

PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/
Form 10-Q
August 02, 2013

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

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 31-1179518
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

50 North Third Street, Newark, Ohio 43055
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

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

N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

Edgar Filing: PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/ - Form 10-Q

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>

(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 Exchange Act).

Yes No

15,411,973 Common shares, no par value per share, outstanding at August 1, 2013.

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION

CONTENTS

	Page
PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements	
<u>Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2013 (unaudited) and December 31, 2012</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (unaudited)</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Consolidated Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (unaudited)</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Consolidated Condensed Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (unaudited)</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (unaudited)</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>65</u>
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION	<u>66</u>
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	<u>70</u>

Table of Contents

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$117,910	\$164,120
Money market instruments	236,016	37,185
Cash and cash equivalents	353,926	201,305
Investment securities:		
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost of \$1,067,835 and \$1,099,658 at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012)	1,047,375	1,114,454
Securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value of \$238,519 and \$410,705 at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012)	231,787	401,390
Other investment securities	65,907	65,907
Total investment securities	1,345,069	1,581,751
Loans	4,510,716	4,450,322
Allowance for loan losses	(55,111)	(55,537)
Net loans	4,455,605	4,394,785
Bank owned life insurance	167,740	161,069
Goodwill and other intangible assets	72,446	72,671
Bank premises and equipment, net	56,822	53,751
Other real estate owned	35,662	35,718
Accrued interest receivable	18,840	19,710
Mortgage loan servicing rights	8,260	7,763
Other	126,103	114,280
Total assets	\$6,640,473	\$6,642,803
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	\$1,095,454	\$1,137,290
Interest bearing	3,755,860	3,578,742
Total deposits	4,851,314	4,716,032
Short-term borrowings	223,489	344,168
Long-term debt	783,136	781,658
Subordinated debentures and notes	80,250	80,250
Accrued interest payable	3,232	3,459
Other	59,833	66,870
Total liabilities	\$6,001,254	\$5,992,437
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock (No par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 16,150,966 shares issued at June 30, 2013 and 16,150,987 shares issued at December 31, 2012)	\$302,653	\$302,654
Retained earnings	453,375	441,605
Treasury stock (738,989 shares at June 30, 2013 and at December 31, 2012)	(76,375)	(76,375)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	(40,434)	(17,518)
Total stockholders' equity	639,219	650,366
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$6,640,473	\$6,642,803

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3

Table of Contents

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest and dividend income:				
Interest and fees on loans	\$56,388	\$57,593	\$112,163	\$118,698
Interest and dividends on:				
Obligations of U.S. Government, its agencies and other securities	8,673	13,794	18,915	27,378
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	16	42	33	88
Other interest income	202	57	360	160
Total interest and dividend income	65,279	71,486	131,471	146,324
Interest expense:				
Interest on deposits:				
Demand and savings deposits	468	602	969	1,356
Time deposits	2,900	4,121	5,990	8,760
Interest on borrowings:				
Short-term borrowings	134	163	278	338
Long-term debt	7,065	7,920	14,069	15,462
Total interest expense	10,567	12,806	21,306	25,916
Net interest income	54,712	58,680	110,165	120,408
Provision for loan losses	673	5,238	1,002	13,576
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	54,039	53,442	109,163	106,832
Other income:				
Income from fiduciary activities	4,328	4,044	8,404	7,872
Service charges on deposit accounts	4,070	4,154	7,892	8,225
Other service income	3,352	3,417	7,337	6,151
Checkcard fee income	3,316	3,180	6,299	6,352
Bank owned life insurance income	1,254	1,184	2,456	2,386
ATM fees	677	536	1,304	1,144
OREO valuation adjustments	(600)	(2,648)	(199)	(4,007)
Gain on sale of OREO, net	1,633	2,203	1,857	3,248
Gain on sale of the Vision Bank business	—	—	—	22,167
Miscellaneous	1,268	1,438	2,753	3,590
Total other income	19,298	17,508	38,103	57,128

Table of Contents

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income (Unaudited) (Continued)

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Other expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$24,679	\$22,813	\$49,312	\$47,636
Occupancy expense	2,444	2,249	5,041	4,919
Furniture and equipment expense	2,981	2,727	5,588	5,348
Data processing fees	1,049	899	2,068	2,099
Professional fees and services	5,880	5,800	11,744	11,381
Amortization of intangibles	113	140	225	1,894
Marketing	953	705	1,801	1,548
Insurance	1,338	1,400	2,640	2,890
Communication	1,453	1,494	3,033	3,031
State taxes	928	933	1,856	1,922
Loan put provision	—	2,701	—	3,363
OREO expense	969	1,106	1,481	1,829
Miscellaneous	3,783	2,837	7,879	6,414
Total other expense	46,570	45,804	92,668	94,274
Income before income taxes	26,767	25,146	54,598	69,686
Federal income taxes	6,733	6,260	13,854	19,325
Net income	20,034	18,886	40,744	50,361
Preferred share dividends and accretion	—	1,948	—	3,425
Net income available to common shareholders	\$20,034	\$16,938	\$40,744	\$46,936
Earnings per Common Share:				
Net income available to common shareholders				
Basic	\$1.30	\$1.10	\$2.64	\$3.05
Diluted	\$1.30	\$1.10	\$2.64	\$3.05
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	15,411,981	15,405,902	15,411,986	15,405,906
Diluted	15,411,981	15,405,902	15,411,986	15,409,690
Cash dividends declared	\$0.94	\$0.94	\$1.88	\$1.88

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Table of Contents

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income	\$20,034	\$18,886	\$40,744	\$50,361
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Change in funded status of pension plan, net of income taxes of \$222 for the six months ended June 30, 2012	—	—	—	412
Unrealized net holding gain on cash flow hedge, net of income taxes of \$79 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and \$139 for the six months ended June 30, 2012	—	146	—	259
Unrealized net holding (loss) gain on securities available-for-sale, net of income tax (benefit) of \$(11,058) and \$1,511 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, and \$(12,340) and \$326 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(20,537)	2,806	(22,916)	604
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(20,537)	\$2,952	\$(22,916)	\$1,275
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(503)	\$21,838	\$17,828	\$51,636

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Table of Contents

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Preferred Shares	Common Shares	Retained Earnings	Treasury Shares	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$98,146	\$305,499	\$424,557	\$(77,007)	\$(8,831)
Net Income			50,361		
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:					
Change in funded status of pension plan, net of income taxes of \$222					412
Unrealized net holding gain on cash flow hedge, net of income taxes of \$139					259
Unrealized net holding gain on securities available-for-sale, net of income tax benefit of \$326					604
Cash dividends on common stock at \$1.88 per share			(28,962)		
Cash payment for fractional shares in dividend reinvestment plan		(1)			
Common stock warrant repurchased		(2,843)			
Preferred stock repurchased	(100,000)				
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	1,854		(1,854)		
Preferred stock dividends			(1,571)		
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$—	\$302,655	\$442,531	\$(77,007)	\$(7,556)
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$—	\$302,654	\$441,605	\$(76,375)	\$(17,518)
Net Income			40,744		
Other comprehensive (loss), net of tax:					
Unrealized net holding loss on securities available-for-sale, net of income tax benefit of \$(12,340)					(22,916)
Cash dividends on common stock at \$1.88 per share			(28,974)		
Cash payment for fractional shares in dividend reinvestment plan		(1)			
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$—	\$302,653	\$453,375	\$(76,375)	\$(40,434)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Table of Contents

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2013	2012
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$40,744	\$50,361
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	1,002	13,576
Loan put provision	—	3,363
Other than temporary impairment on investment securities	—	54
Amortization of loan fees and costs, net	1,613	595
Provision for depreciation	3,550	3,459
Amortization of core deposit intangibles	225	1,894
Amortization/(accretion) of investment securities, net	21	(227)
Amortization of prepayment penalty on long-term debt	2,410	—
Loan originations to be sold in secondary market	(231,023)	(164,172)
Proceeds from sale of loans in secondary market	243,628	159,352
Gain on sale of loans in secondary market	2,931	2,259
OREO valuation adjustments	199	4,007
Bank owned life insurance income	(2,456)	(2,386)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in other assets	(5,154)	(22,588)
Decrease in other liabilities	(7,264)	(566)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$50,426	\$48,981
Investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	—	1,319
Proceeds from calls and maturity of:		
Available-for-sale securities	338,306	464,653
Held-to-maturity securities	169,603	303,595
Purchases of:		
Available-for-sale securities	(306,503)	(509,998)
Held-to-maturity securities	—	(238,593)
Net loan originations, portfolio loans	(72,687)	(85,808)
Sale of assets/liabilities related to Vision Bank	—	(144,436)
Purchases of bank owned life insurance, net	(4,600)	(2,500)
Purchases of premises and equipment, net	(6,621)	(1,979)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$117,498	\$(213,747)
Financing activities:		
Net increase in deposits	\$135,282	\$357,861

Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(120,679)	(22,992)
---------------------------------------	----------	---	---------	---

8

Table of Contents

Repayment of long-term debt	(25,932	) (15,500)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	25,000	30,000	
Cash payment for repurchase of common share warrant from U.S. Treasury	—	(2,843)
Repurchase of preferred shares from U.S. Treasury	—	(100,000)
Cash dividends paid on common shares and preferred shares	(28,974	) (31,184)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$(15,303	) \$215,342	
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	152,621	50,576	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	201,305	157,486	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$353,926	\$208,062	
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for:			
Interest	\$21,533	\$26,172	
Income taxes	\$4,500	\$1,000	
Transfers to OREO	\$12,622	\$12,552	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Table of Contents

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements included in this report have been prepared for Park National Corporation (sometimes also referred to as the “Registrant”) and its subsidiaries. Unless the context otherwise requires, references to “Park”, the “Corporation” or the “Company” and similar terms mean Park National Corporation and its subsidiaries. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the interim periods included herein have been made. The results of operations for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be anticipated for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all information and footnotes necessary for a fair presentation of the condensed balance sheets, condensed statements of income, condensed statements of comprehensive income, condensed statements of changes in stockholders’ equity and condensed statements of cash flows in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Park for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 from Park’s 2012 Annual Report to Shareholders (“2012 Annual Report”).

Park’s significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Park’s 2012 Annual Report. For interim reporting purposes, Park follows the same basic accounting policies, as updated by the information contained in this report, and considers each interim period an integral part of an annual period. Management has evaluated events occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date, determining no events require additional disclosure in these consolidated condensed financial statements.

Note 2 – Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements:

No. 2012-02 Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment: In July 2012, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2012-02, Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment (ASU 2012-02). The ASU allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. The new guidance is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

No. 2013-02 Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: In February 2013, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (ASU 2013-02). The ASU requires an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income but only if the amount reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP that provide additional detail

about these amounts. The new guidance is effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of the new guidance on January 1, 2013 impacted the other comprehensive income (loss) disclosures in Note 17.

Table of Contents

Note 3 – Sale of Vision Bank Business

On February 16, 2012, Park and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Vision Bank (“Vision”), a Florida state-chartered bank, completed their sale of substantially all of the performing loans, operating assets and liabilities associated with Vision to Centennial Bank (“Centennial”), an Arkansas state-chartered bank which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Home BancShares, Inc. (“Home”), an Arkansas corporation, as contemplated by the previously announced Purchase and Assumption Agreement by and between Park, Vision, Home and Centennial, dated as of November 16, 2011, as amended by the First Amendment to Purchase and Assumption Agreement, dated as of January 25, 2012, and the Second Amendment to Purchase and Assumption Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2012 (collectively, the “Vision Agreement”) for a purchase price of \$27.9 million.

Subsequent to the transactions contemplated by the Vision Agreement, Vision was left with approximately \$22 million of performing loans (including mortgage loans held for sale) and non-performing loans with a fair value of \$88 million. Park recorded a pre-tax gain, net of expenses directly related to the sale, of approximately \$22.2 million, resulting from the transactions contemplated by the Vision Agreement. The pre-tax gain, net of expense is summarized in the table below:

(in thousands)		
Premium paid		\$27,913
One-time gains		298
Loss on sale of fixed assets		(2,434)
Employment and severance agreements		(1,610)
Other one-time charges, including estimates		(2,000)
Pre-tax gain		\$22,167

Promptly following the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Vision Agreement, Vision surrendered its Florida banking charter to the Florida Office of Financial Regulation and became a non-bank Florida corporation (the “Florida Corporation”). The Florida Corporation merged with and into a wholly-owned, non-bank subsidiary of Park, SE Property Holdings, LLC (“SEPH”), with SEPH being the surviving entity.

As part of the transaction between Vision and Centennial, Park agreed to allow Centennial to “put back” up to \$7.5 million aggregate principal amount of loans, which were originally included within the loans sold in the transaction. The loan put option expired on August 16, 2012, 180 days after the closing of the transaction, which was February 16, 2012. Prior to August 16, 2012, Centennial notified Park of its intent to put back approximately \$7.5 million aggregate principal amount of loans. During 2012, Centennial put back forty-four loans, totaling approximately \$7.5 million. These forty-four loans were recorded on the books at a fair value of \$4.2 million. The difference of \$3.3 million was written off against the loan put liability that had previously been established in the first half of 2012.

Note 4 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following table shows the activity in goodwill and core deposit intangibles for the first six months of 2013.

(in thousands)	Goodwill	Core Deposit Intangibles	Total
December 31, 2012	\$72,334	\$337	\$72,671
Amortization	—	225	225
June 30, 2013	\$72,334	\$112	\$72,446

The core deposit intangibles are being amortized to expense principally on the straight-line method, over a period of six years. Management expects that the core deposit intangibles amortization expense will be approximately \$112,000 for the third quarter of 2013. Following the third quarter of 2013, there will be no remaining intangible asset subject to amortization.

Table of Contents

Note 5 – Loans

The composition of the loan portfolio, by class of loan, as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 was as follows:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Loan balance	Accrued interest receivable	Recorded investment	Loan balance	Accrued interest receivable	Recorded investment
Commercial, financial and agricultural *	\$806,709	\$3,184	\$809,893	\$823,927	\$2,976	\$826,903
Commercial real estate *	1,113,251	3,689	1,116,940	1,092,164	3,839	1,096,003
Construction real estate:						
SEPH commercial land and development *	10,217	21	10,238	15,105	37	15,142
Remaining commercial	113,443	281	113,724	115,473	331	115,804
Mortgage	24,570	75	24,645	26,373	81	26,454
Installment	7,638	28	7,666	8,577	33	8,610
Residential real estate:						
Commercial	400,540	1,008	401,548	392,203	959	393,162
Mortgage	1,091,874	2,028	1,093,902	1,064,787	1,399	1,066,186
HELOC	209,902	841	210,743	212,905	892	213,797
Installment	38,446	144	38,590	43,750	176	43,926
Consumer	690,892	2,794	693,686	651,930	2,835	654,765
Leases	3,234	28	3,262	3,128	29	3,157
Total loans	\$4,510,716	\$14,121	\$4,524,837	\$4,450,322	\$13,587	\$4,463,909

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

Table of Contents

Credit Quality

The following tables present the recorded investment in nonaccrual loans, accruing troubled debt restructurings, and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing by class of loan as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013			
	Nonaccrual loans	Accruing troubled debt restructurings	Loans past due 90 days or more and accruing	Total nonperforming loans
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$20,060	\$ 111	\$—	\$ 20,171
Commercial real estate	38,818	3,310	—	42,128
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	9,103	—	—	9,103
Remaining commercial	15,682	2,853	—	18,535
Mortgage	61	98	—	159
Installment	41	169	—	210
Residential real estate:				
Commercial	34,506	906	—	35,412
Mortgage	20,967	11,569	739	33,275
HELOC	1,732	754	—	2,486
Installment	979	927	—	1,906
Consumer	3,449	1,789	806	6,044
Total loans	\$145,398	\$ 22,486	\$1,545	\$ 169,429
	December 31, 2012			
(In thousands)	Nonaccrual loans	Accruing troubled debt restructurings	Loans past due 90 days or more and accruing	Total nonperforming loans
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$17,324	\$ 5,277	\$ 37	\$ 22,638
Commercial real estate	40,983	3,295	1,007	45,285
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	13,939	—	—	13,939
Remaining commercial	14,977	6,597	—	21,574
Mortgage	158	100	—	258
Installment	149	175	—	324
Residential real estate:				
Commercial	33,961	1,661	94	35,716
Mortgage	28,260	9,425	950	38,635
HELOC	1,689	736	—	2,425
Installment	1,670	780	54	2,504
Consumer	2,426	1,900	888	5,214
Total loans	\$155,536	\$ 29,946	\$ 3,030	\$ 188,512

Table of Contents

The following table provides additional information regarding those nonaccrual and accruing troubled debt restructured loans that were individually evaluated for impairment and those collectively evaluated for impairment as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Nonaccrual and accruing troubled debt restructured loans	Loans individually evaluated for impairment	Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	Nonaccrual and accruing troubled debt restructured loans	Loans individually evaluated for impairment	Loans collectively evaluated for impairment
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$20,171	\$ 20,154	\$ 17	\$22,601	\$ 22,587	\$ 14
Commercial real estate	42,128	42,128	—	44,278	44,278	—
Construction real estate: SEPH commercial land and development	9,103	9,074	29	13,939	13,260	679
Remaining commercial	18,535	18,535	—	21,574	21,574	—
Mortgage	159	—	159	258	—	258
Installment	210	—	210	324	—	324
Residential real estate:						
Commercial	35,412	35,412	—	35,622	35,622	—
Mortgage	32,536	—	32,536	37,685	—	37,685
HELOC	2,486	—	2,486	2,425	—	2,425
Installment	1,906	—	1,906	2,450	—	2,450
Consumer	5,238	799	4,439	4,326	18	4,308
Total loans	\$167,884	\$ 126,102	\$ 41,782	\$185,482	\$ 137,339	\$ 48,143

All 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.

The following table presents loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loan as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Unpaid principal balance	Recorded investment	Allowance for loan losses allocated	Unpaid principal balance	Recorded investment	Allowance for loan losses allocated
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$20,857	\$12,175	\$—	\$23,782	\$14,683	\$—
Commercial real estate	62,272	39,013	—	56,258	35,097	—
Construction real estate: SEPH commercial land and development	47,400	9,074	—	56,075	12,740	—
Remaining commercial	21,621	9,356	—	29,328	14,093	—
Residential real estate:						
Commercial	30,014	31,455	—	39,918	31,957	—
Consumer	799	799	—	18	18	—

With an allowance recorded:

Commercial, financial and agricultural	12,672	7,979	3,210	12,268	7,904	3,180
Commercial real estate	3,433	3,115	703	11,412	9,181	1,540
Construction real estate:						
SEPH commercial land and development	—	—	—	1,271	520	—
Remaining commercial	10,824	9,179	2,580	8,071	7,481	2,277
Residential real estate:						
Commercial	4,979	3,957	973	3,944	3,665	1,279
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$214,871	\$126,102	\$7,466	\$242,345	\$137,339	\$8,276

Table of Contents

Management's general practice is to proactively charge down loans individually evaluated for impairment to the fair value of the underlying collateral. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were \$89.1 million and \$96.9 million, respectively, of partial charge-offs on loans individually evaluated for impairment with no related allowance recorded and \$7.7 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, of partial charge-offs on loans individually evaluated for impairment that also had a specific reserve allocated.

The allowance for loan losses included specific reserves related to loans individually evaluated for impairment at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 of \$7.5 million and \$8.3 million, respectively. These loans with specific reserves had a recorded investment of \$24.2 million and \$28.8 million as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Interest income on loans individually evaluated for impairment is recognized on a cash basis. The following table presents the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on loans individually evaluated for impairment as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013			Three Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Recorded investment as of June 30, 2013	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized	Recorded investment as of June 30, 2012	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$20,154	\$21,148	\$82	\$41,591	\$42,056	\$205
Commercial real estate	42,128	40,047	259	43,969	42,689	287
Construction real estate:						
SEPH commercial land and development	9,074	9,532	—	17,272	18,412	—
Remaining commercial	18,535	19,390	192	29,562	31,428	199
Residential real estate:						
Commercial	35,412	36,141	112	37,277	40,359	125
Consumer	799	799	—	19	19	1
Total	\$126,102	\$127,057	\$645	\$169,690	\$174,963	\$817
(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013			Six Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Recorded investment as of June 30, 2013	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized	Recorded investment as of June 30, 2012	Average recorded investment	Interest income recognized
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$20,154	\$21,252	\$210	\$41,591	\$41,218	\$310
Commercial real estate	42,128	41,840	515	43,969	45,758	494
Construction real estate:						
SEPH commercial land and development	9,074	10,854	—	17,272	20,302	—
Remaining commercial	18,535	20,103	412	29,562	28,899	450
Residential real estate:						
Commercial	35,412	35,897	242	37,277	41,541	165
Consumer	799	459	—	19	20	1
Total	\$126,102	\$130,405	\$1,379	\$169,690	\$177,738	\$1,420

Table of Contents

The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 by class of loan.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013		Total past due	Total current	Total recorded investment
	Accruing loans past due 30-89 days	Past due nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more and accruing*			
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 852	\$ 15,335	\$ 16,187	\$ 793,706	\$ 809,893
Commercial real estate	2,982	14,095	17,077	1,099,863	1,116,940
Construction real estate:					
SEPH commercial land and development	—	7,477	7,477	2,761	10,238
Remaining commercial	—	3,941	3,941	109,783	113,724
Mortgage	223	61	284	24,361	24,645
Installment	73	—	73	7,593	7,666
Residential real estate:					
Commercial	1,064	5,730	6,794	394,754	401,548
Mortgage	12,267	13,548	25,815	1,068,087	1,093,902
HELOC	442	604	1,046	209,697	210,743
Installment	427	314	741	37,849	38,590
Consumer	10,468	3,647	14,115	679,571	693,686
Leases	—	—	—	3,262	3,262
Total loans	\$ 28,798	\$ 64,752	\$ 93,550	\$ 4,431,287	\$ 4,524,837

* Includes \$1.5 million of loans past due 90 days or more and accruing. The remaining are past due, nonaccrual loans and accruing troubled debt restructurings.

(in thousands)	December 31, 2012		Total past due	Total current	Total recorded investment
	Accruing loans past due 30-89 days	Past due nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more and accruing*			
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 6,251	\$ 11,811	\$ 18,062	\$ 808,841	\$ 826,903
Commercial real estate	2,212	26,355	28,567	1,067,436	1,096,003
Construction real estate:					
SEPH commercial land and development	686	11,314	12,000	3,142	15,142
Remaining commercial	3,652	5,838	9,490	106,314	115,804
Mortgage	171	85	256	26,198	26,454
Installment	135	40	175	8,435	8,610
Residential real estate:					
Commercial	1,163	5,917	7,080	386,082	393,162
Mortgage	11,948	17,370	29,318	1,036,868	1,066,186
HELOC	620	309	929	212,868	213,797
Installment	563	787	1,350	42,576	43,926
Consumer	12,924	2,688	15,612	639,153	654,765

Edgar Filing: PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/ - Form 10-Q

Leases	—	—	—	3,157	3,157
Total loans	\$40,325	\$ 82,514	\$ 122,839	\$4,341,070	\$ 4,463,909

* Includes \$3.0 million of loans past due 90 days or more and accruing. The remaining are past due, nonaccrual loans and accruing troubled debt restructurings.

Table of Contents

Credit Quality Indicators

Management utilizes past due information as a credit quality indicator across the loan portfolio. Past due information as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is included in the tables above. The past due information is the primary credit quality indicator within the following classes of loans: (1) mortgage loans and installment loans in the construction real estate segment; (2) mortgage loans, HELOC and installment loans in the residential real estate segment; and (3) consumer loans. The primary credit indicator for commercial loans is based on an internal grading system that grades all commercial loans from 1 to 8. Credit grades are continuously monitored by the respective loan officer and adjustments are made when appropriate. A grade of 1 indicates little or no credit risk and a grade of 8 is considered a loss. Commercial loans with grades of 1 to 4.5 (pass-rated) are considered to be of acceptable credit risk. Commercial loans graded a 5 (special mention) are considered to be watch list credits and a higher loan loss reserve percentage is allocated to these loans. Loans classified as special mention have potential weaknesses that require management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date. Commercial loans graded 6 (substandard), also considered watch list credits, are considered to represent higher credit risk and, as a result, a higher loan loss reserve percentage is allocated to these loans. Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that Park will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Commercial loans that are graded a 7 (doubtful) are shown as nonaccrual and Park generally charges these loans down to their fair value by taking a partial charge-off or recording a specific reserve. Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable. Certain 6-rated loans and all 7-rated loans are included within the impaired category. A loan is deemed impaired when management determines the borrower's ability to perform in accordance with the contractual loan agreement is in doubt. Any commercial loan graded an 8 (loss) is completely charged off.

The tables below present the recorded investment by loan grade at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 for all commercial loans:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013				Recorded Investment
	5 Rated	6 Rated	Impaired	Pass Rated	
Commercial, financial and agricultural *	\$11,210	\$9,614	\$20,171	\$768,898	\$809,893
Commercial real estate *	20,586	2,373	42,128	1,051,853	1,116,940
Construction real estate:					
SEPH commercial land and development *	385	—	9,103	750	10,238
Remaining commercial	5,736	—	18,535	89,453	113,724
Residential real estate:					
Commercial	8,312	1,259	35,412	356,565	401,548
Leases	—	—	—	3,262	3,262
Total Commercial Loans	\$46,229	\$13,246	\$125,349	\$2,270,781	\$2,455,605

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

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	December 31, 2012				Recorded Investment
	5 Rated	6 Rated	Impaired	Pass Rated	
Commercial, financial and agricultural *	\$9,537	\$10,874	\$22,601	\$783,891	\$826,903
Commercial real estate *	25,616	3,960	44,278	1,022,149	1,096,003
Construction real estate:					
SEPH commercial land and development *	411	—	13,939	792	15,142
Remaining commercial	6,734	—	21,574	87,496	115,804
Residential real estate:					
Commercial	8,994	2,053	35,622	346,493	393,162
Leases	—	—	—	3,157	3,157
Total Commercial Loans	\$51,292	\$16,887	\$138,014	\$2,243,978	\$2,450,171

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

Troubled Debt Restructurings (TDRs)

Management classifies loans as TDRs when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and Park has granted a concession to the borrower as part of a modification or in the loan renewal process. In order to determine whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, an evaluation is performed of the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of the borrower's debt in the foreseeable future without the modification. This evaluation is performed under the Company's internal underwriting policy. Management's policy is to modify loans by extending the term or by granting a temporary or permanent contractual interest rate below the market rate, not by forgiving debt. Certain loans which were modified during the period ended June 30, 2013 did not meet the definition of a TDR as the modification was a delay in a payment that was considered to be insignificant. Management considers a forbearance period of up to three months or a delay in payment of up to 30 days to be insignificant. TDRs may be classified as accruing if the borrower has been current for a period of at least six months with respect to loan payments and management expects that the borrower will be able to continue to make payments in accordance with the terms of the restructured note. Management reviews all accruing TDRs quarterly to ensure payments continue to be made in accordance with the modified terms.

Management reviews renewals/modifications of loans previously identified as TDRs to consider if it is appropriate to remove the TDR classification. If the borrower is no longer experiencing financial difficulty and the renewal/modification does not contain a concessionary interest rate or other concessionary terms, management considers the potential removal of the TDR classification. If deemed appropriate, the TDR classification is removed as the borrower has complied with the terms of the loan at the date of the renewal/modification and there was a reasonable expectation that the borrower would continue to comply with the terms of the loan subsequent to the date of the renewal/modification. The majority of these TDRs were originally considered restructurings in a prior year as a result of a modification with an interest rate that was not commensurate with the risk of the underlying loan. During both the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013, Park removed the TDR classification on \$2.9 million of loans that met the requirements discussed above.

At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were \$81.9 million and \$84.7 million, respectively, of TDRs included in nonaccrual loan totals. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, \$59.0 million and \$52.6 million of these nonaccrual TDRs were performing in accordance with the terms of the restructured note. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were \$22.5 million and \$29.9 million, respectively, of TDRs included in accruing loan totals. Management will continue to review the restructured loans and may determine it appropriate to move certain of the loans back to accrual status in the future. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, Park had commitments to lend \$5.1 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, of additional funds to borrowers whose terms had been modified in a

TDR.

The specific reserve related to TDRs at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 was \$5.0 million and \$5.6 million, respectively. Modifications made in 2012 and 2013 were largely the result of renewals, extending the maturity date of the loan, at terms consistent with the original note. These modifications were deemed to be TDRs primarily due to Park's conclusion that the borrower would likely not have qualified for similar terms through another lender. Many of the modifications deemed to be TDRs were previously identified as impaired loans, and thus were also previously evaluated for impairment under ASC 310. Additional specific reserves of \$33,000 and \$271,000 were recorded during the three-month and six-month periods ending June 30, 2013, respectively, as a result of TDRs identified in the 2013 year. Additional specific reserves of \$818,000 and \$1.1

18

Table of Contents

million were recorded during the three-month and six-month periods ending June 30, 2012, respectively, as a result of TDRs identified in the 2012 year.

The terms of certain other loans were modified during the six-month period ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 that did not meet the definition of a TDR. Modified substandard commercial loans which did not meet the definition of a TDR had a total recorded investment as of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 of \$1.0 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The modification of these loans: (1) involved a modification of the terms of a loan to a borrower who was not experiencing financial difficulties, (2) resulted in a delay in a payment that was considered to be insignificant, or (3) resulted in Park obtaining additional collateral or guarantees that improved the likelihood of the ultimate collection of the loan such that the modification was deemed to be at market terms. Modified consumer loans which did not meet the definition of a TDR had a total recorded investment as of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 of \$12.0 million and \$16.0 million, respectively. Many of these loans were to borrowers who were not experiencing financial difficulties but who were looking to reduce their cost of funds.

The following tables detail the number of contracts modified as TDRs during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, as well as the recorded investment of these contracts at June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012. The recorded investment pre- and post-modification is generally the same due to the fact that Park does not typically provide for forgiveness of principle.

During the second half of 2012, general guidance was issued by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") clarifying the requirement to identify as a TDR loans whereby the borrower's obligation to PNB had been discharged in bankruptcy and the borrower has not reaffirmed the debt. These TDRs are included in the current year modified totals below, within the residential real estate and consumer segments.

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013			Total Recorded Investment
	Number of Contracts	Accruing	Nonaccrual	
Commercial, financial and agricultural	7	\$106	\$156	\$262
Commercial real estate	5	—	1,502	1,502
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	—	—	—	—
Remaining commercial	1	180	—	180
Mortgage	—	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate:				
Commercial	8	—	1,007	1,007
Mortgage	21	582	1,032	1,614
HELOC	3	28	—	28
Installment	3	24	35	59
Consumer	103	378	212	590
Total loans	151	\$1,298	\$3,944	\$5,242

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012			Total Recorded Investment
	Number of Contracts	Accruing	Nonaccrual	
Commercial, financial and agricultural	11	\$175	\$2,692	\$2,867
Commercial real estate	4	—	1,739	1,739
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	—	—	—	—
Remaining commercial	1	—	258	258
Mortgage	—	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate:				
Commercial	2	—	675	675
Mortgage	6	—	1,338	1,338
HELOC	—	—	—	—
Installment	3	—	169	169
Consumer	—	—	—	—
Total loans	27	\$175	\$6,871	\$7,046

Of those loans listed in the tables above which were modified during the three-month period ended June 30, 2013, \$3.0 million were on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2012, but were not classified as TDRs. Of those loans which were modified during the three-month period ended June 30, 2012, \$2.2 million were on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2011, but were not classified as TDRs.

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013			Total Recorded Investment
	Number of Contracts	Accruing	Nonaccrual	
Commercial, financial and agricultural	14	\$7	\$489	\$496
Commercial real estate	7	25	1,653	1,678
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	—	—	—	—
Remaining commercial	2	217	—	217
Mortgage	—	—	—	—
Installment	2	—	25	25
Residential real estate:				
Commercial	14	376	2,582	2,958
Mortgage	33	1,457	1,274	2,731
HELOC	7	91	—	91
Installment	7	70	35	105
Consumer	175	582	272	854
Total loans	261	\$2,825	\$6,330	\$9,155

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012			Total Recorded Investment
	Number of Contracts	Accruing	Nonaccrual	
Commercial, financial and agricultural	16	\$1,862	\$3,428	\$5,290
Commercial real estate	20	1,836	4,677	6,513
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	4	—	862	862
Remaining commercial	10	3,776	6,575	10,351
Mortgage	—	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate:				
Commercial	5	—	814	814
Mortgage	15	222	2,379	2,601
HELOC	—	—	—	—
Installment	3	—	170	170
Consumer	1	—	91	91
Total loans	74	\$7,696	\$18,996	\$26,692

Of those loans listed in the tables above which were modified during the six-month period ended June 30, 2013, \$3.3 million were on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2012, but were not classified as TDRs. Of those loans which were modified during the six-month period ended June 30, 2012, \$8.0 million were on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2011, but were not classified as TDRs.

The following table presents the recorded investment in financing receivables which were modified as TDRs within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively. For this table, a loan is considered to be in default when it becomes 30 days contractually past due under the modified terms. The additional allowance for loan loss resulting from the defaults on TDR loans was immaterial.

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013		Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Commercial, financial and agricultural	11	\$726	6	\$6,546
Commercial real estate	2	187	7	1,820
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	2	242	3	639
Remaining commercial	2	321	4	3,267
Mortgage	—	—	—	—
Installment	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate:				
Commercial	9	2,200	6	1,626
Mortgage	26	2,038	9	830
HELOC	5	83	1	46
Installment	9	141	2	169
Consumer	100	559	—	—
Leases	—	—	—	—

Total loans	166	\$6,497	38	\$14,943
-------------	-----	---------	----	----------

21

Table of Contents

Of the \$6.5 million in modified TDRs which defaulted during the three months ended June 30, 2013, \$421,000 were accruing loans and \$6.1 million were nonaccrual loans. Of the \$14.9 million in modified TDRs which defaulted during the three months ended June 30, 2012, \$110,000 were accruing loans and \$14.8 million were nonaccrual loans.

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
Commercial, financial and agricultural	12	\$736	9	\$6,786
Commercial real estate	2	187	7	1,820
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	3	257	3	639
Remaining commercial	2	321	7	4,699
Mortgage	—	—	—	—
Installment	1	12	—	—
Residential real estate:				
Commercial	9	2,200	6	1,626
Mortgage	38	2,981	11	1,165
HELOC	6	120	1	46
Installment	10	162	2	169
Consumer	115	632	—	—
Leases	—	—	—	—
Total loans	198	\$7,608	46	\$16,950

Of the \$7.6 million in modified TDRs which defaulted during the six months ended June 30, 2013, \$1.1 million were accruing loans and \$6.5 million were nonaccrual loans. Of the \$17.0 million in modified TDRs which defaulted during the six months ended June 30, 2012, \$110,000 were accruing loans and \$16.9 million were nonaccrual loans.

Note 6 – Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is that amount management believes is adequate to absorb probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio based on management's evaluation of various factors including overall growth in the loan portfolio, an analysis of individual loans, prior and current loss experience, and current economic conditions. A provision for loan losses is charged to operations based on management's periodic evaluation of these and other pertinent factors as discussed within Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Park's 2012 Annual Report.

The activity in the allowance for loan losses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 is summarized below.

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013						Total
	Commercial, financial and agricultural	Commercial real estate	Construction real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer	Leases	
Allowance for loan losses:							
Beginning balance	\$15,417	\$11,070	\$7,556	\$14,634	\$6,638	\$—	\$55,315
Charge-offs	776	742	153	648	1,520	—	3,839
Recoveries	728	222	421	1,142	448	1	2,962

Edgar Filing: PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/ - Form 10-Q

Net charge-offs/(recoveries)	48	520	(268	) (494	) 1,072	(1	) 877
Provision (releases)	22	475	(692	) (481	) 1,350	(1	) 673
Ending balance	\$15,391	\$11,025	\$7,132	\$14,647	\$6,916	\$—	\$55,111

22

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012						
	Commercial, financial and agricultural	Commercial real estate	Construction real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer	Leases	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Beginning balance	\$ 18,328	\$ 12,006	\$ 9,747	\$ 13,868	\$ 5,809	\$—	\$ 59,758
Charge-offs	5,423	935	1,009	1,701	996	—	10,064
Recoveries	124	247	1,699	1,187	507	—	3,764
Net charge-offs / (recoveries)	5,299	688	(690)	514	489	—	6,300
Provision	2,191	638	1,256	452	701	—	5,238
Ending balance	\$ 15,220	\$ 11,956	\$ 11,693	\$ 13,806	\$ 6,021	\$—	\$ 58,696

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013						
	Commercial, financial and agricultural	Commercial real estate	Construction real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer	Leases	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Beginning balance	\$ 15,635	\$ 11,736	\$ 6,841	\$ 14,759	\$ 6,566	\$—	\$ 55,537
Charge-offs	3,484	1,076	1,671	1,322	2,794	—	10,347
Recoveries	917	262	1,848	4,640	1,251	1	8,919
Net charge-offs/(recoveries)	2,567	814	(177)	(3,318)	1,543	(1)	1,428
Provision (releases)	2,323	103	114	(3,430)	1,893	(1)	1,002
Ending balance	\$ 15,391	\$ 11,025	\$ 7,132	\$ 14,647	\$ 6,916	\$—	\$ 55,111

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012						
	Commercial, financial and agricultural	Commercial real estate	Construction real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer	Leases	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Beginning balance	\$ 16,950	\$ 15,539	\$ 14,433	\$ 15,692	\$ 5,830	\$—	\$ 68,444
Charge-offs	9,961	5,869	5,329	5,623	2,249	—	29,031
Recoveries	592	339	1,766	1,796	1,214	—	5,707
Net charge-offs	9,369	5,530	3,563	3,827	1,035	—	23,324
Provision	7,639	1,947	823	1,941	1,226	—	13,576
Ending balance	\$ 15,220	\$ 11,956	\$ 11,693	\$ 13,806	\$ 6,021	\$—	\$ 58,696

Loans collectively evaluated for impairment in the following tables include all performing loans at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, as well as nonperforming loans internally classified as consumer loans. Nonperforming consumer loans are not typically individually evaluated for impairment, but receive a portion of the statistical allocation of the allowance for loan losses. Loans individually evaluated for impairment include all impaired loans internally classified as commercial loans at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, which are evaluated for impairment in accordance with U.S. GAAP (see Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Park's 2012 Annual Report).

Table of Contents

The composition of the allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 was as follows:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013 Commercial, financial and agricultural	Commercial real estate	Construction real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer	Leases	Total	
Allowance for loan losses:								
Ending allowance balance attributed to loans:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$3,210	\$703	\$2,580	\$973	\$—	\$—	\$7,466	
Collectively evaluated for impairment	12,181	10,322	4,552	13,674	6,916	—	47,645	
Total ending allowance balance	\$15,391	\$11,025	\$7,132	\$14,647	\$6,916	\$—	\$55,111	
Loan balance:								
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$20,154	\$42,117	\$27,598	\$35,412	\$799	\$—	\$126,080	
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	786,555	1,071,134	128,270	1,705,350	690,093	3,234	4,384,636	
Total ending loan balance	\$806,709	\$1,113,251	\$155,868	\$1,740,762	\$690,892	\$3,234	\$4,510,716	
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loan balance:								
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	15.93	% 1.67	% 9.35	% 2.75	% —	—	5.92	%
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	1.55	% 0.96	% 3.55	% 0.80	% 1.00	% —	1.09	%
Total ending loan balance	1.91	% 0.99	% 4.58	% 0.84	% 1.00	% —	1.22	%
Recorded investment:								
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$20,154	\$42,128	\$27,609	\$35,412	\$799	\$—	\$126,102	
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	789,739	1,074,812	128,664	1,709,371	692,887	3,262	4,398,735	

Total ending loan balance	\$ 809,893	\$ 1,116,940	\$ 156,273	\$ 1,744,783	\$ 693,686	\$ 3,262	\$ 4,524,837
---------------------------	------------	--------------	------------	--------------	------------	----------	--------------

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	December 31, 2012							
	Commercial, financial and agricultural	Commercial real estate	Construction real estate	Residential real estate	Consumer	Leases	Total	
Allowance for loan losses:								
Ending allowance balance attributed to loans:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$3,180	\$1,540	\$2,277	\$1,279	\$—	\$—	\$8,276	
Collectively evaluated for impairment	12,455	10,196	4,564	13,480	6,566	—	47,261	
Total ending allowance balance	\$15,635	\$11,736	\$6,841	\$14,759	\$6,566	\$—	\$55,537	
Loan balance:								
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$22,523	\$44,267	\$34,814	\$35,616	\$18	\$—	\$137,238	
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	801,404	1,047,897	130,714	1,678,029	651,912	3,128	4,313,084	
Total ending loan balance	\$823,927	\$1,092,164	\$165,528	\$1,713,645	\$651,930	\$3,128	\$4,450,322	
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loan balance:								
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	14.12	% 3.48	% 6.54	% 3.59	% —	—	6.03	%
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	1.55	% 0.97	% 3.49	% 0.80	% 1.01	% —	1.10	%
Total ending loan balance	1.90	% 1.07	% 4.13	% 0.86	% 1.01	% —	1.25	%
Recorded investment:								
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$22,587	\$44,278	\$34,834	\$35,622	\$18	\$—	\$137,339	
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	804,316	1,051,725	131,176	1,681,449	654,747	3,157	4,326,570	

Total ending loan balance	\$826,903	\$1,096,003	\$166,010	\$1,717,071	\$654,765	\$3,157	\$4,463,909
---------------------------	-----------	-------------	-----------	-------------	-----------	---------	-------------

Note 7 – Earnings Per Common Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012.

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	2012	June 30, 2013	2012
Numerator:				
Income available to common shareholders	\$20,034	\$16,938	\$40,744	\$46,936
Denominator:				
Denominator for basic earnings per share (weighted average common shares outstanding)	15,411,981	15,405,902	15,411,986	15,405,906
Effect of dilutive options and warrants	—	—	—	3,784
Denominator for diluted earnings per share (weighted average common shares outstanding adjusted for the effect of dilutive options and warrants)	15,411,981	15,405,902	15,411,986	15,409,690
Earnings per common share:				
Basic earnings per common share	\$1.30	\$1.10	\$2.64	\$3.05
Diluted earnings per common share	\$1.30	\$1.10	\$2.64	\$3.05

Table of Contents

As of June 30, 2012, options to purchase 65,975 common shares were outstanding under Park's 2005 Incentive Stock Option Plan. All options had expired as of June 30, 2013. There were no common shares outstanding at June 30, 2012 related to Park's participation in the U.S. Treasury Capital Purchase Program ("CPP"). Park repurchased the CPP warrant on May 2, 2012.

Options to purchase a weighted average of 70,047 common shares were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share for the six months ended June 30, 2012, because the exercise price exceeded the market value of the underlying common shares such that their inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect. The warrant to purchase 227,376 common shares issued under the CPP was included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share for the six months ended June 30, 2012, as the dilutive effect of this warrant was 3,784 common shares for this period. The exercise price of the CPP warrant to purchase 227,376 common shares was \$65.97. There were no dilutive options or warrants included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013.

Note 8 – Segment Information

The Corporation is a bank holding company headquartered in Newark, Ohio. The operating segments for the Corporation are its chartered national bank subsidiary, The Park National Bank (headquartered in Newark, Ohio) ("PNB"), SE Property Holdings, LLC ("SEPH"), and Guardian Financial Services Company ("GFSC").

Management is required to disclose information about the different types of business activities in which a company engages and also information on the different economic environments in which a company operates, so that the users of the financial statements can better understand the company's performance, better understand the potential for future cash flows, and make more informed judgments about the company as a whole. Park has three operating segments, as: (i) discrete financial information is available for each operating segment and (ii) the segments are aligned with internal reporting to Park's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, who is the chief operating decision maker.

(In thousands)	Operating Results for the three months ended June 30, 2013				
	PNB	GFSC	SEPH	All Other	Total
Net interest income (expense)	\$51,736	\$2,238	\$(347)	\$1,085	\$54,712
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	2,122	210	(1,659)	—	673
Other income (loss)	18,536	(3)	645	120	19,298
Other expense	40,408	810	3,909	1,443	46,570
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$27,742	\$1,215	\$(1,952)	\$(238)	\$26,767
Federal income taxes (benefit)	7,420	425	(683)	(429)	6,733
Net income (loss)	\$20,322	\$790	\$(1,269)	\$191	\$20,034
Assets (as of June 30, 2013)	\$6,519,766	\$50,307	\$78,993	\$(8,593)	\$6,640,473
(In thousands)	Operating Results for the three months ended June 30, 2012				
	PNB	GFSC	SEPH	All Other	Total
Net interest income (expense)	\$56,022	\$2,305	\$(1,125)	\$1,478	\$58,680
Provision for loan losses	3,756	200	1,282	—	5,238
Other income (loss)	17,700	—	(275)	83	17,508
Other expense	37,260	706	5,999	1,839	45,804
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$32,706	\$1,399	\$(8,681)	\$(278)	\$25,146
Federal income taxes (benefit)	9,223	490	(3,041)	(412)	6,260
Net income (loss)	\$23,483	\$909	\$(5,640)	\$134	\$18,886

Assets (as of June 30, 2012) \$6,535,709 \$48,763 \$140,051 \$(18,949) \$6,705,574

Table of Contents

	Operating Results for the six months ended June 30, 2013				
(In thousands)	PNB	GFSC	SEPH	All Other	Total
Net interest income (expense)	\$104,471	\$4,371	\$(1,002)	) \$2,325	\$110,165
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	5,252	420	(4,670)	) —	1,002
Other income (loss)	36,408	(1)	) 1,476	220	38,103
Other expense	80,732	1,596	7,253	3,087	92,668
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$54,895	\$2,354	\$(2,109)	) \$(542)	) \$54,598
Federal income taxes (benefit)	14,633	824	(738)	) (865)	) 13,854
Net income (loss)	\$40,262	\$1,530	\$(1,371)	) \$323	\$40,744

	Operating Results for the six months ended June 30, 2012				
(In thousands)	PNB	GFSC	SEPH	All Other	Total
Net interest income	\$111,868	\$4,516	\$1,485	\$2,539	\$120,408
Provision for loan losses	8,428	450	4,698	—	13,576
Other income	34,361	—	449	151	34,961
Gain on sale of Vision business	—	—	22,167	—	22,167
Other expense	75,316	1,427	14,164	3,367	94,274
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$62,485	\$2,639	\$5,239	\$(677)	) \$69,686
Federal income taxes (benefit)	17,441	924	1,820	(860)	) 19,325
Net income	\$45,044	\$1,715	\$3,419	\$183	\$50,361

The operating results of the Parent Company in the “All Other” column are used to reconcile the segment totals to the consolidated condensed statements of income for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. The reconciling amounts for consolidated total assets for the periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 consisted of the elimination of intersegment borrowings and the assets of the Parent Company which were not eliminated.

Note 9 – Mortgage Loans Held For Sale

Mortgage loans held for sale are carried at their fair value. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, Park had approximately \$13.1 million and \$25.7 million in mortgage loans held for sale. These amounts are included in loans on the consolidated condensed balance sheets and in the residential real estate loan segments in Notes 5 and 6. The contractual balance was \$13.0 million and \$25.2 million at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The gain expected upon sale was \$177,000 and \$568,000 at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. None of these loans were 90 days or more past due or on nonaccrual status as of June 30, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

Note 10 – Investment Securities

The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities are shown in the following table. Management performs a quarterly evaluation of investment securities for any other-than-temporary impairment. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, there were no investment securities deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, Park recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$54,000, related to an equity investment in a financial institution.

Table of Contents

Investment securities at June 30, 2013, were as follows:

Securities Available-for-Sale (In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Obligations of U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government sponsored entities	\$620,640	\$—	\$25,908	\$594,732
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	804	5	—	809
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	445,254	8,134	4,106	449,282
Other equity securities	1,137	1,415	—	2,552
Total	\$1,067,835	\$9,554	\$30,014	\$1,047,375
Securities Held-to-Maturity (In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrecognized Holding Gains	Gross Unrecognized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$415	\$1	\$—	\$416
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	231,372	6,762	31	238,103
Total	\$231,787	\$6,763	\$31	\$238,519

Securities with unrealized losses at June 30, 2013, were as follows:

(In thousands)	Unrealized loss position for less than 12 months		Unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Securities Available-for-Sale						
Obligations of U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government agencies	\$594,732	\$25,908	\$—	\$—	\$594,732	\$25,908
U.S. Government agencies' asset-backed securities	\$221,146	\$4,106	\$—	\$—	\$221,146	\$4,106
Total	\$815,878	\$30,014	\$—	\$—	\$815,878	\$30,014
Securities Held-to-Maturity						
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	\$4,080	\$31	\$—	\$—	\$4,080	\$31

Table of Contents

Investment securities at December 31, 2012, were as follows:

Securities Available-for-Sale (In thousands)	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized holding gains	Gross unrealized holding losses	Estimated fair value
Obligations of U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government sponsored entities	\$695,655	\$1,352	\$1,280	\$695,727
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	984	19	—	1,003
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	401,882	14,067	447	415,502
Other equity securities	1,137	1,085	—	2,222
Total	\$1,099,658	\$16,523	\$1,727	\$1,114,454
Securities Held-to-Maturity (In thousands)	Amortized cost	Gross unrecognized holding gains	Gross unrecognized holding losses	Estimated fair value
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$570	\$2	\$—	\$572
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	400,820	9,351	38	410,133
Total	\$401,390	\$9,353	\$38	\$410,705

Securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2012, were as follows:

(In thousands)	Unrealized loss position for less than 12 months		Unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Securities Available-for-Sale						
Obligations of U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government sponsored entities	\$177,470	\$1,280	\$—	\$—	\$177,470	\$1,280
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	123,631	447	—	—	123,631	447
Total	\$301,101	\$1,727	\$—	\$—	\$301,101	\$1,727
Securities Held-to-Maturity						
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	\$10,120	\$38	\$—	\$—	\$10,120	\$38

Management does not believe any of the unrealized losses at June 30, 2013 or December 31, 2012 represent an other-than-temporary impairment. 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 within net income in the period the other-than-temporary impairment is identified.

Park's U.S. Government sponsored entities asset-backed securities consist primarily of 15-year residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.

Table of Contents

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investments in debt securities at June 30, 2013, 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 of principal repayments.

Securities Available-for-Sale (In thousands)	Amortized cost	Fair value
U.S. Treasury and sponsored entities' obligations:		
Due one through five years	\$223,750	216,659
Due five through ten years	396,890	378,073
Total	\$620,640	\$594,732
Obligations of states and political subdivisions:		
Due within one year	\$804	\$809
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities:	\$445,254	\$449,282
Securities Held-to-Maturity (In thousands)		
Obligations of state and political subdivisions:		
Due within one year	\$415	\$416
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	\$231,372	\$238,103

The \$594.7 million of Park's securities shown in the above table as U.S. Treasury and sponsored entities notes are callable notes. Of the \$594.7 million reported at June 30, 2013, \$166.8 million were expected to be called and are shown in the table at their expected call date. These callable securities have a final maturity in 10 to 14 years.

There were no sales of investment securities during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 or 2012.

Note 11 – Other Investment Securities

Other investment securities consist of stock investments in the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank. These restricted stock investments are carried at their redemption value.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	\$59,032	\$59,032
Federal Reserve Bank stock	6,875	6,875
Total	\$65,907	\$65,907

Note 12 – Pension Plan

Park has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of its employees. The plan provides benefits based on an employee's years of service and compensation.

Park's funding policy is to contribute annually an amount that can be deducted for federal income tax purposes using a different actuarial cost method and different assumptions from those used for financial reporting purposes. Pension plan contributions were \$12.6 million and \$15.9 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012,

respectively.

30

Table of Contents

The following table shows the components of net periodic benefit expense:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	2012	June 30, 2013	2012
Service cost	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,068	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,136
Interest cost	1,056	1,012	2,112	2,024
Expected return on plan assets	(2,384)	(2,186)	(4,768)	(4,372)
Amortization of prior service cost	5	5	10	10
Recognized net actuarial loss	676	427	1,352	854
Benefit expense	\$ 557	\$ 326	\$ 1,114	\$ 652

As a result of the February 16, 2012 acquisition of certain Vision assets and liabilities by Centennial Bank, during the first quarter of 2012, it was necessary to re-measure pension plan assets and liabilities resulting in a reduction to the unrecognized net loss account within Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss), of \$412,000 (net of tax of \$222,000).

Note 13 – Derivative Instruments

FASB ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities. As required by U.S. GAAP, the Company records all derivatives on the consolidated condensed balance sheets at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. Derivatives used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. Derivatives used to hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges.

For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is initially reported in other comprehensive income (outside of earnings) and subsequently reclassified into earnings when the hedged transaction affects earnings, with any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative recognized directly in earnings. The Company assesses the effectiveness of each hedging relationship by comparing the changes in cash flows of the derivative hedging instrument with the changes in cash flows of the designated hedged item or transaction.

As of June 30, 2013, no derivatives were designated as cash flow hedges, fair value hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Additionally, the Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

As of June 30, 2013, Park had mortgage loan interest rate lock commitments outstanding of approximately \$12.3 million. Park has specific contracts to sell each of these loans to a third-party investor. These loan commitments represent derivative instruments, which are required to be carried at fair value. The derivative instruments used are not designated as hedges under U.S. GAAP. At June 30, 2013, the fair value of the derivative instruments was approximately \$133,000. The fair value of the derivative instruments is included within loans held for sale and the corresponding income is included within non-yield loan fee income. Gains and losses resulting from expected sales of mortgage loans are recognized when the respective loan contract is entered into between the borrower, Park, and the third-party investor. The fair value of Park's mortgage interest rate lock commitments (IRLCs) is based on current secondary market pricing.

In connection with the sale of Park's Class B Visa shares during 2009, Park entered into a swap agreement with the purchaser of the shares. The swap agreement adjusts for dilution in the conversion ratio of Class B Visa shares resulting from certain Visa litigation. At June 30, 2013, the fair value of the swap liability of \$135,000 was an estimate of the exposure based upon probability-weighted potential Visa litigation losses and consideration of the Visa settlement agreement announced on July 13, 2012 to resolve the Federal Multi-District Interchange Litigation.

Note 14 – Loan Servicing

Park serviced sold mortgage loans of \$1.35 billion at June 30, 2013, compared to \$1.31 billion at December 31, 2012 and \$1.29 billion at June 30, 2012. At June 30, 2013, \$12.3 million of the sold mortgage loans were sold with recourse compared to \$20.3 million at June 30, 2012. Management closely monitors the delinquency rates on the mortgage loans sold with recourse. At June 30, 2013, management had established a \$265,000 reserve to account for future loan repurchases.

Table of Contents

When Park sells mortgage loans with servicing rights retained, servicing rights are initially recorded at fair value. Park selected the “amortization method” as permissible within U.S. GAAP, whereby the servicing rights capitalized are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated future servicing income of the underlying loan. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying value of mortgage servicing rights (“MSRs”) is assessed for impairment with a comparison to fair value. MSRs are carried at the lower of their amortized cost or fair value.

Activity for MSRs and the related valuation allowance follows:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	2012	June 30, 2013	2012
Mortgage servicing rights:				
Carrying amount, net, beginning of period	\$8,121	\$8,975	7,763	9,301
Additions	688	697	1,799	1,259
Amortization	(727	) (817	) (1,542	) (1,705
Changes in valuation allowance	178	(46	) 240	(46
Carrying amount, net, end of period	\$8,260	\$8,809	\$8,260	\$8,809
Valuation allowance:				
Beginning of period	\$2,262	\$1,021	2,324	1,021
Changes in valuation allowance	(178	) 46	(240	) 46
End of period	\$2,084	\$1,067	\$2,084	\$1,067

Servicing fees included in other service income were \$0.9 million and \$1.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Note 15 – Fair Value

The fair value hierarchy requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The three levels of inputs that Park uses to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that Park has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Level 1 inputs for assets or liabilities that are not actively traded. Also consists of an observable market price for a similar asset or liability. This includes the use of “matrix pricing” to value debt securities absent the exclusive use of quoted prices.

Level 3: Consists of unobservable inputs that are used to measure fair value when observable market inputs are not available. This could include the use of internally developed models, financial forecasting and similar inputs.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability between market participants at the balance sheet date. When possible, the Company looks to active and observable markets to price identical assets or liabilities. When identical assets and liabilities are not traded in active markets, the Company looks to observable market data for similar assets and liabilities. However, certain assets and liabilities are not traded in observable markets and Park must use other valuation methods to develop a fair value. The fair value of impaired loans is typically based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, which is estimated through third-party appraisals or internal estimates of collateral values.

Table of Contents

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis:

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2013 using:

(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance at June 30, 2013
Assets				
Investment securities:				
Obligations of U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government sponsored entities	\$—	\$594,732	\$—	\$594,732
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	—	809	—	809
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	—	449,282	—	449,282
Equity securities	1,757	—	795	2,552
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	13,138	—	13,138
Mortgage IRLCs	—	133	—	133
Liabilities				
Fair value swap	\$—	\$—	\$135	\$135

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2012 using:

(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance at December 31, 2012
Assets				
Investment securities:				
Obligations of U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government sponsored entities	\$—	\$695,727	\$—	\$695,727
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	—	1,003	—	1,003
U.S. Government sponsored entities' asset-backed securities	—	415,502	—	415,502
Equity securities	1,442	—	780	2,222
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	25,743	—	25,743
Mortgage IRLCs	—	372	—	372
Liabilities				
Fair value swap	\$—	\$—	\$135	\$135

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2013 or 2012. Management's policy is to transfer assets or liabilities from one level to another when the methodology to obtain the fair value changes such that there are more or fewer unobservable inputs as of the end of the reporting period.

Table of Contents

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in determining fair value of the financial assets and liabilities discussed above:

Investment securities: Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments. The Fair Value Measurements tables exclude Park's Federal Home Loan Bank stock and Federal Reserve Bank stock. These assets are carried at their respective redemption values, as it is not practicable to calculate their fair values. For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, which include municipal securities, fair values are calculated using discounted cash flows.

Fair value swap: The fair value of the swap agreement entered into with the purchaser of the Visa Class B shares represents an internally developed estimate of the exposure based upon probability-weighted potential Visa litigation losses.

Mortgage Interest Rate Lock Commitments (IRLCs): IRLCs are based on current secondary market pricing and are classified as Level 2.

Mortgage loans held for sale: Mortgage loans held for sale are carried at their fair value. Mortgage loans held for sale are estimated using security prices for similar product types and, therefore, are classified in Level 2.

The table below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the Level 3 inputs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, for financial instruments measured on a recurring basis and classified as Level 3:

Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands)	Equity Securities	Fair value swap	
Balance, at April 1, 2013	\$776	\$(135)
Total gains/(losses)			
Included in earnings – realized	—	—	
Included in earnings – unrealized	—	—	
Included in other comprehensive income	19	—	
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, other	—	—	
Periodic settlement of fair value swap	—	—	
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$795	\$(135)
Balance, at April 1, 2012	\$756	\$(135)
Total gains/(losses)			
Included in earnings – realized	—	—	
Included in earnings – unrealized	—	—	
Included in other comprehensive income	(18)	—
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, other	—	—	
Periodic settlement of fair value swap	—	—	
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$738	\$(135)

Table of Contents

Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands)	Equity Securities	Fair value swap	
Balance, at January 1, 2013	\$780	\$(135)
Total gains/(losses)			
Included in earnings – realized	—	—	
Included in earnings – unrealized	—	—	
Included in other comprehensive income	15	—	
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, other	—	—	
Periodic settlement of fair value swap	—	—	
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$795	\$(135)
Balance, at January 1, 2012	\$763	\$(700)
Total gains/(losses)			
Included in earnings – realized	—	—	
Included in earnings – unrealized	—	—	
Included in other comprehensive income	(25)	—
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, other	—	—	
Periodic settlement of fair value swap	—	565	
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$738	\$(135)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis described below:

Impaired Loans: At the time a loan is considered impaired, it is valued at the lower of cost or fair value. Impaired loans carried at fair value have been partially charged-off or receive specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses. For collateral dependent loans, fair value is generally based on real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Collateral is then adjusted or discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Impaired loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly. Additionally, updated valuations are obtained annually for all impaired loans in accordance with Company policy.

Other Real Estate Owned (OREO): Assets acquired through or in lieu of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired. The carrying value of OREO is not re-measured to fair value on a recurring basis, but is subject to fair value adjustments when the carrying value exceeds the fair value, less estimated selling costs. Fair value is based on recent real estate appraisals and is updated at least annually. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including the comparable sales approach and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Table of Contents

Appraisals for both collateral dependent impaired loans and OREO are performed by licensed appraisers. Appraisals are generally obtained to support the fair value of collateral. In general, there are two types of appraisals, real estate appraisals and lot development loan appraisals, received by the Company. These are discussed below:

Real estate appraisals typically incorporate measures such as recent sales prices for comparable properties. Appraisers may make adjustments to the sales prices of the comparable properties as deemed appropriate based on the age, condition or general characteristics of the subject property. Management generally applies a 15% discount to real estate appraised values which management expects will cover all disposition costs (including selling costs). This 15% discount is based on historical discounts to appraised values on sold OREO properties.

Lot development loan appraisals are typically performed using a discounted cash flow analysis. Appraisers determine an anticipated absorption period and a discount rate that takes into account an investor's required rate of return based on recent comparable sales. Management generally applies a 6% discount to lot development appraised values, which is an additional discount above the net present value calculation included in the appraisal, to account for selling costs.

MSRs: MSRs are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. MSRs do not trade in active, open markets with readily observable prices. For example, sales of MSRs do occur, but precise terms and conditions typically are not readily available. As such, management, with the assistance of a third-party specialist, determines fair value based on the discounted value of the future cash flows estimated to be received. Significant inputs include the discount rate and assumed prepayment speeds utilized. The calculated fair value is then compared to market values where possible to ascertain the reasonableness of the valuation in relation to current market expectations for similar products. Accordingly, MSRs are classified as Level 2.

The following tables present assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Collateral dependent impaired loans are carried at fair value if they have been charged down to fair value or if a specific valuation allowance has been established. A new cost basis is established at the time a property is initially recorded in OREO. OREO properties are carried at fair value if a devaluation has been taken to the property's value subsequent to the initial measurement.

Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2013 using:

(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance at June 30, 2013
Impaired loans:				
Commercial real estate	\$—	\$—	\$22,658	\$22,658
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	—	—	9,074	9,074
Remaining commercial	—	—	8,280	8,280
Residential real estate	—	—	6,737	6,737
Total impaired loans	\$—	\$—	\$46,749	\$46,749
Mortgage servicing rights	\$—	\$5,755	\$—	\$5,755
OREO:				
Commercial real estate	—	—	4,255	4,255
Construction real estate	—	—	9,972	9,972
Residential real estate	—	—	2,983	2,983
Total OREO	\$—	\$—	\$17,210	\$17,210

Table of Contents

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2012 using:

(In thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance at December 31, 2012
Impaired loans:				
Commercial real estate	\$—	\$—	\$25,997	\$25,997
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	—	—	12,832	12,832
Remaining commercial	—	—	8,113	8,113
Residential real estate	—	—	6,990	6,990
Total impaired loans	\$—	\$—	\$53,932	\$53,932
Mortgage servicing rights	\$—	\$6,642	\$—	\$6,642
OREO:				
Commercial real estate	—	—	3,485	3,485
Construction real estate	—	—	12,134	12,134
Residential real estate	—	—	4,307	4,307
Total OREO	\$—	\$—	\$19,926	\$19,926

Impaired loans had a book value of \$126.1 million at June 30, 2013, after partial charge-offs of \$96.8 million. Additionally, these impaired loans had a specific valuation allowance of \$7.5 million. Of the \$126.1 million impaired loan portfolio at June 30, 2013, loans with a book value of \$51.0 million were carried at their fair value of \$46.7 million, as a result of charge-offs of \$83.4 million and a specific valuation allowance of \$4.3 million. An additional specific valuation allowance of \$3.2 million at June 30, 2013 related to loans which are not collateral dependent and are thus not included in the fair value table above. The remaining \$75.1 million of impaired loans were carried at cost, as the fair value of the underlying collateral or present value of expected future cash flows on each of these loans exceeded the book value for each individual credit. At December 31, 2012, impaired loans had a book value of \$137.2 million, after partial charge-offs of \$105.1 million. Additionally, these impaired loans had a specific valuation allowance of \$8.3 million. Of the \$137.2 million impaired loan portfolio at December 31, 2012, loans with a book value of \$59.0 million were carried at their fair value of \$53.9 million as a result of partial charge-offs of \$91.6 million and a specific valuation allowance for those loans carried at fair value of \$5.1 million. An additional specific valuation allowance of \$3.2 million at December 31, 2012 related to loans which are not collateral dependent and are thus not included in the fair value table above. The remaining \$78.2 million of impaired loans at December 31, 2012 were carried at cost. The financial impact of credit adjustments related to impaired loans carried at fair value during the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$(0.2) million and \$4.4 million, respectively. The financial impact of credit adjustments related to impaired loans carried at fair value during the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$2.1 million and \$8.7 million, respectively.

MSRs, which are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, were recorded at \$8.3 million at June 30, 2013. Of the \$8.3 million MSR carrying balance at June 30, 2013, \$5.8 million was recorded at fair value and included a valuation allowance of \$2.1 million. The remaining \$2.5 million was recorded at cost, as the fair value exceeded cost at June 30, 2013. At December 31, 2012, MSRs were recorded at \$7.8 million, including a valuation allowance of \$2.3 million. Expense related to MSRs carried at fair value during the three-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$(178,000) and \$46,000, respectively. Expense related to MSRs carried at fair value during the six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$(240,000) and \$46,000, respectively.

At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the estimated fair value of OREO, less estimated selling costs, amounted to \$17.2 million and \$19.9 million, respectively. The financial impact of OREO fair value adjustments was \$0.6 million

and \$2.6 million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and was \$0.2 million and \$4.0 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Table of Contents

The following tables present qualitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

June 30, 2013

(In thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input(s)	Range (Weighted Average)
Impaired loans:				
Commercial real estate	\$22,658	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 111.0% (23.3%)
		Income approach	Capitalization rate	8.6% - 20.9% (9.7%)
		Cost approach	Accumulated depreciation	38.0% - 65.0% (53.0%)
Construction real estate: SEPH commercial land and development	\$9,074	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 218.0% (16.8%)
		Bulk sale approach	Discount rate	11.0% - 35.0% (17.1%)
Remaining commercial	\$8,280	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 75.0% (23.7%)
		Bulk sale approach	Discount rate	11.0% - 35.0% (17.6%)
Residential real estate	\$6,737	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 178.0% (15.9%)
		Income approach	Capitalization rate	7.8% - 10.5% (8.2%)
Other real estate owned:				
Commercial real estate	\$4,255	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 85.0% (34.1%)
		Income approach	Capitalization rate	8.5% - 11.5% (10.2%)
		Bulk sale approach	Discount rate	10.0% (10.0%)
		Cost approach	Accumulated depreciation	40.0% - 90.0% (65.0%)
Construction real estate	\$9,972	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 312.0% (29.8%)
		Bulk sale approach	Discount rate	13.0% (13.0%)
Residential real estate	\$2,983	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 173.7% (19.5%)
		Income approach	Capitalization rate	9.75% (9.75%)

Table of Contents

December 31, 2012

(In thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input(s)	Range (Weighted Average)
Impaired loans:				
Commercial real estate	\$25,997	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 116.0% (22.3%)
		Income approach	Capitalization rate	7.5% - 20.9% (10.1%)
		Cost approach	Accumulated depreciation	23.0% - 63.0% (50.4%)
Construction real estate:				
SEPH commercial land and development	\$12,832	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 218.0% (31.9%)
		Bulk sale approach	Discount rate	11.0% - 55.0% (23.4%)
Remaining commercial	\$8,113	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 75.0% (26.2%)
		Bulk sale approach	Discount rate	10.0% - 55.0% (18.3%)
Residential real estate	\$6,990	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 178.0% (17.9%)
Other real estate owned:				
Commercial real estate	\$3,485	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 67.0% (25.8%)
		Income approach	Capitalization rate	11.0% (11.0%)
		Bulk sale approach	Discount rate	13.0% (13.0%)
		Cost approach	Accumulated depreciation	40.9% - 90.0% (65.0%)
Construction real estate	\$12,134	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	0.0% - 273.0% (34.0%)
		Income approach	Capitalization rate	8.5% (8.5%)
		Bulk sale approach	Discount rate	10.0% - 12.0% (10.8%)
Residential real estate	\$4,307	Sales comparison approach	Adj to comparables	1.0% - 61.0% (18.0%)
		Income approach	Capitalization rate	7.9% - 9.3% (8.7%)
		Cost approach	Accumulated depreciation	6.0% (6.0%)

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Corporation in estimating its fair value disclosures for assets and liabilities not discussed above:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated condensed balance sheets for cash and short-term instruments approximate those assets' fair values.

Loans receivable: For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. The fair values for certain mortgage loans (e.g., one-to-four family residential) are based on quoted market prices of similar loans sold in conjunction with securitization transactions, adjusted for differences in loan characteristics. The fair values for other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality.

Table of Contents

Off-balance sheet instruments: Fair values for the Corporation's loan commitments and standby letters of credit are based on the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The carrying amount and fair value are not material.

Deposit liabilities: The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (e.g., interest and non-interest checking, savings, and money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amounts). The carrying amounts for variable-rate, fixed-term certificates of deposit approximate their fair values at the reporting date. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities of time deposits.

Short-term borrowings: The carrying amounts of federal funds purchased, borrowings under repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings approximate their fair values.

Long-term debt: Fair values for long-term debt are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on long-term debt to a schedule of monthly maturities.

Subordinated debentures and notes: Fair values for subordinated debentures and notes are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rate spreads currently being offered on similar debt structures to a schedule of monthly maturities.

The fair value of financial instruments at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, was as follows:

(In thousands)	Carrying value	Fair Value Measurements			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
June 30, 2013					
Financial assets:					
Cash and money market instruments	\$353,926	\$353,926	\$—	\$—	\$353,926
Investment securities	1,279,162	1,757	1,283,342	795	1,285,894
Accrued interest receivable - securities	4,719	—	4,719	—	4,719
Accrued interest receivable - loans	14,121	—	—	14,121	14,121
Mortgage loans held for sale	13,138	—	13,138	—	13,138
Mortgage IRLCs	133	—	133	—	133
Impaired loans carried at fair value	46,749	—	—	46,749	46,749
Other loans, net	4,395,585	—	—	4,424,036	4,424,036
Loans receivable, net	\$4,455,605	\$—	\$13,271	\$4,470,785	\$4,484,056
Financial liabilities:					
Noninterest bearing checking accounts	\$1,095,454	\$1,095,454	\$—	\$—	\$1,095,454
Interest bearing transactions accounts	1,272,481	1,272,481	—	—	1,272,481
Savings accounts	1,093,804	1,093,804	—	—	1,093,804
Time deposits	1,385,469	—	1,392,678	—	1,392,678
Other	4,106	4,106	—	—	4,106
Total deposits	\$4,851,314	\$3,465,845	\$1,392,678	\$—	\$4,858,523
Short-term borrowings	\$223,489	\$—	\$223,489	\$—	\$223,489
Long-term debt	783,136	—	841,234	—	841,234
Subordinated debentures/notes	80,250	—	85,245	—	85,245
Accrued interest payable – deposits	1,754	26	1,728	—	1,754

Edgar Filing: PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/ - Form 10-Q

Accrued interest payable – debt/borrowings	1,478	14	1,464	—	1,478
Derivative financial instruments:					
Fair value swap	\$135	\$—	\$—	\$135	\$135

40

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	December 31, 2012				
	Carrying value	Fair Value Measurements			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:					
Cash and money market instruments	\$201,305	\$201,305	\$—	\$—	\$201,305
Investment securities	1,515,844	1,442	1,522,937	780	1,525,159
Accrued interest receivable - securities	6,122	—	6,122	—	6,122
Accrued interest receivable - loans	13,588	—	2	13,586	13,588
Mortgage loans held for sale	25,743	—	25,743	—	25,743
Mortgage IRLCs	372	—	372	—	372
Impaired loans carried at fair value	53,932	—	—	53,932	53,932
Other loans, net	4,314,738	—	—	4,348,705	4,348,705
Loans receivable, net	\$4,394,785	\$—	\$26,115	\$4,402,637	\$4,428,752
Financial liabilities:					
Noninterest bearing checking accounts	\$1,137,290	\$1,137,290	\$—	—	\$1,137,290
Interest bearing transactions accounts	1,088,617	1,088,617	—	—	1,088,617
Savings accounts	1,038,356	1,038,356	—	—	1,038,356
Time deposits	1,450,424	—	1,458,793	—	1,458,793
Other	1,345	1,345	—	—	1,345
Total deposits	\$4,716,032	\$3,265,608	\$1,458,793	\$—	\$4,724,401
Short-term borrowings	\$344,168	\$—	\$344,168	\$—	\$344,168
Long-term debt	781,658	—	861,466	—	861,466
Subordinated debentures/notes	80,250	—	79,503	—	79,503
Accrued interest payable – deposits	1,960	21	1,939	—	1,960
Accrued interest payable – debt/borrowings	1,499	8	1,491	—	1,499
Derivative financial instruments:					
Fair value swap	\$135	\$—	\$—	\$135	\$135

Note 16 – Participation in the U.S. Treasury Capital Purchase Program (CPP)

On December 23, 2008, Park issued \$100 million of Fixed-Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Shares, Series A, with a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share (the “Series A Preferred Shares”), associated with Park's participation in the CPP.

On April 25, 2012, Park entered into a Letter Agreement with the U.S. Treasury pursuant to which Park repurchased the 100,000 Series A Preferred Shares for a purchase price of \$100 million plus a pro rata accrued and unpaid dividend. Total consideration of \$101.0 million included accrued and unpaid dividends of \$1.0 million. In addition to the accrued and unpaid dividends of \$1.0 million, the charge to retained earnings, resulting from the repurchase of the Series A Preferred Shares, was \$1.6 million on April 25, 2012.

On May 2, 2012, Park entered into a Letter Agreement (the “Warrant Repurchase Letter Agreement”) pursuant to which Park repurchased from the U.S. Treasury the Warrant to purchase 227,376 Park common shares in full for consideration of \$2.8 million, or \$12.50 per Park common share.

Table of Contents

Note 17 – Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) components, net of tax, are shown in the following table for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

(in thousands)	Changes in pension plan assets and benefit obligations	Unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities	Unrealized net holding loss on cash flow hedge	Total
Beginning balance at December 31, 2012	\$(27,134)	\$9,616	\$—	\$(17,518)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	—	(22,916)	—	(22,916)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Net current period other comprehensive loss	—	(22,916)	—	(22,916)
Ending balance at June 30, 2013	\$(27,134)	\$(13,300)	\$—	\$(40,434)
Beginning balance at December 31, 2011	\$(20,954)	\$12,673	\$(550)	\$(8,831)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	412	604	259	1,275
Ending balance at June 30, 2012	\$(20,542)	\$13,277	\$(291)	\$(7,556)
(in thousands)	Changes in pension plan assets and benefit obligations	Unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities	Unrealized net holding loss on cash flow hedge	Total
Beginning balance at March 31, 2013	\$(27,134)	\$7,237	\$—	\$(19,897)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	—	(20,537)	—	(20,537)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Net current period other comprehensive loss	—	(20,537)	—	(20,537)
Ending balance at June 30, 2013	\$(27,134)	\$(13,300)	\$—	\$(40,434)
Beginning balance at March 31, 2012	\$(20,542)	\$10,471	\$(437)	\$(10,508)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	—	2,806	146	2,952
Ending balance at June 30, 2012	\$(20,542)	\$13,277	\$(291)	\$(7,556)

During the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013, there were no reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2 – MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Management’s discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) contains forward-looking statements that are provided to assist in the understanding of anticipated future financial performance. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations or forecasts of future events and are not guarantees of future performance. The forward-looking statements are based on management’s expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Although management believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially include, without limitation: Park's ability to execute its business plan successfully and within the expected timeframe; general economic and financial market conditions, and the uneven spread of positive impacts of the recovery on the economy, specifically in the real estate market and the credit market, either nationally or in the states in which Park and its subsidiaries do business, may be worse or slower than expected which could adversely impact the demand for loan, deposit and other financial services as well as loan delinquencies and defaults; changes in interest rates and prices may adversely impact the value of securities, loans, deposits and other financial instruments and the interest rate sensitivity of our consolidated balance sheet; changes in consumer spending, borrowing and saving habits; changes in unemployment; asset/liability repricing risks and liquidity risks; our liquidity requirements could be adversely affected by changes to regulations governing bank capital and liquidity standards as well as by changes in our assets and liabilities; competitive factors among financial services organizations increase significantly, including product and pricing pressures and our ability to attract, develop and retain qualified bank professionals; the nature, timing and effect of changes in banking regulations or other regulatory or legislative requirements affecting the respective businesses of Park and its subsidiaries, including changes in laws and regulations concerning taxes, accounting, banking, securities and other aspects of the financial services industry, specifically the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), as well as future regulations which will be adopted by the relevant regulatory agencies, including the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, to implement the Dodd-Frank Act's provisions, the Budget Control Act of 2011 and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012; the effect of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and other regulatory agencies, and the accuracy of our assumptions and estimates used to prepare our financial statements; the effect of fiscal and governmental policies of the United States federal government; adequacy of our risk management program; a failure in or breach of our operational or security systems or infrastructure, or those of our third-party vendors and other service providers, including as a result of cyber attacks; demand for loans in the respective market areas served by Park and its subsidiaries; and other risk factors relating to the banking industry as detailed from time to time in Park's reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission including those described in "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of Part I of Park's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. Park does not undertake, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to publicly release the results of any revisions that may be made to update any forward-looking statement to reflect the events or circumstances after the date on which the forward-looking statement was made, or reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except to the extent required by law.

Critical Accounting Policies

Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Park’s 2012 Annual Report to Shareholders the (“2012 Annual Report”) lists significant accounting policies used in the development and presentation of Park’s consolidated financial statements. The accounting and reporting policies of Park conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and general practices within the financial services industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Park believes the determination of the allowance for loan losses involves a higher degree of judgment and complexity than its other significant accounting policies. The allowance for loan losses is calculated with the objective of maintaining a reserve level believed by management to be sufficient to absorb probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio. Management's determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based on periodic evaluations of the loan portfolio and of current economic conditions. However, this evaluation has subjective components requiring material estimates, including expected default probabilities, the loss given default, the amounts and timing of expected future cash flows on impaired loans, and estimated losses on consumer loans and residential mortgage loans based on historical loss experience and current economic conditions. All of these factors may be susceptible to significant change. To the extent that actual results differ from management estimates, additional loan loss provisions may be required that would adversely impact earnings in future periods. (Refer to the "Credit Metrics and Provision for (Recovery of) Loan Losses" section within this MD&A for additional discussion.)

Table of Contents

Other real estate owned (“OREO”), property acquired through foreclosure, is recorded at estimated fair value less anticipated selling costs (net realizable value). If the net realizable value is below the carrying value of the loan on the date of transfer, the difference is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent declines in value, OREO devaluations, are reported as adjustments to the carrying amount of OREO and are expensed within other income. Gains or losses not previously recognized, resulting from the sale of OREO, are recognized in other income on the date of sale. OREO totaled \$35.7 million at both June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

U.S. GAAP requires management to establish a fair value hierarchy, which has the objective of maximizing the use of observable market inputs. U.S. GAAP also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the inputs used to calculate fair value. These are classified as Level 1, 2, and 3. Level 3 inputs are those with significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company’s own assumptions about the market for a particular instrument. Some of these inputs could be based on internal models and cash flow analysis. The large majority of Park’s assets whose fair value is determined using Level 2 inputs consists of available-for-sale (“AFS”) securities. The fair value of these AFS securities is obtained largely through the use of matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the financial services industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted market prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities’ relationship to other benchmark quoted securities. Please see Note 15- Fair Value of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information on fair value.

Management believes that the accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets also involves a higher degree of judgment than most other significant accounting policies. U.S. GAAP establishes standards for the amortization of acquired intangible assets and the impairment assessment of goodwill. Goodwill arising from business combinations represents the value attributable to unidentifiable intangible assets in the business acquired. Park’s goodwill relates to the value inherent in the banking industry and that value is dependent upon the ability of Park’s Ohio-based banking subsidiary, The Park National Bank (“PNB”) to provide quality, cost-effective banking services in a competitive marketplace. The goodwill value is supported by revenue that is in part driven by the volume of business transacted. A decrease in earnings resulting from a decline in the customer base, the inability to deliver cost-effective services over sustained periods or significant credit problems can lead to impairment of goodwill that could adversely impact earnings in future periods. U.S. GAAP requires an annual evaluation of goodwill for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Park’s most recent evaluation was completed during the second quarter of 2013 and resulted in no impairment of goodwill. The fair value of the goodwill, which resides on the books of PNB, is estimated by reviewing the past and projected operating results for PNB, deposit and loan totals for PNB and banking industry comparable information. Please see Note 4 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information on intangible assets.

Table of Contents

Comparison of Results of Operations

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Summary Discussion of Results

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$20.0 million, compared to \$18.9 million for the second quarter of 2012. Net income available to common shareholders was \$20.0 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$16.9 million (which is net of preferred share dividends and accretion) for the three months ended June 30, 2012. Preferred share dividends and the related accretion of the discount on the preferred shares, pertaining to the Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Shares, Series A, each without par value and with a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share (the "Series A Preferred Shares") issued to the U.S. Treasury on December 23, 2008, was \$1.95 million for the second quarter in 2012. On April 25, 2012, Park repurchased the \$100 million in Series A Preferred Shares issued to the U.S. Treasury as part of the Capital Purchase Program. As a result of this repurchase, Park recorded a charge to retained earnings and a corresponding reduction to net income available to common shareholders of \$1.6 million for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2012.

Diluted earnings per common share were \$1.30 for the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$1.10 for the second quarter of 2012. Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding were 15,411,981 for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to 15,405,902 diluted common shares for the second quarter of 2012.

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$40.7 million, compared to \$50.4 million for the first half of 2012. Net income available to common shareholders was \$40.7 million for the first half of 2013, compared to \$46.9 million (which is net of preferred share dividends and accretion) for the six months ended June 30, 2012. Preferred share dividends and the related accretion of the discount on the Series A Preferred Shares, was \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Net income and net income available to common shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2012 included a gain of \$22.2 million (\$14.4 million after-tax) from the sale of substantially all of the performing loans, operating assets and the liabilities of Vision Bank ("Vision"). Excluding the gain on sale of the Vision business, net income and net income available to common shareholders was \$36.0 million and \$32.5 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Diluted earnings per common share were \$2.64 for the first half of 2013, compared to \$3.05 for the first half of 2012. Excluding the gain on sale of the Vision business in the first half of 2012, diluted earnings per common share were \$2.11. Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding were 15,411,986 for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to 15,409,690 diluted common shares for the first half of 2012.

Projection of Fiscal 2013 Results

The information below begins with Park's projected consolidated pre-tax, pre-provision income and incorporates a projected range for provision for loan losses, income before income tax, income taxes and net income for Park on a consolidated basis in 2013.

(In thousands)	Original projection for 2013		50% of midpoint	Six months YTD 2013	Current projection for 2013	
Pre-tax, pre-provision income	\$113,000	\$131,000	\$61,000	\$55,600	\$108,000	\$114,000
Provision for loan losses	20,000	15,000	8,750	1,002	10,000	6,000
Income before income tax	\$93,000	\$116,000	\$52,250	\$54,598	\$98,000	\$108,000

Edgar Filing: PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/ - Form 10-Q

Federal income taxes	23,250	30,160	13,353	13,854	24,300	27,600
Net income	\$69,750	\$85,840	\$38,897	\$40,744	\$73,700	\$80,400

The decline in the current projections of pre-tax, pre-provision income (from management's original projection) results from the continued low interest rate environment, resulting in lower than previously projected net interest income. Conversely, management currently projects that the provision for loan losses will be lower than originally projected as a result of positive credit experience at both The Park National Bank ("PNB") and SE Property Holdings, LLC ("SEPH"). See detailed segment information below.

Table of Contents

First half of 2013 - Financial Results by Segment

The table below reflects the net income (loss) by segment for the first and second quarters of 2013, for the first half of 2013, for the first half of 2012 and results for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. Park's segments include PNB, Guardian Financial Services Company ("GFSC"), SEPH and "All Other" which primarily consists of Park as the "Parent Company."

(In thousands)	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Six months YTD 2013	Six months YTD 2012	2012	2011
PNB	\$20,322	\$19,940	\$40,262	\$45,044	\$87,106	\$106,851
GFSC	790	740	1,530	1,715	3,550	2,721
Park Parent Company	191	132	323	183	195	(1,595)
Ongoing operations	\$21,303	\$20,812	\$42,115	\$46,942	\$90,851	\$107,977
Vision Bank	—	—	—	—	—	(22,526)
SEPH	(1,269)	(102)	(1,371)	3,419	(12,221)	(3,311)
Total Park	\$20,034	\$20,710	\$40,744	\$50,361	\$78,630	\$82,140

The "Park Parent Company" above excludes the results for SEPH, an entity which is winding down commensurate with the disposition of its problem assets. Management considers the "Ongoing operations" results to be reflective of the business of Park and its subsidiaries on a going forward basis. The discussion below provides some additional information regarding the segments that make up the "Ongoing operations", followed by additional information on SEPH.

Vision merged with and into SEPH, a non-bank subsidiary of Park, following the sale of the Vision business to Centennial Bank ("Centennial") on February 16, 2012. The sale of the Vision business in the first quarter of 2012 resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$22.2 million (\$14.4 million after-tax), which is included in the six months year-to-date 2012 SEPH results presented in the table above. SEPH holds the remaining assets and liabilities retained by Vision subsequent to the sale. SEPH assets consist primarily of performing and nonperforming loans and other real estate owned ("OREO"). This segment represents a run-off portfolio of the legacy Vision assets.

The Park National Bank (PNB)

The table below reflects the results for PNB for the first and second quarters of 2013, for the first half of 2013, for the first half of 2012 and for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

(In thousands)	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Six months YTD 2013	Six months YTD 2012	2012	2011
Net interest income	\$51,736	\$52,735	\$104,471	\$111,868	\$221,758	\$236,282
Provision for loan losses	2,122	3,130	5,252	8,428	16,678	30,220
Fee income	18,536	17,872	36,408	34,361	70,739	67,348
Security gains	—	—	—	—	—	23,634
Total other expense	40,408	40,324	80,732	75,316	156,516	146,235
Income before income taxes	\$27,742	\$27,153	\$54,895	\$62,485	\$119,303	\$150,809
Federal income taxes	7,420	7,213	14,633	17,441	32,197	43,958
Net income	\$20,322	\$19,940	\$40,262	\$45,044	\$87,106	\$106,851
Net income excluding security gains	\$20,322	\$19,940	\$40,262	\$45,044	\$87,106	\$91,489

Table of Contents

The table below provides certain balance sheet information and financial ratios for PNB as of and for the six-months ended June 30, 2013, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 and as of and for the six-months ended June 30, 2012.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012	June 30, 2012	% change from 12/31/12	% change from 6/30/12	
Loans	\$4,441,617	\$4,369,173	\$4,281,430	1.66	% 3.74	%
Allowance for loan losses	52,694	53,131	56,288	(0.82)	)% (6.39)%
Net loans	4,388,923	4,316,042	4,225,142	1.69	% 3.88	%
Investment Securities	1,342,868	1,579,889	1,686,475	(15.00)	)% (20.37)%
Total assets	6,519,766	6,502,579	6,535,709	0.26	% (0.24)%
Average assets (YTD)	6,548,261	6,532,683	6,491,751	0.24	% 0.87	%
Deposits	4,943,735	4,814,107	4,917,327	2.69	% 0.54	%
Return on average assets *	1.24	% 1.33	% 1.40	% (6.77	)% (11.43)%

* Annualized for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012.

Through the first six months of 2013, loan balances increased by \$72.4 million, or an annualized 3.34%. Loans outstanding at June 30, 2013 of \$4.44 billion represented an increase of \$160 million, or 3.74%, compared to the loans outstanding of \$4.28 billion at June 30, 2012. The \$160 million increase in loans experienced at PNB over the last twelve months is related to continued growth in PNB's retained mortgage loan portfolio of approximately \$58 million, growth in the consumer loan portfolio of approximately \$56 million and increases in the commercial loan portfolio of approximately \$46 million.

As noted above, PNB's allowance for loan losses has declined by \$437,000, or 0.82%, to \$52.7 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$53.1 million at December 31, 2012. The small decline in PNB's allowance for loan losses is due to continued improvement in the credit metrics across the PNB loan portfolio. Refer to the "Credit Metrics and Provision for (Recovery of) Loan Losses" section below for additional information regarding the improvements in the credit metrics of PNB's loan portfolio.

PNB's investment securities portfolio has declined by \$237.0 million, or 15.0%, over the course of the 2013 year, as PNB made a decision not to reinvest cash received from prepayments on certain of the investments in the securities portfolio. PNB's investment securities portfolio had a balance of \$1.34 billion at June 30, 2013, compared to \$1.58 billion and \$1.69 billion at December 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012, respectively. Rather than re-investing these funds into investment securities with longer duration in the current low interest rate environment, PNB had \$235.0 million in federal funds sold at June 30, 2013, compared to \$36.9 million and \$74.0 million of federal funds sold at December 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012, respectively.

Guardian Financial Services Company (GFSC)

The table below reflects the results for GFSC for the first and second quarters of 2013, for the first half of 2013, for the first half of 2012 and for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

(In thousands)	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Six months YTD 2013	Six months YTD 2012	2012	2011
Net interest income	\$2,238	\$2,133	\$4,371	\$4,516	\$9,156	\$8,693

Edgar Filing: PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/ - Form 10-Q

Provision for loan losses	210	210	420	450	859	2,000
Fee income	(3	) 2	(1)—	—	—
Total other expense	810	786	1,596	1,427	2,835	2,506
Income before income taxes	\$1,215	\$1,139	\$2,354	\$2,639	\$5,462	\$4,187
Federal income taxes	425	399	824	924	1,912	1,466
Net income	\$790	\$740	\$1,530	\$1,715	\$3,550	\$2,721

Table of Contents

The table below provides certain balance sheet information and financial ratios for GFSC as of and for the six-months ended June 30, 2013, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 and as of and for the six-months ended June 30, 2012.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012	June 30, 2012	% change from 12/31/12	% change from 6/30/12	
Loans	\$50,194	\$50,082	\$49,160	0.22	% 2.10	%
Allowance for loan losses	2,417	2,406	2,407	0.46	% 0.42	%
Net loans	47,777	47,676	46,753	0.21	% 2.19	%
Total assets	50,307	49,926	48,763	0.76	% 3.17	%
Average assets (YTD)	49,438	48,381	47,032	2.18	% 5.12	%
Return on average assets *	6.24	%7.34	%7.33	% (14.99)	)(14.87))%

* Annualized for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012.

Park Parent Company

The table below reflects the results for Park's Parent Company for the first and second quarters of 2013, for the first half of 2013, for the first half of 2012 and for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

(In thousands)	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Six months YTD 2013	Six months YTD 2012	2012	2011
Net interest income	\$1,085	\$1,240	\$2,325	\$2,539	\$4,742	\$2,155
Provision for loan losses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fee income	120	100	220	151	233	350
Total other expense	1,443	1,644	3,087	3,367	6,585	7,115
Loss before income taxes	\$(238)	\$(304)	\$(542)	\$(677)	\$(1,610)	\$(4,610)
Federal income tax (benefit)	(429)	(436)	(865)	(860)	(1,805)	(3,015)
Net income (loss)	\$191	\$132	\$323	\$183	\$195	\$(1,595)

The net interest income for Park's parent company includes interest income on loans to SEPH and on subordinated debt investments in PNB, which are eliminated in the consolidated Park National Corporation totals. Additionally, net interest income includes interest expense related to the \$35.3 million and \$30.0 million of subordinated notes issued by Park to accredited investors in December 2009 and April 2012, respectively.

Table of Contents

SEPH / Vision Bank

The table below reflects the results for SEPH for the first and second quarters of 2013, for the first half of 2013 and the first half of 2012. Also included below are the results for SEPH for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. SEPH was formed in March 2011. Prior to holding the remaining Vision assets, SEPH held OREO assets that were transferred from Vision to SEPH. Also included below are the results for Vision for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

(In thousands)	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Six months YTD 2013	Six months YTD 2012	SEPH 2012	SEPH 2011	Vision 2011
Net interest income (expense)	\$(347)	\$(655)	\$(1,002)	\$1,485	\$(341)	\$(974)	\$27,078
(Recovery of) Provision for loan losses	(1,659)	(3,011)	(4,670)	4,698	17,882	—	31,052
Fee income	645	831	1,476	449	(736)	(3,039)	1,422
Security gains	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,195
Gain on sale of Vision business	—	—	—	22,167	22,167	—	—
Total other expense	3,909	3,344	7,253	14,164	22,032	1,082	31,379
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(1,952)	\$(157)	\$(2,109)	\$5,239	\$(18,824)	\$(5,095)	\$(28,736)
Federal income taxes (benefit)	(683)	(55)	(738)	1,820	(6,603)	(1,784)	(6,210)
Net income (loss)	\$(1,269)	\$(102)	\$(1,371)	\$3,419	\$(12,221)	\$(3,311)	\$(22,526)
Net income (loss) excluding gains	\$(1,269)	\$(102)	\$(1,371)	\$(10,990)	\$(26,630)	\$(3,311)	\$(25,903)

SEPH financial results for the first six months of 2013 included net recoveries of \$4.7 million. The net recoveries during the first half consisted of charge-offs of \$1.4 million, offset by recoveries of \$6.1 million. Fee income in the first six months of 2013 at SEPH of \$1.5 million was primarily related to gains on the sale of OREO of \$1.3 million and OREO valuation adjustments of \$195,000.

On February 16, 2012, when Vision merged with and into SEPH, the loans then held by Vision were transferred to SEPH by operation of law at their fair value and no allowance for loan loss is carried at SEPH. The loans included in both the performing and nonperforming portfolios have been charged down to their fair value. The table below provides additional information regarding charge-offs with respect to these loans as a percentage of the unpaid principal balance, as of June 30, 2013:

SEPH - Retained Vision Loan Portfolio

(In thousands)	Unpaid Principal Balance	Aggregate Charge-Offs	Net Book Balance	Charge-off Percentage	
Nonperforming loans - retained by SEPH	\$104,902	\$61,686	\$43,216	58.80	%
Performing loans - retained by SEPH	3,402	208	3,194	6.11	%
Total SEPH loan exposure	\$108,304	\$61,894	\$46,410	57.15	%

The table below provides an overview of SEPH loans and OREO, representing the legacy Vision assets. This information is provided as of June 30, 2013 and March 31, 2013, showing the decline in legacy Vision assets at SEPH over the past quarter.

(In thousands)	SEPH 06/30/13	SEPH 03/31/13	Change from last quarter
Nonperforming loans - retained by SEPH	\$43,216	\$48,293	\$(5,077)
OREO - retained by SEPH	21,389	21,705	(316)

Edgar Filing: PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/ - Form 10-Q

Total nonperforming assets	\$64,605	\$69,998	\$(5,393))
Performing loans - retained by SEPH	\$3,194	\$3,261	\$(67))
Total SEPH - Legacy Vision assets	\$67,799	\$73,259	\$(5,460))

49

Table of Contents

Park National Corporation

The table below reflects the results for Park on a consolidated basis for the first and second quarters of 2013, for the first half of 2013, for the first half of 2012 and for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

(In thousands)	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Six months YTD 2013	Six months YTD 2012	2012	2011
Net interest income	\$54,712	\$55,453	\$110,165	\$120,408	\$235,315	\$273,234
Provision for loan losses	673	329	1,002	13,576	35,419	63,272
Fee income	19,298	18,805	38,103	34,961	70,236	66,081
Security gains	—	—	—	—	—	28,829
Gain on sale of Vision business	—	—	—	22,167	22,167	—
Total other expense	46,570	46,098	92,668	94,274	187,968	188,317
Income before income taxes	\$26,767	\$27,831	\$54,598	\$69,686	\$104,331	\$116,555
Federal income taxes	6,733	7,121	13,854	19,325	25,701	34,415
Net income	\$20,034	\$20,710	\$40,744	\$50,361	\$78,630	\$82,140
Net income excluding gains (1)	\$20,034	\$20,710	\$40,744	\$35,952	\$64,221	\$63,401

(1) Excludes the gain on sale of the Vision business for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the security gains for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Net Interest Income Comparison for the Second Quarter of 2013 and 2012

Park's principal source of earnings is net interest income, the difference between total interest income and total interest expense. Net interest income results from average balances outstanding for interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities in conjunction with the average rates earned and paid on them. Net interest income decreased by \$4.0 million, or 6.8%, to \$54.7 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$58.7 million for the second quarter of 2012. The \$4.0 million decrease was primarily due to the continued low interest rate environment.

The following table compares the average balance and tax equivalent yield on interest earning assets and the average balance and cost of interest bearing liabilities for the second quarter of 2013 with the same quarter in 2012.

(In thousands)	Three months ended June 30, 2013		Three months ended June 30, 2012		
	Average balance	Tax equivalent %	Average balance	Tax equivalent %	
Loans	\$4,484,161	5.08	% \$4,353,181	5.36	%
Taxable investments	1,302,287	2.67	% 1,685,019	3.29	%
Tax exempt investments	1,390	7.09	% 3,743	7.05	%
Money market instruments	324,783	0.25	% 92,854	0.25	%
Interest earning assets	\$6,112,621	4.31	% \$6,134,797	4.71	%
Interest bearing deposits	\$3,738,039	0.36	% \$3,761,781	0.51	%
Short-term borrowings	232,156	0.23	% 237,181	0.28	%
Long-term debt	863,676	3.28	% 918,932	3.47	%
Interest bearing liabilities	\$4,833,871	0.88	% \$4,917,894	1.05	%
Excess interest earning assets	\$1,278,750		\$1,216,903		
Net interest spread		3.43	%	3.66	%

Net interest margin	3.61	%	3.87	%
---------------------	------	---	------	---

50

Table of Contents

Average interest earning assets for the second quarter of 2013 decreased by \$22.2 million or 0.4% to \$6,113 million, compared to \$6,135 million for the second quarter of 2012. The average yield on interest earning assets decreased by 40 basis points to 4.31% for the second quarter of 2013, compared to 4.71% for the second quarter of 2012. While the low interest rate environment has contributed to the decline in the average yield on interest earning assets, Park's decision not to reinvest cash received from prepayments on certain of the investments in the investment securities portfolio has also had a significant impact. Rather than reinvesting these funds into investment securities with longer duration in the current low interest rate environment, Park had an average federal funds sold balance of \$324.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to an average federal funds sold balance of \$92.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012.

Average interest bearing liabilities for the second quarter of 2013 decreased by \$84.0 million or 1.7% to \$4,834 million, compared to \$4,918 million for the second quarter of 2012. The average cost of interest bearing liabilities decreased by 17 basis points to 0.88% for the second quarter of 2013, compared to 1.05% for the second quarter of 2012.

Loans, Investments, Deposits and Borrowings

Average loan balances increased by \$131 million, or 3.0%, to \$4,484 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$4,353 million for the second quarter of 2012. Period end loan balances as of June 30, 2013 and 2012 were \$4,511 million and \$4,387 million, respectively. The average yield on the loan portfolio decreased by 28 basis points to 5.08% for the second quarter of 2013, compared to 5.36% for the second quarter of 2012. The decrease in the average yield on the loan portfolio was primarily due to interest rate changes associated with the variable rate portion of the loan portfolio and management's decision to continue to retain 15-year, fixed-rate mortgage loans on the balance sheet.

Park's total loans outstanding at June 30, 2013 were \$4,511 million, compared to \$4,450 million at December 31, 2012, an increase of \$61 million, or an annualized 2.7%. Loan balances at Park's Ohio-based bank subsidiary, PNB, have increased by \$73 million to \$4,442 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$4,369 million at December 31, 2012.

The average balance of taxable investment securities decreased by \$383 million, or 22.7%, to \$1,302 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$1,685 million for the second quarter of 2012. The average yield on taxable investment securities declined by 62 basis points to 2.67% for the second quarter of 2013, compared to 3.29% for the second quarter of 2012. As previously discussed, the decline in the average balance of investment securities is due to management's decision to not re-invest cash into investment securities with longer duration in the current low interest rate environment.

The average balance of tax exempt investment securities decreased by \$2.3 million, or 62.2%, to \$1.4 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$3.7 million for the second quarter of 2012. The tax equivalent yield on tax exempt investment securities was 7.09% for the second quarter of 2013 and 7.05% for the second quarter of 2012. Park has not purchased any tax exempt investment securities for the past several quarters.

The average balance of money market instruments increased by \$231.9 million to \$324.8 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$92.9 million for the second quarter of 2012. The average yield on money market instruments was 0.25% for both periods.

The amortized cost of total investment securities was \$1,366 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$1,567 million at December 31, 2012. At June 30, 2013, the tax equivalent yield on Park's investment portfolio was 2.52% and the remaining average life was estimated to be 5.4 years.

Average interest bearing deposit accounts decreased by \$24 million or 0.6% to \$3,738 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$3,762 million for the second quarter of 2012. The average interest rate paid on interest bearing deposits decreased by 15 basis points to 0.36% for the second quarter of 2013, compared to 0.51% for the second quarter last year.

Average total borrowings were \$1,096 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$1,156 million for the second quarter of 2012, a decrease of \$60 million or 5.2%. The average interest rate paid on total borrowings was 2.64% for the second quarter of 2013, compared to 2.81% for the second quarter of 2012.

Net interest spread (the difference between the tax equivalent yield on interest earning assets and the cost of interest bearing liabilities) decreased by 23 basis points to 3.43% for the second quarter of 2013, compared to 3.66% for the second quarter last year. Net interest margin (the annualized tax equivalent net interest income divided by average interest earning assets) declined by 26 basis points to 3.61% for the second quarter of 2013, compared to 3.87% for the second quarter of 2012.

Table of Contents

Net Interest Income Comparison for the First Half of 2013 and 2012

Net interest income decreased by \$10.2 million, or 8.5%, to \$110.2 million for the first six months of 2013, compared to \$120.4 million for the same period of 2012. The \$10.2 million decrease was due to the sale of the Vision business during the first quarter of 2012 and the continued low interest rate environment. Net interest income (expense) for SEPH/Vision for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$(1.0 million) and \$1.5 million, respectively.

The following table compares the average balance and tax equivalent yield on interest earning assets and the average balance and cost of interest bearing liabilities for the first half of 2013 with the same period in 2012.

(In thousands)	Six months ended June 30, 2013		Six months ended June 30, 2012		
	Average balance	Tax equivalent %	Average balance	Tax equivalent %	
Loans (1)	\$4,461,361	5.10	% \$4,419,128	5.44	%
Taxable investments	1,363,753	2.80	% 1,662,397	3.31	%
Tax exempt investments	1,430	7.12	% 3,893	7.05	%
Money market instruments	292,433	0.25	% 130,867	0.25	%
Interest earning assets	\$6,118,977	4.36	% \$6,216,285	4.76	%
Interest bearing deposits (2)	\$3,742,810	0.37	% \$3,826,632	0.53	%
Short-term borrowings	238,888	0.23	% 239,255	0.28	%
Long-term debt	863,146	3.29	% 908,315	3.42	%
Interest bearing liabilities	\$4,844,844	0.89	% \$4,974,202	1.05	%
Excess interest earning assets	\$1,274,133		\$1,242,083		
Net interest spread		3.47	%	3.71	%
Net interest margin		3.66	%	3.92	%

(1) For purposes of the computation, nonaccrual loans and Vision loans held for sale through February 16, 2012 are included in the average balance. Vision loans sold to Centennial on February 16, 2012 totaled approximately \$356 million.

(2) For purposes of the computation, interest bearing deposits held by Vision through February 16, 2012 are included in the average balance. Vision deposits assumed by Centennial on February 16, 2012 totaled approximately \$523 million.

Average interest earning assets for the first six months of 2013 decreased by \$97 million or 1.6% to \$6,119 million, compared to \$6,216 million for the first six months of 2012. The average yield on interest earning assets decreased by 40 basis points to 4.36% for the first six months of 2013, compared to 4.76% for the first six months of 2012.

Average loans increased by \$42 million or 1.0% to \$4,461 million for the first half of 2013, compared to \$4,419 million for the same period in 2012. The average yield on loans was 5.10% for the first half of 2013, compared to 5.44% for the same period in 2012.

Average investment securities, including money market instruments, were \$1,658 million for the first six months of 2013, compared to \$1,797 million for the first half of 2012. The average yield on taxable investment securities was 2.80% for the first half of 2013 and 3.31% for the first half of 2012 and the average tax equivalent yield on tax exempt securities was 7.12% in 2013 and 7.05% in 2012.

Average interest bearing liabilities decreased by \$129 million or 2.6% to \$4,845 million for the first half of 2013, compared to \$4,974 million for the same period in 2012. The average cost of interest bearing liabilities was 0.89% for the first half of 2013, compared to 1.05% for the first six months of 2012.

Average interest bearing deposits decreased by \$84 million or 2.2% to \$3,743 million for the first six months of 2013, compared to \$3,827 million for the first half of 2012. The average interest rate paid on interest bearing deposit accounts was 0.37% for the first half of 2013, compared to 0.53% for the first half of 2012.

Table of Contents

Average total borrowings were \$1,102 million for the first half of 2013, compared to \$1,148 million for the first six months of 2012. The average interest rate paid on borrowings was 2.63% for the first half of 2013, compared to 2.77% for the same period in 2012.

The net interest spread was 3.47% for the first half of 2013 and 3.71% for the first half of 2012. The net interest margin decreased by 26 basis points to 3.66% for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to 3.92% for the first six months of 2012.

The following table displays for the past five quarters the average balance of interest earning assets, net interest income and the tax equivalent net interest margin.

(In thousands)	Average interest earning assets	Net interest income	Tax equivalent net interest margin	
June 2012	\$6,134,797	\$58,680	3.87	%
September 2012	\$6,200,288	\$58,016	3.75	%
December 2012	\$6,128,159	\$56,891	3.72	%
March 2013	\$6,125,403	\$55,453	3.70	%
June 2013	\$6,112,621	\$54,712	3.61	%

Mix of Average Interest Earning Assets and Yield on Average Interest Earning Assets

The following table shows the mix of average interest earning assets for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

(Dollars in thousands)	Loans	Investments	Money Market Instruments	Total	
2010 - year	\$4,642,478	\$1,746,356	\$93,009	\$6,481,843	
Percentage of total earning assets	71.62	% 26.94	% 1.44	% 100.00	%
2011 - year	\$4,713,511	\$1,848,880	\$78,593	\$6,640,984	
Percentage of total earning assets	70.98	% 27.84	% 1.18	% 100.00	%
2012 - year	\$4,410,661	\$1,613,131	\$166,319	\$6,190,111	
Percentage of total earning assets	71.25	% 26.06	% 2.69	% 100.00	%
2013 - first six months	\$4,461,361	\$1,365,183	\$292,433	\$6,118,977	
Percentage of total earning assets	72.91	% 22.31	% 4.78	% 100.00	%

A primary financial goal for Park is to increase the amount of quality loans on its balance sheet. Management emphasizes the importance of growing quality loans on an ongoing basis to its retail and commercial lenders. The average balance of loans for the first six months of 2013 was \$4,461 million, compared to \$4,411 million for all of 2012.

Management actively manages the investment portfolio. The average balance of investment securities may increase as a result of attractive investment opportunities. Likewise, the average balance of investment securities may decrease if management sells investment securities or chooses not to reinvest the cash flow from maturities or investment repayments. Through the first six months of 2013, management decided not to reinvest a portion of cash available into investment securities with longer duration in the current low interest rate environment.

Table of Contents

The following table shows the yield on average interest earning assets for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

	Loans	Investments	Money Market Instruments	Total	
2010 - year	5.80	% 4.47	% 0.22	% 5.36	%
2011 - year	5.60	% 3.76	% 0.23	% 5.03	%
2012 - year	5.35	% 3.15	% 0.25	% 4.64	%
2013 - first six months	5.10	% 2.80	% 0.25	% 4.36	%

The loan portfolio for Park provides a higher yield than the yield on investment securities. As stated previously, a primary financial objective of Park is to grow quality loans. Park's net interest income and net interest margin would increase if Park were able to increase its loan portfolio with quality loans. Park has strong liquidity and would be able to easily fund a significant increase in its loan portfolio.

Credit Metrics and Provision for (Recovery of) Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses for Park was \$673,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$5.2 million for the same period in 2012. Net loan charge-offs for Park were \$877,000 for the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$6.5 million for the second quarter of 2012. Park's annualized ratio of net loan charge-offs to average loans was 0.08% for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to 0.60% for the same period in 2012.

The provision for loan losses for Park was \$1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$13.6 million for the same period in 2012. Net loan charge-offs for Park were \$1.4 million for the first six months of 2013, compared to \$23.5 million for the same period of 2012. Net loan charge-offs for the first half of 2012 included the charge-off of \$12.1 million related to the retained Vision loans to bring the retained Vision portfolio to fair value prior to the merger of Vision with and into SEPH on February 16, 2012. Park's annualized ratio of net loan charge-offs to average loans was 0.06% for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to 1.07% for the same period in 2012.

The provision for loan losses for PNB and Guardian, Park's two Ohio-based subsidiaries, was an aggregate of \$5.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$8.9 million for the same period in 2012. Net loan charge-offs for PNB and Guardian totaled \$6.1 million for the first six months of 2013, compared to \$7.9 million for the same period in 2012. The annualized ratio of net loan charge-offs to average loans for PNB and Guardian was 0.28% for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to 0.38% for the same period in 2012.

The recovery of loan losses for SEPH was \$4.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to the provision for loan losses of \$4.7 million for the same period in 2012. Net loan recoveries for SEPH for the six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$4.7 million. Net loan charge-offs for SEPH during the period February 16, 2012 through June 30, 2012, were \$3.5 million.

Table of Contents

On February 16, 2012, when Vision merged with and into SEPH, the loans then held by Vision were transferred to SEPH by operation of law at their fair value and no allowance for loan loss is carried at SEPH. As a result, the loans included in both the performing and nonperforming portfolios were charged down to their fair value. The table below provides additional information regarding cumulative charge-offs as a percentage of unpaid principal balance, as of June 30, 2013.

SEPH - Retained Vision Loan Portfolio

(In thousands)	Unpaid Principal Balance	Aggregate Charge-Offs	Net Book Balance	Charge-off Percentage	
Nonperforming loans - retained by SEPH	\$104,902	\$61,686	\$43,216	58.80	%
Performing loans - retained by SEPH	3,402	208	3,194	6.11	%
Total SEPH loan exposure	\$108,304	\$61,894	\$46,410	57.15	%

Park management obtains updated appraisal information for all nonperforming loans, including those held at SEPH, at least annually. As new appraisal information is received, management performs an evaluation of the appraisal and applies a discount for anticipated disposition costs to determine the net realizable value of the collateral, which is compared against the outstanding principal balance to determine if additional write-downs are necessary.

The following table provides additional information related to Park's allowance for loan losses, including information related to specific reserves and general reserves, at June 30, 2013, December 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012.

Park National Corporation - Allowance for Loan Losses

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	June 30, 2012	
Total allowance for loan losses	\$55,111	\$55,537	\$58,696	
Specific reserves	7,466	8,276	10,946	
General reserves	\$47,645	\$47,261	\$47,750	
Total loans	\$4,510,716	\$4,450,322	\$4,386,851	
Impaired commercial loans	126,080	137,238	170,224	
Non-impaired loans	\$4,384,636	\$4,313,084	\$4,216,627	
Total allowance for loan losses to total loan ratio	1.22	% 1.25	% 1.34	%
General reserves as a % of non-impaired loans	1.09	% 1.10	% 1.13	%

The decline in general reserves as a percentage of non-impaired loans from 1.13% at June 30, 2012 to 1.09% at June 30, 2013 is primarily due to improving credit trends in the commercial loan portfolio for Park's Ohio operations (PNB and GFSC). The following table shows the trends in Park's Ohio - based operations commercial loan portfolio.

Commercial loans * (In thousands)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Pass rated	\$2,248,378	\$2,225,702	\$2,131,007
Special Mention	44,333	49,275	66,254
Substandard	13,203	16,843	29,604
Impaired	84,531	89,365	95,109
Total	\$2,390,445	\$2,381,185	\$2,321,974

* Commercial loans include: (1) Commercial, financial and agricultural loans, (2) Commercial real estate loans, (3) Commercial related loans in the construction real estate portfolio and (4) Commercial related loans in the residential real estate portfolio.

Table of Contents

The commercial loans table above demonstrates the improvement experienced over the last 18 months in Park's Ohio commercial portfolio. Pass rated commercial loans have grown \$117.4 million, or 5.5% since December 2011. Over this period, special mention loans have declined by \$21.9 million, or 33.1%, and substandard loans have declined by \$16.4 million, or 55.4%. These improved credit metrics in the special mention and substandard categories of the commercial loan portfolio have a significant impact on the general reserves that are established to cover incurred losses on performing commercial loans. As these credit metrics have improved over the past 18 months, general reserves have declined.

Delinquent and accruing loan trends (includes all outstanding loans, consumer and commercial) for Park's Ohio-based operations have also improved over the past 18 months. Delinquent and accruing loans were \$29.2 million or 0.65% of total loans at June 30, 2013, compared to \$39.6 million (0.90%) at December 31, 2012 and \$40.1 million (0.96%) at December 31, 2011.

Impaired commercial loans for Park's Ohio-based operations were \$84.5 million as of June 30, 2013, a reduction from the balances of impaired loans of \$89.4 million at December 31, 2012 and \$95.1 million at December 31, 2011. Impaired commercial loans are individually evaluated for impairment and specific reserves are established and/or charge-offs are taken to cover incurred losses.

Nonperforming Assets: Nonperforming loans include: 1) loans whose interest is accounted for on a nonaccrual basis; 2) TDRs on accrual status; and 3) loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest payments but whose interest continues to accrue. OREO results from taking possession of property used as collateral for a defaulted loan.

The following table compares Park's nonperforming assets at June 30, 2013, December 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012.

Park National Corporation - Nonperforming Assets

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	June 30, 2012	
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 145,398	\$ 155,536	\$ 180,381	
Accruing TDRs	22,413	29,800	27,250	
Loans past due 90 days or more	1,502	2,970	1,870	
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 169,313	\$ 188,306	\$ 209,501	
OREO – PNB	14,273	14,715	13,439	
OREO – SEPH	21,389	21,003	24,985	
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 204,975	\$ 224,024	\$ 247,925	
Percentage of nonaccrual loans to total loans	3.22	% 3.49	% 4.11	%
Percentage of nonperforming loans to total loans	3.75	% 4.23	% 4.78	%
Percentage of nonperforming assets to total loans	4.54	% 5.03	% 5.65	%
Percentage of nonperforming assets to total assets	3.09	% 3.37	% 3.70	%

Park management reviews all TDRs quarterly and may classify a TDR as accruing if the borrower has been current for a period of at least six months with respect to loan payments and management expects that the borrower will be able to continue to make payments in accordance with the terms of the restructured note. At June 30, 2013, management deemed it appropriate to have \$22.4 million of TDRs on accrual status, while the remaining \$81.9 million of TDRs were on nonaccrual status. Management reviews all accruing TDRs quarterly to ensure payments continue to be made in accordance with the modified terms.

Table of Contents

Management reviews renewals/modifications of loans previously identified as TDRs to consider if it is appropriate to remove the TDR classification. If the borrower is no longer experiencing financial difficulty and the renewal/modification does not contain a concessionary interest rate or other concessionary terms, management considers the potential removal of the TDR classification. If deemed appropriate, the TDR classification is removed as the borrower has complied with the terms of the loan at the date of the renewal/modification and there was a reasonable expectation that the borrower would continue to comply with the terms of the loan subsequent to the date of the renewal/modification. The majority of these TDRs were originally considered restructurings in a prior year as a result of a modification with an interest rate that was not commensurate with the risk of the underlying loan. During both the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013, Park removed the TDR classification on \$2.9 million of loans that met the requirements discussed above.

Nonperforming assets for PNB and GFSC and for SEPH/Vision as of June 30, 2013, December 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012 were as reported in the following two tables:

PNB and GFSC - Nonperforming Assets

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	June 30, 2012	
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 102,182	\$ 100,244	\$ 107,749	
Accruing TDRs	22,413	29,800	25,782	
Loans past due 90 days or more	1,502	2,970	1,870	
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 126,097	\$ 133,014	\$ 135,401	
OREO – PNB	14,273	14,715	13,439	
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 140,370	\$ 147,729	\$ 148,840	
Percentage of nonaccrual loans to total loans	2.29	% 2.28	% 2.50	%
Percentage of nonperforming loans to total loans	2.82	% 3.03	% 3.15	%
Percentage of nonperforming assets to total loans	3.14	% 3.36	% 3.46	%
Percentage of nonperforming assets to total assets	2.15	% 2.27	% 2.27	%

SEPH/Vision - Nonperforming Assets

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	June 30, 2012
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 43,216	\$ 55,292	\$ 72,632
Accruing TDRs	—	—	1,468
Loans past due 90 days or more	—	—	—
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 43,216	\$ 55,292	\$ 74,100
OREO – SEPH	21,389	21,003	24,985
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 64,605	\$ 76,295	\$ 99,085

When determining the quarterly loan loss provision, Park reviews the grades of commercial loans. These loans are graded from 1 to 8. A grade of 1 indicates little or no credit risk and a grade of 8 is considered a loss. Commercial loans with grades of 1 to 4.5 (pass-rated) are considered to be of acceptable credit risk. Commercial loans graded a 5 (special mention) are considered to be watch list credits and a higher loan loss reserve percentage is allocated to these loans. Commercial loans graded 6 (substandard), also considered watch list credits, represent higher credit risk than those rated special mention and, as a result, a higher loan loss reserve percentage is allocated to these loans. Generally, commercial loans that are graded a 6 are considered for partial charge-off. Commercial loans that are graded a 7

(doubtful) are shown as nonperforming and Park generally charges these loans down to their fair value by taking a partial charge-off or recording a specific reserve. Any commercial loan graded an 8 (loss) is completely charged-off.

Table of Contents

As of June 30, 2013, Park had taken partial charge-offs of approximately \$96.8 million related to the \$126.1 million of commercial loans considered to be impaired, compared to charge-offs of approximately \$105.1 million related to the \$137.2 million of impaired commercial loans at December 31, 2012. The table below provides additional information related to the Park impaired commercial loans at June 30, 2013, including those impaired commercial loans at PNB and those impaired Vision commercial loans retained at SEPH.

Park National Corporation Impaired Commercial Loans at June 30, 2013

(In thousands)	Unpaid principal balance (UPB)	Prior charge-offs	Total impaired loans	Specific reserve	Carrying balance	Carrying balance as a % of UPB
PNB	\$121,326	\$36,795	\$84,531	\$7,466	\$77,065	63.52 %
SEPH - CL&D loans	47,400	38,326	9,074	—	9,074	19.14 %
SEPH - Other loans	54,145	21,670	32,475	—	32,475	59.98 %
PRK totals	\$222,871	\$96,791	\$126,080	\$7,466	\$118,614	53.22 %

A significant portion of Park's allowance for loan losses is allocated to commercial loans classified as "special mention" or "substandard." "Special mention" loans are loans that have potential weaknesses that may result in loss exposure to Park. "Substandard" loans are those that exhibit a well defined weakness, jeopardizing repayment of the loan, resulting in a higher probability that Park will suffer a loss on the loan unless the weakness is corrected. Park's annualized 48-month loss experience for the period ended December 31, 2012, defined as charge-offs plus changes in specific reserves, within the commercial loan portfolio was 0.66% of the principal balance of these loans. This annualized 48-month loss experience included only the performance of the PNB loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses related to performing commercial loans was \$31.9 million or 1.38% of the outstanding principal balance of other accruing commercial loans at June 30, 2013.

The overall reserve of 1.38% for other accruing commercial loans breaks down as follows: pass-rated commercial loans are reserved at 1.25%; special mention commercial loans are reserved at 5.10%; and substandard commercial loans are reserved at 11.64%. The reserve levels for pass-rated, special mention and substandard commercial loans in excess of the annualized 48-month loss experience of 0.66% are due to the following factors which management reviews on a quarterly or annual basis:

Loss Emergence Period Factor: Annually during the fourth quarter, management calculates the loss emergence period for each commercial loan segment. This loss emergence period is calculated based upon the average period of time it takes a credit to move from pass-rated to nonaccrual. If the loss emergence period for any commercial loan segment is greater than one year, management applies additional general reserves to all performing loans within that segment of the commercial loan portfolio.

Loss Migration Factor: 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. Annually, management calculates a loss migration factor for each commercial loan segment for special mention and substandard credits based on a review of losses over the past three - year period, considering how each individual credit was rated at the beginning of the three - year period.

Environmental Loss Factor: Management has identified certain macroeconomic factors that trend in accordance with losses in Park's commercial loan portfolio. These macroeconomic factors are reviewed quarterly and adjustments to the environmental loss factor impacting each segment in the performing commercial loan portfolio correlates to changes in the macroeconomic environment.

Generally, consumer loans are not individually graded. Consumer loans include: (1) mortgage and installment loans included in the construction real estate segment of the loan portfolio; (2) mortgage, home equity lines of credit

(HELOC), and installment loans included in the residential real estate segment of the loan portfolio; and (3) all loans included in the consumer segment of the loan portfolio. The amount of loan loss reserve assigned to these loans is based on historical loss experience over the past 48 months. Management generally considers a one-year coverage period (the “Historical Loss Factor”) appropriate because the probable loss on any given loan in the consumer loan pool should ordinarily become apparent in that time frame. However, management may incorporate adjustments to the Historical Loss Factor as circumstances warrant additional reserves (e.g., increased loan delinquencies, improving or deteriorating economic conditions, changes in lending management and underwriting standards, etc.). At June 30, 2013, the coverage period within the consumer portfolio was approximately 1.58 years.

Table of Contents

The judgmental increases discussed above incorporate management's evaluation of the impact of environmental qualitative factors which pose additional risks and assignment of 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; and levels of, and trends in, consumer bankruptcies, delinquencies, impaired loans and charge-offs and recoveries. The determination of this component of the allowance for loan losses requires considerable management judgment. Management continues to work to address weaknesses in those loans that may result in future loss. Actual loss experience may be more or less than the amount allocated.

Total Other Income

Total other income increased by \$1.8 million to \$19.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$17.5 million for the second quarter of 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, total other income decreased \$19.0 million to \$38.1 million, compared to \$57.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. Excluding the gain on the sale of Vision, total other income increased \$3.1 million to \$38.1 million for the first half of 2013, compared to \$35.0 million for the same period in 2012.

The following table is a summary of the changes in the components of total other income:

(In thousands)	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Income from fiduciary activities	\$4,328	\$4,044	\$284	\$8,404	\$7,872	\$532
Service charges on deposits	4,070	4,154	(84)	7,892	8,225	(333)
Other service income	3,352	3,417	(65)	7,337	6,151	1,186
Checkcard fee income	3,316	3,180	136	6,299	6,352	(53)
Bank owned life insurance income	1,254	1,184	70	2,456	2,386	70
ATM fees	677	536	141	1,304	1,144	160
OREO valuation adjustments	(600)	(2,648)	2,048	(199)	(4,007)	3,808
Gain on sale of OREO, net	1,633	2,203	(570)	1,857	3,248	(1,391)
Gain on sale of the Vision business	—	—	—	—	22,167	(22,167)
Miscellaneous	1,268	1,438	(170)	2,753	3,590	(837)
Total other income	\$19,298	\$17,508	\$1,790	\$38,103	\$57,128	\$(19,025)

The following table breaks out the change in total other income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to June 30, 2012 between Park's Ohio-based operations and SEPH/Vision Bank.

(In thousands)	Three months ended change from 2012 to 2013			Six months ended change from 2012 to 2013		
	Ohio based operations	SEPH/VB	Total	Ohio based operations	SEPH/VB	Total
Income from fiduciary activities	\$284	\$—	\$284	\$535	\$(3)	\$532
Service charges on deposits	(84)	—	(84)	(179)	(154)	(333)
Other service income	(41)	(24)	(65)	1,318	(132)	1,186
Checkcard fee income	136	—	136	65	(118)	(53)
Bank owned life insurance income	70	—	70	88	(18)	70
ATM fees	141	—	141	169	(9)	160
OREO valuation adjustments	238	1,810	2,048	308	3,500	3,808
Gain on sale of OREO, net	226	(796)	(570)	(597)	(794)	(1,391)

Edgar Filing: PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/ - Form 10-Q

Gain on sale of the Vision business	—	—	—	—	(22,167)	(22,167)
Miscellaneous	(100)	(70)	(170)	408	(1,245)	(837)
Total other income	\$870	\$920	\$1,790	\$2,115	\$(21,140)	\$(19,025)

59

Table of Contents

Income from fiduciary activities, which represents revenue earned from Park's trust activities, increased by \$284,000, or 7.0%, to \$4.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$4.0 million for the same period in 2012. Fiduciary fee income increased by \$532,000, or 6.8%, to \$8.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$7.9 million for the same period in 2012. Fiduciary fees are generally charged based on the market value of customer accounts. The average market value for assets under management for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$3,723 million, an increase of approximately 6.4% compared to the average for the six months ended June 30, 2012 of \$3,499 million.

Service charges on deposits decreased by \$84,000, or 2.0%, to \$4.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$4.2 million for the same period in 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, service charges on deposits decreased by \$333,000, or 4.0%, to \$7.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$8.2 million for the same period in 2012. This decrease was primarily attributable to a decline in non-sufficient funds ("NSF") charges during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012.

Fee income earned from origination and sale into the secondary market of long-term, fixed-rate mortgage loans is included within other non-yield related fees in the subcategory "Other service income". Other service income decreased by \$65,000, or 1.9%, to \$3.35 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$3.42 million for the same period in 2012. Other service income increased by \$1.2 million, or 19.3%, to \$7.34 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$6.15 million for the same period in 2012. This increase was primarily due to an increase in originations of mortgage loans for sale into the secondary market during the first six months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012.

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, OREO valuation adjustments decreased by \$2.0 million, to \$600,000, compared to \$2.6 million for the same period in 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, OREO valuation adjustments decreased by \$3.8 million, to \$199,000, compared to \$4.0 million for the same period in 2012. The decrease was primarily related to fewer valuation adjustments at SEPH in 2013 related to legacy Vision assets. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, gain on the sale of OREO, net, decreased by \$570,000 to \$1.63 million, compared to \$2.20 million for the same period in 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, gain on the sale of OREO, net, decreased by \$1.4 million, to \$1.86 million, compared to \$3.25 million for the same period in 2012. Through the first half of 2013, total OREO sales were \$14.2 million. These 2013 first half sales were related to properties that had a book value of \$12.4 million. For the first half of 2012, total OREO sales were \$15.3 million. These 2012 first half sales were related to properties that had a book value of \$12.8 million.

Total Other Expense

The following table is a summary of the changes in the components of total other expense:

(In thousands)	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Salaries and employee benefits	\$24,679	\$22,813	\$1,866	\$49,312	\$47,636	\$1,676
Occupancy expense	2,444	2,249	195	5,041	4,919	122
Furniture and equipment expense	2,981	2,727	254	5,588	5,348	240
Data processing fees	1,049	899	150	2,068	2,099	(31)
Professional fees and services	5,880	5,800	80	11,744	11,381	363
Amortization of intangibles	113	140	(27)	225	1,894	(1,669)
Marketing	953	705	248	1,801	1,548	253

Edgar Filing: PARK NATIONAL CORP /OH/ - Form 10-Q

Insurance	1,338	1,400	(62)	2,640	2,890	(250)
Communication	1,453	1,494	(41)	3,033	3,031	2
State taxes	928	933	(5)	1,856	1,922	(66)
Loan put provision	—	2,701	(2,701)	—	3,363	(3,363)
OREO expense	969	1,106	(137)	1,481	1,829	(348)
Miscellaneous	3,783	2,837	946	7,879	6,414	1,465
Total other expense	\$46,570	\$45,804	\$766	\$92,668	\$94,274	\$(1,606)

60

Table of Contents

The following table breaks out the change in total other expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to June 30, 2012 between Park's Ohio-based operations and SEPH/Vision.

(In thousands)	Three months ended change from 2012 to 2013			Six months ended change from 2012 to 2013		
	Ohio based operations	SEPH/Vision	Total	Ohio based operations	SEPH/Vision	Total
Salaries and employee benefits	\$1,831	\$ 35	\$1,866	\$3,283	\$ (1,607)	\$1,676
Occupancy expense	199	(4)	195	439	(317)	122
Furniture and equipment expense	246	8	254	303	(63)	240
Data processing fees	150	—	150	211	(242)	(31)
Professional fees and services	391	(311)	80	804	(441)	363
Amortization of intangibles	(27)	—	(27)	(54)	(1,615)	(1,669)
Marketing	248	—	248	275	(22)	253
Insurance	(56)	(6)	(62)	(107)	(143)	(250)
Communication	(1)	(40)	(41)	131	(129)	2
State taxes	(5)	—	(5)	(14)	(52)	(66)
Loan put provision	—	(2,701)	(2,701)	—	(3,363)	(3,363)
OREO expense	(86)	(51)	(137)	(16)	(332)	(348)
Miscellaneous	(32)	978	946	52	1,413	1,465
Total other expense	\$2,858	\$ (2,092)	\$766	\$5,307	\$ (6,913)	\$(1,606)

Salaries and employee benefits increased by \$1.9 million, or 8.2%, to \$24.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$22.8 million for the same period in 2012. Salaries and employee benefits increased by \$1.7 million, or 3.5%, to \$49.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$47.6 million for the same period in 2012. The increase through the first six months of 2013 is largely related to increased salary expense in Park's Ohio-based operations.

Professional fees and services increased by \$363,000, or 3.2% to \$11.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$11.4 million for the first half of 2012. Professional fees and services increased by \$804,000 for the Ohio-based operations and consisted of higher legal expenses and higher title appraisal expenses largely due to the increase in mortgage loan originations during the first six months of 2013. Offsetting this increase was a decline of \$441,000 at SEPH, largely due to lower legal expenses.

Amortization of intangibles decreased by \$1.7 million, or 88.1% to \$225,000 for the first six months of 2013, compared to \$1.9 million for the same period in 2012. This decrease was a result of accelerated intangible amortization in the first quarter of 2012 due to the sale of the Vision business. Management expects amortization expense will be approximately \$112,000 for the remainder of 2013.

Miscellaneous other expense increased by \$946,000, or 33.3%, to \$3.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$2.8 million for the same period in 2012. Miscellaneous other expense increased by \$1.5 million, or 18.6%, to \$7.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, compared to \$6.4 million for the same period in 2012. The increase was largely due to the establishment of reserves for ongoing litigation.

Table of Contents

The table below provides information related to other expense within each of Park's segments, which include PNB, GFSC, Vision, SEPH and "All Other" (which primarily consists of Park as the "Parent Company") for each quarter in 2012 and 2013 to date.

Other Expense - Quarterly 2012 and 2013

(In thousands)	PNB	GFSC	All Other	Vision	SEPH	Total PRK
Q1 2012	\$38,056	\$721	\$1,528	\$—	\$8,165	\$48,470
Q2 2012	37,260	706	1,839	—	5,999	45,804
Q3 2012	39,609	693	1,373	—	4,008	45,683
Q4 2012	41,591	715	1,845	—	3,860	48,011
Total 2012	\$156,516	\$2,835	\$6,585	\$—	\$22,032	\$187,968
Q1 2013	\$40,324	\$786	\$1,644	\$—	\$3,344	\$46,098
Q2 2013	\$40,408	\$810	\$1,443	\$—	\$3,909	\$46,570
YTD 2013	\$80,732	\$1,596	\$3,087	\$—	\$7,253	\$92,668

Income Tax

Federal income tax expense was \$6.7 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$6.3 million for the second quarter of 2012. The effective federal income tax rate for the second quarter of 2013 was 25.2%, compared to 24.9% for the same period in 2012. Federal income tax expense was \$13.9 million for the first six months of 2013, compared to \$19.3 million for the same period in 2012. The effective federal income tax rate for the first six months of 2013 was 25.4%, compared to 27.7% for the same period in 2012. The difference between the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% and Park's effective tax rate is the permanent tax differences, primarily consisting of tax-exempt interest income from municipal investments and loans, low income housing tax credits, bank owned life insurance income, and dividends paid on shares held within Park's salary deferral plan. Park expects permanent tax differences for 2013 will be approximately \$10 million.

Park and its Ohio-based affiliates do not pay state income taxes to the state of Ohio, but pay a franchise tax based on year end equity. The franchise tax expense is included in "state taxes" as part of other expense on Park's Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income.

Table of Contents

Comparison of Financial Condition

At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012

Changes in Financial Condition and Liquidity

Total assets decreased by \$2.3 million, or 0.04%, to \$6,640 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$6,643 million at December 31, 2012.

Total investment securities decreased by \$237 million, or 15.0%, to \$1,345 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$1,582 million at December 31, 2012. Money market instruments, included in cash and cash equivalents, increased by \$199 million to \$236 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$37 million at December 31, 2012. Loan balances increased by \$61 million to \$4,511 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$4,450 million at December 31, 2012.

Total liabilities increased by \$9 million, or 0.2%, during the first six months of 2013 to \$6,001 million at June 30, 2013, from \$5,992 million at December 31, 2012.

Total deposits increased by \$135 million, or 2.9%, to \$4,851 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$4,716 million at December 31, 2012. The increase in deposits in the first six months of 2013 was largely related to an increase in interest bearing transaction accounts and savings accounts.

Short-term borrowings decreased by \$121 million, or 35.2%, to \$223 million at June 30, 2013, from \$344 million at December 31, 2012. Long-term borrowings, including subordinated debentures and notes, increased by \$1 million or 0.1% to \$863 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$862 million at December 31, 2012.

Total shareholders' equity decreased by \$11.2 million, or 1.7%, to \$639.2 million at June 30, 2013, from \$650.4 million at December 31, 2012. Retained earnings increased by \$11.8 million during the period as a result of net income of \$40.7 million, offset by common share dividends of \$29.0 million. Accumulated other comprehensive loss increased by \$22.9 million to a loss of \$40.4 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$17.5 million at December 31, 2012. This \$22.9 million increase in the accumulated other comprehensive loss was related to an unrealized net holding loss in the investment portfolio of \$22.9 million, net of taxes, as a result of the mark-to-market adjustment at June 30, 2013.

Increases or decreases in the investment securities portfolio, short-term borrowings and long-term debt are greatly dependent upon the growth in loans and deposits. The primary objective of management is to grow loan and deposit totals. To the extent that management is unable to grow loan totals at a desired growth rate, additional investment securities may be acquired. Likewise, both short-term borrowings and long-term debt are utilized to fund the growth in earning assets if the growth in deposits and cash flow from operations are not sufficient to do so.

Effective liquidity management ensures that the cash flow requirements of depositors and borrowers, as well as the operating cash needs of the Corporation, are met. Funds are available from a number of sources, including the securities portfolio, the core deposit base, Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings, and the capability to securitize or package loans for sale. The Corporation's loan to asset ratio was 67.93% at June 30, 2013, compared to 66.99% at December 31, 2012 and 65.42% at June 30, 2012. Cash and cash equivalents were \$353.9 million at June 30, 2013, compared to \$201.3 million at December 31, 2012 and \$208.1 million at June 30, 2012. Management believes that the present funding sources provide more than adequate liquidity for the Corporation to meet its cash flow needs.

On a monthly basis, Park's Treasury Department forecasts the financial statements for the next twelve months. The projected liquidity position for the Corporation is reviewed each month to ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained. Management targets that the Corporation would have a minimum of \$900 million of funds available to handle

liquidity needs on a daily basis. This \$900 million liquidity “war chest” consists of currently available additional borrowing capacity from the Federal Home Loan Bank, federal funds sold and unpledged U.S. Government Agency securities.

Capital Resources

Total shareholders' equity at June 30, 2013 was \$639.2 million, or 9.6% of total assets, compared to \$650.4 million, or 9.8% of total assets, at December 31, 2012 and \$660.6 million, or 9.9% of total assets, at June 30, 2012. Common equity, which is shareholders' equity excluding the preferred stock, was \$639.2 million at June 30, 2013, or 9.6% of total assets, compared to \$650.4 million, or 9.8% of total assets, at December 31, 2012 and \$660.6 million, or 9.9% of total assets, at June 30, 2012.

Table of Contents

Financial institution regulators have established guidelines for minimum capital ratios for banks, thrifts and bank holding companies. The net unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale securities is generally not included in computing regulatory capital. The minimum leverage capital ratio (defined as shareholders' equity less intangible assets divided by tangible assets) is 4% and the well capitalized ratio (PNB only) is greater than or equal to 5%. Park's leverage ratio was 9.38% at June 30, 2013 and 9.17% at December 31, 2012. The minimum Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (defined as leverage capital divided by risk-adjusted assets) is 4% and the well capitalized ratio (PNB only) is greater than or equal to 6%. Park's Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 13.28% at June 30, 2013 and 13.12% at December 31, 2012. The minimum total risk-based capital ratio (defined as leverage capital plus supplemental capital divided by risk-adjusted assets) is 8% and the well capitalized ratio (PNB only) is greater than or equal to 10%. Park's total risk-based capital ratio was 15.90% at June 30, 2013 and 15.77% at December 31, 2012.

PNB met the well capitalized ratio guidelines at June 30, 2013. The following table indicates the capital ratios for PNB and Park at June 30, 2013.

	Leverage	Tier 1 Risk Based	Total Risk-Based		
The Park National Bank	7.05	% 10.05	% 11.91		%
Park National Corporation	9.38	% 13.28	% 15.90		%
Minimum capital ratio	4.00	% 4.00	% 8.00		%
Well capitalized ratio (PNB only)	5.00	% 6.00	% 10.00		%

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

In the ordinary course of operations, Park enters into certain contractual obligations. Such obligations include the funding of operations through debt issuances as well as leases for premises. See page 42 of Park's 2012 Annual Report (Table 31) for disclosure concerning contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2012. There were no significant changes in contractual obligations and commitments during the first six months of 2013.

Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

PNB is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include loan commitments and standby letters of credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

The exposure to credit loss (for PNB) in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for loan commitments and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. Park and PNB use the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as they do for on-balance sheet instruments. Since many of the loan commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amount does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan commitments to customers.

The total amounts of off-balance sheet financial instruments with credit risk were as follows:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Loan commitments	\$845,307	\$815,585

Standby letters of credit	\$21,206	\$22,961
---------------------------	----------	----------

64

Table of Contents

ITEM 3 – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Management reviews interest rate sensitivity on a bi-monthly basis by modeling the consolidated financial statements under various interest rate scenarios. The primary reason for these efforts is to guard Park from adverse impacts of unforeseen changes in interest rates. Management continues to believe that further changes in interest rates will have a small impact on net income, consistent with the disclosure on pages 41 and 42 of Park's 2012 Annual Report.

On page 41 (Table 30) of Park's 2012 Annual Report, management reported that Park's twelve month cumulative rate sensitivity gap was a positive (assets exceeding liabilities) \$1,144 million or 18.84% of interest earning assets at December 31, 2012. At June 30, 2013, Park's twelve month cumulative rate sensitivity gap was a positive (assets exceeding liabilities) \$603 million or 9.87% of interest earning assets.

Management supplements the interest rate sensitivity gap analysis with periodic simulations of balance sheet sensitivity under various interest rate and what-if scenarios to better forecast and manage the net interest margin. Management uses a 50 basis point change in market interest rates per quarter for a total of 200 basis points per year in evaluating the impact of changing interest rates on net interest income and net income over a twelve month horizon.

On page 42 of Park's 2012 Annual Report, management reported that at December 31, 2012, the earnings simulation model projected that net income would increase by 1.1% using a rising interest rate scenario and decrease by 6.6% using a declining interest rate scenario over the next year. At June 30, 2013, the earnings simulation model projected that net income would decrease by 0.25% using a rising interest rate scenario and would decrease by 10.53% in a declining interest rate scenario. At June 30, 2013, management continues to believe that gradual changes in interest rates (50 basis points per quarter for a total of 200 basis points per year) will have a small impact on net income.

ITEM 4 – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

With the participation of the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (the principal executive officer) and the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (the principal financial officer) of Park, Park's management has evaluated the effectiveness of Park's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the quarterly period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on that evaluation, Park's Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and Park's Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer have concluded that:

information required to be disclosed by Park in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and other reports that Park files or submits under the Exchange Act would be accumulated and communicated to Park's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure;

information required to be disclosed by Park in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the other reports that Park files or submits under the Exchange Act would be recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms; and

Park's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the quarterly period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in Park's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a – 15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during Park's fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2013, that have materially affected, or are

reasonably likely to materially affect, Park's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There are no pending legal proceedings to which Park or any of its subsidiaries is a party or to which any of their property is subject, except for routine legal proceedings which Park's subsidiary bank, PNB, is a party to incidental to its banking business, as well as routine legal proceedings at SEPH which SEPH (and SEPH as the successor to Vision Bank) is a party to incidental to its business. Park considers none of those proceedings to be material.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are certain risks and uncertainties in our business that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. In "ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS" of Part I of Park's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 (the "2012 Form 10-K"), we included a detailed discussion of our risk factors. The following information updates one of our risk factors and should be read in conjunction with the risk factors disclosed in the 2012 Form 10-K. All of these risk factors should be read carefully in connection with evaluating our business and in connection with the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Any of the risks described below or in the 2012 Form 10-K could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or future results and the actual outcome of matters as to which forward-looking statements are made. These are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Legislative or regulatory changes or actions could adversely impact us or the businesses in which we are engaged. The financial services industry is extensively regulated. We are subject to extensive state and federal regulation, supervision and legislation that govern almost all aspects of our operations. Laws and regulations may change from time to time and are primarily intended for the protection of consumers, depositors, borrowers, the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund and the banking system as a whole, and not to benefit our shareholders. Regulations affecting banks and financial services businesses are undergoing continuous changes, and management cannot predict the effect of these changes. The impact of any changes to laws and regulations or other actions by regulatory agencies may negatively impact us or our ability to increase the value of our business. Regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities, including the imposition of restrictions on the operation of an institution, the classification of assets held by an institution and the adequacy of an institution's allowance for loan losses. Additionally, actions by regulatory agencies against us could cause us to devote significant time and resources to defending our business and may lead to penalties that materially affect us and our shareholders.

In light of current conditions in the global financial markets and the global economy, regulators have increased their focus on the regulation of the financial services industry. Most recently, the United States Congress and the federal agencies regulating the financial services industry have acted on an unprecedented scale in responding to the stresses experienced in the global financial markets. Some of the laws enacted by the United States Congress and regulations promulgated by federal regulatory agencies subject us, and other financial institutions to which such laws and regulations apply, to additional restrictions, oversight and costs that may have an impact on our business, results of operations or the trading price of our Common Shares. In addition to laws, regulations and supervisory and enforcement actions directed at the operations of banks, proposals to reform the housing finance market consider winding down Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which could negatively affect our sales of loans.

In July 2013, Park's primary federal regulator, the Federal Reserve, published final rules (the "Basel III Capital Rules") establishing a new comprehensive capital framework for U.S. banking organizations. The rules implement the Basel

Committee's December 2010 framework known as “Basel III” for strengthening international capital standards as well as certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The Basel III Capital Rules substantially revise the risk-based capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies and depository institutions, including Park and PNB, compared to the current U.S. risk-based capital rules. The Basel III Capital Rules define the components of capital and address other issues affecting the numerator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios. The Basel III Capital Rules also address risk weights and other issues affecting the denominator in banking institutions' regulatory capital ratios and replace the existing risk-weighting approach, which was derived from Basel I capital accords of the Basel Committee, with a more risk-sensitive approach based, in part, on the standardized approach in the Basel Committee's 2004 “Basel II” capital accords. The Basel III Capital Rules also implement the requirements of Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act to remove references to credit ratings from the federal

Table of Contents

banking agencies' rules. The Basel III Capital Rules are effective for Park and the PNB on January 1, 2015 (subject to a phase-in period). The implementation of Basel III is not expected to have a material impact on Park's or PNB's capital ratios.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) Not applicable

(b) Not applicable

No purchases of Park's common shares were made by or on behalf of Park or any "affiliated purchaser" as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, during the three months ended June 30, 2013. The following table provides information concerning the maximum number of common shares that may be purchased under Park's previously announced stock repurchase authorization to fund the Park National Corporation 2005 Incentive Stock Option Plan:

Period	Total number of common shares purchased	Average price paid per common share	Total number of common shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of common shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (1)
April 1 through April 30, 2013	—	—	—	761,011
May 1 through May 31, 2013	—	—	—	761,011
June 1 through June 30, 2013	—	—	—	761,011
Total	—	—	—	761,011

The number shown represents, as of the end of each period, the maximum number of common shares that may yet be purchased as part of Park's publicly announced stock repurchase authorization to fund the Park National Corporation 2005 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "2005 Plan") which was terminated on April 22, 2013, or the Park National Corporation 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2013 Incentive Plan") which became effective on April 22, 2013.

The 2005 Plan was adopted by the Board of Directors of Park on January 18, 2005 and was approved by the Park shareholders at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on April 18, 2005. Under the 2005 Plan, 1,500,000 common shares were authorized for delivery upon the exercise of incentive stock options granted under the 2005 Plan. All of the common shares delivered upon the exercise of incentive stock options granted under the 2005 Plan were to be treasury shares. As of April 22, 2013, the date on which the 2005 Plan was terminated as discussed below, there were no incentive stock options outstanding and 1,500,000 common shares were available for future grants.

At the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on April 22, 2013, Park's shareholders approved the 2013 Incentive Plan. The 2013 Incentive Plan replaces the 2005 Plan as well as the Park National Corporation Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Park National Corporation and Subsidiaries (the "Directors' Stock Plan"), each of which terminated following the approval of the 2013 Incentive Plan by Park's shareholders. From and after April 22, 2013, no further awards may be granted by Park under the 2005 Plan or the Directors' Stock Plan.

The aggregate number of common shares with respect to which awards may be granted under the 2013 Incentive Plan will be 600,000. The common shares to be issued and delivered under the 2013 Incentive Plan may consist of either common shares currently held or common shares subsequently acquired by Park as treasury shares. No newly-issued

common shares will be delivered under the 2013 Incentive Plan. On April 22, 2013, Park's Board of Directors authorized the purchase, from time to time, of up to 600,000 Park common shares to be held as treasury shares for subsequent issuance and delivery under the 2013 Incentive Plan.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

(a), (b) Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 3.1(a) Articles of Incorporation of Park National Corporation as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on March 24, 1992 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to Park National Corporation's Form 8-B, filed on May 20, 1992 (File No. 0-18772) ("Park's Form 8-B"))
- 3.1(b) Certificate of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of Park National Corporation as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on May 6, 1993 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to Park National Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993 (File No. 0-18772))
- 3.1(c) Certificate of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of Park National Corporation as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on April 16, 1996 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to Park National Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1996 (File No. 1-13006))
- 3.1(d) Certificate of Amendment by Shareholders to the Articles of Incorporation of Park National Corporation as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on April 22, 1997 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(a)(1) to Park National Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997 (File No. 1-13006) ("Park's June 30, 1997 Form 10-Q"))
- 3.1(e) Certificate of Amendment by Shareholders as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on December 18, 2008 in order to evidence the adoption by the shareholders of Park National Corporation on December 18, 2008 of an amendment to Article FOURTH of Park National Corporation's Articles of Incorporation to authorize Park National Corporation to issue up to 200,000 preferred shares, without par value (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Park National Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed December 19, 2008 (File No. 1-13006))
- 3.1(f) Certificate of Amendment by Directors to Articles as filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on December 19, 2008, evidencing adoption of amendment by Board of Directors of Park National Corporation to Article FOURTH of Articles of Incorporation to establish express terms of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Shares, Series A, each without par value, of Park National Corporation (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Park National Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed December 23, 2008 (File No. 1-13006))
- 3.1(g) Certificate of Amendment by Shareholders filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on April 18, 2011 in order to evidence the adoption by Park National Corporation's shareholders of an amendment to Article SIXTH of Park National Corporation's Articles of Incorporation in order to provide that shareholders do not have preemptive rights (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Park National Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed April 19,

2011 (File No. 1-13006))

- 3.1(h) Articles of Incorporation of Park National Corporation (reflecting amendments through April 18, 2011) [for SEC reporting compliance purposes only – not filed with Ohio Secretary of State] (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1(h) to Park National Corporation’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011 (File No. 1-13006))
- 3.2(a) Regulations of Park National Corporation (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to Park’s Form 8-B)

Table of Contents

- 3.2(b) Certified Resolution regarding Adoption of Amendment to Subsection 2.02(A) of the Regulations of Park National Corporation by Shareholders on April 21, 1997 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(b)(1) to Park’s June 30, 1997 Form 10-Q)
- 3.2(c) Certificate Regarding Adoption of Amendments to Sections 1.04 and 1.11 of Park National Corporation’s Regulations by the Shareholders on April 17, 2006 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Park National Corporation’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on April 18, 2006 (File No. 1-13006))
- 3.2(d) Certificate Regarding Adoption by the Shareholders of Park National Corporation on April 21, 2008 of Amendment to Regulations to Add New Section 5.10 to Article Five (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2(d) to Park National Corporation’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008 (File No. 1-13006) (“Park’s March 31, 2008 Form 10-Q”))
- 3.2(e) Regulations of Park National Corporation (reflecting amendments through April 21, 2008) [For purposes of SEC reporting compliance only] (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2(e) to Park’s March 31, 2008 Form 10-Q)
- 10.1 Park National Corporation 2013 Long - Term Incentive Plan (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Park's Current Report of Form 8-K dated and filed April 23, 2013 (File No. 1-13006))
- 31.1 Rule 13a – 14(a) / 15d – 14(a) Certifications (Principal Executive Officer) (filed herewith)
- 31.2 Rule 13a – 14(a) / 15d – 14(a) Certifications (Principal Financial Officer) (filed herewith)
- 32.1 Certifications Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (Principal Executive Officer) (furnished herewith)
- 32.2 Certifications Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (Principal Financial Officer) (furnished herewith)
- 101 The following information from Park’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013 formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2013 (unaudited) and December 31, 2012; (ii) the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (unaudited); (iii) the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (unaudited); (iv) the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Changes in Stockholders’ Equity for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (unaudited); (v) the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows for the six-months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (unaudited); and (vi) the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements (electronically submitted herewith).

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

PARK NATIONAL CORPORATION

DATE: August 02, 2013

/s/ C. Daniel DeLawder
C. Daniel DeLawder
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

DATE: August 02, 2013

/s/ Brady T. Burt
Brady T. Burt
Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer