 30, as adjusted for the cash dividends declared on the preferred stock:

For The Second Quarter Ended June 30,	2011	2010
Net income, as reported	\$871,318	\$732,533
Less: dividends to preferred shareholders	46,875	46,875
Net income available to common shareholders	\$824,443	\$685,658
Weighted average number of common shares used in calculating earnings per share	4,663,166	4,574,475
Earnings per common share	\$0.18	\$0.15

For The Six Months Ended June 30,	2011	2010
Net income, as reported	\$1,816,187	\$1,671,445
Less: dividends to preferred shareholders	93,750	93,750
Net income available to common shareholders	\$1,722,437	\$1,577,695
Weighted average number of common shares used in calculating earnings per share	4,649,322	4,566,382
Earnings per common share	\$0.37	\$0.35

#### Note 4. Comprehensive Income

Accounting principles generally require recognized revenues, expenses, gains, and losses to be included in net income. Certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as the after-tax effect of unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, are not reflected in the statement of income, but the cumulative effect of such items from period-to-period is reflected as a separate component of the equity section of the balance sheet (accumulated other comprehensive income or loss). Other comprehensive income or loss, along with net income, comprises the Company's total comprehensive income.

The Company's total comprehensive income for the comparison periods is calculated as follows:

For The Second Quarter Ended June 30,	2011	2010
Net income	\$871,318	\$732,533
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Change in unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale securities arising during the period	203,720	(11,981 )
Tax effect	(69,265 )	4,074
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	134,455	(7,907 )
Total comprehensive income	\$1,005,773	\$724,626

For The Six Months Ended June 30,	2011	2010
Net income	\$1,816,187	\$1,671,445
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		

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Change in unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale securities arising during the period	201,364	(25,551 )
Tax effect	(68,463 )	8,687
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	132,901	(16,864 )
Total comprehensive income	\$1,949,088	\$1,654,581

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## Note 5. Investment Securities

Securities available-for-sale (AFS) and held-to-maturity (HTM) consisted of the following:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<b>June 30, 2011</b>				
U.S. Government sponsored enterprise (GSE) debt securities	\$22,191,612	\$129,836	\$0	\$22,321,448
U.S. Government securities	5,018,844	38,868	0	5,057,712
U.S. GSE preferred stock	42,360	148,808	0	191,168
	\$27,252,816	\$317,512	\$0	\$27,570,328

<b>December 31, 2010</b>				
U.S. GSE debt securities	\$16,234,676	\$88,091	\$9,377	\$16,313,390
U.S. Government securities	5,037,252	37,666	232	5,074,686
U.S. GSE preferred stock	42,360	0	0	42,360
	\$21,314,288	\$125,757	\$9,609	\$21,430,436

<b>June 30, 2010</b>				
U.S. GSE debt securities	\$17,357,854	\$139,114	\$0	\$17,496,968
U.S. Government securities	5,048,310	43,804	0	5,092,114
U.S. GSE preferred stock	68,164	0	37,436	30,728
	\$22,474,328	\$182,918	\$37,436	\$22,619,810

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value*
<b>Securities HTM</b>				
<b>June 30, 2011</b>				
States and political subdivisions	\$21,939,781	\$684,219	\$0	\$22,624,000
<b>December 31, 2010</b>				
States and political subdivisions	\$37,440,714	\$716,286	\$0	\$38,157,000
<b>June 30, 2010</b>				
States and political subdivisions	\$30,826,040	\$604,960	\$0	\$31,431,000

The scheduled maturities of debt securities available-for-sale were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
<b>June 30, 2011</b>		
Due in one year or less	\$10,075,075	\$10,117,753
Due from one to five years	17,135,381	17,261,407
	\$27,210,456	\$27,379,160

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December 31, 2010

Due in one year or less	\$ 14,172,100	\$ 14,248,432
Due from one to five years	7,099,828	7,139,644
	\$ 21,271,928	\$ 21,388,076

June 30, 2010

Due in one year or less	\$ 10,097,007	\$ 10,156,153
Due from one to five years	12,309,157	12,432,929
	\$ 22,406,164	\$ 22,589,082

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The scheduled maturities of debt securities held-to-maturity were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value*
<b>June 30, 2011</b>		
Due in one year or less	\$12,747,547	\$12,747,000
Due from one to five years	3,955,564	4,127,000
Due from five to ten years	1,375,793	1,547,000
Due after ten years	3,860,877	4,203,000
	\$21,939,781	\$22,624,000
<b>December 31, 2010</b>		
Due in one year or less	\$28,468,783	\$28,469,000
Due from one to five years	4,253,527	4,433,000
Due from five to ten years	789,962	969,000
Due after ten years	3,928,442	4,286,000
	\$37,440,714	\$38,157,000
<b>June 30, 2010</b>		
Due in one year or less	\$21,573,354	\$21,573,000
Due from one to five years	4,060,754	4,212,000
Due from five to ten years	1,345,755	1,497,000
Due after ten years	3,846,177	4,149,000
	\$30,826,040	\$31,431,000

\*Method used to determine fair value on HTM securities rounds values to nearest thousand.

As of June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company had no debt securities with an unrealized loss. Debt securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2010 are presented in the table below, all of which were in an unrealized loss position less than 12 months as of such date.

	Less than 12 months	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
<b>December 31, 2010</b>		
U.S. GSE debt securities	\$2,037,894	\$9,377
U.S. Government securities	1,007,225	232
	\$3,045,119	\$9,609

Debt securities represented in the table above consisted of two U.S. GSE debt securities and one U.S. Government security at December 31, 2010. These unrealized losses were principally attributable to changes in prevailing interest rates for similar types of securities, and not deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer.

At June 30, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010, the Company's available-for-sale portfolio included two classes of Fannie Mae preferred stock with an aggregate cost basis of \$42,360 as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, and an aggregate cost basis of \$68,164 as of June 30, 2010. The cost basis of those shares reflects an other-than-temporary impairment write down of \$25,804 recorded by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2010 and two other-than-temporary impairment write downs recorded in prior periods. The fair market value of the Fannie Mae preferred stock as of June 30, 2011 was \$191,168, an increase of \$148,808 from the December 31, 2010 fair market

value of \$42,360.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions, or adverse developments relating to the issuer, warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the carrying value, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, management considers whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, whether downgrades by rating agencies or other adverse developments in the status of the securities have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition.

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## Note 6. Loans, Allowance for Loan Losses and Credit Quality

The composition of net loans follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Commercial	\$36,860,487	\$31,045,424
Commercial real estate	137,273,305	133,494,431
Residential real estate	207,328,143	213,834,818
Consumer	12,059,910	13,058,124
	393,521,845	391,432,797
<b>Deduct:</b>		
Allowance for loan losses	3,851,369	3,727,935
Unearned net loan fees	38,803	74,351
Loans held-for-sale	1,555,288	2,363,938
	5,445,460	6,166,224
<b>Net Loans</b>	<b>\$388,076,385</b>	<b>\$385,266,573</b>

The following is an age analysis of past due loans (including non-accrual) by class:

	90 Days		Total		Total Loans	Over 90 Days and Accruing
	30-89 Days	or More	Past Due	Current		
<b>June 30, 2011</b>						
Commercial	\$563,870	\$107,318	\$671,188	\$36,189,299	\$36,860,487	\$4,838
Commercial real estate	1,003,076	817,168	1,820,244	135,453,061	137,273,305	393,707
Residential real estate	1,753,750	2,257,280	4,011,030	201,761,825	205,772,855	778,759
Consumer	107,179	1,228	108,407	11,951,503	12,059,910	1,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,427,875</b>	<b>\$3,182,994</b>	<b>\$6,610,869</b>	<b>\$385,355,688</b>	<b>\$391,966,557</b>	<b>\$1,178,532</b>

**December 31, 2010**

	90 Days		Total		Total Loans	Over 90 Days and Accruing
	30-89 Days	or More	Past Due	Current		
Commercial	\$915,924	\$54,376	\$970,300	\$30,075,124	\$31,045,424	\$29,446
Commercial real estate	939,910	130,512	1,070,422	132,424,009	133,494,431	94,982
Residential real estate	6,117,292	2,108,870	8,226,162	203,244,718	211,470,880	1,194,477
Consumer	242,742	38,466	281,208	12,776,916	13,058,124	38,466
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,215,868</b>	<b>\$2,332,224</b>	<b>\$10,548,092</b>	<b>\$378,520,767</b>	<b>\$389,068,859</b>	<b>\$1,357,371</b>

The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

As described below, the allowance consists of general, specific and unallocated components. However, the entire allowance is available to absorb losses in the loan portfolio, regardless of specific, general and unallocated components considered in determining the amount of the allowance.

#### General component

The general component of the allowance for loan losses is based on historical loss experience, adjusted for qualitative factors and stratified by the following loan segments: commercial, commercial real estate, residential real estate, and consumer loans. Management uses an average of historical losses based on a time frame appropriate to capture relevant loss data for each loan segment. This historical loss factor is adjusted for the following qualitative factors: levels of and trends in delinquencies and non-performing loans, levels of and trends in loan risk groups, trends in volumes and terms of loans, effects of any changes in loan related policies, experience, ability and the depth of management, documentation and credit data exception levels, national and local economic trends, external factors such as competition and regulation and lastly concentrations of credit risk in a variety of areas, including portfolio product mix, the level of loans to individual borrowers and their related interests, loans to industry segments, and the geographic distribution of commercial real estate loans. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to revision as more information becomes available. There were no changes in the Company's policies or methodology pertaining to the general component for loan losses since December 31, 2010.

The qualitative factors are determined based on the various risk characteristics of each loan segment. The Company has policies, procedures and internal controls commensurate with the risk profile of each of these segments. Risk characteristics relevant to each portfolio segment are as follows:

**Commercial** – Loans in this segment include commercial and industrial loans and to a lesser extent loans to finance agricultural production. Commercial loans are made to businesses and are generally secured by assets of the business, including trade assets and equipment. While not the primary collateral, in many cases these loans may also be secured by the real estate of the business. Repayment is expected from the cash flows of the business. A weakened economy, soft consumer spending, unfavorable foreign trade conditions and the rising cost of labor or raw materials are examples of issues that can impact the credit quality in this segment.

**Commercial Real Estate** – Loans in this segment are principally made to businesses and are generally secured by either owner-occupied, or non-owner occupied commercial real estate. A relatively small portion of this segment includes farm loans secured by farm land and buildings. As with commercial loans, repayment of owner-occupied commercial real estate loans is expected from the cash flows of the business and the segment would be impacted by similar issues. The non-owner occupied commercial real estate portion includes both residential and commercial construction loans, vacant land and real estate development loans and multi-family dwelling and commercial rental property loans. Repayment of construction loans is expected from permanent financing takeout; the Company generally requires a commitment or eligibility for the take-out financing prior to construction loan origination. Real estate development loans are generally repaid from the sale of the subject real property as the project progresses. Construction and development lending run additional risks, including the project exceeding budget, not being constructed according to plans, not receiving permits, or the pre-leasing or occupancy rate not meeting expectations. Repayment of multi-family loans and commercial rental property loans is expected from the cash flow generated by rental payments received from the individuals or businesses occupying the real estate. Commercial real estate loans are impacted by issues such as competitive market forces, vacancy rates, cap rates, net operating incomes, lease renewals and overall economic demand. In addition, loans in the recreational and tourism sector can be affected by weather conditions, such as unseasonably low winter snowfalls. Commercial real estate lending also carries a higher degree of environmental risk than other real estate lending.

**Residential Real Estate** – All loans in this segment are collateralized by owner-occupied residential real estate and repayment is dependent on the credit quality of the individual borrower. The overall health of the economy, including unemployment rates and housing prices, has an impact on the credit quality of this segment.

Consumer – Loans in this segment are made to individuals for consumer and household purposes. This segment includes both loans secured by automobiles and other consumer goods, as well as loans that are unsecured. This segment also includes overdrafts, which are extensions of credit made to both individuals and business to cover temporary shortages in their deposit accounts and are generally unsecured. The Company maintains policies restricting the size and length of these extensions of credit. The overall health of the economy, including unemployment rates, has an impact on the credit quality of this segment.

#### Specific component

The specific component relates to loans that are impaired. A specific allowance is established when a loan's impaired basis is less than the carrying value of the loan. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, in management's estimation 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. Impaired loans are loan(s) to a borrower that in aggregate are greater than \$100,000 and that are in non-accrual status or are troubled debt restructurings (TDR). Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management evaluates the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length and frequency of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis, by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Impaired loans may also include troubled loans that are restructured. A TDR occurs when the Company, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that would otherwise not be granted. TDRs may include the transfer of assets to the Company in partial satisfaction of a troubled loan, a modification of a loan's terms, or a combination of the two.

Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer loans for impairment evaluation, unless such loans are subject to a restructuring agreement.

#### Unallocated component

An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

The changes in the allowance for loan losses for the second quarter ended June 30 are summarized as follows:

	2011	2010
Balance at beginning of period	\$3,709,918	\$3,545,807
Provision for loan losses	237,500	299,999
Recoveries of amounts charged off	15,547	10,438
	3,962,965	3,856,244
Amounts charged off	(111,596 )	(416,983 )
Balance at end of period	\$3,851,369	\$3,439,261

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The changes in the allowance for loan losses for the six months ended June 30 are summarized as follows:

	2011	2010
Balance at beginning of year	\$3,727,935	\$3,450,542
Provision for loan losses	425,000	425,000
Recoveries of amounts charged off	37,120	25,172
	4,190,055	3,900,714
Amounts charged off	(338,686 )	(461,453 )
Balance at end of period	\$3,851,369	\$3,439,261

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The following summarizes changes in the allowance for loan losses and select loan information, by portfolio segment.

For the second quarter ended June 30, 2011

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses						
Beginning balance	\$ 256,448	\$ 1,396,946	\$ 1,756,119	\$ 151,865	\$ 148,540	\$ 3,709,918
Charge-offs	(2,427 )	0	(82,646 )	(26,523 )	0	(111,596 )
Recoveries	3,416	1,091	600	10,440	0	15,547
Provisions	(10,870 )	(2,687 )	291,867	(3,250 )	(37,560 )	237,500
Ending balance	\$ 246,567	\$ 1,395,350	\$ 1,965,940	\$ 132,532	\$ 110,980	\$ 3,851,369

For the six months ended June 30, 2011

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses						
Beginning balance	\$ 302,421	\$ 1,391,898	\$ 1,830,816	\$ 151,948	\$ 50,852	\$ 3,727,935
Charge-offs	(3,127 )	0	(271,446 )	(64,113 )	0	(338,686 )
Recoveries	11,522	2,181	600	22,817	0	37,120
Provisions	(64,249 )	1,271	405,970	21,880	60,128	425,000
Ending balance	\$ 246,567	\$ 1,395,350	\$ 1,965,940	\$ 132,532	\$ 110,980	\$ 3,851,369

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 0	\$ 6,100	\$ 366,300	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 372,400
Collectively evaluated for impairment	246,567	1,389,250	1,599,640	132,532	110,980	3,478,969
Total	\$ 246,567	\$ 1,395,350	\$ 1,965,940	\$ 132,532	\$ 110,980	\$ 3,851,369

Loans

Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 856,643	\$ 1,471,703	\$ 2,644,713	\$ 0		\$ 4,973,059
Collectively evaluated for impairment	36,003,844	135,801,602	204,683,430	12,059,910		\$ 388,548,786
Total	\$ 36,860,487	\$ 137,273,305	\$ 207,328,143	\$ 12,059,910		\$ 393,521,845

December 31, 2010	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
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Allowance for loan losses						
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,700	\$ 51,200	\$ 337,800	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 392,700
Collectively evaluated for impairment	298,721	1,340,698	1,493,016	151,948	50,852	3,335,235
Total	\$ 302,421	\$ 1,391,898	\$ 1,830,816	\$ 151,948	\$ 50,852	\$ 3,727,935

Loans

	\$ 61,226	\$ 1,145,194	\$ 3,219,911	\$ 0		\$ 4,426,331
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Individually evaluated  
for impairment

Collectively evaluated for impairment	30,984,199	132,349,237	210,614,907	13,058,124	387,006,467
Total	\$31,045,425	\$133,494,431	\$213,834,818	\$13,058,124	\$391,432,798

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had no acquired loans with deteriorated credit quality.

Impaired loans by class were as follows:

June 30, 2011	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized*
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With no related allowance recorded

Commercial	\$856,643	\$859,175		\$294,667	\$0
Commercial real estate	1,260,762	1,276,902		480,280	0
Residential real estate	865,299	1,058,921		1,323,348	0

With an allowance recorded

Commercial	0	0	0	42,028	0
Commercial real estate	210,941	210,941	6,100	833,777	0
Residential real estate	1,779,414	2,176,749	366,300	1,655,730	0

Total

Commercial	\$856,643	\$859,175	\$0	\$336,695	\$0
Commercial real estate	\$1,471,703	\$1,487,843	\$6,100	\$1,314,057	\$0
Residential real estate	\$2,644,713	\$3,235,670	\$366,300	\$2,979,078	\$0
Total	\$4,973,059	\$5,582,688	\$372,400	\$4,629,830	\$0

December 31, 2010	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized*
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With no related allowance recorded

Commercial	\$24,930	\$61,460	\$0	\$106,737	\$0
Commercial real estate	0	0	0	494,150	0
Residential real estate	1,138,290	1,527,508	0	1,186,068	0

With an allowance recorded

Commercial	36,296	39,856	3,700	37,300	0
Commercial real estate	1,145,194	1,145,672	51,200	1,158,924	0
Residential real estate	2,081,621	2,303,744	337,800	1,661,441	0

Total

Commercial	\$61,226	\$101,316	\$3,700	\$144,037	\$0
Commercial real estate	\$1,145,194	\$1,145,672	\$51,200	\$1,653,074	\$0
Residential real estate	\$3,219,911	\$3,831,252	\$337,800	\$2,847,509	\$0
Total	\$4,426,331	\$5,078,240	\$392,700	\$4,644,620	\$0

\*Interest income recognized on impaired loans is immaterial for both periods presented.

## Credit Quality Grouping

In developing the allowance for loan losses, management uses credit quality grouping to help evaluate trends in credit quality. The Company groups credit risk into Groups A, B and C. The manner the Company utilizes to assign risk grouping is driven by loan purpose. Commercial purpose loans are individually risk graded while the retail portion of the portfolio is generally grouped by delinquency pool.

Group A loans - Acceptable Risk – are loans that are expected to perform as agreed under their respective terms. Such loans carry a normal level of risk that does not require management attention beyond that warranted by the loan or loan relationship characteristics, such as loan size or relationship size. Group A loans include commercial loans that are individually risk rated and retail loans that are rated by pool. Group A retail loans include both performing consumer and residential real estate loans. Residential real estate loans are loans to individuals secured by 1-4 family homes, including first mortgages, home equity and home improvement loans. Loan balances fully secured by deposit accounts or that are fully guaranteed by the Federal Government are considered acceptable risk.

Group B loans – Management Involved - are loans that require greater attention than the acceptable loans in Group A. Characteristics of such loans may include, but are not limited to, borrowers that are experiencing negative operating trends such as reduced sales or margins, borrowers that have exposure to adverse market conditions such as increased competition or regulatory burden, or that have had unexpected or adverse changes in management. These loans have a greater likelihood of migrating to an unacceptable risk level if these characteristics are left unchecked. Group B is limited to commercial loans that are individually risk rated.

Group C loans – Unacceptable Risk – are loans that have distinct shortcomings that require a greater degree of management attention. Examples of these shortcomings include a borrower's inadequate capacity to service debt, poor operating performance, or insolvency. These loans are more likely to result in repayment through collateral liquidation. Group C loans range from those that are likely to sustain some loss if the shortcomings are not corrected, to those for which loss is imminent and non-accrual treatment is warranted. Group C loans include individually rated commercial purpose loans, and retail loans adversely rated in accordance with the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's Uniform Retail Credit Classification Policy. Group C retail loans include 1-4 family residential real estate loans and home equity loans past due 90 days or more with loan-to-value ratios greater than 60%, home equity loans 90 days or more past due where bank does not hold first mortgage, irrespective of loan-to-value, loans in bankruptcy where repayment is likely but not yet established, and lastly consumer loans that are 90 days or more past due.

Commercial purpose loan ratings are assigned by the commercial account officer; for larger and more complex commercial loans, the credit rating is a collaborative assignment by the lender and the credit analyst. The credit risk rating is based on the borrower's expected performance, i.e., the likelihood that the borrower will be able to service its obligations in accordance with the loan terms. Credit risk ratings are meant to measure risk versus simply record history. Assessment of expected future payment performance requires consideration of numerous factors. While past performance is part of the overall evaluation, expected performance is based on an analysis of the borrower's financial strength, and historical and projected factors such as size and financing alternatives, capacity and cash flow, balance sheet and income statement trends, the quality and timeliness of financial reporting, and the quality of the borrower's management. Other factors influencing the credit risk rating to a lesser degree include collateral coverage and control, guarantor strength and commitment, documentation, structure and covenants and industry conditions. There are uncertainties inherent in this process.

Credit risk ratings are dynamic and require updating whenever relevant information is received. The risk ratings of larger or more complex loans, and Group B and C rated loans, are assessed at the time of their respective annual reviews, during quarterly updates, in action plans or at any other time that relevant information warrants update.

Lenders are required to make immediate disclosure to the Chief Credit Officer of any increase in loan risk, even if considered temporary in nature.

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The risk ratings within the loan portfolio by class were as follows:

Total Loans					
June 30, 2011	Commercial	Commercial	Residential	Consumer	Total
		Real Estate	Real Estate		
Group A	\$33,713,261	\$121,191,043	\$201,366,558	\$12,045,442	\$368,316,305
Group B	990,727	7,129,125	594,832	0	8,714,684
Group C	2,156,499	8,953,137	5,366,753	14,468	16,490,856
Total	\$36,860,487	\$137,273,305	\$207,328,143	\$12,059,910	\$393,521,845

Total Loans					
December 31, 2010	Commercial	Commercial	Residential	Consumer	Total
		Real Estate	Real Estate		
Group A	\$28,148,610	\$118,056,754	\$207,263,295	\$12,997,587	\$366,466,246
Group B	1,617,895	9,455,795	883,271	0	11,956,961
Group C	1,278,919	5,981,882	5,688,252	60,537	13,009,590
Total	\$31,045,424	\$133,494,431	\$213,834,818	\$13,058,124	\$391,432,797

#### Note 7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

As a result of the merger with LyndonBank on December 31, 2007, the Company recorded goodwill amounting to \$11,574,269. The goodwill is not amortizable and is not deductible for tax purposes.

The Company also recorded \$4,161,000 of acquired identified intangible assets representing the core deposit intangible which is subject to amortization as a non-interest expense over a ten year period using a double declining method.

Amortization expense for the core deposit intangible for the first six months of 2011 was \$213,043. As of June 30, 2011, the remaining annual amortization expense related to core deposit intangible, absent any future impairment, is expected to be as follows:

2011	\$213,043
2012	340,869
2013	272,695
2014	272,695
2015	272,695
Thereafter	545,392
Total core deposit intangible	\$1,917,389

Management evaluates goodwill for impairment annually and the core deposit intangible for impairment if conditions warrant. As of the date of the most recent evaluation (December 31, 2010), management concluded that no impairment existed.

#### Note 8. Fair Value

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FASB ASC Topic 820-10-20, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, provides a framework for measuring and disclosing fair value under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The ASC Topic 820-10-20 requires disclosures about the fair value of assets and liabilities recognized in the balance sheet in periods subsequent to initial recognition, whether the measurements are made on a recurring basis (for example, available-for-sale investment securities) or on a nonrecurring basis (for example, impaired loans).

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The ASC Topic 820-10-20 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 assets and liabilities include debt and equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market, as well as U.S. Treasury, other U.S. Government and agency mortgage-backed debt securities that are highly liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter markets.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets and liabilities include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments and derivative contracts whose value is determined using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. This category generally includes certain derivative contracts, residential mortgage servicing rights, impaired loans, and OREO.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. For example, this category generally includes certain private equity investments, retained residual interest in securitizations, and highly-structured or long-term derivative contracts.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and reflected in the balance sheet at the dates presented are summarized below:

June 30, 2011	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets:			
U.S. GSE debt securities	\$0	\$22,321,448	\$22,321,448
U.S. Government securities	4,042,594	1,015,118	5,057,712
U.S. GSE preferred stock	191,168	0	191,168
Total	\$4,233,762	\$23,336,566	\$27,570,328
December 31, 2010			
Assets:			
U.S. GSE debt securities	\$0	\$16,313,390	\$16,313,390
U.S. Government securities	4,038,740	1,035,946	5,074,686
U.S. GSE preferred stock	42,360	0	42,360
Total	\$4,081,100	\$17,349,336	\$21,430,436
June 30, 2010			

## Assets:

U.S. GSE debt securities	\$0	\$17,496,968	\$17,496,968
U.S. Government securities	3,032,264	2,059,850	5,092,114
U.S. GSE preferred stock	30,728	0	30,728
Total	\$3,062,992	\$19,556,818	\$22,619,810

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and reflected in the balance sheet at the dates presented are summarized below:

June 30, 2011	Level 2
Assets:	
Residential mortgage servicing rights	\$1,203,811
Impaired loans, net of related allowance	1,617,955
OREO	131,000
December 31, 2010	
Assets:	
Residential mortgage servicing rights	\$1,076,708
Impaired loans, net of related allowance	2,870,411
OREO	1,210,300
June 30, 2010	
Assets:	
Residential mortgage servicing rights	\$896,191
Impaired loans, net of related allowance	2,410,031
OREO	1,070,500

Real estate properties acquired through or in lieu of loan foreclosure are carried as OREO and are initially recorded at fair value less estimated selling cost at the date of foreclosure. Any write-downs based on the asset's fair value at the date of acquisition are charged to the allowance for loan losses. After foreclosure, these assets are carried at the lower of their new cost basis or fair value, less estimated cost to sell. Costs of significant property improvements are capitalized, whereas costs relating to holding property are expensed. Appraisals are then done periodically on properties that management deems significant, or evaluations may be performed by management on properties in the portfolio that are less vulnerable to market conditions. Subsequent write-downs are recorded as a charge to operations, if necessary; to reduce the carrying value of a property to the lower of its cost or fair value, less estimated cost to sell.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the six months ended June 30, 2011. There were no Level 3 financial instruments at June 30, 2011, December 31, 2010, or June 30, 2010.

## Fair values of financial instruments

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

**Cash and cash equivalents:** The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values.

**Investment securities:** The fair value of securities available for sale equals quoted market prices, if available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using quoted market prices for similar securities. Level 1 securities include certain U.S. Government securities and U.S. GSE preferred stock. Level 2

securities include asset-backed securities, including obligations of U.S. GSEs and certain U.S Government securities.

**Restricted equity securities:** Restricted equity securities are comprised of Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (FRBB) stock and Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLBB) stock. These securities are carried at cost, which is believed to approximate fair value, based on the redemption provisions of the FRBB and the FHLBB. The stock is nonmarketable, and redeemable at par value.

**Loans and loans held-for-sale:** For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying amounts. The fair values for other loans (for example, fixed rate residential, commercial real estate, and rental property mortgage loans, and commercial and industrial loans) are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based on interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Loan fair value estimates include judgments regarding future expected loss experience and risk characteristics. The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for loans that are held-for-sale approximate their fair values. Loan impairment is deemed to exist when full repayment of principal and interest according to the contractual terms of the loan is no longer probable. Impaired loans are reported based on one of three measures: the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; the loan's observable market price; or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. If the fair value is less than an impaired loan's recorded investment, an impairment loss is recognized as part of the ALL. Accordingly, certain impaired loans may be subject to measurement at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Management has estimated the fair values of these assets using Level 2 inputs, such as the fair value of collateral based on independent third-party appraisals for collateral-dependent loans.

The fair value of loans held-for-sale is based upon an actual purchase and sale agreement between the Company and an independent market participant. The sale is executed within a reasonable period following quarter end at the stated fair value.

**Mortgage servicing rights:** Mortgage servicing rights are evaluated regularly for impairment based upon the fair value of the servicing rights as compared to their amortized cost. The fair value of mortgage servicing rights is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated net servicing income, with loans divided into strata for valuation purposes based on their rates, terms and features. The Company obtains a third party valuation based upon loan level data, including note rate, type and term of the underlying loans. The model utilizes a variety of observable inputs for its assumptions, the most significant of which are loan prepayment assumptions and the discount rate used to discount future cash flows. Mortgage servicing rights are subject to measurement at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and are classified as Level 2 assets.

**Deposits, federal funds purchased and borrowed funds:** The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (for example, checking and savings accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). The fair values for certificates of deposit and debt are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates and debt to a schedule of aggregated contractual maturities on such time deposits and debt.

**Junior subordinated debentures:** Fair value is estimated using current rates for debentures of similar maturity.

**Capital lease obligations:** Fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow calculation using current rates. Based on current rates, carrying value approximates fair value.

**Accrued interest:** The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate their fair values.

**Off-balance-sheet credit related instruments:** Commitments to extend credit were evaluated and fair value was estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present credit-worthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, fair value



also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments were as follows:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		June 30, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
(Dollars in Thousands)						
<b>Financial assets:</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$26,405	\$26,405	\$51,448	\$51,448	\$13,883	\$13,883
Securities held-to-maturity	21,940	22,624	37,441	38,157	30,826	31,431
Securities available-for-sale	27,570	27,570	21,430	21,430	22,620	22,620
Restricted equity securities	4,309	4,309	4,309	4,309	3,907	3,907
Loans and loans held-for-sale, net	389,632	400,174	387,631	397,123	382,246	393,100
Mortgage servicing rights	1,204	1,207	1,077	1,056	896	896
Accrued interest receivable	1,565	1,565	1,790	1,790	1,747	1,747
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>						
Deposits	416,940	419,768	438,192	440,913	385,924	389,216
Federal funds purchased and other borrowed funds	18,010	18,370	33,010	33,250	37,843	38,132
Repurchase agreements	20,859	20,859	19,108	19,108	19,181	19,181
Capital lease obligations	813	813	835	835	856	856
Subordinated debentures	12,887	13,592	12,887	13,155	12,887	12,894
Accrued interest payable	155	155	192	192	197	197

The estimated fair values of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit were immaterial as of the dates presented in the above table.

## Note 9. Mortgage Servicing Rights

The following table shows the changes in the carrying amount of the mortgage servicing rights for the periods indicated:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,076,708	\$ 932,961	\$ 932,961
Mortgage servicing rights capitalized	176,014	403,026	119,369
Mortgage servicing rights amortized	(161,413 )	(392,233 )	(193,600 )
Change in valuation allowance	112,502	132,954	37,179
Balance at end of period	\$ 1,203,811	\$ 1,076,708	\$ 895,909

## Note 10. Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of business the Company and its subsidiary are involved in litigation that is considered incidental to their business. Management does not expect that any such litigation will be material to the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

## Note 11. Subsequent Event

The Company has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to June 30, 2011 for potential recognition or disclosure in these financial statements, as required by GAAP. On June 14, 2011, the Company declared a cash dividend of \$0.14 per common share payable August 1, 2011 to shareholders of record as of July 15, 2011. This dividend, amounting to \$651,609, was accrued at June 30, 2011.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS  
for the Period Ended June 30, 2011

The following discussion analyzes the consolidated financial condition of Community Bancorp. (the "Company") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Community National Bank, as of June 30, 2011, December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, and its consolidated results of operations for the periods then ended. The Company is considered a "smaller reporting company" under applicable regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is therefore eligible for relief from certain disclosure requirements. In accordance with such provisions, the Company has elected to provide its audited consolidated statements of income, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for two, rather than three, years.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes contained in its 2010 Annual Report on form 10-K filed with the SEC.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains certain forward-looking statements about the results of operations, financial condition and business of the Company and its subsidiary. When used therein, the words "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "estimates," "plans," "predicts," or similar expressions, indicate that management of the Company is making forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. They necessarily involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Future results of the Company may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Examples of forward looking statements included in this discussion include, but are not limited to, estimated contingent liability related to assumptions made within the asset/liability management process, management's expectations as to the future interest rate environment and the Company's related liquidity level, credit risk expectations relating to the Company's loan portfolio and its participation in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLBB) Mortgage Partnership Finance (MPF) program, and management's general outlook for the future performance of the Company, summarized below under "Overview". Although forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and estimates, many of the factors that could influence or determine actual results are unpredictable and not within the Company's control. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements as they speak only as of the date they are made. The Company does not undertake, and disclaims any obligation, to revise or update any forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence or anticipated occurrence of events or circumstances after the date of this Report, except as required by applicable law. The Company claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by these forward-looking statements include, among others, the following possibilities: (1) general economic conditions, either nationally, regionally or locally continue to deteriorate, resulting in a decline in credit quality or a diminished demand for the Company's products and services; (2) competitive pressures increase among financial service providers in the Company's northern New England market area or in the financial service industry generally, including competitive pressures from non-bank financial service providers, from increasing consolidation and integration of financial service providers, and from changes in technology and delivery systems; (3) interest rates change in such a way as to reduce the Company's margins; (4) changes in laws or government rules, or the way in which courts and government agencies interpret or implement those laws or rules, increase our costs of doing business or otherwise adversely affect the Company's business; (5) changes in federal or state tax policy; (6) changes in the level of nonperforming assets

and charge-offs; (7) changes in estimates of future reserve requirements based upon relevant regulatory and accounting requirements; (8) changes in consumer and business spending, borrowing and savings habits; and (9) the effect of and changes in the United States monetary and fiscal policies, including the interest rate policies, regulation of the money supply by the Federal Reserve Board, and potential ratings downgrade of U.S. government debt which, in turn, may result in inflation and interest rate, securities market and monetary fluctuations and in changes in the demand for our loan and deposit products.

## NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Under SEC Regulation G, public companies making disclosures containing financial measures that are not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (U.S. GAAP or GAAP) must also disclose, along with each non-GAAP financial measure, certain additional information, including a reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure to the closest comparable GAAP financial measure, as well as a statement of the company's reasons for utilizing the non-GAAP financial measure. The SEC has exempted from the definition of non-GAAP financial measures certain commonly used financial measures that are not based on GAAP. However, two non-GAAP financial measures commonly used by financial institutions, namely tax-equivalent net interest income and tax-equivalent net interest margin, have not been specifically exempted by the SEC, and may therefore constitute non-GAAP financial measures under Regulation G. We are unable to state with certainty whether the SEC would regard those measures as subject to Regulation G.

Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures are useful in evaluating the Company's financial performance and facilitate comparisons with the performance of other financial institutions. However, that information should be considered supplemental in nature and not as a substitute for related financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP.

## OVERVIEW

Total assets at June 30, 2011 were \$513.3 million compared to \$545.9 million at December 31, 2010 and \$497.7 million at June 30, 2010, a decrease of 5.98% and an increase of 3.1%, respectively. Some of the decrease from year-end to June 30, 2011 reflects the annual municipal finance cycle as short-term municipal loans generally mature at the end of the second quarter and are not replaced until after the start of the third quarter. Municipal loans (in the form of held-to-maturity investment securities) totaling \$14.0 million matured on June 30, 2011, with renewals and new municipal loans of approximately \$11.0 million recorded in July, 2011. Also contributing to the decrease in assets was a decrease in cash used to pay off of a Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLBB) advance that matured in January in the amount of \$15 million. Gross loans increased from December 31, 2010, \$2.1 million while deposits decreased \$21.3 million. The decrease in deposits reflected a decrease in municipal deposits of \$22.0 million corresponding to the seasonal municipal loan activity and a decrease of \$3.2 million in certificates of deposit. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in savings accounts of \$5.6 million.

Net income for the second quarter of 2011 was \$871,318 compared to \$732,533 for the second quarter of 2010, an increase of 19%, resulting in earnings per common share of \$0.18 and \$0.15 for the respective quarters. Net interest income was \$4.3 million for the second quarter of 2011 compared to \$4.2 million for the second quarter of 2010, an increase of 2.39%. The historic low interest rate environment has thus far allowed the Company to fund the balance sheet with lower cost funds resulting in the increase in net interest income despite a decline in interest and dividend income. However, as rates paid on deposits have fallen to such historically low levels, the Company's ability to further lower its interests costs in the future may be limited, which may result in additional pressure on the net interest spread should yields on earning assets continue to decline.

Further contributing to the increase in net income was an increase in service fees, particularly from interchange income generated from debit card activity, which was \$206,731 for the second quarter 2010 compared to \$247,807 for the second quarter of 2011. The valuation adjustment to mortgage servicing rights resulted in less of a write down

than in the prior year. The write down, together with normal net growth in the servicing portfolio, partially offset by amortization of servicing rights, resulted in a net decrease of \$49,501 in servicing rights revenue as of June 30, 2011 versus a net decrease of \$94,785 as of June 30, 2010.

Non-interest expense for the second quarter of 2011 increased by less than 1% compared to the second quarter in 2010. Salaries and wages increased in part from normal increases, but also for new support positions that were added in areas of credit administration and compliance. Expenses related to collections of past due and non-accruing loans increased \$21,447 when comparing the two periods. These increases were offset by a decrease in FDIC insurance of \$67,552 for the comparison period due to a change in the formula used to assess deposit insurance premiums effective April 1, 2011. The new formula assesses premiums based on average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity, rather than based on domestic deposits. The new formula, combined with some changes to the assessment rates, resulted in lower premiums for the Company. The amortization of the core deposit intangible from the 2007 acquisition of LyndonBank continues to decrease with a difference of \$26,631 from quarter to quarter.

Economic and labor market information indicates that the State of Vermont is recovering, however slowly and cautiously. Employers in the manufacturing, professional and business services and tourism industries are reporting significant over-the-year increases in employment. While these trends are encouraging, it will take time before enough jobs are added to recoup the number of jobs that were lost during the economic downturn. Particularly hard hit are those who have been unemployed for an extended period of time. Conditions are generally better than 2010, however of great concern is the rising price of fuel and the impact it will have to the consumer and all sectors of the economy. The manufacturing industry was hardest hit early in the recession, however reports from two local manufacturers of wood products indicate that production has increased and they have increased work hours for production crews. In the farming sector, milk prices increased during 2010 and have remained at these levels for the first half of 2011; however production costs are a challenge with the rising cost of fuel and feed. The 2010 construction season was very slow for both commercial and residential contractors, leaving many with depleted financial resources and less prepared for the slow winter season and their 2011 startup. Some commercial contractors have found work at the local ski resort that is undergoing a major expansion. Tourism activity during the 2010-11 winter season was good with local hotels reporting stable bookings; preliminary reports of the 2011 summer tourism activity has been positive as well. Local real estate agents report that sales have increased across all price points. Another positive note for the northeastern Vermont market area is the local multi-phase ski area expansion project, referred to above, where construction of two hotels, a hockey arena, an indoor water park and a golf clubhouse are expected to transform the ski resort to a year-round indoor and outdoor recreation destination resort. This project is expected to inject \$90 million of construction funding into the local economy over the next two years utilizing Federal EB5 program capital from foreign investors.

While there are some signs of a recovery, the recent recession may continue to have a negative impact on the consumer, particularly as it relates to credit performance, which tends to lag economic cycles. Although the Company saw an increase in past dues and non-performing loans during 2010 while customers struggled to make their mortgage payments due to layoffs, reduced income and high levels of other consumer debt, the situation moderated slightly during the first half of 2011. The Company considers the level of past dues and delinquencies manageable and the Company's level of non-performing assets, net of government guarantees, remains well below the Company's national peer group as defined by the Federal Financial Institutions Examinations Council in the Uniform Bank Performance Report (financial institutions with \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 in assets). These economic factors are considered in assessing the level of the Company's reserve for loan losses in an effort to adequately reserve for probable losses due to consequences of the recession. The Company recorded a provision for loan losses of \$299,999 in the second quarter of 2010 compared to \$237,500 in the second quarter of 2011.

Implementation continues by the federal banking agencies of the numerous mandates created by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act"). Most recently, the Federal Reserve Board issued a final rule in July 2011, establishing standards for debit card interchange fees and prohibiting network

exclusivity arrangements and routing restrictions. This rule, Regulation II (Debit Card Interchange Fees and Routing), is required by the Dodd-Frank Act. Debit card interchange fees are established by payment card networks and ultimately paid by merchants to debit card issuers for each electronic debit transaction. As required by the statute, the final rule establishes standards for assessing whether debit card interchange fees received by debit card issuers are reasonable and proportional to the costs incurred by issuers for electronic debit transactions. Under the final rule, the maximum permissible interchange fee that an issuer may receive for an electronic debit transaction the sum of 21 cents per transaction and 5 basis points multiplied by the value of the transaction. This provision regarding debit card interchange fees is effective on October 1, 2011. This rule is likely to have an adverse impact on bank fee income, even for smaller institutions like the Company that are not directly subject to the rule as competitive pricing pressures in the market place effectively drive down interchange fees for all banks.

As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the Federal Reserve repealed its Depression-era Regulation Q, effective July 21, 2011, which had prohibited the payment of interest on demand deposits. Repeal of the prohibition will likely affect the competitive landscape for deposit-gathering, including possibly resulting in higher interest expense for the Company in order to attract and retain deposits.

The regulatory environment continues to increase operating costs and place extensive burden on personnel resources to comply with rules such as Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the US Patriot Act and the Bank Secrecy Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and the Truth in Lending Act. This burden will only increase in the coming years with the multi-year process of regulatory implementation. of the Dodd-Frank Act including mandates from the new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which are likely to establish new “best practices” in numerous compliance areas, even for institutions like the Company that are not directly subject to its jurisdiction. In addition, as with other SEC-registered companies, the Company is now required to prepare, file and make publicly available on its website, its financial information in Xtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) format. This new regulatory mandate will result in additional administrative cost to the Company to ensure ongoing compliance.

In May, 2011, the Vermont legislature enacted a first-in-the-nation single-payer health care reform act with the ultimate goal of controlling health care spending and providing universal health insurance for all residents of the State. Implementation of the act will occur over a period of years and will require significant rulemaking. The funding sources and mechanisms are as yet unclear, as is the exact manner in which Vermont’s new universal health care system will be integrated with the national system under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010. The financial and other impacts of these federal and state health care reforms on the Company cannot be precisely predicted at this time. The Company will continue to monitor the effect of these laws.

The Comptroller of the Currency recently issued, for public disclosure, the Bank’s Community Reinvestment Act Performance Evaluation with a rating of Outstanding. This is a result of an evaluation of the Bank’s record of meeting the credit needs of its entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods while maintaining safe and sound practices. The report states that the Bank’s community development performance demonstrates excellent responsiveness to community development needs in its assessment areas, which include low-and moderate-income neighborhoods, through community development loans, investments, and services.

On June 14, 2011, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.14 per common share, payable on August 1, 2011 to shareholders of record on July 15, 2011. The Company is focused on increasing the profitability of the balance sheet, improving expense efficiency, and prudently managing risk, particularly as it pertains to credit in order to remain a well-capitalized bank in this challenging economic environment.

The following pages describe our second quarter financial results in much more detail. Please take the time to read them to more fully understand the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2011 in relation to the 2010 comparison periods. The discussion below should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and related notes contained in this report and in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's significant accounting policies, which are described in Note 1 (Significant Accounting Policies) to the Company's consolidated financial statements in its 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K, are fundamental to understanding the Company's results of operations and financial condition because they require management to use estimates and assumptions that may affect the value of the Company's assets or liabilities and financial results. Five of these policies are considered by management to be critical because they require difficult, subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because it is likely that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. The critical accounting policies govern:

- the allowance for credit losses;
- other real estate owned (OREO);
- valuation of residential mortgage servicing rights (MSRs);
- other than temporary impairment of investment securities; and
- the carrying value of goodwill.

These policies are described further in the Company's 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K in the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Critical Accounting Policies" and in Note 1 (Significant Accounting Policies) to the consolidated financial statements. There have been no material changes in the critical accounting policies described in the 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company's net income for the second quarter of 2011 was \$871,318, representing an increase of \$138,785 or 19.0% over net income of \$732,533 for the second quarter of 2010. This resulted in earnings per common share of \$0.18 and \$0.15, respectively, for the second quarters of 2011 and 2010. Net income for the first six months of 2011 was \$1,816,187 compared to \$1,671,455 for the same period in 2010, representing an increase of \$144,742 or 8.7%. This resulted in earnings per common share for the six month periods of \$0.37 for 2011 and \$0.35 for 2010. Core earnings (net interest income) for the second quarter of 2011 increased \$100,656 or 2.4% over the second quarter of 2010. Although interest income decreased \$158,324 or 2.7%, this decrease was more than offset by a decrease in interest expense of \$258,980 or 15.4% quarter over quarter. Despite a \$7,739,159 increase in loans at June 30, 2011 and compared to June 30, 2010, interest and fees on loans, the major component of interest income, decreased by \$269,066 or 2.5% due to a decrease in rates between the six month periods. Net interest income for the first six months of 2011 increased \$23,156 or 0.3% over the first six months of 2010. Interest income for the first six months of 2011 decreased \$368,450 or 3.1% but that decrease was more than offset by a decrease in interest expense of \$391,606 or 11.8% year over year. Interest expense on deposits, the major component of interest expense, decreased \$291,753 or 11.9% between periods, attributable in part to a decrease of \$6,165,185 or 4.2% in time deposits as well as a decrease in the rates paid on interest-bearing deposit accounts. NOW accounts increased \$20,685,188 or 26.5% and money market accounts increased \$8,553,779 or 17.0% while the rate paid on these accounts decreased, contributing to the decrease in interest expense on deposits.

As a result of the 2007 LyndonBank merger, the Company is required to amortize the fair value adjustments of the acquired loans and time deposits against net interest income and the core deposit intangible against non-interest expense. The loan fair value adjustment was a net premium, creating a decrease in interest income of \$18,448 for the second quarter of 2011 compared to a decrease of \$20,756 for the second quarter of 2010 and year to date decreases of \$31,164 and \$32,734, respectively, for 2011 and 2010. The certificate of deposit fair value adjustment was fully amortized as of December 31, 2010, thus resulting in no earnings impact in the first six months of 2011, compared to an interest expense of \$156,000 for the same period last year. The amortization of the core deposit intangible amounted to a non-interest expense of \$106,521 for the second quarter of 2011, compared to \$133,152 for the second quarter of 2010 and year to date non-interest expense of \$213,043 for 2011 and \$266,304 for the same period in 2010.

Other income, a component of non-interest income, increased \$283,050 or 30.9% for the first six months of 2011, compared to the first six months of 2010. Mortgage servicing rights was the major component of the increase, with a net increase of \$164,156 year over year. The income from the Company's trust and investment management affiliate, CFSG, increased \$53,130 or 141.0% for the first six months of 2011, from \$37,679 in 2010 to \$90,809 in 2011. The Company recognized income of \$102,731 from its Supplemental Executive Retirement Program (SERP) investment assets during the first six months of 2011, compared to income of \$61,721 for the first six months of 2010, reflecting improved market conditions between periods. Salaries and wages, a component of non-interest expense, increased \$102,675 or 3.6% due in part to normal salary increases, as well as an increase in the number of full-time equivalent employees during the first six months of 2011, compared to the first six months of 2010. During the six months of 2011, the FDIC insurance expense decreased \$55,623 or 17.6% compared to the first six months of 2010.

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Return on average assets (ROA), which is net income divided by average total assets, measures how effectively a corporation uses its assets to produce earnings. Return on average equity (ROE), which is net income divided by average shareholders' equity, measures how effectively a corporation uses its equity capital to produce earnings. The Company's ROA and ROE have remained fairly level over the past year with slight increases for June 30, 2011 compared to June 30, 2010. The following table shows these ratios annualized for the comparison periods.

For the second quarter ended June 30,	2011	2010
Return on Average Assets	0.64%	0.58%
Return on Average Equity	8.69%	7.76%

For the six months ended June 30,	2011	2010
Return on Average Assets	0.67%	0.67%
Return on Average Equity	9.18%	8.96%

The following table summarizes the earnings performance and balance sheet data of the Company for the 2011 and 2010 comparison periods.

#### SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Balance Sheet Data	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Net loans	\$ 389,631,673	\$ 387,630,511
Total assets	513,287,592	545,932,649
Total deposits	416,940,314	438,192,263
Borrowed funds	18,010,000	33,010,000
Total liabilities	473,132,868	506,804,980
Total shareholders' equity	40,154,724	39,127,669
Six Months Ended June 30,	2011	2010
Total interest income	\$ 11,417,911	\$ 11,786,361
Less:		
Total interest expense	2,932,978	3,324,584
Net interest income	8,484,933	8,461,777
Less:		
Provision for loan losses	425,000	425,000
Non-interest income	2,738,664	2,418,233
Less:		
Non-interest expense	8,736,173	8,649,279
Income before income taxes	2,062,424	1,805,731
Less:		
Applicable income tax expense	246,237	134,286

Net Income	\$1,816,187	\$1,671,445
Per Share Data		
Earnings per common share	\$0.37	\$0.35
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.28	\$0.24
Book value per common shares outstanding	\$8.04	\$7.68
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	4,649,322	4,566,382
Number of common shares outstanding	4,681,093	4,586,438

#### INTEREST INCOME VERSUS INTEREST EXPENSE (NET INTEREST INCOME)

The largest component of the Company's operating income is net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on loans and investments versus the interest paid on deposits and other sources of funds (i.e. other borrowings). The Company's level of net interest income can fluctuate over time due to changes in the level and mix of earning assets, and sources of funds (volume) and from changes in the yields earned and costs of funds (rate). A portion of the Company's income from municipal investments is not subject to income taxes. Because the proportion of tax-exempt items in the Company's portfolio varies from period-to-period, to improve comparability of information across years, the non-taxable income shown in the tables below has been converted to a tax equivalent basis. The Company's corporate tax rate is 34%; therefore, to equalize tax-free and taxable income in the comparison, we divide the tax-free income by 66%, with the result that every tax-free dollar is equivalent to \$1.52 in taxable income.

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Tax-exempt income is derived from municipal investments, which comprised the entire held-to-maturity portfolio of \$21,939,781 at June 30, 2011, and \$30,826,040 at June 30, 2010.

The following table shows the reconciliation between reported net interest income and tax equivalent, net interest income for the six month comparison periods of 2011 and 2010.

For the Six Months Ended June 30:	2011	2010
Net interest income as presented	\$8,484,933	\$8,461,777
Effect of tax-exempt income	271,346	320,911
Net interest income, tax equivalent	\$8,756,279	\$8,782,688

The following table presents average earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities supporting earning assets. Interest income (excluding interest on non-accrual loans) and interest expense are both expressed on a tax equivalent basis, both in dollars and as a rate/yield for the 2011 and 2010 comparison periods.

Average Balances and Interest Rates								
For the Six Months Ended June 30:								
	2011				2010			
	Average	Income/	Average		Average	Income/	Average	
	Balance	Expense	Rate/		Balance	Expense	Rate/	
			Yield				Yield	
<b>Interest-Earning Assets</b>								
Loans (1)	\$390,762,880	\$10,663,093	5.50	%	\$384,573,013	\$10,932,159	5.73	%
Taxable investment securities	26,098,615	154,770	1.20	%	23,092,781	198,754	1.74	%
Tax exempt investment securities	36,754,166	798,076	4.38	%	46,889,732	943,856	4.06	%
Sweep and interest earning accounts	30,690,819	35,440	0.23	%	98,329	227	0.47	%
Other investments	4,695,550	37,878	1.63	%	975,150	32,276	6.67	%
Total	\$489,002,030	\$11,689,257	4.82	%	\$455,629,005	\$12,107,272	5.36	%
<b>Interest-Bearing Liabilities</b>								
NOW	\$102,958,600	\$239,158	0.47	%	\$77,764,687	\$184,910	0.48	%
Money market accounts	73,572,543	428,539	1.17	%	64,591,758	477,767	1.49	%
Savings deposits	59,430,872	60,256	0.20	%	54,997,242	84,100	0.31	%
Time deposits	143,396,869	1,427,340	2.01	%	153,572,331	1,700,269	2.23	%
Federal funds purchased and other borrowed funds	20,197,845	182,965	1.83	%	33,603,696	260,051	1.56	%
Repurchase agreements	20,754,859	74,224	0.72	%	19,131,010	95,302	1.00	%
Capital lease obligations	822,038	33,367	8.12	%	864,747	35,056	8.11	%
Junior subordinated debentures	12,887,000	487,129	7.62	%	12,887,000	487,129	7.62	%
Total	\$434,020,626	\$2,932,978	1.36	%	\$417,412,471	\$3,324,584	1.61	%
Net interest income		\$8,756,279				\$8,782,688		

Net interest spread (2)	3.46	%	3.75	%
Net interest margin (3)	3.61	%	3.89	%

(1) Included in gross loans are non-accrual loans with an average balance of \$4,620,930 and \$5,036,185 for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Loans are stated before deduction of unearned discount and allowance for loan losses.

(2) Net interest spread is the difference between the average yield on average earning assets and the average rate paid on average interest-bearing liabilities.

(3) Net interest margin is net interest income divided by average earning assets.

The average volume of earning assets for the first six months of 2011 increased \$33,373,025 or 7.3% compared to the same period of 2010, while the average yield decreased 54 basis points. The average volume of loans increased \$6,189,867 or 1.6%, while the average yield decreased 23 basis points. Interest earned on the loan portfolio comprised 91.2% of total interest income for the first six months of 2011 and 90.3% for the 2010 comparison period. The average volume of sweep and interest earning accounts increased \$30,592,490. Sweep and interest earning assets consists primarily of excess funds held in the Company's account at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (FRBB). The FRBB began paying interest to financial institutions on balances left in their accounts overnight at a much higher rate than that of the Company's other correspondent banks, causing the Company to leave the funds in this account instead of selling the funds overnight to these other correspondent banks. Other investments for the 2011 six month period include FHLBB stock which resumed paying a dividend in the first quarter of 2011, but at a modest level, after not paying dividends for the past two years. The average volume of the tax exempt investment portfolio (classified as held-to-maturity) decreased \$10,135,566 or 21.6% between periods, and the average tax equivalent yield increased 32 basis points. Interest earned on tax exempt investments (which is presented on a tax equivalent basis) comprised 6.8% of total interest income for the first six months of 2011 compared to 7.8% for the same period in 2010. The Company has experienced additional competition from other local financial institutions in our municipal market, which is reflected in the decrease of our tax exempt investment portfolio.

In comparison, the average volume of interest bearing liabilities for the first six months of 2011 increased \$16,608,155 or 4.0% over the 2010 comparison period, while the average rate paid on these liabilities decreased 25 basis points. The average volume of NOW accounts increased \$25,193,913 or 32.4% and money market funds increased \$8,980,785 or 13.9% and the average rate paid decreased 1 basis point and 32 basis points, respectively. The increase in interest-bearing liabilities was due in large part to a new NOW account held by the Company's affiliate, CFSG, which had an average balance of \$25,966,000 during the first six months of 2011. The Company began offering a new money market product, insured cash sweep account (ICS), during the second half of 2010 which during the six months ended June 30, 2011 carried an average balance of \$8,758,986, contributing to the increase in money market funds. This product has brought in new funds but most of the interest has come from the Company's CDARS customer's who are looking for alternatives to placing their money in time deposit accounts that are not as liquid. The average volume of time deposits decreased \$10,175,462 or 6.6%, and the average rate paid on time deposits decreased 22 basis points. Of the decrease in time deposits, \$3,988,002 was due to the shift of customer's from the CDARS program to the ICS program. The average volume of federal funds purchased and other borrowed funds decreased \$13,405,851 or 39.9% from an average volume of \$33,603,696 for the first six months of 2010 to \$20,197,845 for the same period in 2011. As the borrowings have matured, the funds held at our FRBB account were used to pay off these borrowings.

The prolonged low interest rate environment has resulted in continued pressure on the Company's net interest spread and margin. The Company's earning assets are being replaced and repriced to lower interest rates, while the opportunity to reduce rates on interest-bearing deposits is more limited, which is evident in the decrease of 54 basis points on the average yield on earning assets versus a decrease of only 25 basis points on the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities during the first six months of 2011 compared to the same period last year. The cumulative result of all these changes was a decrease of 29 basis points in the net interest spread and a decrease of 28 basis points in the net interest margin. Should the economy improve and loan demand increase, the Company is well positioned to

redeploy its excess funds held at the FRBB to fund loans which would improve both the net interest spread and net interest margin.

The following table summarizes the variances in interest income and interest expense on a fully tax-equivalent basis for the first six months of 2011 and 2010 resulting from volume changes in average assets and average liabilities and fluctuations in average rates earned and paid.

Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expense			
	Variance Due to Rate (1)	Variance Due to Volume (1)	Total Variance
<b>Average Interest-Earning Assets</b>			
Loans	\$(444,948 )	\$175,882	\$(269,066 )
Taxable investment securities	(69,920 )	25,936	(43,984 )
Tax exempt investment securities	74,364	(220,144 )	(145,780 )
Sweep and interest earning accounts	(36,088 )	71,301	35,213
Other investments	(117,454 )	123,056	5,602
Total	\$(594,046 )	\$176,031	\$(418,015 )
<b>Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities</b>			
NOW	\$(5,720 )	\$59,968	\$54,248
Money market accounts	(115,585 )	66,357	(49,228 )
Savings deposits	(30,660 )	6,816	(23,844 )
Time deposits	(171,506 )	(101,423 )	(272,929 )
Federal funds purchased and other borrowed funds	44,569	(121,655 )	(77,086 )
Repurchase agreements	(29,131 )	8,053	(21,078 )
Capital lease obligations	31	(1,720 )	(1,689 )
Junior subordinated debentures	0	0	0
Total	\$(308,002 )	\$(83,604 )	\$(391,606 )
Changes in net interest income	\$(286,044 )	\$259,635	\$(26,409 )

(1) Items which have shown a year-to-year increase in volume have variances allocated as follows:

Variance due to rate = Change in rate x new volume

Variance due to volume = Change in volume x old rate

Items which have shown a year-to-year decrease in volume have variances allocated as follows:

Variance due to rate = Change in rate x old volume

Variances due to volume = Change in volume x new rate

#### NON-INTEREST INCOME AND NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

Non-interest Income: The Company's non-interest income increased \$92,763 or 7.8% for the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010, from \$1,279,195 to \$1,186,432. Other income increased \$112,251 or 27.3% for the second quarter comparison periods; with the majority of the increase in mortgage servicing rights. The income from loan sales decreased \$59,816 or 32.3% for the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010, while the year over year comparison increased \$5,043 or 1.6% for the first six months of 2011, with income from sold loans totaling \$324,726 versus \$319,683 for the same period in 2010. The volume of loans sold during the first six months of 2011 was \$19,164,732 compared to \$16,690,724 in the same period in 2010. Non-interest income for the first six months of 2011 increased \$320,431 or 13.3% to \$2,738,664 compared to \$2,418,233 for the first six months of 2010. Increases are noted in all components of non-interest income for the year to year comparison periods, with

the major increase in other income, including a net increase in mortgage servicing rights of \$164,155 year over year, due in part to a positive valuation adjustment of \$112,502 at June 30, 2011 compared to a positive valuation adjustment of \$37,179 at June 30, 2010. The Company recognized income for the first six months of 2011 of \$90,809 from its trust and investment management affiliate, CFSG, and \$102,731 from its SERP assets held in rabbi trust, compared to the first six months of 2010 of \$37,679 and \$61,721, respectively. Both increases reflect improved stock market conditions between periods.

Non-interest Expense: The Company's non-interest expense increased \$26,201 or 0.6% to \$4,386,659 for the second quarter of 2011 compared to \$4,360,458 for the 2010 comparison period. Other expenses, a component of non-interest expense, increased \$80,215 or 6.3% for the second quarter comparison, which included increases in collections of \$21,447 or 35.7%, charitable contributions of \$17,754 or 44.8%, telephone of \$16,304 or 26.1%. Decreases were recorded during the second quarter in FDIC insurance of \$67,552 or 43.8% and the amortization of core deposit intangible associated with the LyndonBank acquisition of \$26,631 or 20.0%. Non-interest expense for the first six months of 2011 increased \$86,894 or 1.0% compared to the first six months of 2010 with expense figures of \$8,736,173 and \$8,649,279, respectively. Salaries and wages increased from \$2,833,016 to \$2,935,691, accounting for the largest increase in non-interest expense at \$102,675 or 3.6% during the year over year comparison periods. Occupancy expenses increased \$48,735 or 3.2% from \$1,543,482 to \$1,592,217 year over year. This increase was due primarily to maintenance on buildings, which includes heating and snow removal, attributable to the severe weather conditions experienced in the Northeast Kingdom last winter. Telephone expense, a component of other expenses, increased \$53,047 or 43.7% during the six month comparison period, due to the contracts expiring and new contracts in the negotiation process. The amortization of the core deposit intangible decreased \$53,261 or 20.0% to \$213,043 for the first six months of 2011 compared to \$266,304 for the first six months of 2010, offsetting a portion of the increases noted above. A decrease of \$55,623 or 17.6% was also recorded in FDIC insurance from \$316,234 for the first six months of 2010 compared to \$260,611 for the same period in 2011. The method by which the prepaid FDIC premiums are calculated changed effective April 1, 2011.

Losses relating to various limited partnership investments for affordable housing in our market area constitute a portion of other expenses. These losses for the second quarter of 2011 and for the first six months amounted to \$122,146 and \$244,293, respectively, compared to losses for the second quarter of 2010 and the first six months of \$123,897 and \$247,794, respectively. These investments provide tax benefits, including tax credits, and are designed to yield between 8% and 10%. The Company amortizes its investments in these limited partnerships under the effective yield method, resulting in the asset being amortized consistent with the periods in which the Company receives the tax benefit.

#### APPLICABLE INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes expense increased to \$103,008 for the second quarter of 2011 compared to \$12,076 for the second quarter of 2010, an increase of \$90,932 or 753.0%. Figures for the six month comparison period include an expense of \$246,237 for 2011 and an expense of \$134,286 for 2010, for an increase of \$111,951 or 83.4%. This increase is due primarily to the lower proportion of tax exempt income in 2011. Although in prior periods the limited partnership tax credits have been contributing factors to the shift between tax benefit and expense, no such shifts occurred between comparison periods, with tax credits for the first six months of 2011 of \$267,036, compared to \$267,402 for the first six months of 2010.

#### CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

The following table reflects the composition of the Company's major categories of assets and liabilities as a percent of total assets or liabilities and shareholders' equity, as the case may be, as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Assets			

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Loans (gross)*	\$393,521,845	76.67	%	\$391,432,797	71.70	%	\$385,782,686	77.51	%
Securities available-for-sale	27,570,328	5.37	%	21,430,436	3.93	%	22,619,810	4.54	%
Securities held-to-maturity	21,939,781	4.27	%	37,440,714	6.86	%	30,826,040	6.19	%

\*includes loans held for sale

Liabilities

Time deposits	\$140,575,148	27.39	%	\$143,732,098	26.33	%	\$146,740,333	29.48	%
Savings deposits	62,043,869	12.09	%	56,461,370	10.34	%	56,945,942	11.44	%
Demand deposits	56,759,900	11.06	%	55,570,893	10.18	%	53,915,653	10.83	%
Now	98,805,676	19.25	%	108,957,174	19.96	%	78,120,488	15.70	%
Money market accounts	58,755,721	11.45	%	73,470,728	13.46	%	50,201,942	10.09	%
Federal funds purchased	0	0.00	%	0	0.00	%	4,833,000	0.97	%
Long-term borrowings	18,010,000	3.51	%	33,010,000	6.05	%	33,010,000	6.63	%

The Company's loan portfolio increased \$2,089,048 or 0.5%, from December 31, 2010 to June 30, 2011, and increased \$7,739,159 or 2.0%, from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011. This increase is attributable to increases in the commercial loan portfolio which the Company has been aggressively seeking to increase. Securities available-for-sale increased \$6,139,892 or 28.7% through purchases from December 31, 2010 to June 30, 2011, and \$4,950,518 or 21.9% year over year. The Company has begun purchasing investments to cover future maturities that will occur over the next several months of 2011. Securities held-to-maturity decreased \$15,500,933 or 41.4% during the first six months of 2011, and decreased \$8,886,259 or 28.8% year to year. The decrease in the held-to-maturity portfolio, which consists entirely of municipal investments, reflects the annual municipal finance cycle as short-term municipal loans generally mature at the end of the second quarter and are not replaced until after the start of the third quarter. Consistent with the general pattern in prior years, the held-to-maturity portfolio has increased \$11,000,000 to approximately \$32,000,000 following the end of the second quarter, reflecting renewals and new municipal loans. An increase in competition for municipal investments is also a contributing factor for the decrease year to year.

Time deposits decreased \$3,156,950 or 2.2% from December 31, 2010 to June 30, 2011 and decreased \$6,165,185 or 4.2% from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011, due primarily to the shift of customers from the CDARS program to the ICS program (based on a money market account). Savings deposits increased \$5,582,499 or 9.9% during the first six months of 2011 and \$5,097,927 or 9.0% year to year. Demand deposits increased \$1,189,007 or 2.1% during the first six months of 2011, compared to an increase of \$2,844,247 or 5.3% year to year. NOW accounts reported a decrease during the first six months of 2011 of \$10,151,498 or 9.3% and money market accounts reported a decrease of \$14,715,007 or 20.0% , reflecting the municipal finance cycle, while year over year an increase of \$20,685,188 or 26.5% was reported for NOW accounts, due primarily to the account held by the Company's affiliate, CFSG which was opened in March, 2010, and an increase of \$8,553,779 or 17.0% for money market accounts reflecting the shift to the new ICS product from other deposit categories. Long-term borrowings as presented for the table above decreased \$15,000,000 or 45.4% in both comparison periods.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Interest Rate Risk and Asset and Liability Management - Management actively monitors and manages its interest rate risk exposure and attempts to structure the balance sheet to maximize net interest income while controlling its exposure to interest rate risk. The Company's Asset/Liability Management Committee (ALCO) is made up of the Executive Officers and all the Vice Presidents of the Bank. The ALCO formulates strategies to manage interest rate risk by evaluating the impact on earnings and capital of such factors as current interest rate forecasts and economic indicators, potential changes in such forecasts and indicators, liquidity and various business strategies. The ALCO meets monthly to review financial statements, liquidity levels, yields and spreads to better understand, measure, monitor and control the Company's interest rate risk. In the ALCO process, the committee members apply policy limits set forth in the Asset Liability, Liquidity and Investment policies approved and periodically reviewed by the

Company's Board of Directors. The ALCO's methods for evaluating interest rate risk include an analysis of the effects of interest rate changes on net interest income and an analysis of the Company's interest rate sensitivity "gap", which provides a static analysis of the maturity and repricing characteristics of the entire balance sheet.

Interest rate risk represents the sensitivity of earnings to changes in market interest rates. As interest rates change, the interest income and expense streams associated with the Company's financial instruments also change, thereby impacting net interest income (NII), the primary component of the Company's earnings. Fluctuations in interest rates can also have an impact on liquidity. The ALCO uses an outside consultant to perform rate shock simulations to the Company's net interest income, as well as a variety of other analyses. It is the ALCO's function to provide the assumptions used in the modeling process. The ALCO utilizes the results of this simulation model to quantify the estimated exposure of NII and liquidity to sustained interest rate changes. The simulation model captures the impact of changing interest rates on the interest income received and interest expense paid on all interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities reflected on the Company's balance sheet. Furthermore, the model simulates the balance sheet's sensitivity to a prolonged flat rate environment. All rate scenarios are simulated assuming a parallel shift of the yield curve; however further simulations are performed utilizing a flattening yield curve as well. This sensitivity analysis is compared to the ALCO policy limits which specify a maximum tolerance level for NII exposure over a 1-year horizon, assuming no balance sheet growth, given a 200 basis point (bp) shift upward and a 100 bp shift downward in interest rates. The analysis also provides a summary of the Company's liquidity position. Furthermore, the analysis provides testing of the assumptions used in previous simulation models by comparing the projected NII with actual NII. The asset/liability simulation model provides management with an important tool for making sound economic decisions regarding the balance sheet.

The Company's Asset/Liability Policy has been enhanced with a contingency funding plan to help management prepare for unforeseen liquidity restrictions to include hypothetical severe liquidity crises.

While management's assumptions are developed based upon current economic and local market conditions, the Company cannot provide any assurances as to the predictive nature of these assumptions, including how customer preferences or competitor influences might change.

Credit Risk - A primary challenge of management is to reduce the exposure to credit loss within the loan portfolio. Management follows established underwriting guidelines, and exceptions to the policy must be approved in accordance with limits prescribed by the Board of Directors. The adequacy of the loan loss coverage is reviewed quarterly by the risk management committee of the Board of Directors and then presented to the full Board of Directors for approval. This committee meets to discuss, among other matters, potential exposures, historical loss experience, and overall economic conditions. Existing or potential problems are noted and addressed by senior management in order to assess the risk of probable loss or delinquency. A variety of loans are reviewed periodically by an independent loan review firm in order to assure accuracy of the Company's internal risk ratings and compliance with various internal policies and procedures and regulatory guidance. The Company maintains a Credit Administration department whose function includes credit analysis and monitoring and reporting on the status of the loan portfolio, including delinquent and non-performing loans. The Company also monitors concentration of credit risk in a variety of areas, including portfolio product mix, the level of loans to individual borrowers and their related interests, loans to industry segments, and the geographic distribution of commercial real estate loans. The Company has seen an increase in commercial loans as a percent of the total loan portfolio since early 2010, intends to continue this strategy of commercial portfolio growth, and is committed to adding additional resources to the commercial credit function to manage the risk as this growth materializes.

The following table reflects the composition of the Company's loan portfolio as of the dates indicated:

June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
Total Loans	% of Total	Total Loans	% of Total



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Construction & land development	\$14,642,055	3.72	%	\$19,125,953	4.89	%
Secured by farm land	10,413,986	2.65	%	10,555,596	2.70	%
1 - 4 family residential	207,328,143	52.69	%	213,834,818	54.61	%
Commercial real estate	112,217,264	28.52	%	103,812,882	26.52	%
Loans to finance agricultural production	1,039,970	0.26	%	1,158,201	0.30	%
Commercial & industrial loans	35,820,517	9.10	%	29,887,223	7.64	%
Consumer loans	12,059,910	3.06	%	13,058,124	3.34	%
Total gross loans	393,521,845	100.00	%	391,432,797	100.00	%
Deduct:						
Reserve for loan losses	3,851,369			3,727,935		
Unearned loan fees	38,803			74,351		
Loans held-for-sale	1,555,288			2,363,938		
	5,445,460			6,166,224		
Net loans	\$388,076,385			\$385,266,573		

Allowance for loan losses and provisions - The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level that management believes is appropriate to absorb losses inherent in the loan portfolio (See "Critical Accounting Policies). Although the Company, in establishing the allowance, considers the inherent losses in individual loans and pools of loans, the allowance is a general reserve available to absorb all credit losses in the loan portfolio. No part of the allowance is segregated for, or allocated to, any particular loan or pools of loans.

When establishing the allowance each quarter the Company applies a combination of historical loss factors and qualitative factors to segments of loans, including the residential mortgage, commercial real estate, commercial and industrial, and consumer loan portfolios. The Company will shorten or lengthen its look back period for determining average portfolio historical loss rates as the economy either contracts or expands; during a period of economic contraction a shortening of the look back period may more conservatively reflect the current economic climate. In light of the recent recession, in late 2008 the Company modified its allowance methodology by shortening its historical look back period from five years to one to two years, and by also comparing loss rates to losses experienced during the last economic downturn, from 1999 to 2002. The highest loss rates experienced for these look back periods are applied to the various pools in establishing the allowance.

The Company then applies numerous qualitative factors to each of these segments of the loan portfolio. Those factors include the levels of and trends in delinquencies and non-accrual loans, criticized and classified loans, volumes and terms of loans, and the impact of any loan policy changes. Experience, ability and depth of lending personnel, levels of policy and documentation exceptions, national and local economic trends, the competitive environment, and geographic and industry concentrations of credit are also factors considered.

Specific allocations to the reserve are made for certain impaired loans. A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due, including interest and principal, according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are loan(s) to a borrower that in aggregate are greater than \$100,000 and that are in non-accrual status or are troubled debt restructurings (TDR). The Company will review all the facts and circumstances surrounding non-accrual and TDR loans and on a case-by-case basis may consider loan(s) below the threshold as impaired when such treatment is material to the financial statements. The Company reviews all the facts and circumstances surrounding non-accrual and TDR loans and on a case-by-case basis may consider loan(s) below the threshold as impaired when such treatment is material to the Company's financial statements. Commercial and commercial real estate loans are generally placed in non-accrual status when there is deterioration in the financial position of the borrower, payment in full of principal and interest is not expected, and/or principal or interest has been in default for 90 days or more. However, such a loan need not be placed in non-accrual status if it is both well secured and in the process of collection. Residential mortgages and home equity loans are considered for non-accrual status at 90 days past due and are evaluated on a case by case basis to assure that the Company's net income is not materially overstated. The Company obtains current property appraisals or market value analysis and considers the cost to carry

and sell collateral in order to assess the level of specific allocations required. Consumer loans are generally not placed in non-accrual but are charged off by the time they reach 120 days past due.

A portion of the allowance (termed "unallocated") is established to absorb inherent losses that exist as of the valuation date although not specifically identified through management's process for estimating credit losses. While the allowance is described as consisting of separate allocated portions, the entire allowance is available to support loan losses, regardless of category.

The Company works actively with customers early in the delinquency process to help them to avoid default and foreclosure. As a result of the recession that began in 2008, the Company experienced increasing trends in delinquencies and the levels of non-performing loans and criticized and classified assets, consistent with the length and depth of the most recent economic recession and the current measured recovery. Accordingly, during 2009 the Company had carried the maximum qualitative factor adjustment for economic conditions and is now slowly decreasing that factor as the recovery progresses. The factors for trends in delinquency and non-accrual loans and criticized and classified assets were similarly increased and have now leveled off as the recovery takes hold. The sluggish pace of the economic recovery and the lack of national economic stimulus funding in 2011 will likely translate into a slow and measured reversal of the negative trends experienced in the loan portfolio since the onset of the 2008 recession.

The Company's non-performing assets decreased \$780,570 or 11.2% during the first six months, of 2011 from \$6,994,002 at December 31, 2010 to \$6,213,432 as of June 30, 2011. The improvement is attributable to several factors, including the sale of four residential OREO properties and two commercial properties with a combined carrying value of \$1,210,300 at December 31, 2010, a \$164,800 partial charge off of a residential mortgage loan, and otherwise relatively manageable non-accrual and past due loans.

The Company's non-accruing loans increased \$415,413 or 9.4% during the first six months from \$4,426,331 at December 31, 2010 to \$4,841,744 as of June 30, 2011. Specific allocations to the reserve decreased for the same period, from \$392,700 to \$372,400 largely due to the introduction of a \$100,000 threshold for impaired loan accounting. Non-accrual loans include 16 loans totaling \$3,794,494 classified as TDRs, up from \$2,795,588 at December 31, 2010. The increase in TDR balances is principally due to the recognition of loan modifications as TDRs. Regulatory agencies have provided recent guidance indicating that in periods of market deterioration, declining housing prices and tightening credit standards, that most loan modifications should be considered TDRs. The Company has recognized eleven additional modified loans as TDRs since December 31, 2010. The majority of the TDRs are performing as agreed. The impaired portfolio mix as of June 30, 2011 includes approximately 53% residential real estate, 30% commercial real estate, and 17% in commercial or installment loans not secured by real estate, compared to 73%, 26%, and 1%, at December 31, 2010.

The Company is not contractually committed to lend additional funds to debtors with impaired, non-accrual or modified loans.

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the OREO balance was \$131,000 and \$1,210,300 respectively. The Company's OREO portfolio at June 30, 2011 consists of one residential property acquired through the normal foreclosure process. During the first six months of 2011, the Company sold six OREO properties for \$1,251,250. These properties consisted of four residential properties, one commercial property, and the former LyndonBank branch property in Derby, Vermont.

The Company is committed to a conservative lending philosophy and maintains high credit and underwriting standards. As of June 30, 2011, the Company maintained a residential loan portfolio of \$207,328,143 compared to \$213,834,818 as of December 31, 2010 and a commercial real estate portfolio (including construction, land development and farm land loans) of \$137,273,305 as of June 30, 2011 and \$133,494,431 as of December 31, 2010, together accounting for approximately 90% of the total loan portfolio for each period.

The residential mortgage portfolio makes up the largest segment of the loan portfolio and as a result of the severity and depth of the recent recession it has recently seen the greatest degree of collection and foreclosure activity and losses. The Company however, has not experienced delinquencies and losses to the extent of national peers as the Company maintains a mortgage loan portfolio of traditional mortgage products and has not engaged in higher risk loans such as option ARM products, high loan-to-value products, interest only mortgages, sub prime loans and products with deeply discounted teaser rates. In areas of the country where such risky products were originated, borrowers with little or no equity in their property have been defaulting on mortgages they can longer afford, and walking away from those properties as real estate values have fallen precipitously. While real estate values have declined in the Company's market area, the sound underwriting standards historically employed by the Company have mitigated the trends in defaults and property surrenders experienced elsewhere. In addition, the Company's market area did not experience the pre-recession run up in real estate values to the same extent as other parts of the country and, consequently, local real estate values, though generally lower than pre-recession levels, have not fallen as precipitously. Residential mortgages with loan-to-values exceeding 80% are generally covered by private mortgage insurance (PMI). A 90% loan-to-value residential mortgage product without PMI is only available to borrowers with excellent credit and low debt-to-income ratios and has not been widely originated. Junior lien home equity products make up 22% of the residential mortgage portfolio with maximum loan-to-value ratios (including prior liens) of 80%. The residential mortgage portfolio has performed well in light of the depth of the recent recession and the slow recovery.

Risk in the Company's commercial and commercial real estate loan portfolios is mitigated in part by using government guarantees issued by federal agencies such as the US Small Business Administration and USDA Rural Development. At June 30, 2011 the Company had \$22,928,030 in guaranteed loans, compared to \$22,074,715 at December 31, 2010.

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The following table summarizes the Company's loan loss experience for the six months ended June 30,

	2011	2010		
Loans outstanding end of period	\$393,521,845	\$385,782,686		
Average loans outstanding during period	\$390,762,880	\$384,573,013		
Non-accruing loans end of period	\$4,841,744	\$5,029,876		
Loan loss reserve, beginning of period	\$3,727,935	\$3,450,542		
Loans charged off:				
Residential real estate	(271,446 )	(246,702 )		
Commercial real estate	0	(147,397 )		
Commercial loans not secured by real estate	(3,127 )	(22,014 )		
Consumer loans	(64,113 )	(45,340 )		
Total loans charged off	(338,686 )	(461,453 )		
Recoveries:				
Residential real estate	600	3,396		
Commercial real estate	2,181	2,049		
Commercial loans not secured by real estate	11,522	1,938		
Consumer loans	22,817	17,789		
Total recoveries	37,120	25,172		
Net loans charged off	(301,566 )	(436,281 )		
Provision charged to income	425,000	425,000		
Loan loss reserve, end of period	\$3,851,369	\$3,439,261		
Net charge offs to average loans outstanding	0.077	% 0.113	%	
Provision charged to income as a percent of average loans	0.109	% 0.111	%	
Loan loss reserve to average loans outstanding	0.986	% 0.894	%	
Loan loss reserve to non-accruing loans *	79.545	% 68.377	%	

\*The percentage includes two loans that were transferred to non-accrual status during the second quarter of 2010 carrying 90% guarantees by USDA Rural Development which, if the guaranteed portion were deducted, would increase the coverage to 100.2% as of June 30, 2011 and 85.3% as of June 30, 2010.

Given loan portfolio trends and the recent recession and measured recovery, the provision for loan losses was \$237,500 for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$299,999 for the quarter ended June 30, 2010. Net charge offs during the second quarter of 2011 totaled \$96,049, compared to \$406,545 for the same period last year. The higher level of 2010 charge off activity was attributable largely to the resolution of numerous non-performing loans. Management will continue to monitor the activity of non-performing loans, carefully assess the reserve requirement and adjust the provision in future periods as circumstances warrant. The Company has an experienced collections department that continues to actively work with borrowers to resolve problem loans.

Non-performing assets for the comparison periods were as follows:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Balance	Percent of Total	Balance	Percent of Total
Non-accrual loans:				
Commercial loans	\$350,498	5.70 %	\$61,226	0.88 %

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Commercial real estate	1,517,465	24.67	%	1,145,194	16.37	%
Residential real estate	2,973,781	48.34	%	3,219,911	46.04	%
Total	4,841,744	78.71	%	4,426,331	63.29	%
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing:						
Commercial loans	4,838	0.08	%	29,446	0.42	%
Commercial real estate	393,707	6.40	%	94,982	1.36	%
Residential real estate	778,759	12.66	%	1,194,477	17.08	%
Consumer	1,228	0.02	%	38,466	0.55	%
Total	1,178,532	19.16	%	1,357,371	19.41	%
Other real estate owned						
	131,000	2.13	%	1,210,300	17.30	%
Total	\$6,151,276	100.00	%	\$6,994,002	100.00	%

Market Risk - In addition to credit risk in the Company's loan portfolio and liquidity risk in its loan and deposit-taking operations, the Company's business activities also generate market risk. Market risk is the risk of loss in a financial instrument arising from adverse changes in market prices and rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. Declining capital markets can result in fair value adjustments necessary to record decreases in the value of the investment portfolio for other-than-temporary-impairment. The Company does not have any market risk sensitive instruments acquired for trading purposes. The Company's market risk arises primarily from interest rate risk inherent in its lending and deposit taking activities. During times of recessionary periods, a declining housing market can result in an increase in loan loss reserves or ultimately an increase in foreclosures. Interest rate risk is directly related to the different maturities and repricing characteristics of interest-bearing assets and liabilities, as well as to loan prepayment risks, early withdrawal of time deposits, and the fact that the speed and magnitude of responses to interest rate changes vary by product. The deterioration of the economy and disruption in the financial markets during recent years may heighten the Company's market risk. As discussed above under "Interest Rate Risk and Asset and Liability Management", the Company actively monitors and manages its interest rate risk through the ALCO process.

#### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and risk-sharing commitments on certain sold loans. Such instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments. During the first six months of 2011, the Company did not engage in any activity that created any additional types of off-balance sheet risk.

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit (including commercial and construction lines of credit), standby letters of credit and risk-sharing commitments on certain sold loans. Such instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The Company generally requires collateral or other security to support financial instruments with credit risk. The Company's financial instruments or commitments whose contract amount represents credit risk as of June 30, 2011 were as follows:

	Contract or Notional Amount
Unused portions of home equity lines of credit	\$19,810,019
Other commitments to extend credit	35,432,441
Residential construction lines of credit	2,252,030
Commercial real estate and other construction lines of credit	12,081,923
Standby letters of credit and commercial letters of credit	1,761,888
Recourse on sale of credit card portfolio	398,200
MPF credit enhancement obligation, net of liability recorded	1,926,820

Since some commitments expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The recourse provision under the terms of the sale of the Company's credit card portfolio in 2007 is based on total lines, not balances outstanding. The remaining recourse, which consists of business customers and Canadian customers, is subject to increase, but only to the extent that the Company, in its discretion, approves a requested increase by a customer whose credit line is still active and included in the recourse portfolio. Based on historical losses, and adjusting for current economic conditions, the Company does not expect any significant losses from this commitment.

#### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Managing liquidity risk is essential to maintaining both depositor confidence and stability in earnings. Liquidity management refers to the ability of the Company to adequately cover fluctuations in assets and liabilities. Meeting loan demand (assets) and covering the withdrawal of deposit funds (liabilities) are two key components of the liquidity management process. The Company's principal sources of funds are deposits, amortization and prepayment of loans and securities, maturities of investment securities, sales of loans available for sale, and earnings and funds provided from operations. Maintaining a relatively stable funding base, which is achieved by diversifying funding sources, competitively pricing deposit products, and extending the contractual maturity of liabilities, reduces the Company's exposure to roll over risk on deposits and limits reliance on volatile short-term borrowed funds. Short-term funding needs arise from declines in deposits or other funding sources and funding requirements for loan commitments. The Company's strategy is to fund assets to the maximum extent possible with core deposits that provide a sizable source of relatively stable and low-cost funds; however, it is increasingly more challenging to fund the balance sheet with core deposits.

In order to attract deposits, the Company has from time to time taken the approach of offering deposit specials at competitive rates, in varying terms that fit within the balance sheet mix. The strategy of offering specials is meant to provide a means to retain deposits while not having to reprice the entire deposit portfolio. The Company recognizes that with increasing competition for deposits, it may at times be desirable to utilize alternative sources of deposit funding to augment retail deposits and borrowings. One-way deposits purchased through the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS) of Promontory Interfinancial Network provide an alternative funding source when needed. Such deposits are generally considered a form of brokered deposits. In addition, two-way CDARS deposits allow the Company to provide FDIC deposit insurance to its customers in excess of account coverage limits by exchanging deposits with other CDARS members. At June 30, 2011, the Company reported \$1,217,530 in CDARS deposits, representing exchanged deposits with other CDARS participating banks, compared to \$1,313,834 in exchange deposits at December 31, 2010. The Company did not have any "one way" CDARS deposits as of either date.

In 2009 the Company established a borrowing line with the FRBB to be used as a contingency funding source. For this Borrower-in-Custody arrangement, the Company pledged eligible commercial loans, commercial real estate loans and home equity loans, resulting in an available line of \$67,219,779 and \$70,695,535, respectively at June 30, 2011

and December 31, 2010. Credit advances in the FRBB lending program are overnight advances with interest chargeable at the primary credit rate (generally referred to as the discount rate), currently 75 basis points. At June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had no outstanding advances against this line.

The Company has an unsecured Federal Funds line with the FHLBB with an available balance of \$500,000 at June 30, 2011 and year end 2010. Interest is chargeable at a rate determined daily approximately 25 basis points higher than the rate paid on federal funds sold. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, additional borrowing capacity of approximately \$79,202,290 and \$85,552,034, respectively, was available through the FHLBB secured by the Company's qualifying loan portfolio (generally, residential mortgages).

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The following table reflects the Company's outstanding FHLBB advances against the respective lines as of the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
<b>Long-Term Advances</b>			
FHLBB term borrowing, 2.13% fixed rate, due January 31, 2011	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
FHLBB Community Investment Program borrowing, 7.67% fixed rate, due November 16, 2012	10,000	10,000	10,000
FHLBB term borrowing, 1.00% fixed rate, due January 27, 2012	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
FHLBB term borrowing, 1.71% fixed rate, due January 27, 2013	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
FHLBB term borrowing, 2.72% fixed rate, due January 27, 2015	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
	18,010,000	28,010,000	28,010,000
<b>Short-Term Advances</b>			
FHLBB term borrowing, 0.31% fixed rate, due July 23, 2010	0	0	5,000,000
FHLBB term borrowing, 0.39% fixed rate, due January 19, 2011	0	5,000,000	0
<b>Overnight Borrowings</b>			
Federal funds purchased (FHLBB), 0.31%	0	0	4,833,000
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>\$18,010,000</b>	<b>\$33,010,000</b>	<b>\$37,843,000</b>

Under a separate agreement, the Company has the authority to collateralize public unit deposits up to its FHLBB borrowing capacity (\$79,202,290 and \$85,552,034 at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, less outstanding advances) with letters of credit issued by the FHLBB. The Company offers a Government Agency Account to the municipalities collateralized with these FHLBB letters of credit. At June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, approximately \$6,950,000 and \$40,550,000, respectively, of qualifying residential real estate loans was pledged as collateral to the FHLBB for these collateralized governmental unit deposits. The large variance in the balances reflects the municipal finance cycle.

On June 14, 2011, the Company declared a cash dividend of \$0.14 on common stock payable on August 1, 2011, to shareholders of record as of July 15, 2011, which was accrued in the financial statements at June 30, 2011.

The following table illustrates the changes in shareholders' equity from December 31, 2010 to June 30, 2011:

Balance at December 31, 2010 (book value \$7.92 per common share)	\$39,127,669
Net income	1,816,187
Issuance of stock through the Dividend Reinvestment Plan	471,191
Dividends declared on common stock	(1,299,474 )
Dividends declared on preferred stock	(93,750 )
Change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	132,901
Balance at June 30, 2011 (book value \$8.04 per common share)	\$40,154,724

The primary source of funds for the Company's payment of dividends to its shareholders is dividends paid to the Company by the Bank. The Bank, as a national bank, is subject to the dividend restrictions contained in the National Bank Act. Under such restrictions, the Bank may not, without the prior approval of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"), declare dividends in excess of the sum of the current year's earnings (as defined) plus the retained earnings (as defined) from the prior two years.



The Company (on a consolidated basis) and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory - and possibly additional discretionary - actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's and the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items, as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Prompt corrective action capital requirements are applicable to banks, but not bank holding companies.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). The Company's Series A preferred stock (\$2,500,000 liquidation preference) is includable without limitation in its Tier 1 capital. For 2010 and prior annual and quarterly periods the Company's trust preferred junior subordinated debentures have been includable in Tier 1 capital up to 25% of core capital elements, with the balance includable in Tier 2 capital.

In accordance with changes in the regulatory requirements for calculating capital ratios, beginning March 31, 2011, the Company is required to deduct the amount of goodwill, net of deferred tax liability (\$2,061,772 at June 30, 2011), for purposes of calculating the amount of trust preferred junior subordinated debentures includable in Tier 1 capital (\$10,203,862). Under the previous method the amount of trust preferred junior subordinated debentures includable in Tier 1 capital would have been \$12,887,000, which would have resulted in a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 11.39% and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets of 7.97%. Management believes, as of June 30, 2011, that the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

As of June 30, 2011 the Bank was considered well capitalized under the regulatory capital framework for Prompt Corrective Action and the Company exceeded applicable consolidated regulatory capital guidelines.

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The regulatory capital ratios of the Company and its subsidiary as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 exceeded regulatory guidelines and are presented in the following table.

	Actual		Minimum For Capital Adequacy Purposes:		Minimum To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions:	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(Dollars in Thousands)						
As of June 30, 2011:						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$45,229	12.48%	\$28,988	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	\$44,497	12.30%	\$28,939	8.00%	\$36,174	10.00%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$38,601	10.65%	\$14,494	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	\$40,552	11.21%	\$14,470	4.00%	\$21,704	6.00%
Tier I capital (to average assets)						
Company	\$38,601	7.45%	\$20,727	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	\$40,552	7.83%	\$20,705	4.00%	\$25,881	5.00%
As of December 31, 2010:						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$43,942	12.33%	\$28,505	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	\$43,364	12.20%	\$28,439	8.00%	\$35,549	10.00%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Company	\$40,187	11.28%	\$14,253	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	\$39,610	11.14%	\$14,220	4.00%	\$21,329	6.00%
Tier I capital (to average assets)						
Company	\$40,187	7.52%	\$21,376	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	\$39,610	7.42%	\$21,345	4.00%	\$26,681	5.00%

The Company intends to continue the past policy of maintaining a strong capital resource position to support its asset size and level of operations. Consistent with that policy, management will continue to anticipate the Company's future capital needs and will adjust its dividend payment practices consistent with those needs.

From time to time the Company may make contributions to the capital of Community National Bank. At present, regulatory authorities have made no demand on the Company to make additional capital contributions.

### ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Company's management of the credit, liquidity and market risk inherent in its business operations is discussed in Part 1, Item 2 of this report under the captions "RISK MANAGEMENT" and "FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF BALANCE SHEET RISK", which are incorporated herein by reference. Management does not believe that there have been any material changes in the nature or categories of the Company's risk exposures from those disclosed in the Company's 2010 Annual Report on form 10-K.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). As of June 30, 2011, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, management concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2011 were effective in ensuring that material information required to be disclosed in the reports it files with the Commission under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized, and reported on a timely basis.

For this purpose, the term “disclosure controls and procedures” means controls and other procedures of the Company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by it in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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## Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control 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

In the normal course of business the Company and its subsidiary are involved in litigation that is considered incidental to their business. Management does not expect that any such litigation will be material to the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

## ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table provides information as to purchases of the Company's common stock during the quarter ended June 30, 2011, by the Company and by any affiliated purchaser (as defined in SEC Rule 10b-18):

For the period:	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)(2)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet
				Be Purchased Under the Plan at the End of the Period
April 1 – April 30	0	\$ 0.00	N/A	N/A
May 1 – May 31	6,000	9.75	N/A	N/A
June 1 – June 30	0	0.00	N/A	N/A
Total	6,000	\$ 9.75	N/A	N/A

(1) All 6,000 shares were purchased for the account of participants invested in the Company Stock Fund under the Company's Retirement Savings Plan by or on behalf of the Plan Trustee, the Human Resources Committee of Community National Bank. Such share purchases were facilitated through CFSG, which provides certain investment advisory services to the Plan. Both the Plan Trustee and CFSG may be considered affiliates of the Company under Rule 10b-18.

(2) Shares purchased during the period do not include fractional shares repurchased from time to time in connection with the participant's election to discontinue participation in the Company's Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

## ITEM 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed with this report:

Exhibit 31.1 - Certification from the Chief Executive Officer of the Company pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 31.2 - Certification from the Chief Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 32.1 - Certification from the Chief Executive Officer of the Company pursuant to 18 U.S.C., Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002\*

Exhibit 32.2 - Certification from the Chief Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to 18 U.S.C., Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002\*

Exhibit 101-- The following materials from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the unaudited consolidated balance sheets, (ii) the unaudited consolidated statements of income for the second quarters and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, (iii) the unaudited consolidated statements of cash flows and (iv) related notes, tagged as blocks of text.\* \*\*

\* This exhibit shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

\*\* As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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SIGNATURES

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

COMMUNITY BANCORP.

DATED: August 10, 2011

/s/ Stephen P. Marsh  
Stephen P. Marsh, Chairman,  
President &  
Chief Executive Officer

DATED: August 10, 2011

/s/ Louise M.  
Bonvechio  
Louise M. Bonvechio, Treasurer  
(Principal Financial Officer)