

PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/
Form 10-K/A
October 11, 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

(Amendment No. 1)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

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: 1-13006

Park National Corporation
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

31-1179518
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

50 North Third Street, P.O. Box 3500, Newark,
Ohio
(Address of principal executive offices)

43058-3500
(Zip Code)

(740) 349-8451
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, without par value	NYSE Amex LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
 Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: As of June 30, 2010, the aggregate market value of the Registrant's common shares (the only common equity of the Registrant) held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was \$949,242,036 based on the closing sale price as reported on NYSE Amex LLC. For this purpose, executive officers and directors of the Registrant are considered affiliates.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at February 25, 2011
Common Shares, without par value	15,398,931 common shares

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Document	Parts Into Which Incorporated
Portions of the Registrant's 2010 Annual Report	Parts I and II
	Part III

Portions of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting
of Shareholders to be held on April 18, 2011

Exhibit Index on Page E-1

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Park National Corporation (“Park” or the “Company”) is filing this Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 (this “Form 10-K/A”) to amend Part II, Item 8 and Part II, Item 9A of Park’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 (the “2010 Form 10-K”) filed on February 28, 2011, to disclose management’s determination that, as of December 31, 2010, there was a material weakness in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. There are no changes to the consolidated financial statements of Park that are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K/A, except for the addition of Note 27.

When Park’s management assessed the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, they identified a deficiency in internal controls. Specifically, management utilized the work of a third-party contractor, which was not a licensed appraiser, when calculating the fair value of collateral for certain impaired loans and the fair value of certain other real estate owned (“OREO”) at Vision Bank (“Vision”), and management did not have sufficient documentation to support the estimates of this third-party contractor. In addition, management had relied on internal estimates of collateral value when calculating specific reserves for impaired loans at Vision when, at times, such internal estimates were more than a year old. Economic conditions had changed in certain instances and the internal estimates of value were not updated. Initially, management concluded that this deficiency constituted a significant deficiency.

Park reported in a Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed June 30, 2011 (the “June 30, 2011 Form 8-K”) and again in a Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed July 25, 2011 (the “July 25, 2011 Form 8-K”) that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) and the Florida Office of Financial Regulation (“OFR”) have communicated their preliminary examination results to Vision management. The most significant finding of the OFR and FDIC pertains to Vision’s accounting treatment related to guarantor support underlying certain impaired loans and the calculation of the allowance for loan losses to be made with respect to impaired loans.

As a result of the preliminary examination findings, management initiated a thorough review of the guarantor support underlying impaired loans at Vision as of December 31, 2010. As a result of this review, management has determined that no changes to Park’s consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 were necessary. However, as a result of the review of the impaired loan measurements as of year end, management has determined that the significant deficiency determined to exist at December 31, 2010 was more appropriately characterized as a material weakness in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement would not be prevented or detected in a timely manner.

In accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Park has set forth in its entirety the text of Part II, Item 8 and Part II, Item 9A, even though only the Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, which had been included in Park’s 2010 Annual Report and incorporated therefrom by reference in Part II, Item 8 and Part II, Item 9A of the 2010 Form 10-K, have changed. There are no changes to the consolidated financial statements of Park that were included in Park’s 2010 Annual Report and incorporated therefrom in Part II, Item 8 of the 2010 Form 10-K, and which are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K/A, except for the addition of Note 27. Updated certifications pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 have been included as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this Form 10-K/A, updated certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 have been included as Exhibit 32 to this Form 10-K/A and an updated Consent of Crowe Horwath LLP has been included as Exhibit 23 to this Form 10-K/A. In addition, Part IV, Item 15 of the 2010 Form 10-K has been updated to reflect the updated exhibits. Other than the changes to Part II, Item 8, Part II, Item 9A, Part IV, Item 15, the exhibits and footnote 27 identified in this paragraph, the 2010 Form 10-K is unchanged. This Amendment No. 1 is limited in scope to the portions of the 2010 Form 10-K set forth above and does not amend, update, or change any other items or disclosures contained in the 2010 Form 10-K.

This Amendment No. 1 continues to speak as of the date of the original filing of the 2010 Form 10-K and we have not updated the disclosures contained therein to reflect any events that occurred at any subsequent date, with the exception of Note 27 within Part II, Item 8. The filing of this Amendment No. 1 shall not be deemed an admission that the 2010 Form 10-K, when filed, included any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary to make a statement therein not misleading.

Remediation of the Material Weakness

Throughout the first six months of 2011, management has made significant process improvements in an effort to address the above-mentioned material weakness. These process improvements include:

- Management has discontinued the use of value-related information received from a third-party contractor, who is not a licensed appraiser. While management continues to consult with this third-party contractor on the current status of loan workouts and progress related to the pursuit of legally bound borrowers and guarantors, management no longer utilizes the third-party contractor's estimates of value to determine the specific reserves that should be established on impaired loans.
- Management has discontinued the use of information received from the third-party contractor to value OREO properties. Currently, OREO properties are valued based on external appraisals that are no more than 12 months old and were prepared by external licensed appraisers.
- Management has discontinued the use of retail lot values (discounted by management's standard bulk sale discount) on lot development projects and is now utilizing the bulk sale value provided by external licensed appraisers, which in certain cases applies a larger discount.
 - In addition to the real estate appraisal policy in place as of December 31, 2010, management has enhanced its commercial loan policy to formalize the requirements for the frequency and dollar threshold for which updated real estate appraisals are to be obtained from qualified licensed appraisers with respect to impaired loans and OREO properties. This enhancement to the commercial loan policy also discusses those situations where internally prepared valuations ("IPV") are considered appropriate, the documentation that should accompany IPVs and the frequency of evaluating the accuracy of the assumptions and data used in the IPV estimates.

As of the filing date for this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A, management believes that the enhancements to our internal control processes represent significant progress in addressing the material weakness that existed at December 31, 2010. Management continues to evaluate enhancements which may be made to remediate the material weakness. Management has also communicated these matters to the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Crowe Horwath LLP ("Crowe Horwath"), who is also performing additional procedures related to the issues described above.

PART II.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The Consolidated Balance Sheets of Park and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2010 and 2009, the related Consolidated Statements of Income, of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, the related Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (Crowe Horwath LLP) as well as Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting are included herein and set forth on page 5 through F-29 herein.

Quarterly Financial Data provided in "Table 26-Quarterly Financial Data" and the accompanying disclosure included in the section of Park's 2010 Annual Report captioned "FINANCIAL REVIEW," on page 46, is incorporated herein by reference.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Park National Corporation ("Park" or the "Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the supervision and with the participation of management, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Park's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, and this assessment identified a deficiency in internal controls because management was utilizing the work of a third-party contractor, which was not a licensed appraiser, when calculating the fair value of collateral for certain impaired loans and the fair value of certain other real estate at Vision Bank, and management did not have sufficient documentation to support the estimates of this third-party contractor. In addition, management was relying on internal estimates of collateral value when calculating specific reserves for impaired loans at Vision Bank, when at times, such internal estimates were more than a year old. Economic conditions had changed in certain instances and the internal estimates of value were not updated. Initially, management concluded that this deficiency constituted a significant deficiency. However, upon further review, management has determined that this deficiency constituted a material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency in internal controls or a combination of internal control deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Based on this material weakness, management believes that Park did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Crowe Horwath LLP, has audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, and has issued their Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, which is included below.

Management's Remediation Efforts

After the control deficiency was identified in January 2011, the Company started to make several process improvements in an effort to address the above-mentioned material weakness.. These process improvements include the discontinuation of the use of value-related information from a third-party contractor, who is not a licensed appraiser, when valuing both collateral for impaired loans and other real estate owned (and using external appraisals instead), discontinuation of the use of retail lot values on lot development projects and using in lieu thereof the bulk sale value provided by external licensed appraisers, and the enhancement of the Company's commercial loan policy. We believe that the enhancements to our internal control processes represent significant progress in addressing the material weakness that existed at December 31, 2010. Management continues to evaluate enhancements which may be made to remediate the material weakness.

/s/ C. Daniel DeLawder
C. Daniel DeLawder
Chairman and Chief Executive
Officer

/s/ David L. Trautman
David L. Trautman
President

/s/ John W. Kozak
John W. Kozak
Chief Financial Officer

October 11, 2011

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Park National Corporation
Newark, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Park National Corporation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. We also have audited Park National Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Park National Corporation's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial

statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. In our report dated February 28, 2011, we expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based upon the COSO criteria. The Company subsequently identified the following material weakness as of December 31, 2010 and revised its report: management was utilizing the work of a third-party contractor, which was not a licensed appraiser, when estimating the fair value of collateral for certain impaired loans and the fair value of certain other real estate at a subsidiary, Vision Bank, and management did not obtain sufficient documentation to support the estimates of this third-party contractor. In addition, management was relying on internal estimates of collateral value when calculating specific reserves for certain other impaired loans at Vision Bank, when, at times, such internal estimates were more than a year old. Economic conditions had changed in certain instances and the internal estimates of value were not updated. Accordingly, our opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, as expressed herein, is different from that expressed in our previous report. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2010 consolidated financial statements, and this matter does not affect our opinion on those financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effects of the material weakness described above, Park National Corporation has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Park National Corporation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Crowe Horwath LLP

Columbus, Ohio

February 28, 2011, except for the matter described in Note 27 to the Company's consolidated financial statements and the matter described in fifth and sixth paragraphs above, as to which the date is October 11, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

at December 31, 2010 and 2009 (In thousands, except share and per share data)

ASSETS

	2010	2009
Cash and due from banks	\$ 109,058	\$ 116,802
Money market instruments	24,722	42,289
Cash and cash equivalents	133,780	159,091
Investment securities:		
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost of \$1,274,258 and \$1,241,381 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively)	1,297,522	1,287,727
Securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value of \$686,114 and \$523,450 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively)	673,570	506,914
Other investment securities	68,699	68,919
Total investment securities	2,039,791	1,863,560
Total loans	4,732,685	4,640,432
Allowance for loan losses	(121,397)	(116,717)
Net loans	4,611,288	4,523,715
Other assets:		
Bank owned life insurance	146,450	137,133
Goodwill	72,334	72,334
Other intangibles	6,043	9,465
Premises and equipment, net	69,567	69,091
Accrued interest receivable	24,137	24,354
Other real estate owned	44,325	41,240
Mortgage loan servicing rights	10,488	10,780
Other	140,174	129,566
Total other assets	513,518	493,963
Total assets	\$ 7,298,377	\$ 7,040,329

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

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(CONTINUED)

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
at December 31, 2010 and 2009 (In thousands, except share and per share data)

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	2010	2009
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 937,719	\$ 897,243
Interest bearing	4,157,701	4,290,809
Total deposits	5,095,420	5,188,052
Short-term borrowings	663,669	324,219
Long-term debt	636,733	654,381
Subordinated debentures	75,250	75,250
Total borrowings	1,375,652	1,053,850
Other liabilities:		
Accrued interest payable	6,123	9,330
Other	75,358	71,833
Total other liabilities	81,481	81,163
Total liabilities	6,552,553	6,323,065

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (200,000 shares authorized; 100,000 shares issued with \$1,000 per share liquidation preference)	97,290	96,483
Common stock, no par value (20,000,000 shares authorized; 16,151,062 shares issued at December 31, 2010 and 16,151,112 issued at December 31, 2009)	301,204	301,208
Common stock warrants	4,473	5,361
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	(1,868)	15,661
Retained earnings	422,458	423,872
Less: Treasury stock (752,128 shares at December 31, 2010 and 1,268,332 shares at December 31, 2009)	(77,733)	(125,321)
Total stockholders' equity	745,824	717,264
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 7,298,377	\$ 7,040,329

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 (In thousands, except per share data)

	2010		2009		2008
Interest and dividend income:					
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 267,692	\$	275,599	\$	301,163
Interest and dividends on:					
Obligations of U.S. Government, its agencies and other securities	76,839		90,558		87,711
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	786		1,417		2,171
Other interest income	200		116		294
Total interest and dividend income	345,517		367,690		391,339
Interest expense:					
Interest on deposits:					
Demand and savings deposits	5,753		10,815		22,633
Time deposits	36,212		53,805		67,259
Interest on short-term borrowings	1,181		3,209		14,469
Interest on long-term debt	28,327		26,370		31,105
Total interest expense	71,473		94,199		135,466
Net interest income	274,044		273,491		255,873
Provision for loan losses	64,902		68,821		70,487
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	209,142		204,670		185,386
Other income:					
Income from fiduciary activities	13,874		12,468		13,937
Service charges on deposit accounts	19,717		21,985		24,296
Net gains on sales of securities	11,864		7,340		1,115
Other service income	13,816		18,767		8,882
Checkcard fee income	11,177		9,339		8,695
Bank owned life insurance income	4,978		5,050		5,102
ATM fees	2,951		3,082		3,063
OREO devaluations	(10,590)		(6,818)		(2,948)
Net gain on sale of credit card portfolio	—		—		7,618
Income from sale of merchant processing	—		—		4,200
Other	9,709		9,977		10,874
Total other income	\$ 77,496	\$	81,190	\$	84,834

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
INCOME

(CONTINUED)

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

for the years ended December 31, 2010 2009 and 2008 (In thousands, except per share data)

	2010		2009		2008
Other expense:					
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 98,315	\$	101,225	\$	99,018
Goodwill impairment charge	—		—		54,986
Data processing fees	5,728		5,674		7,121
Professional fees and services	19,972		15,935		12,801
Net occupancy expense of bank premises	11,510		11,552		11,534
Amortization of intangibles	3,422		3,746		4,025
Furniture and equipment expense	10,435		9,734		9,756
Insurance	8,983		12,072		2,322
Marketing	3,656		3,775		4,525
Postage and telephone	6,648		6,903		7,167
State taxes	3,171		3,206		2,989
Other	15,267		14,903		18,257
Total other expense	187,107		188,725		234,501
Income before income taxes	99,531		97,135		35,719
Income taxes	25,314		22,943		22,011
Net income	\$ 74,217	\$	74,192	\$	13,708
Preferred stock dividends and accretion	5,807		5,762		142
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 68,410	\$	68,430	\$	13,566
Earnings per common share:					
Basic	\$ 4.51	\$	4.82	\$	0.97
Diluted	\$ 4.51	\$	4.82	\$	0.97

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 (In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Total		Comprehensive Income
	Shares Outstanding	Amount	Shares Outstanding	Amount			Income (Loss)	Total	
Balance, January 1, 2008	—	\$ —	13,964,576	\$ 301,213	\$ 489,511	\$ (208,104)	\$ (2,608)	\$ 580,012	
Net income					13,708			13,708	\$ 13,708
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:									
Change in funded status of pension plan, net of income taxes of \$(8,735)							(16,223)	(16,223)	(16,223)
Unrealized net holding loss on cash flow hedge, net of income taxes of \$(678)							(1,259)	(1,259)	(1,259)
Unrealized net holding gain on securities available-for-sale, net of income taxes of \$16,522							30,686	30,686	30,686
Total comprehensive income									\$ 26,912
Cash dividends, \$3.77 per share					(52,608)			(52,608)	
Cash payment for fractional shares in dividend reinvestment plan			(49)	(3)					(3)
Cumulative effect of new accounting pronouncement pertaining to endorsement split-dollar life					(11,634)			(11,634)	

insurance SFAS No. 158 measurement date adjustment, net of taxes of \$(178)						(331)		(331)	
Preferred stock issued	100,000	100,000						100,000	
Discount on preferred stock issued		(4,297)						(4,297)	
Accretion of discount on preferred stock		18				(18)			—
Common stock warrant issued			—	4,297				4,297	
Preferred stock dividends						(124)		(124)	
Treasury stock reissued for director grants			7,200				439	439	
Balance, December 31, 2008	100,000	\$ 95,721	13,971,727	\$ 305,507	\$ 438,504	\$ (207,665)	\$ 10,596	\$ 642,663	
Net income			—	—	74,192	—	—	74,192	\$ 74,192
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:									
Change in funded status of pension plan, net of income taxes of \$3,383							6,283	6,283	6,283
Unrealized net holding gain on cash flow hedge, net of income taxes of \$159							295	295	295
Unrealized net holding loss on securities available-for-sale, net of income taxes of \$(815)							(1,513)	(1,513)	(1,513)
Total comprehensive income									\$ 79,257
Cash dividends, \$3.76 per share			—	—	(53,563)	—	—	(53,563)	

Cash payment for fractional shares in dividend reinvestment plan			(39)	(2)	—	—	—	(2)	
Reissuance of common stock from treasury shares held			904,072	—	(29,299)	81,710	—	52,411	
Accretion of discount on preferred stock		762			(762)			—	
Common stock warrants issued			—	1,064				1,064	
Preferred stock dividends					(5,000)			(5,000)	
Treasury stock reissued for director grants			7,020		(200)	634		434	
Balance, December 31, 2009	100,000	\$ 96,483	14,882,780	\$ 306,569	\$ 423,872	\$ (125,321)	\$ 15,661	\$ 717,264	
Net income			—	—	74,217	—	—	74,217	\$ 74,217
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:									
Change in funded status of pension plan, net of income taxes of \$(1,307)							(2,427)	(2,427)	(2,427)
Unrealized net holding loss on cash flow hedge, net of income taxes of \$(53)							(98)	(98)	(98)
Unrealized net holding loss on securities available-for-sale, net of income taxes of \$(8,078)							(15,004)	(15,004)	(15,004)
Total comprehensive income									\$ 56,688
Cash dividends, \$3.76 per share			—	—	(57,076)	—	—	(57,076)	
Cash payment for fractional shares in dividend			(50)	(4)	—	—	—	(4)	

reinvestment plan								
Reissuance of common stock from treasury shares held		509,184	(898)	(12,729)	46,954			33,327
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	807			(807)				—
Common stock warrants issued		—	176					176
Common stock warrants cancelled			(166)	166				—
Preferred stock dividends				(5,000)				(5,000)
Treasury stock reissued for director grants		7,020		(185)	634			449
Balance, December 31, 2010	100,000	\$ 97,290	15,398,934	\$ 305,677	\$ 422,458	\$ (77,733)	\$ (1,868)	\$ 745,824

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 (In thousands)

	2010		2009		2008
Operating activities:					
Net income	\$ 74,217	\$	74,192	\$	13,708
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Provision for loan losses	64,902		68,821		70,487
Amortization of loan fees and costs, net	(9)		(1,378)		(4,650)
Provision for depreciation	7,126		7,473		7,517
Other than temporary impairment on investment securities	23		613		980
Goodwill impairment charge	—		—		54,986
Amortization of intangible assets	3,422		3,746		4,025
Accretion of investment securities	(2,413)		(2,682)		(1,592)
Gain on sale of credit card portfolio	—		—		(7,618)
Deferred income tax (benefit)	(925)		(8,932)		(1,590)
Realized net investment security gains	(11,864)		(7,340)		(1,115)
Stock dividends on Federal Home Loan Bank stock	—		—		(2,269)
Compensation expense for issuance of treasury stock to directors	449		434		439
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Increase in other assets	(8,974)		(31,987)		(42,409)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	180		(30,622)		239
Net cash provided by operating activities	126,134		72,338		91,138
Investing activities:					
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	460,192		204,304		80,894
Proceeds from maturities of securities:					
Held-to-maturity	146,986		40,105		7,116
Available-for-sale	2,238,059		426,841		303,160
Purchase of securities:					
Held-to-maturity	(313,642)		(118,667)		(270,045)
Available-for-sale	(2,719,265)		(349,895)		(422,512)
Proceeds from sale of credit card portfolio	—		—		38,841
Net decrease (increase) in other investments	220		(114)		(3,371)
Net loan originations, excluding loan sales	(510,495)		(814,981)		(512,752)
Proceeds from sale of loans	358,029		615,072		161,475
Purchases of bank owned life insurance, net	(4,562)		—		(8,401)
Purchases of premises and equipment, net	(7,602)		(8,011)		(9,436)
Net cash used in investing activities	(352,080)		(5,346)		(635,031)
Financing activities:					
Net (decrease) increase in deposits	(92,632)		426,302		322,511
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	339,450		(334,977)		(100,122)
Issuance of preferred stock	—		—		100,000
Issuance of treasury stock, net	33,541		53,475		—

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Proceeds from issuance of subordinated notes	—	35,250	—
Proceeds from long-term debt	—	60,100	690,100
Repayment of long-term debt	(17,648)	(261,278)	(424,951)
Cash dividends paid	(62,076)	(58,035)	(65,781)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	200,635	(79,163)	521,757
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(25,311)	(12,171)	(22,136)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	159,091	171,262	193,398
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 133,780	\$ 159,091	\$ 171,262

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

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Park National Corporation and its subsidiaries (“Park”, the “Company” or the “Corporation”). Material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management has identified the allowance for loan losses, accounting for Other Real Estate Owned (“OREO”) and accounting for goodwill as significant estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated events occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date, determining no events require additional disclosure in these consolidated financial statements.

Investment Securities

Investment securities are classified upon acquisition into one of three categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading (see Note 4 of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Held-to-maturity securities are those securities that the Corporation has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity and are recorded at amortized cost. Available-for-sale securities are those securities that would be available to be sold in the future in response to the Corporation’s liquidity needs, changes in market interest rates, and asset-liability management strategies, among other reasons. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized holding gains and losses excluded from earnings but included in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. The Corporation did not hold any trading securities during any period presented.

Available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities are evaluated quarterly for potential other-than-temporary impairment. Management considers the facts related to each security including the nature of the security, the amount and duration of the loss, the credit quality of the issuer, the expectations for that security’s performance and Park’s intent and ability to hold the security until recovery. Declines in equity securities that are considered to be other-than-temporary are recorded as a charge to earnings in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Declines in debt securities that are considered to be other-than-temporary are separated into (1) the amount of the total impairment related to credit loss and (2) the amount of the total impairment related to all other factors. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total impairment related to all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premium or discount. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage-backed securities where prepayments are anticipated.

Gains and losses realized on the sale of investment securities are recorded on the trade date and determined using the specific identification basis.

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) and Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) Stock

Park's two separately chartered banks are members of the FHLB and FRB. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on their level of borrowings and other factors and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB and FRB stock are carried at cost, classified as restricted securities, and are carried at their redemption value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

Park has purchased life insurance policies on directors and certain key officers. Bank owned life insurance is recorded at its cash surrender value (or the amount that can be realized).

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

Mortgage loans held for sale are carried at their fair value. Mortgage loans held for sale were \$8.3 million and \$9.6 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These amounts are included in loans on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Mortgage Banking Derivatives

Commitments to fund mortgage loans (interest rate locks) to be sold into the secondary market and forward commitments for the future delivery of these mortgage loans are accounted for as free standing derivatives. Fair values of these mortgage derivatives are estimated based on changes in mortgage interest rates from the date the interest on the loan is locked. The Company enters into forward commitments for the future delivery of mortgage loans when interest rate locks are entered into, in order to hedge the change in interest rates resulting from its commitments to fund the loans. Changes in the fair values of these derivatives are included in net gains on sales of loans.

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff, are reported at their outstanding principal balances adjusted for any charge-offs, any deferred fees or costs on originated loans, and any unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans. Interest income is reported on the interest method and includes amortization of net deferred loan origination fees and costs over the loan term. Commercial loans include: (1) commercial, financial and agricultural loans; (2) commercial real estate loans; (3) those commercial loans in the real estate construction loan segment; and (4) those commercial loans in the residential real estate loan segment. Consumer loans include: (1) mortgage and installment loans included in the real estate construction segment; (2) mortgage, home equity lines of credit (HELOC), and installment loans included in the residential real estate segment; and (3) all loans included in the consumer segment. Generally, commercial loans are placed on nonaccrual status at 90 days past due and consumer and residential mortgage loans are placed on nonaccrual status at 120 days past due.

Interest on these loans is considered a loss, unless the loan is well-secured and in the process of collection.

Commercial loans placed on nonaccrual status are considered impaired (See Note 5 of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). For loans which are on nonaccrual status, it is Park's policy to reverse interest previously accrued on the loans against interest income. Interest on such loans is thereafter recorded on a cash basis and is included in earnings only when actually received in cash. Park's charge-off policy for commercial loans requires management to establish a specific reserve or record a charge-off as soon as it is apparent that the borrower is troubled and there is, or likely will be, a collateral shortfall related to the estimated value of the collateral securing the loan. The Company's charge-off policy for consumer loans is dependent on the class of the loan. Mortgage loans and HELOC are typically charged down to the value of the collateral, less estimated selling costs at 180 days past due. The charge-off policy for other consumer loans, primarily installment loans, requires a monthly review of delinquent loans and a complete charge-off for any account that reaches 120 days past due.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The delinquency status of a loan is based on contractual terms and not on how recently payments have been received. Loans are removed from nonaccrual status when loan payments have been received to cure the delinquency status and the loan is deemed to be well-secured by management.

A description of each segment of the loan portfolio, along with the risk characteristics of each segment, is included below:

Commercial, financial and agricultural: Commercial, financial and agricultural loans are made for a wide variety of general corporate purposes, including financing for industrial and commercial properties, financing for equipment, inventories and accounts receivable, acquisition financing and commercial leasing. The term of each commercial loan varies by its purpose. Repayment terms are structured such that commercial loans will be repaid within the economic useful life of the underlying asset. The commercial loan portfolio includes loans to a wide variety of corporations and businesses across many industrial classifications in (i) the 28 Ohio counties and one Kentucky county where Park National Bank operates and (ii) the five Florida counties and one Alabama county where Vision Bank operates. The primary industries represented by these customers include commercial real estate leasing, manufacturing, retail trade, health care and other services.

Commercial real estate: Commercial real estate loans (“CRE loans”) include mortgage loans to developers and owners of commercial real estate. The lending policy for CRE loans is designed to address the unique risk attributes of CRE lending. The collateral for these CRE loans is the underlying commercial real estate. Each subsidiary bank generally requires that the CRE loan amount be no more than 85% of the purchase price or the appraised value of the commercial real estate securing the CRE loan, whichever is less. CRE loans made for each subsidiary bank’s portfolio generally have a variable interest rate. A CRE loan may be made with a fixed interest rate for a term generally not exceeding five years.

Construction real estate: The Company defines construction loans as both commercial construction loans and residential construction loans where the loan proceeds are used exclusively for the improvement of real estate as to which the Company holds a mortgage. Construction loans may be in the form of a permanent loan or a short-term construction loan, depending on the needs of the individual borrower. Generally, the permanent construction loans have a variable interest rate although a permanent construction loan may be made with a fixed interest rate for a term generally not exceeding five years. Short-term construction loans are made with variable interest rates. Construction financing is generally considered to involve a higher degree of risk of loss than long-term financing on improved, occupied real estate. Risk of loss on a construction loan depends largely upon the accuracy of the initial estimate of the property’s value at completion of construction and the estimated cost (including interest) of construction. If the estimate of construction cost proves to be inaccurate, the subsidiary bank making the loan may be required to advance funds beyond the amount originally committed to permit completion of the project. If the estimate of value proves inaccurate, the subsidiary bank may be confronted, at or prior to the maturity of the loan, with a project having a value insufficient to assure full repayment, should the borrower default. In the event a default on a construction loan occurs and foreclosure follows, the subsidiary bank must take control of the project and attempt either to arrange for completion of construction or to dispose of the unfinished project. Additional risk exists with respect to loans made to developers who do not have a buyer for the property, as the developer may lack funds to pay the loan if the property is not sold upon completion. Park’s subsidiary banks attempt to reduce such risks on loans to developers by requiring personal guarantees and reviewing current personal financial statements and tax returns as well as other projects undertaken by the developer.

Residential real estate: The Company defines residential real estate loans as first mortgages on individuals' primary residence or second mortgages of individuals' primary residence in the form of home equity lines of credit or installment loans. Credit approval for residential real estate loans requires demonstration of sufficient income to repay the principal and interest and the real estate taxes and insurance, stability of employment, an established credit record and an appropriately appraised value of the real estate securing the loan. Each subsidiary bank generally requires that the residential real estate loan amount be no more than 80% of the purchase price or the appraised value of the real estate securing the loan, whichever is less, unless private mortgage insurance is obtained by the borrower. Loans made for each subsidiary bank's portfolio in this lending category are generally adjustable rate, fully amortized mortgages. The rates used are generally fully-indexed rates. Park generally does not price residential loans using low introductory "teaser" rates. Home equity lines of credit are generally made as second mortgages by Park's subsidiary banks. The maximum amount of a home equity line of credit is generally limited to 85% of the appraised value of the property less the balance of the first mortgage.

Consumer: The Company originates direct and indirect consumer loans, primarily automobile loans and home equity based credit cards to customers and prospective customers in its primary market areas. Credit approval for consumer loans requires income sufficient to repay principal and interest due, stability of employment, an established credit record and sufficient collateral for secured loans. Consumer loans typically have shorter terms and lower balances with higher yields as compared to real estate mortgage loans, but generally carry higher risks of default. Consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is that amount believed adequate to absorb probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio based on management's evaluation of various factors. The determination of the allowance requires significant estimates, including the timing and amounts of expected cash flows on impaired loans, consideration of current economic conditions, and historical loss experience pertaining to pools of homogeneous loans, all of which may be susceptible to change. The allowance is increased through a provision for loan losses that is charged to earnings based on management's quarterly evaluation of the factors previously mentioned and is reduced by charge-offs, net of recoveries.

The allowance for loan losses includes both (1) an estimate of loss based on historical loss experience within both commercial and consumer loan categories with similar characteristics ("statistical allocation") and (2) an estimate of loss based on an impairment analysis of each commercial loan that is considered to be impaired ("specific allocation").

In calculating the allowance for loan losses, management believes it is appropriate to utilize historical loss rates that are comparable to the current period being analyzed. For the historical loss factor at December 31, 2010, the Company utilized an annual loss rate ("historical loss experience"), calculated based on an average of the net charge-offs and the annual change in specific reserves for impaired commercial loans, experienced during 2008, 2009 and 2010 within the commercial and consumer loan categories. Management believes the 36-month historical loss experience methodology is appropriate in the current economic environment, as it captures loss rates that are comparable to the current period being analyzed. The loss factor applied to Park's consumer portfolio is based on the historical loss experience over the past 36 months, plus an additional judgmental reserve, increasing the total allowance for loan loss coverage in the consumer portfolio to approximately 1.5 years of historical loss. The loss factor applied to Park's commercial portfolio is based on the historical loss experience over the past 36 months, plus an additional judgmental reserve, increasing the total allowance for loan loss coverage in the commercial portfolio to approximately 1.5 years of historical loss. Park's commercial loans are individually risk graded. If loan downgrades occur, the probability of default increases, and accordingly management allocates a higher percentage reserve to those accruing commercial loans graded special mention and substandard.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The judgmental increases discussed above incorporates management’s evaluation of the impact of environmental qualitative factors which pose additional risks and assigns a component of the allowance for loan losses in consideration of these factors. Such environmental factors include: national and local economic trends and conditions; experience, ability and depth of lending management and staff; effects of any changes in lending policies and procedures; levels of, and trends in, consumer bankruptcies, delinquencies, impaired loans and charge-offs and recoveries.

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) require a specific allocation to be established as a component of the allowance for loan losses for certain loans when it is probable that all amounts due pursuant to the contractual terms of the loans will not be collected, and the recorded investment in the loans exceeds fair value. Fair value is measured using either the present value of expected future cash flows based upon the initial effective interest rate on the loan, the observable market price of the loan or the fair value of the collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent.

Income Recognition

Income earned by the Corporation and its subsidiaries is recognized on the accrual basis of accounting, except for nonaccrual loans as previously discussed, and late charges on loans which are recognized as income when they are collected.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is generally provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the remaining lease period or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. Upon the sale or other disposal of an asset, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is recognized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred while renewals and improvements that extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Premises and equipment is evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

The range of depreciable lives over which premises and equipment are being depreciated are:

Buildings	5 to 50 Years
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	3 to 20 Years
Leasehold improvements	1 to 10 Years

Buildings that are currently placed in service are depreciated over 30 years. Equipment, furniture and fixtures that are currently placed in service are depreciated over 3 to 12 years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lives of the related leases which range from 1 to 10 years.

Other Real Estate Owned (OREO)

OREO is recorded at fair value less anticipated selling costs (net realizable value) and consists of property acquired through foreclosure and real estate held for sale. If the net realizable value is below the carrying value of the loan at the date of transfer, the difference is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent declines in value, OREO devaluations, are typically reported as adjustments to the carrying amount of OREO and are expensed within “other income”. In certain circumstances where management believes the devaluation may not be permanent in nature, Park utilizes a valuation allowance to record OREO devaluations, which is also expensed through “other income”. Costs relating to development and improvement of such properties are capitalized (not in excess of fair value less estimated

costs to sell) and costs relating to holding the properties are charged to expense.

Mortgage Loan Servicing Rights

When Park sells mortgage loans with servicing rights retained, servicing rights are recorded at the lower of their amortized cost or fair value, with the income statement effect recorded in gains on sale of loans. Capitalized servicing rights are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated future servicing income of the underlying loan. Capitalized mortgage servicing rights totaled \$10.5 million at December 31, 2010 and \$10.8 million at December 31, 2009. The fair value of mortgage servicing rights is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows from the servicing assets, using market discount rates and expected future prepayment rates. In order to calculate fair value, the sold loan portfolio is stratified into homogenous pools of like categories. (See Note 20 of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

Mortgage servicing rights are assessed for impairment periodically, based on fair value, with any impairment recognized through a valuation allowance. Fees received for servicing mortgage loans owned by investors are based on a percentage of the outstanding monthly principal balance of such loans and are included in income as loan payments are received. The cost of servicing loans is charged to expense as incurred.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination. Other intangible assets represent purchased assets that have no physical property but represent some future economic benefit to their owner and are capable of being sold or exchanged on their own or in combination with a related asset or liability.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized to expense, but are subject to annual impairment tests, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Intangible assets with definitive useful lives (such as core deposit intangibles) are amortized to expense over their estimated useful lives.

Management considers several factors when performing the annual impairment tests on goodwill. The factors considered include the operating results for the particular Park segment for the past year and the operating results budgeted for the current year (including multi-year projections), the purchase prices being paid for financial institutions in the markets served by the Park segment, the deposit and loan totals of the Park segment and the economic conditions in the markets served by the Park segment.

The following table reflects the activity in goodwill and other intangible assets for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008. (See Note 2 of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details on the acquisition of Vision Bancshares, Inc. ("Vision"), and the recognition of impairment charges in 2008 to Vision Bank's goodwill.)

(In thousands)	Goodwill	Core Deposit Intangibles	Total
December 31, 2007	\$ 127,320	\$ 17,236	\$ 144,556
Amortization	—	(4,025)	(4,025)
Impairment of Vision Goodwill	(54,986)	—	(54,986)
December 31, 2008	\$ 72,334	\$ 13,211	\$ 85,545
Amortization	—	(3,746)	(3,746)
December 31, 2009	\$ 72,334	\$ 9,465	\$ 81,799
Amortization	—	(3,422)	(3,422)
December 31, 2010	\$ 72,334	\$ 6,043	\$ 78,377

GAAP requires a company to perform an impairment test on goodwill annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired, by comparing the fair value of such goodwill to its

recorded or carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds the fair value, an impairment charge must be recorded in an amount equal to the excess.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Park typically evaluates goodwill for impairment on April 1 of each year, with financial data as of March 31. Based on the analysis performed as of April 1, 2010, the Company determined that goodwill for Park's Ohio-based bank (The Park National Bank) was not impaired.

The balance of goodwill was \$127.3 million at December 31, 2007 and was located at four subsidiary banks of Park. The subsidiary banks were Vision Bank (\$55.0 million), The Park National Bank (\$39.0 million), Century National Bank (\$25.8 million) and The Security National Bank and Trust Co. (\$7.5 million). During 2008, Park completed the consolidation of the eight banking charters of Park's Ohio-based subsidiary banks into one national bank charter. With this consolidation, the goodwill at The Park National Bank was \$72.3 million.

Based primarily on the increased level of net loan charge-offs at Vision Bank, management determined that it was appropriate to test for goodwill impairment during the third quarter of 2008. Park continued to experience credit deterioration in Vision Bank's market place during the third quarter of 2008. The fair value of Vision was estimated by using the average of three measurement methods. These included: (1) application of various metrics from bank sale transactions for institutions comparable to Vision Bank; (2) application of a market-derived multiple of tangible book value; and (3) estimations of the present value of future cash flows. Park's management reviewed the valuation of Vision Bank with Park's Board of Directors and concluded that Vision Bank should recognize an impairment charge and write down the remaining goodwill (\$55.0 million), resulting in a goodwill balance of zero with respect to the Vision Bank reporting unit.

Goodwill and other intangible assets (as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheets) totaled \$78.4 million at December 31, 2010, \$81.8 million at December 31, 2009 and \$85.5 million at December 31, 2008.

The core deposit intangibles are being amortized to expense principally on the straight-line method, over periods ranging from six to ten years. The amortization period for the core deposit intangibles related to the Vision acquisition is six years. Core deposit intangible amortization expense was \$3.4 million in 2010, \$3.7 million in 2009 and \$4.0 million in 2008.

The accumulated amortization of core deposit intangibles was \$16.1 million as of December 31, 2010 and \$12.7 million at December 31, 2009. The expected core deposit intangible amortization expense for each of the next five years is as follows:

(In thousands)		
2011	\$	2,677
2012		2,677
2013		689
2014		—
2015		—
Total	\$	6,043

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash items, amounts due from banks and money market instruments. Generally money market instruments are purchased and sold for one-day periods.

Net cash provided by operating activities reflects cash payments as follows:

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December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Interest paid on deposits and other borrowings	\$ 74,680	\$ 96,204	\$ 139,256
Income taxes paid	\$ 24,600	\$ 30,660	\$ 28,365
Transfers to OREO	\$ 35,507	\$ 35,902	\$ 37,823

Loss Contingencies and Guarantees

Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated.

Income Taxes

The Corporation accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability approach. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. To the extent that Park does not consider it more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, a valuation allowance is recorded. All positive and negative evidence is reviewed when determining how much of a valuation allowance is recognized on a quarterly basis. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

An uncertain tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is “more-likely-than-not” that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination being presumed to occur. The benefit recognized for a tax position that meets the “more-likely-than-not” criteria is measured based on the largest benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized, taking into consideration the amounts and probabilities of the outcome upon settlement. For tax positions not meeting the “more-likely-than-not” test, no tax benefit is recorded. Park recognizes any interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Preferred Stock

On December 23, 2008, Park issued \$100 million of Senior Preferred Shares to the U.S. Department of Treasury (the “Treasury”) under the Capital Purchase Program (CPP), consisting of 100,000 shares, each with a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share. In addition, on December 23, 2008, Park issued a warrant to the Treasury to purchase 227,376 common shares. These preferred shares and related warrant are considered permanent equity for accounting purposes. GAAP requires management to allocate the proceeds from the issuance of the preferred stock between the preferred stock and related warrant. The terms of the preferred shares require management to pay a cumulative dividend at the rate of 5 percent per annum until February 14, 2014 and 9 percent thereafter. Management determined that the 5 percent dividend rate is below market value; therefore, the fair value of the preferred shares would be less than the \$100 million in proceeds. Management determined that a reasonable market discount rate is 12 percent for the fair value of preferred shares. Management used the Black-Scholes model for calculating the fair value of the warrant (and related common shares). The allocation between the preferred shares and warrant at December 23, 2008, the date of issuance, was \$95.7 million and \$4.3 million, respectively. The discount on the preferred shares of \$4.3 million is being accreted through retained earnings over a 60 month period.

Treasury Stock

The purchase of Park’s common stock is recorded at cost. At the date of retirement or subsequent reissuance, the treasury stock account is reduced by the weighted average cost of the common shares retired or reissued.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale, changes in the funded status of the Company’s Defined Benefit Pension Plan, and the unrealized net holding gains and losses on the cash flow hedge, which are also recognized as separate components of equity.

Stock Based Compensation

Compensation cost is recognized for stock options and stock awards issued to employees and directors, based on the fair value of these awards at the date of grant. A Black-Scholes model is utilized to estimate the fair value of stock options, while the market price of Park's common stock at the date of grant is used for stock awards. Compensation cost is recognized over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period. Park did not grant any stock options during 2010, 2009 or 2008. No stock options vested in 2010, 2009 or 2008. Park granted 7,020, 7,020 and 7,200 shares of common stock to its directors in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Derivative Instruments

At the inception of a derivative contract, the Company designates the derivative as one of three types based on the Company's intentions and belief as to likely effectiveness as a hedge. These three types are: (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment ("fair value hedge"); (2) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability ("cash flow hedge"); or (3) an instrument with no hedging designation ("stand-alone derivative"). For a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item, are recognized in current earnings as fair values change. For a cash flow hedge, the gain or loss on the derivative is reported in other comprehensive income and is reclassified into earnings in the same periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. For both types of hedges, changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not highly effective in hedging the changes in fair value or expected cash flows of the hedged item are recognized immediately in current earnings. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are reported currently in earnings, as noninterest income.

The Company formally documents the relationship between derivatives and hedged items, as well as the risk-management objective and the strategy for undertaking hedge transactions at the inception of the hedging relationship. This documentation includes linking fair value or cash flow hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. The Company also formally assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivative instruments that are used are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged items. The Company discontinues hedge accounting when it determines that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item, the derivative is settled or terminates, a hedged forecasted transaction is no longer probable, a hedged firm commitment is no longer firm, or treatment of the derivative as a hedge is no longer appropriate or intended.

When hedge accounting is discontinued, subsequent changes in fair value of the derivative are recorded as noninterest income. When a fair value hedge is discontinued, the hedged asset or liability is no longer adjusted for changes in fair value and the existing basis adjustment is amortized or accreted over the remaining life of the asset or liability. When a cash flow hedge is discontinued but the hedged cash flows or forecasted transactions are still expected to occur, gains or losses that were accumulated in other comprehensive income are amortized into earnings over the same periods which the hedged transactions will affect earnings.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in Note 21 of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been relinquished. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when the assets have been isolated from the Company, the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Retirement Plans

Pension expense is the net of service and interest cost, return on plan assets and amortization of gains and losses not immediately recognized. Employee 401(k) plan expense is the amount of matching contributions. Deferred compensation and supplemental retirement plan expense allocates the benefits over years of service.

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is net income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share includes the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable under stock options, warrants and convertible securities. Earnings and dividends per common share are restated for any stock splits and stock dividends through the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements:

Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets: In June 2009, FASB issued SFAS No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140." This removes the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity from existing GAAP and removes the exception from applying FASB ASC 810-10, Consolidation (FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003) Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities) to qualifying special purpose entities. The objective of this new guidance is to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets (which includes loan participations); the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. The Company's adoption of this new guidance on January 1, 2010, did not have a material impact on Park's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R): In June 2009, FASB issued SFAS No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)" (ASC 810). The objective of this new guidance is to amend certain requirements of FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities and to provide more relevant and reliable information to users of financial statements. The Company's adoption of this new guidance on January 1, 2010 had no impact on Park's consolidated financial statements.

Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements: In January 2010, the FASB issued an amendment to Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, Topic 820, Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements. This amendment requires new disclosures regarding significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements and the reasons for the transfers. This amendment also requires that a reporting entity present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, on a gross basis rather than a net basis for activity in Level 3 fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs. This amendment also clarifies existing disclosures on the level of disaggregation, in that the reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities, and that a reporting entity should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements for Level 2 and 3. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures for ASC 820 are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of ASC 820 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses: In July 2010, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-20, Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses (ASU 2010-20), to address concerns about the sufficiency, transparency, and robustness of credit risk disclosures for finance receivables and the related allowance for credit losses. This ASU requires new and enhanced disclosures at disaggregated levels, specifically defined as “portfolio segments” and “classes”. Among other things, the expanded disclosures include roll-forward schedules of the allowance for credit losses and information regarding the credit quality of receivables as of the end of a reporting period. New and enhanced disclosures are required for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2010, although the disclosures of reporting period activity are required for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of the new guidance impacts annual disclosures within the Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 2010 and will impact disclosures within interim financial statements in future periods, but will not have an impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

No. 2011-01 | Receivables (Topic 310) Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in Update No. 2010-20: In January 2011, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-01, Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in Update No. 2010-20 (ASU 2011-01). ASU 2011-01 was issued as a result of concerns raised from stakeholders that the introduction of new disclosure requirements (paragraphs 310-10-50-31 through 50-34 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification) about troubled debt restructurings in one reporting period followed by a change in what constitutes a troubled debt restructuring shortly thereafter would be burdensome for preparers and may not provide financial statement users with useful information.

2. ORGANIZATION AND ACQUISITIONS

Park National Corporation is a multi-bank holding company headquartered in Newark, Ohio. Through its banking subsidiaries, The Park National Bank (PNB) and Vision Bank (VB), Park is engaged in a general commercial banking and trust business, primarily in Ohio, Baldwin County, Alabama and the panhandle of Florida. A wholly-owned subsidiary of Park, Guardian Financial Services Company (GFSC) began operating in May 1999. GFSC is a consumer finance company located in Central Ohio. PNB operates through eleven banking divisions with the Park National Division headquartered in Newark, Ohio, the Fairfield National Division headquartered in Lancaster, Ohio, The Park National Bank of Southwest Ohio & Northern Kentucky Division headquartered in Milford, Ohio, the First-Knox National Division headquartered in Mount Vernon, Ohio, the Farmers and Savings Division headquartered in Loudonville, Ohio, the Security National Division headquartered in Springfield, Ohio, the Unity National Division headquartered in Piqua, Ohio, the Richland Bank Division headquartered in Mansfield, Ohio, the Century National Division headquartered in Zanesville, Ohio, the United Bank Division headquartered in Bucyrus, Ohio and the Second National Division headquartered in Greenville, Ohio. VB operates through two banking divisions with the Vision Bank Florida Division headquartered in Panama City, Florida and the Vision Bank Alabama Division headquartered in Gulf Shores, Alabama. All of the Ohio-based banking divisions provide the following principal services: the acceptance of deposits for demand, savings and time accounts; commercial, industrial, consumer and real estate lending, including installment loans, credit cards, home equity lines of credit, commercial leasing; trust services; cash management; safe deposit operations; electronic funds transfers and a variety of additional banking-related services. VB, with its two banking divisions, provides the services mentioned above, with the exception of commercial leasing. See Note 23 of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for financial information on the Corporation’s operating segments.

On March 9, 2007, Park acquired all of the stock and outstanding stock options of Vision Bancshares, Inc. for \$87.8 million in cash and 792,937 shares of Park common stock valued at \$83.3 million or \$105.00 per share.

The goodwill recognized as a result of this acquisition was \$109.0 million. The fair value of the acquired assets of Vision was \$686.5 million and the fair value of the liabilities assumed was \$624.4 million at March 9, 2007. During the fourth quarter of 2007, Park recognized a \$54.0 million impairment charge to the Vision goodwill. In addition, Park recognized an additional impairment charge to the remaining Vision goodwill of \$55.0 million during the third quarter of 2008. The goodwill impairment charge of \$55.0 million in 2008 reduced income tax expense by approximately \$1 million. The goodwill impairment charge of \$54.0 million in 2007 had no impact on income tax expense.

At the time of the acquisition, Vision operated two bank subsidiaries (both named Vision Bank) which became bank subsidiaries of Park on March 9, 2007. On July 20, 2007, the bank operations of the two Vision Banks were consolidated under a single charter through the merger of the Vision Bank headquartered in Gulf Shores, Alabama with and into the Vision Bank headquartered in Panama City, Florida. Vision Bank operates under a Florida banking charter and has 17 branch locations in Baldwin County, Alabama and in the Florida panhandle.

3. RESTRICTIONS ON CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

The Corporation's two bank subsidiaries are required to maintain average reserve balances with the Federal Reserve Bank. The average required reserve balance was approximately \$37.8 million at December 31, 2010 and \$31.9 million at December 31, 2009. No other compensating balance arrangements were in existence at December 31, 2010.

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities are shown in the following table. Management performs a quarterly evaluation of investment securities for any other-than-temporary impairment.

During 2010, Park recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$23,000, related to an equity investment in a financial institution, which is recorded in "other expenses" within the Consolidated Statements of Income. During 2009, Park recognized impairment losses of \$0.6 million related to equity investments in several financial institutions. Since these are equity securities, no amounts were recognized in other comprehensive income at the time of the impairment recognition.

Investment securities at December 31, 2010 were as follows:

(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
2010:				
Securities Available-for-Sale				
Obligations of U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government sponsored entities	\$ 272,301	\$ 2,968	\$ 1,956	\$ 273,313
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	10,815	281	52	11,044
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities	990,204	30,633	9,425	1,011,412
Other equity securities	938	858	43	1,753
Total	\$ 1,274,258	\$ 34,740	\$ 11,476	\$ 1,297,522
2010:				
Securities Held-to-Maturity				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 3,167	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 3,174
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities	670,403	17,157	4,620	682,940
Total	\$ 673,570	\$ 17,164	\$ 4,620	\$ 686,114

Park's U.S. Government sponsored entity asset-backed securities consisted of 15-year residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). At December 31, 2010, the amortized cost of Park's AFS and held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities was \$988.5 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. At December 31, 2010, the amortized cost of Park's AFS and held-to-maturity CMOs was \$1.7 million and \$670.3 million, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other investment securities (as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheets) consist of stock investments in the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank. Park owned \$61.8 million of Federal Home Loan Bank stock and \$6.9 million of Federal Reserve stock at December 31, 2010. Park owned \$62.0 million of Federal Home Loan Bank stock and \$6.9 million of Federal Reserve Bank stock at December 31, 2009.

Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of December 31, 2010 or December 31, 2009, represents an other-than-temporary impairment. The unrealized losses on debt securities are primarily the result of interest rate changes. These conditions will not prohibit Park from receiving its contractual principal and interest payments on these debt securities. The fair value of these debt securities is expected to recover as payments are received on these securities and they approach maturity.

Should the impairment of any of these securities become other-than-temporary, the cost basis of the investment will be reduced and the resulting loss recognized in net income in the period the other-than-temporary impairment is identified.

The following table provides detail on investment securities with unrealized losses aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities had been in a continuous loss position at December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
2010:						
Securities Available-for-Sale						
Obligations of U.S. Treasury and other U.S.						
Government sponsored entities	\$ 74,379	\$ 1,956	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 74,379	\$ 1,956
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,459	52	—	—	1,459	52
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities	418,156	9,425	—	—	418,156	9,425
Other equity securities	74	29	221	14	295	43
Total	\$ 494,068	\$ 11,462	\$ 221	\$ 14	\$ 494,289	\$ 11,476
2010:						
Securities Held-to-Maturity						
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities	\$ 297,584	\$ 4,620	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 297,584	\$ 4,620

Investment securities at December 31, 2009 were as follows:

(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
2009:				
Securities Available-for-Sale	\$ 349,899	\$ 389	\$ 2,693	\$ 347,595

Obligations of U.S. Treasury and other U.S.

Government sponsored entities

Obligations of states and political subdivisions	15,189	493	15	15,667
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities	875,331	47,572	—	922,903
Other equity securities	962	656	56	1,562
Total	\$ 1,241,381	\$ 49,110	\$ 2,764	\$ 1,287,727

2009:

Securities Held-to-Maturity

Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 4,456	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ 4,481
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities	502,458	16,512	1	518,969
Total	\$ 506,914	\$ 16,537	\$ 1	\$ 523,450

The following table provides detail on investment securities with unrealized losses aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities had been in a continuous loss position at December 31, 2009:

(In thousands)	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
2009:						
Securities Available-for-Sale						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 257,206	\$ 2,693	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 257,206	\$ 2,693
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities	295	15	—	—	295	15
Other equity securities	—	—	202	56	202	56
Total	\$ 257,501	\$ 2,708	\$ 202	\$ 56	\$ 257,703	\$ 2,764
2009:						
Securities Held-to-Maturity						
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities	\$ 50	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50	\$ 1

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investments in debt securities at December 31, 2010, are shown in the following table by contractual maturity or the expected call date, except for asset-backed securities, which are shown as a single total, due to the unpredictability of the timing in principal repayments.

(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Securities Available-for-Sale		
U.S. Treasury and sponsored entities notes:		
Due within one year	\$ 149,986	\$ 152,913
Due one through five years	54,335	52,627
Due five through ten years	67,980	67,773
Total	\$ 272,301	\$ 273,313
Obligations of states and political subdivisions:		
Due within one year	\$ 7,999	\$ 8,195
Due one through five years	1,805	1,879
Due over ten years	1,011	970
Total	\$ 10,815	\$ 11,044
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities:		
Total	\$ 990,204	\$ 1,011,412
Securities Held-to-Maturity		

Obligations of states and political subdivisions:

Due within one year	\$	2,382	\$	2,389
Due one through five years		785		785
Total	\$	3,167	\$	3,174
U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities:				
Total	\$	670,403	\$	682,940

All of Park's securities shown in the above table as U.S. Treasury and sponsored entities notes are callable notes. These callable securities have a final maturity in 8 to 12 years, but are shown in the table at their expected call date.

Investment securities having a book value of \$1,481 million and \$1,720 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were pledged to collateralize government and trust department deposits in accordance with federal and state requirements and to secure repurchase agreements sold, and as collateral for Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advance borrowings.

At December 31, 2010, \$736 million was pledged for government and trust department deposits, \$668 million was pledged to secure repurchase agreements and \$77 million was pledged as collateral for FHLB advance borrowings.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At December 31, 2009, \$952 million was pledged for government and trust department deposits, \$658 million was pledged to secure repurchase agreements and \$110 million was pledged as collateral for FHLB advance borrowings.

At December 31, 2010, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. Government and its sponsored entities, in an amount greater than 10% of shareholders' equity.

During 2010, Park's management sold investment securities during the first, second and fourth quarters. In total, these sales resulted in proceeds of \$460.2 million and a pre-tax gain of \$11.9 million.

During the first quarter of 2010, Park sold \$200.7 million of U.S. Government sponsored entity mortgage-backed securities for a pre-tax gain of \$8.3 million. During the second quarter of 2010, Park sold \$57 million of U.S. Government sponsored entity mortgage-backed securities for a pre-tax gain of \$3.5 million. During the fourth quarter of 2010, Park sold \$115.8 million of U.S. Government sponsored entity callable notes for a small gain of \$45,000.

During 2009, Park sold \$204.3 million of U.S. Government sponsored entity mortgage-backed securities, realizing a pre-tax gain of \$7.3 million. No gross losses were realized in 2010 or 2009.

5. LOANS

The composition of the loan portfolio is as follows:

December 31 (In thousands)	2010	2009
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 737,902	\$ 751,277
Real estate:		
Commercial	1,226,616	1,130,672
Construction	406,480	495,518
Residential	1,692,209	1,555,390
Consumer	666,871	704,430
Leases	2,607	3,145
Total loans	\$ 4,732,685	\$ 4,640,432

The composition of the loan portfolio, by class of loan, as of December 31, 2010 is as follows:

(In thousands)	Loan Balance	Accrued Interest Receivable	Recorded Investment
Commercial, financial and agricultural*	\$ 737,902	\$ 2,886	\$ 740,788
Commercial real estate*	1,226,616	4,804	1,231,420
Construction real estate:			
Vision commercial land and development	171,334	282	171,616
Remaining commercial	195,693	622	196,315
Mortgage	26,326	95	26,421
Installment	13,127	54	13,181
Residential real estate:			
Commercial	464,903	1,403	466,306
Mortgage	906,648	2,789	909,437
HELOC	260,463	1,014	261,477

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Installment	60,195	255	60,450
Consumer	666,871	3,245	670,116
Leases	2,607	56	2,663
Total loans	\$ 4,732,685	\$ 17,505	\$ 4,750,190

*Included within commercial, financial and agricultural loans and commercial real estate loans are an immaterial amount of consumer loans that are not broken out by class.

Loans are shown net of deferred origination fees, costs and unearned income of \$6.7 million at December 31, 2010 and \$6.3 million at December 31, 2009.

Overdrawn deposit accounts of \$2.6 million and \$3.3 million have been reclassified to loans at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Nonperforming loans are summarized as follows at December 31, 2009:

December 31 (In thousands)	2009
Impaired loans:	
Nonaccrual	\$ 201,001
Restructured (accruing)	142
Total impaired loans	201,143
Other nonaccrual loans	32,543
Total nonaccrual and restructured loans	\$ 233,686
Loans past due 90 days or more and accruing	14,773
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 248,459

The following table presents the recorded investment in nonaccrual, restructured, and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing by class of loans as of December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	Loans Past Due			
	Nonaccrual Loans	Accruing Restructured Loans	90 Days or More and Accruing	Total Nonperforming Loans
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 19,276	\$ —	\$ —	19,276
Commercial real estate	57,941	—	20	57,961
Construction real estate:				
Vision commercial land and development	87,424	—	—	87,424
Remaining commercial	27,080	—	—	27,080
Mortgage	354	—	—	354
Installment	417	—	13	430
Residential real estate:				
Commercial	60,227	—	—	60,227
Mortgage	32,479	—	2,175	34,654
HELOC	964	—	149	1,113
Installment	1,195	—	277	1,472
Consumer	1,911	—	1,059	2,970
Leases	—	—	—	—
Total loans	\$ 289,268	\$ —	\$ 3,693	\$ 292,961

The following table provides additional information regarding those nonaccrual loans that are individually evaluated for impairment and those collectively evaluated for impairment at December 31, 2010.

(In thousands)	Nonaccrual	Loans Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Loans Collectively Evaluated for Impairment
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 19,276	\$ 19,205	\$ 71
Commercial real estate	57,941	57,930	11
Construction real estate:			
Vision commercial land and development	87,424	86,491	933
Remaining commercial	27,080	27,080	—
Mortgage	354	—	354
Installment	417	—	417
Residential real estate:			
Commercial	60,227	60,227	—
Mortgage	32,479	—	32,479
HELOC	964	—	964
Installment	1,195	—	1,195
Consumer	1,911	—	1,911
Leases	—	—	—
Total loans	\$ 289,268	\$ 250,933	\$ 38,335

The majority of the loans individually evaluated for impairment were evaluated using the fair value of the collateral or present value of expected future cash flows as the measurement method.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impaired loans were as follows at December 31, 2009:

December 31 (In thousands)	2009
Year-end loans with no allocated allowance for loan losses	\$ 77,487
Year-end loans with allocated allowance for loan losses	123,656
Total	\$ 201,143
Amount of the allowance for loan losses allocated	\$ 36,721

The following table presents loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of December 31, 2010.

(In thousands)	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated
With no related allowance recorded			
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 9,347	\$ 8,891	\$ —