

WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP INC  
Form 10-K  
March 08, 2011

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

- Annual report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended DECEMBER 31, 2010 or
- Transition report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number: 001-32991

WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

RHODE ISLAND	05-0404671
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
23 BROAD STREET, WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND	02891
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 401-348-1200

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

COMMON STOCK, \$.0625 PAR VALUE PER SHARE	THE NASDAQ STOCK MARKET LLC
(Title of each class)	(Name of each exchange on which registered)

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2) Yes No

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant at June 30, 2010 was \$233,435,650 based on a closing sales price of \$17.04 per share as reported for the NASDAQ Global Select Market, which includes \$9,170,367 held by The Washington Trust Company under trust agreements and other instruments.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock, \$.0625 par value per share, outstanding as of February 25, 2011 was 16,198,820.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement dated March 14, 2011 for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 26, 2011 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC.  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

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Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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PART I

ITEM 1. Business

Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc.

Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc. (the “Bancorp”), a publicly-owned registered bank holding company and financial holding company, was organized in 1984 under the laws of the state of Rhode Island. The Bancorp owns all of the outstanding common stock of The Washington Trust Company (the “Bank”), a Rhode Island chartered commercial bank. The Bancorp was formed in 1984 under a plan of reorganization in which outstanding common shares of the Bank were exchanged for common shares of the Bancorp. See additional information under the caption “Subsidiaries.”

Through its subsidiaries, the Bancorp offers a broad range of financial services to individuals and businesses, including wealth management, through its offices in Rhode Island, eastern Massachusetts and southeastern Connecticut, automated teller machines (ATMs), and its Internet website ([www.washtrust.com](http://www.washtrust.com)). The Bancorp’s common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select® Market under the symbol “WASH.”

The accounting and reporting policies of the Bancorp and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Corporation” or “Washington Trust”) are in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and conform to general practices of the banking industry. At December 31, 2010, Washington Trust had total assets of \$2.9 billion, total deposits of \$2.0 billion and total shareholders’ equity of \$268.9 million.

Business Segments

Washington Trust manages its operations through two business segments, Commercial Banking and Wealth Management Services. Activity not related to the segments, such as the investment securities portfolio, wholesale funding activities and administrative units are considered Corporate. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional disclosure related to business segments.

Commercial Banking

Lending Activities

The Corporation’s lending activities are conducted primarily in southern New England and, to a lesser extent, other states. Washington Trust offers a variety of commercial and retail lending products.

Commercial Loans

Commercial lending represents a significant portion of the Bank’s loan portfolio. Commercial loans fall into two major categories, commercial real estate and other commercial loans (commercial and industrial).

Commercial real estate loans consist of commercial mortgages and construction and development loans made for the purpose of acquiring, developing, constructing, improving or refinancing commercial real estate where the property is the primary collateral securing the loan, and the income generated from the property is the primary repayment source. Properties such as retail facilities, office buildings, lodging, commercial mixed use, multi-family dwellings, healthcare facilities and industrial and warehouse properties normally collateralize commercial real estate loans. These properties are primarily located in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Commercial and industrial loans primarily provide working capital, equipment financing, financing for leasehold improvements and financing for expansion. Commercial and industrial loans are frequently collateralized by equipment, inventory, accounts receivable, and/or general business assets. A significant portion of the Bank’s commercial and industrial loans are also collateralized by real estate, but are not classified as commercial real estate loans because such loans are not made for the purpose of acquiring, developing, constructing, improving or

refinancing the real estate securing the loan, nor is the repayment source income generated directly from such real property. The Bank's commercial and industrial loan portfolio includes loans to business sectors such as retail trade, healthcare/social assistance, owner occupied and other real estate, manufacturing, construction businesses, wholesale trade, accommodation & food services, entertainment & recreation, transportation & warehousing and professional services.

In recent years, the Bank has experienced increased demand for commercial and commercial real estate loan activity. The Bank has sought to selectively expand its commercial lending relationships with new and existing customers

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while at the same time maintaining its traditional commercial lending underwriting standards and levels of interest rate risk. The total commercial loan portfolio has increased from 40% of total loans at December 31, 2006 to 51% at December 31, 2010. With respect to commercial real estate lending, management believes that the portfolio growth is in large part attributable to enhanced business cultivation efforts with new and existing borrowers. With respect to other commercial loans (commercial and industrial lending), management believes that the portfolio growth in recent years has in large part been attributable to the Bank's success in attracting commercial borrowers from larger institutions in its regional market area of southern New England, primarily in Rhode Island.

In making commercial loans, Washington Trust may occasionally solicit the participation of other banks and may also occasionally participate in commercial loans originated by other banks. From time to time, we sell the guaranteed portion of Small Business Administration ("SBA") loans to investors.

### Residential Real Estate Mortgages

The residential real estate portfolio represented 32% of total loans at December 31, 2010. Residential real estate mortgages are primarily originated by commissioned mortgage originator employees. Washington Trust generally underwrites its residential mortgages based upon secondary market standards. Residential mortgages are originated both for sale in the secondary market as well as for retention in the Bank's loan portfolio. Loan sales in the secondary market provide funds for additional lending and other banking activities. The majority of loans are sold with servicing released. We also originate residential loans for various investors in a broker capacity, including conventional mortgages and reverse mortgages. In 2009 and 2010, Washington Trust experienced strong residential mortgage refinancing activity in response to the low mortgage interest rate environment. In 2010, Washington Trust originated a record \$418.1 million in residential mortgage loans, including brokered loans as agent. Residential mortgage refinancing activity has recently slowed as a result of a rise in market interest rates in the latter part of the fourth quarter of 2010.

From time to time, Washington Trust purchases one-to four-family residential mortgages originated in other states as well as southern New England from other financial institutions. All residential mortgage loans purchased from other financial institutions have been individually evaluated by us at the time of purchase using underwriting standards similar to those employed for Washington Trust's self-originated loans. At December 31, 2010, the purchased portfolio made up 14% and 5% of the total residential real estate and total loan portfolios, respectively.

Washington Trust has never offered a sub-prime mortgage program and has no option-adjusted ARMs.

### Consumer Loans

The consumer loan portfolio represented 17% of total loans as of December 31, 2010. Consumer loans include home equity loans and lines of credit, personal installment loans and loans to individuals secured by general aviation aircraft and automobiles. Home equity lines and home equity loans represent 83% of the total consumer portfolio at December 31, 2010. All home equity lines and home equity loans were originated by Washington Trust in its general market area. The Bank estimates that approximately 55% of the combined home equity line and home equity loan balances are first lien positions or subordinate to other Washington Trust mortgages.

### Credit Risk Management and Asset Quality

Washington Trust utilizes the following general practices to manage credit risk:

- Limiting the amount of credit that individual lenders may extend;
- Establishment of formal, documented processes for credit approval accountability;
- Prudent initial underwriting and analysis of borrower, transaction, market and collateral risks;

- Ongoing servicing of the majority of individual loans and lending relationships;
- Continuous monitoring of the portfolio, market dynamics and the economy; and
- Periodic reevaluation of our strategy and overall exposure as economic, market and other relevant conditions change.

Credit risk management is independent of the lending groups, and is responsible for oversight of the commercial loan rating system, determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and for preparing monthly and quarterly reports regarding the credit quality of the loan portfolio to ensure compliance with the credit policy. In addition, the



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credit risk management function is responsible for managing nonperforming and classified assets. On a quarterly basis, the criticized loan portfolio, which consists of commercial and commercial real estate loans that are risk rated special mention or worse, are reviewed by management, focusing on the current status and strategies to improve the credit. An annual loan review program is conducted by a third party to provide an independent evaluation of the creditworthiness of the commercial loan portfolio, the quality of the underwriting and credit risk management practices and the appropriateness of the risk rating classifications. This review is supplemented with selected targeted internal reviews of the commercial loan portfolio. Various techniques are utilized to monitor indicators of credit deterioration in the portfolios of residential real estate mortgages and home equity lines and loans. Among these techniques is the periodic tracking of loans with an updated FICO score and an estimated loan to value (“LTV”) ratio. LTV is determined via statistical modeling analyses. The indicated LTV levels are estimated based on such factors as the location, the original LTV, and the date of origination of the loan and do not reflect actual appraisal amounts.

The Board of Directors of the Bank monitors credit risk management through two committees, the Finance Committee and the Audit Committee. The Finance Committee has primary oversight responsibility for the credit granting function including approval authority for credit granting policies, review of management’s credit granting activities and approval of large exposure credit requests. The Audit Committee oversees management’s system and procedures to monitor the credit quality of the loan portfolio, conduct a loan review program, maintain the integrity of the loan rating system and determine the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. These committees report the results of their respective oversight functions to the Bank’s Board of Directors. In addition, the Board receives information concerning asset quality measurements and trends on a monthly basis.

### Deposit Activities

Deposits represent Washington Trust’s primary source of funds and are gathered primarily from the areas surrounding our branch network. The Bank offers a wide variety of deposit products with a range of interest rates and terms to consumer, commercial, non-profit and municipal deposit customers. Washington Trust’s deposit accounts consist of interest-bearing checking, noninterest-bearing checking, savings, money market and certificates of deposit. Washington Trust also offers a variety of retirement deposit accounts to personal and business customers. Additional deposit services provided to customers are debit cards, ATM, telephone banking, Internet banking, remote deposit capture and cash management. Washington Trust also offers merchant credit card processing services to business customers. From time to time, we utilize brokered time deposits from out-of-market institutional sources as part of our overall funding strategy.

Washington Trust is a member of the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (“CDARS”) network. Washington Trust uses CDARS to place customer funds into certificates of deposit issued by other banks that are members of the CDARS network. This occurs in increments less than FDIC insurance limits to ensure that customers are eligible for full FDIC insurance. We receive a reciprocal amount of deposits from other network members who do the same with their customer deposits. CDARS deposits are considered to be brokered deposits for banking regulatory purposes. We consider these reciprocal CDARS deposit balances to be in-market deposits as distinguished from out-of-market brokered deposits.

### Wealth Management Services

The Corporation’s wealth management business generated revenues totaling \$26 million in 2010, representing 21% of total revenues. It provides a broad range of wealth management services to personal and institutional clients and mutual funds. These services include investment management; financial planning; personal trust services including services as trustee, administrator, custodian and guardian; and estate settlement. Institutional trust services are also provided, including custody and fiduciary services. Wealth Management services are provided through the Bank and

its registered investment adviser subsidiary, Weston Financial Group, Inc. The Corporation also operates a broker-dealer subsidiary which primarily conducts transactions for Weston Financial Group clients. See additional information under the caption "Subsidiaries." Noninterest income from wealth management services consists of trust and investment management fees, mutual fund fees, and financial planning, commissions, estate settlement fees and other service fees.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, wealth management assets under administration totaled \$4.1 billion and \$3.8 billion, respectively. These assets are not included in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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### Investment Securities Portfolio

Washington Trust's investment securities portfolio is managed to generate interest income, to implement interest rate risk management strategies, and to provide a readily available source of liquidity for balance sheet management. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Washington Trust may acquire, hold and transact in various types of investment securities in accordance with applicable federal regulations, state statutes and guidelines specified in Washington Trust's internal investment policy. Permissible bank investments include federal funds, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, reverse repurchase agreements, interest-bearing deposits of federally insured banks, U.S. Treasury and government-sponsored agency debt obligations, including mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations, municipal securities, corporate debt, trust preferred securities, mutual funds, auction rate preferred stock, common and preferred equity securities, and Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston ("FHLBB") stock.

Investment activity is monitored by an Investment Committee, the members of which also sit on the Corporation's Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO"). Asset and liability management objectives are the primary influence on the Corporation's investment activities. However, the Corporation also recognizes that there are certain specific risks inherent in investment portfolio activity. The securities portfolio is managed in accordance with regulatory guidelines and established internal corporate investment policies that provide limitations on specific risk factors such as market risk, credit risk and concentration, liquidity risk and operational risk to help monitor risks associated with investing in securities. Reports on the activities conducted by Investment Committee and the ALCO are presented to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

### Wholesale Funding Activities

The Corporation utilizes advances from the FHLBB as well as other borrowings as part of its overall funding strategy. FHLBB advances are used to meet short-term liquidity needs, to purchase securities and to purchase loans from other institutions. The FHLBB is a cooperative that provides services, including funding in the form of advances, to its member banking institutions. As a requirement of membership, the Bank must own a minimum amount of FHLBB stock, calculated periodically based primarily on its level of borrowings from the FHLBB. The Bank also has access to an unused line of credit with the FHLBB amounting to \$8.0 million at December 31, 2010. The Bank is required to maintain qualified collateral, free and clear of liens, pledges, or encumbrances that, based on certain percentages of book and fair values, has a value equal to the aggregate amount of the line of credit and outstanding FHLBB advances. The FHLBB maintains a security interest in various assets of the Bank including, but not limited to, residential mortgage loans, commercial mortgages and other commercial loans, U.S. government agency securities, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise securities, and amounts maintained on deposit at the FHLBB. Additional funding sources are available through securities sold under agreements to repurchase and the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB"). See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

### Acquisitions

The following summarizes Washington Trust's acquisition history:

On August 31, 2005, the Bancorp completed the acquisition of Weston Financial Group, Inc. ("Weston Financial"), a Registered Investment Adviser and financial planning company located in Wellesley, Massachusetts, with broker-dealer and insurance agency subsidiaries. Pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement, dated March 18, 2005, as amended December 24, 2008, the acquisition was effected by the Bancorp's acquisition of all of Weston Financial's outstanding capital stock. (1)

On April 16, 2002, the Bancorp completed the acquisition of First Financial Corp., the parent company of First Bank and Trust Company, a Rhode Island chartered community bank. First Financial Corp. was headquartered in Providence, Rhode Island and its subsidiary, First Bank and Trust Company, operated banking offices in Providence, Cranston, Richmond and North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The Richmond and North Kingstown branches were closed and consolidated into existing Bank branches in May 2002. Pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated November 12, 2001, the acquisition was effected by means of the merger of First Financial Corp. with and into the Bancorp and the merger of First Bank with and into the Bank. (1)

On June 26, 2000, the Bancorp completed the acquisition of Phoenix Investment Management Company, Inc. ("Phoenix"), an independent investment advisory firm located in Providence, Rhode Island. Pursuant to the

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Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated April 24, 2000, the acquisition was effected by means of merger of Phoenix with and into the Bank. (2)

On August 25, 1999, the Bancorp completed the acquisition of Pier Bank, a Rhode Island chartered community bank headquartered in South Kingstown, Rhode Island. Pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated February 22, 1999, the acquisition was effected by means of merger of Pier Bank with and into the Bank. (2)

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- (1) These acquisitions have been accounted for as purchases and, accordingly, the operations of the acquired companies are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from their dates of acquisition.
  - (2) These acquisitions were accounted for as poolings of interests and, accordingly, all financial data was restated to reflect the combined financial condition and results of operations as if these acquisitions were in effect for all periods presented.

Subsidiaries

The Bancorp's subsidiaries include the Bank and Weston Securities Corporation ("WSC"). The Bancorp also owns all of the outstanding common stock of WT Capital Trust I, WT Capital Trust II and Washington Preferred Capital Trust, special purpose finance entities formed with the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred debt securities and investing the proceeds in junior subordinated debentures of the Bancorp. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

The following is a description of Bancorp's primary operating subsidiaries:

The Washington Trust Company

The Bank was originally chartered in 1800 as the Washington Bank and is the oldest banking institution headquartered in its market area and is among the oldest banks in the United States. Its current corporate charter dates to 1902.

The Bank provides a broad range of financial services, including lending, deposit and cash management services, wealth management services and merchant credit card services. The deposits of the Bank are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), subject to regulatory limits.

The Bank's subsidiary, Weston Financial, is a Registered Investment Adviser and financial planning company located in Wellesley, Massachusetts, with an insurance agency subsidiary. In addition, the Bank has other passive investment subsidiaries whose primary functions are to provide servicing on passive investments, such as residential and consumer loans acquired from the Bank and investment securities. The Bank also has a limited liability company subsidiary that serves as a special limited partner responsible for certain administrative functions associated with the Bank's investment in two real estate limited partnerships.

Weston Securities Corporation

WSC is a licensed broker-dealer that markets several investment programs, including mutual funds and variable annuities, primarily to Weston Financial clients. WSC acts as the principal distributor to a group of mutual funds for which Weston Financial is the investment advisor.

Market Area

Washington Trust is headquartered in Westerly, Rhode Island in Washington County. Washington Trust's primary deposit gathering area consists of the communities that are served by its branch network. The Bank has ten banking

offices located throughout Washington County, Rhode Island, five branch offices located in Providence and Kent Counties in Rhode Island and two located in New London County in southeastern Connecticut. In 2011, the Bank plans to open a full-service branch in Providence County (East Providence). This branch, which is subject to local and bank regulatory approval, will be the Bank's eighteenth branch office and its first in East Providence. We continue to expand our branch footprint and broaden our presence in Providence and Kent Counties. Both the population and number of businesses in Providence and Kent Counties far exceed those in Washington County.

Washington Trust's lending activities are conducted primarily in southern New England and, to a lesser extent, other states. In addition to its branch offices, the Bank has a commercial lending office located in the financial district of Providence and a residential mortgage lending office located in Sharon, Massachusetts. The Bank opened a second mortgage lending office in February 2011 in Burlington, Massachusetts.

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Washington Trust provides wealth management services from its main office and offices located in Providence and Narragansett, Rhode Island and Wellesley, Massachusetts.

### Competition

Washington Trust faces considerable competition in its market area for all aspects of banking and related financial service activities. Competition from both bank and non-bank organizations is expected to continue.

The Bank contends with strong competition both in generating loans and attracting deposits. The primary factors in competing are interest rates, financing terms, fees charged, products offered, personalized customer service, online access to accounts and convenience of branch locations, ATMs and branch hours. Competition comes from commercial banks, credit unions, and savings institutions, as well as other non-bank institutions. The Bank faces strong competition from larger institutions with greater resources, broader product lines and larger delivery systems than the Bank.

Washington Trust operates in a highly competitive wealth management services marketplace. Key competitive factors include investment performance, quality and level of service, and personal relationships. Principal competitors in the wealth management services business are commercial banks and trust companies, investment advisory firms, mutual fund companies, stock brokerage firms, and other financial companies. Many of these companies have greater resources than Washington Trust.

### Employees

At December 31, 2010, Washington Trust had 528 employees consisting of 481 full-time and 47 part-time and other employees. Washington Trust maintains a comprehensive employee benefit program providing, among other benefits, group medical and dental insurance, life insurance, disability insurance, a pension plan and a 401(k) plan. The pension plan was closed to new hires and rehires after September 30, 2007. Management considers relations with its employees to be good. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on certain employee benefit programs.

### Supervision and Regulation

The business in which the Corporation is engaged is subject to extensive supervision, regulation, and examination by various bank regulatory authorities and other governmental agencies. State and federal banking laws have as their principal objective either the maintenance of the safety and soundness of financial institutions and the federal deposit insurance system or the protection of consumers, or classes of consumers, and depositors, in particular, rather than the specific protection of shareholders of a bank or its parent company.

Set forth below is a brief description of certain laws and regulations that relate to the regulation of Washington Trust. To the extent the following material describes statutory or regulatory provisions, it is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statute or regulation. A change in applicable statutes, regulations or regulatory policy may have a material effect on our business.

### Regulatory Reform

On July 21, 2010, the President signed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), which comprehensively reforms the regulation of financial institutions, products and services. Many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act noted in this section are also discussed in other sections below. Furthermore, many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act require study or rulemaking by federal agencies, a process which will take months and years to fully implement.

Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act provides for new capital standards that eliminate the treatment of trust preferred securities as Tier 1 capital. Existing trust preferred securities are grandfathered for banking entities with less than \$15 billion of assets, such as the Bancorp. The Dodd-Frank Act permanently raises deposit insurance levels to \$250,000, retroactive to January 1, 2008, and provides unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts through December 31, 2012, which is mandatory for all insured depository institutions. Pursuant to modifications under the Dodd-Frank Act, deposit insurance assessments will be calculated as of April 1, 2011, based on an insured depository institution's assets rather than its insured deposits and the minimum reserve ratio of the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund will be raised to 1.35%. The payment of interest on business demand deposit accounts is permitted by the Dodd-Frank Act. The Dodd-Frank Act authorizes the Board of Governors of the Federal



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Reserve System (the “FRB”) to regulate interchange fees for debit card transactions and establishes new minimum mortgage underwriting standards for residential mortgages. Further, the Dodd-Frank Act bars banking organizations, such as the Bancorp, from engaging in proprietary trading and from sponsoring and investing in hedge funds and private equity funds, except as permitted under certain limited circumstances. The Dodd-Frank Act empowers the newly established Financial Stability Oversight Council to designate certain activities as posing a risk to the U.S. financial system and to recommend new or heightened standards and safeguards for financial institutions engaging in such activities.

Under the Dodd Frank Act, the FRB may directly examine the subsidiaries of the Bancorp, including the Bank. Further, the Dodd-Frank Act establishes the Office of Financial Research which has the power to require reports from financial services companies such as the Bancorp. The Dodd-Frank Act also establishes the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (“CFPB”) as an independent bureau of the FRB. The CFPB has the exclusive authority to prescribe rules governing the provision of consumer financial products and services, which in the case of the Bank will be enforced by the FDIC.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC has adopted rules granting proxy access for shareholder nominees, and grants shareholders a non-binding vote on executive compensation and “golden parachute” payments. Pursuant to modifications of the proxy rules under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Bancorp will be required to disclose the relationship between executive pay and financial performance, the ratio of the median pay of all employees to the pay of the chief executive officer, and employee and director hedging activities. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires that stock exchanges change their listing rules to require that each member of a listed company’s compensation committee be independent and be granted the authority and funding to retain independent advisors and to prohibit the listing of any security of an issuer that does not adopt policies governing the claw back of excess executive compensation based on inaccurate financial statements. The federal regulatory agencies have proposed new regulations which prohibit incentive-based compensation arrangements that encourage executives and certain other employees to take inappropriate risks.

### Regulation of the Bancorp

As a registered bank holding company, the Bancorp is subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the “BHCA”), and to inspection, examination and supervision by the FRB, and the State of Rhode Island, Department of Business Regulation, Division of Banking (the “Rhode Island Division of Banking”).

The FRB has the authority to issue orders to bank holding companies to cease and desist from unsafe or unsound banking practices and violations of conditions imposed by, or violations of agreements with, or commitments to, the FRB. The FRB is also empowered to assess civil money penalties against companies or individuals who violate the BHCA or orders or regulations thereunder, to order termination of non-banking activities of non-banking subsidiaries of bank holding companies, and to order termination of ownership and control of a non-banking subsidiary by a bank holding company.

In 2005, the Bancorp elected financial holding company status pursuant to the provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (“GLBA”). As a financial holding company, the Bancorp is authorized to engage in certain financial activities in which a bank holding company may not engage. “Financial activities” is broadly defined to include not only banking, insurance and securities activities, but also merchant banking and additional activities that the FRB, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines to be financial in nature, incidental to such financial activities, or complementary activities that do not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally. Currently, pursuant to its authority as a financial holding company, the Bancorp engages, through WSC, in broker-dealer activities pursuant to this authority. The Dodd-Frank Act bars banking organizations, such as the Bancorp, from engaging in proprietary trading and from sponsoring and investing

in hedge funds and private equity funds, except as permitted under certain limited circumstances, in a provision commonly referred to as the “Volcker Rule.” Under the Dodd-Frank Act, proprietary trading generally means trading by a banking entity or its affiliate for its own account. The federal banking agencies have not yet proposed the regulations that will further define the scope of the restrictions on these activities set forth in the Dodd Frank Act, so it is uncertain what impact the implementation of the Volcker Rule will have on the Bancorp or WSC, and their activities. If a financial holding company fails to remain well capitalized and well managed, the company and its affiliates may not commence any new activity that is authorized particularly for financial holding companies. If a financial holding company remains out of compliance for 180 days or such longer period as the FRB permits, the FRB

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may require the financial holding company to divest either its insured depository institution or all of its nonbanking subsidiaries engaged in activities not permissible for a bank holding company. If a financial holding company fails to maintain a “satisfactory” or better record of performance under the Community Reinvestment Act, it will be prohibited, until the rating is raised to satisfactory or better, from engaging in new activities, or acquiring companies other than bank holding companies, banks or savings associations, except that the Bancorp could engage in new activities, or acquire companies engaged in activities that are closely related to banking under the BHCA. In addition, if the FRB finds that the Bank is not well capitalized or well managed, the Bancorp would be required to enter into an agreement with the FRB to comply with all applicable capital and management requirements and which may contain additional limitations or conditions. Until corrected, the Bancorp would not be able to engage in any new activity or acquire companies engaged in activities that are not closely related to banking under the BHCA without prior FRB approval. If the Bancorp fails to correct any such condition within a prescribed period, the FRB could order the Bancorp to divest its banking subsidiary or, in the alternative, to cease engaging in activities other than those closely related to banking under the BHCA.

### Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (“Riegle-Neal”)

Riegle-Neal and the Dodd-Frank Act permit well capitalized and well managed bank holding companies, as determined by the FRB, to acquire banks in any state subject to certain concentration limits and other conditions. Riegle-Neal also generally authorizes the interstate merger of banks. In addition, among other things, Riegle-Neal and the Dodd-Frank Act permit banks to establish new branches on an interstate basis to the same extent a bank chartered by the host state may establish branches. However, as a bank holding company, we are required to obtain prior FRB approval before acquiring more than 5% of a class of voting securities, or substantially all of the assets, of a bank holding company, bank or savings association.

### Control Acquisitions

The Change in Bank Control Act prohibits a person or a group of persons from acquiring “control” of a bank holding company or a depository institution, such as the Bancorp or the Bank, unless the FRB has been notified and has not objected to the transaction. Under a rebuttable presumption established by the FRB, the acquisition of 10% or more of a class of voting securities of a bank holding company or a depository institution with a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), would, under the circumstances set forth in the presumption, constitute the acquisition of control of such institution. In addition, a company is required to obtain the approval of the FRB under the BHCA before acquiring 25% (5% in the case of an acquirer that is a bank holding company) or more of any class of outstanding voting securities of a bank holding company, or otherwise obtaining control or a “controlling influence” over that bank holding company. In 2008, the FRB released guidance on minority investments in banks which relaxed the presumption of control for investments of greater than 10% of a class of outstanding voting securities of a bank holding company in certain instances discussed in the guidance. In addition, certain states, including Rhode Island and Massachusetts, have similar statutes that regulate the acquisition of “control” of local depository institutions.

### Bank Holding Company Dividends

The FRB and the Rhode Island Division of Banking have authority to prohibit bank holding companies from paying dividends if such payment is deemed to be an unsafe or unsound practice. The FRB has indicated generally that it may be an unsafe or unsound practice for bank holding companies to pay dividends unless the bank holding company’s net income over the preceding year is sufficient to fund the dividends and the expected rate of earnings retention is consistent with the organization’s capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. Additionally, under Rhode Island law, distributions of dividends cannot be made if a bank holding company would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business or the bank holding company’s total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities. The Bancorp’s revenues consist primarily of cash dividends paid to it by the Bank. As described below, the FDIC and the Rhode Island Division of Banking may also regulate the amount of dividends

payable by the Bank. The inability of the Bank to pay dividends may have an adverse effect on the Bancorp.

Regulation of the Bank

The Bank is subject to the regulation, supervision and examination by the FDIC, the Rhode Island Division of Banking and the State of Connecticut, Department of Banking. The Bank is also subject to various Rhode Island and Connecticut business and banking regulations and the regulations issued by the CFPB (as examined and enforced by

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the FDIC). Additionally, under the Dodd-Frank Act the FRB may directly examine the subsidiaries of the Bancorp, including the Bank.

### Regulation of the Registered Investment Adviser and Broker-Dealer

WSC is a registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) and is subject to extensive regulation, supervision, and examination by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), FINRA and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Weston Financial is registered as an investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Advisers Act”), and is subject to extensive regulation, supervision, and examination by the SEC and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, including those related to sales methods, trading practices, the use and safekeeping of customers’ funds and securities, capital structure, record keeping and the conduct of directors, officers and employees.

As an investment advisor, Weston Financial is subject to the Investment Advisers Act and any regulations promulgated thereunder, including fiduciary, recordkeeping, operational and disclosure obligations. Each of the mutual funds for which Weston Financial acts an advisor or subadvisor is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and subject to requirements thereunder. Shares of each mutual fund are registered with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and are qualified for sale (or exempt from such qualification) under the laws of each state and the District of Columbia to the extent such shares are sold in any of those jurisdictions. In addition, an advisor or subadvisor to a registered investment company generally has obligations with respect to the qualification of the registered investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

The foregoing laws and regulations generally grant supervisory agencies and bodies broad administrative powers, including the power to limit or restrict Weston Financial from conducting its business in the event it fails to comply with such laws and regulations. Possible sanctions that may be imposed in the event of such noncompliance include the suspension of individual employees, limitations on business activities for specified periods of time, revocation of registration as an investment advisor, commodity trading advisor and/or other registrations, and other censures and fines.

### ERISA

The Bank and Weston Financial are each also subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), and related regulations, to the extent it is a “fiduciary” under ERISA with respect to some of its clients. ERISA and related provisions of the Code impose duties on persons who are fiduciaries under ERISA, and prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of each ERISA plan that is a client of the Bank or Weston Financial, as applicable, as well as certain transactions by the fiduciaries (and several other related parties) to such plans.

### Insurance of Accounts and FDIC Regulation

The Bank pays deposit insurance premiums to the FDIC based on an assessment rate established by the FDIC. For most banks and savings associations, including the Bank, FDIC rates depend upon a combination of CAMELS component ratings and financial ratios. CAMELS ratings reflect the applicable bank regulatory agency’s evaluation of the financial institution’s capital, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity and sensitivity to risk. For large banks and savings associations that have long-term debt issuer ratings, assessment rates will depend upon such ratings, and CAMELS component ratings. Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC has amended the deposit insurance assessment by changing the calculation of deposit assessments. Under the new calculation, deposit premiums will be based on assets rather than insurable deposits. To determine its actual deposit insurance premiums, the Bank will compute the base amount on its average consolidated assets less its average tangible equity (which the FDIC proposes to be defined as the amount of Tier 1 capital) and its applicable assessment rate. The new assessment formula will become effective on April 1, 2011, and will be used to calculate the June 30, 2011 assessment. Future expenses will

be based on asset levels, Tier 1 capital levels, assessment rates, CAMELS ratings, and whether there are any future special assessments by the FDIC. The Bank is unable to precisely predict the effect of the changes to the calculation of its deposit insurance assessment, but expects that its aggregate FDIC-deposit insurance premium payable June 30, 2011 will be lower than its December 31, 2010 payment.

In November 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule that mandated that insured depository institutions prepay their quarterly risk-based assessments to the FDIC for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012 on December 30, 2009. The Bank recorded the entire amount of its prepayment as an asset (a prepaid expense). The

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prepaid assessments bear a zero-percent risk weight for risk-based capital purposes. As of December 31, 2009, and each quarter thereafter, the Bank will record an expense for its regular quarterly assessment for the quarter and a corresponding credit to the prepaid assessment until the asset is exhausted. The FDIC will not refund or collect additional prepaid assessments because of a decrease or growth in deposits over the next three years. However, if the prepaid assessment is not exhausted after collection of the amount due on June 30, 2013, the remaining amount of the prepayment will be returned to the institution. The timing of any refund of the prepaid assessment will not be affected by the change in the deposit insurance assessment calculation discussed above. In 2008, FDIC deposit insurance was temporarily increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor and this level of insurance was made permanent under the Dodd-Frank Act. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act provides temporary unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts beginning December 31, 2010, and ending December 31, 2012. This replaced the FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program, which expired on December 31, 2010. The Bank's FDIC deposit insurance costs totaled \$3.2 million in 2010. The FDIC has the power to adjust the assessment rates at any time. We cannot predict whether, as a result of the adverse change in U.S. economic conditions and, in particular, declines in the value of real estate in certain markets served by the Bank, the FDIC will in the future require increases to deposit insurance assessment levels.

### Bank Holding Company Support to Subsidiary Bank

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Bancorp is required to serve as a source of financial strength for the Bank in the event of the financial distress of the Bank. This provision codifies the longstanding policy of the FRB. This support may be required at times when the bank holding company may not have the resources to provide it. The federal banking agencies must still issue regulations to implement the source of strength provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. Similarly, under the cross-guarantee provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the FDIC can hold any FDIC-insured depository institution liable for any loss suffered or anticipated by the FDIC in connection with (1) the "default" of a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution; or (2) any assistance provided by the FDIC to a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution "in danger of default." The Bank is a FDIC-insured depository institution.

### Regulatory Capital Requirements

The FRB and the FDIC have issued substantially similar risk-based and leverage capital guidelines applicable to United States banking organizations. In addition, these regulatory agencies may from time to time require that a banking organization maintain capital above the minimum levels, whether because of its financial condition or actual or anticipated growth.

The FRB's risk-based guidelines define a three-tier capital framework. Tier 1 capital for bank holding companies generally consists of the sum of common stockholders' equity, perpetual preferred stock and trust preferred securities (both subject to certain limitations and, in the case of the latter, to specific limitations on the kind and amount of such securities which may be included as Tier 1 capital and certain additional restrictions described below), and minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and other non-qualifying intangible assets. Tier 2 capital generally consists of hybrid capital instruments, perpetual debt and mandatory convertible debt securities; perpetual preferred stock and trust preferred securities, to the extent it is not eligible to be included as Tier 1 capital; term subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock; and, subject to limitations, general allowances for loan losses. The sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital less certain required deductions, such as investments in unconsolidated banking or finance subsidiaries, represents qualifying total capital. Risk-based capital ratios are calculated by dividing Tier 1 and total capital, respectively, by risk-weighted assets. Assets and off-balance sheet credit equivalents are assigned to one of four categories of risk-weights, based primarily on relative credit risk. The minimum Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio is 4% and the minimum total risk-based capital ratio is 8%. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation's Tier 1 capital ratio was 11.53% and its total risk-based capital ratio was 12.79%.

Pursuant to Section 171 of the Dodd-Frank Act (more commonly known as the “Collins Amendment”), the capital requirements generally applicable to insured depository institutions will serve as a floor for any capital requirements the FRB may establish for Bancorp as a bank holding company. As a result, hybrid securities, including trust preferred securities, issued on or after May 19, 2010 are not eligible to be included in Tier 1 capital and instead may be included only in Tier 2 capital. The Bancorp has not issued any trust preferred securities since May 19, 2010. However, as the Bancorp had total consolidated assets of less than \$15 billion as of December 31, 2009, its hybrid securities, including its trust preferred securities, issued before May 19, 2010 will remain eligible to be included in

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Tier 1 capital to the same extent as before the enactment of the Collins Amendment. The Collins Amendment also specifies that the Federal Reserve may not establish risk-based capital requirements for bank holding companies that are quantitatively lower than the risk-based capital requirements in effect for insured depository institutions as of July 21, 2010.

In addition to the risk-based capital requirements, the FRB requires top rated bank holding companies to maintain a minimum leverage capital ratio of Tier 1 capital (defined by reference to the risk-based capital guidelines) to its average total consolidated assets of at least 3.0%. For most other bank holding companies (including the Bancorp), the minimum Leverage Ratio is 4.0%. Bank holding companies with supervisory, financial, operational or managerial weaknesses, as well as bank holding companies that are anticipating or experiencing significant growth, are expected to maintain capital ratios well above the minimum levels. The Corporation's leverage ratio was 8.25% as of December 31, 2010.

Pursuant to the Collins Amendment, as with the risk-based capital requirements discussed above, the leverage capital requirements generally applicable to insured depository institutions will serve as a floor for any leverage capital requirements the FRB may establish for bank holding companies, such as the Bancorp. The Collins Amendment also specifies that the FRB may not establish leverage capital requirements for bank holding companies that are quantitatively lower than the leverage capital requirements in effect for insured depository institutions as of July 21, 2010.

The FDIC has promulgated regulations and adopted a statement of policy regarding the capital adequacy of state-chartered banks, which, like the Bank, are not members of the Federal Reserve System. These requirements are substantially similar to those adopted by the FRB regarding bank holding companies, as described above. Moreover, the FDIC has promulgated corresponding regulations to implement the system of prompt corrective action established by Section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act ("FDIA"). Under the regulations, a bank is "well capitalized" if it has: (1) a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.0% or greater; (2) a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6.0% or greater; (3) a leverage ratio of 5.0% or greater; and (4) is not subject to any written agreement, order, capital directive or prompt corrective action directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. A bank is "adequately capitalized" if it has: (1) a total risk-based capital ratio of 8.0% or greater; (2) a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4.0% or greater; and (3) a leverage ratio of 4.0% or greater (3.0% under certain circumstances) and does not meet the definition of a "well capitalized bank."

Regulators also must take into consideration: (1) concentrations of credit risk; (2) interest rate risk; and (3) risks from non-traditional activities, as well as an institution's ability to manage those risks, when determining the adequacy of an institution's capital. This evaluation will be made as a part of the institution's regular safety and soundness examination. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank's capital ratios placed it in the well capitalized category. Reference is made to Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of the Corporation's regulatory capital requirements.

Generally, a bank, upon receiving notice that it is not adequately capitalized (i.e., that it is "undercapitalized"), becomes subject to the prompt corrective action provisions of Section 38 of FDIA that, for example, (i) restrict payment of capital distributions and management fees, (ii) require that the FDIC monitor the condition of the institution and its efforts to restore its capital, (iii) require submission of a capital restoration plan, (iv) restrict the growth of the institution's assets and (v) require prior regulatory approval of certain expansion proposals. A bank that is required to submit a capital restoration plan must concurrently submit a performance guarantee by each company that controls the bank. A bank that is "critically undercapitalized" (i.e., has a ratio of tangible equity to total assets that is equal to or less than 2.0%) will be subject to further restrictions, and generally will be placed in conservatorship or receivership within 90 days.

The Bancorp has not elected, and does not expect to elect, to calculate its risk-based capital requirements under the Internal-Ratings Based and Advanced Measurement Approaches (commonly referred to as the “advanced approaches” or “Basel II”) proposed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the “Basel Committee”), as implemented in the U.S. by the federal banking agencies. In connection with Basel II, the federal banking agencies also issued, in 2008, a joint notice of proposed rulemaking that sought comment on implementation in the United States of certain aspects of the “standardized approach” of the international Basel II Accord (the “Standardized Approach Proposal”).

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However, the federal banking agencies have delayed finalizing the Standardized Approach Proposal until they can determine how best to eliminate its reliance on credit ratings, as required by Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act.

In response to the recent financial crisis, the Basel Committee released additional recommended revisions to existing capital rules throughout the world. These proposed revisions are intended to protect financial stability and promote sustainable economic growth by setting out higher and better capital requirements, better risk coverage, the introduction of a global leverage ratio, measures to promote the build up of capital that can be drawn down in periods of stress, and the introduction of two global liquidity standards (collectively, “Basel III”). The FRB has not yet adopted Basel III, and there remains considerable uncertainty regarding the timing for adoption and implementation of Basel III in the United States. If and when the FRB does implement Basel III, it may be with some modifications or adjustments. Accordingly, the Bancorp is not yet in a position to determine the effect of Basel III on its capital requirements.

### Transactions with Affiliates

Under Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation W thereunder, there are various legal restrictions on the extent to which a bank holding company and its nonbank subsidiaries may borrow, obtain credit from or otherwise engage in “covered transactions” with its FDIC-insured depository institution subsidiaries. Such borrowings and other covered transactions by an insured depository institution subsidiary (and its subsidiaries) with its nondepository institution affiliates are limited to the following amounts:

- § In the case of one such affiliate, the aggregate amount of covered transactions of the insured depository institution and its subsidiaries cannot exceed 10% of the capital stock and surplus of the insured depository institution.
- § In the case of all affiliates, the aggregate amount of covered transactions of the insured depository institution and its subsidiaries cannot exceed 20% of the capital stock and surplus of the insured depository institution.

The Dodd-Frank Act amended the definition of affiliate to include an investment fund for which the depository institution or one of its affiliates is an investment adviser. “Covered transactions” are defined by statute for these purposes to include a loan or extension of credit to an affiliate, a purchase of or investment in securities issued by an affiliate, a purchase of assets from an affiliate unless exempted by the FRB, the acceptance of securities issued by an affiliate as collateral for a loan or extension of credit to any person or company, the issuance of a guarantee, acceptance, or letter of credit on behalf of an affiliate, securities borrowing or lending transactions with an affiliated that creates a credit exposure to such affiliate, or a derivatives transaction with an affiliate that creates a credit exposure to such affiliate. Covered transactions are also subject to certain collateral security requirements. Further, a bank holding company and its subsidiaries are prohibited from engaging in certain tying arrangements in connection with any extension of credit, lease or sale of property of any kind, or furnishing of any service.

### Limitations on Bank Dividends

The Bancorp’s revenues consist primarily of cash dividends paid to it by the Bank. The FDIC has the authority to use its enforcement powers to prohibit a bank from paying dividends if, in its opinion, the payment of dividends would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice. Federal law also prohibits the payment of dividends by a bank that will result in the bank failing to meet its applicable capital requirements on a pro forma basis. Payment of dividends by a bank is also restricted pursuant to various state regulatory limitations. Reference is made to Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of the Corporation’s ability to pay dividends.

### Customer Information Security

The federal banking agencies have adopted final guidelines for establishing standards for safeguarding nonpublic personal information about customers. These guidelines implement provisions of GLBA, which establishes a

comprehensive framework to permit affiliations among commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, and other financial service providers by revising and expanding the BHCA framework. Specifically, the Information Security Guidelines established by the GLBA require each financial institution, under the supervision and ongoing oversight of its Board of Directors or an appropriate committee thereof, to develop, implement and maintain a comprehensive written information security program designed to ensure the security and confidentiality of customer information, to protect against any anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such information, and protect against unauthorized access to or use of such information that could result in substantial harm or

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inconvenience to any customer. The federal banking agencies have issued guidance for banks on response programs for unauthorized access to customer information. This guidance, among other things, requires notice to be sent to customers whose “sensitive information” has been compromised if unauthorized use of this information is “reasonably possible”. A majority of states have enacted legislation concerning breaches of data security and Congress is considering federal legislation that would require consumer notice of data security breaches.

### Privacy

The GLBA requires financial institutions to implement policies and procedures regarding the disclosure of nonpublic personal information about consumers to nonaffiliated third parties. In general, the statute requires the financial institution to explain to consumers its policies and procedures regarding the disclosure of such nonpublic personal information, and, except as otherwise required by law, the financial institution is prohibited from disclosing such information except as provided in its policies and procedures.

### Anti-Money Laundering and the Bank Secrecy Act

Under the Bank Secrecy Act (“BSA”), a financial institution, is required to have systems in place to detect certain transactions, based on the size and nature of the transaction. Financial institutions are generally required to report to the United States Treasury any cash transactions involving more than \$10,000. In addition, financial institutions are required to file suspicious activity reports for transactions that involve more than \$5,000 and which the financial institution knows, suspects or has reason to suspect involves illegal funds, is designed to evade the requirements of the BSA or has no lawful purpose. The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the “USA PATRIOT Act”), which amended the BSA, is designed to deny terrorists and others the ability to obtain anonymous access to the U.S. financial system. The USA PATRIOT Act has significant implications for financial institutions and businesses of other types involved in the transfer of money. The USA PATRIOT Act, together with the implementing regulations of various federal regulatory agencies, has caused financial institutions, such as the Bank, to adopt and implement additional policies or amend existing policies and procedures with respect to, among other things, anti-money laundering compliance, suspicious activity, currency transaction reporting, customer identity verification and customer risk analysis. In evaluating an application under Section 3 of the BHCA to acquire a bank or an application under the Bank Merger Act to merge banks or effect a purchase of assets and assumption of deposits and other liabilities, the applicable federal banking regulator must consider the anti-money laundering compliance record of both the applicant and the target. In addition, under the USA PATRIOT Act financial institutions are required to take steps to monitor their correspondent banking and private banking relationships as well as, if applicable, their relationships with “shell banks.”

### Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”)

The United States has imposed economic sanctions that affect transactions with designated foreign countries, nationals and others. These sanctions, which are administered by OFAC, take many different forms. Generally, however, they contain one or more of the following elements: (i) restrictions on trade with or investment in a sanctioned country, including prohibitions against direct or indirect imports from and exports to a sanctioned country and prohibitions on “U.S. persons” engaging in financial transactions relating to making investments in, or providing investment-related advice or assistance to, a sanctioned country; and (ii) a blocking of assets in which the government or specially designated nationals of the sanctioned country have an interest, by prohibiting transfers of property subject to U.S. jurisdiction (including property in the possession or control of U.S. persons). Blocked assets (for example, property and bank deposits) cannot be paid out, withdrawn, set off or transferred in any manner without a license from OFAC. Failure to comply with these sanctions could have serious legal and reputational consequences for the Bancorp.

### The Community Reinvestment Act (the “CRA”)

The CRA requires lenders to identify the communities served by the institution's offices and other deposit taking facilities and to make loans and investments and provide services that meet the credit needs of these communities. Regulatory agencies examine each institution and rate such institution's compliance with CRA as "Outstanding", "Satisfactory", "Needs to Improve" or "Substantial Noncompliance". Failure of an institution to receive at least a "Satisfactory" rating could inhibit an institution or its holding company from undertaking certain activities, including engaging in activities newly permitted as a financial holding company under GLBA and acquisitions of other financial institutions. The FRB must take into account the record of performance of banks in meeting the credit needs of the entire community served, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. The Bank has achieved a rating of "Satisfactory" on its most recent examination dated August 31, 2009. Rhode Island and Connecticut also have enacted substantially similar community reinvestment requirements.

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### Regulation R

The GLBA also amended the federal securities laws to eliminate the blanket exceptions that banks traditionally have had from the definition of “broker,” “dealer” and “investment adviser” under the Exchange Act. The GLBA provided 11 exceptions from the definition of “broker” in Section 3(a)(4) of the Exchange Act that permit banks to effect securities transactions under certain conditions without registering as broker-dealers with the SEC. Regulation R, which was issued jointly by the SEC and the FRB, implements certain of these exceptions. The FRB and SEC have stated that they will jointly issue any interpretations or no-action letters/guidance regarding Regulation R and consult with each other and the appropriate federal banking agency with respect to formal enforcement actions pursuant to Regulation R.

### Regulatory Enforcement Authority

The enforcement powers available to the federal banking agencies include, among other things, the ability to assess civil money penalties, to issue cease and desist or removal orders and to initiate injunctive actions against banking organizations and institution-affiliated parties, as defined. In general, these enforcement actions may be initiated for violations of law and regulations and unsafe or unsound practices. Other actions or inactions may provide the basis for enforcement action, including misleading or untimely reports filed with regulatory authorities. Under certain circumstances, federal and state law requires public disclosure and reports of certain criminal offenses and also final enforcement actions by the federal banking agencies.

### Identity Theft Red Flags

The federal banking agencies jointly issued final rules and guidelines in 2007 implementing Section 114 (“Section 114”) of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (“FACT Act”) and final rules implementing Section 315 of the FACT Act (“Section 315”). Section 114 requires the Bank to develop and implement a written Identity Theft Prevention Program (the “Program”) to detect, prevent, and mitigate identity theft in connection with the opening of certain accounts or certain existing accounts. Section 114 also requires credit and debit card issuers to assess the validity of notifications of changes of address under certain circumstances. The federal banking agencies issued joint rules under Section 315 that provide guidance regarding reasonable policies and procedures that a user of consumer reports must employ when a consumer reporting agency sends the user a notice of address discrepancy. The final rules and guidelines became effective January 1, 2008 and the Bank had to begin complying with the rules by November 1, 2008.

### Fair Credit Reporting Affiliate Marketing Regulations

Section 214 of the FACT Act, which amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act, generally prohibit a person from using information received from an affiliate to make a solicitation for marketing purposes to a consumer, unless the consumer is given notice and a reasonable opportunity and a reasonable and simple method to opt out of the making of such solicitations.

### The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (“Sarbanes-Oxley”)

Sarbanes-Oxley implemented a broad range of corporate governance and accounting measures for public companies (including publicly-held bank holding companies such as Bancorp) designed to promote honesty and transparency in corporate America. Sarbanes-Oxley’s principal provisions, many of which have been interpreted through regulations released in 2003, provide for and include, among other things, (1) requirements for audit committees, including independence and financial expertise; (2) certification of financial statements by the principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the reporting company; (3) standards for auditors and regulation of audits; (4) disclosure and reporting requirements for the reporting company and directors and executive officers; and (5) a range of civil and criminal penalties for fraud and other violations of securities laws.

### Consumer Protection Laws

The Bancorp and the Bank are subject to a number of federal and state laws designed to protect consumers and prohibit unfair or deceptive business practices. These laws include the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Fair Housing Act, Home Ownership Protection Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, as amended by the FACT Act, GLBA, Truth in Lending Act, the CRA, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, National Flood Insurance Act and various state law counterparts. These laws and regulations mandate certain disclosure requirements and regulate the manner in which financial institutions must interact with customers when taking deposits, making loans, collecting loans and providing other services. Further, the Dodd-Frank Act established the CFPB, which has



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the responsibility for making rules and regulations under the federal consumer protection laws relating to financial products and services. The CFPB also has a broad mandate to prohibit unfair or deceptive acts and practices and is specifically empowered to require certain disclosures to consumers and draft model disclosure forms. Failure to comply with consumer protection laws and regulations can subject financial institutions to enforcement actions, fines and other penalties. The FDIC will examine the Bank for compliance with CFPB rules and enforce CFPB rules with respect to the Bank.

### Interchange Fees

Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the FRB has issued a proposed rule governing the interchange fees charged on debit cards. The proposed rule would cap the fee a bank could charge on a debit card transaction and shifts such interchange fees from a percentage of the transaction amount to a per transaction fee. Although the proposed rule does not directly apply to institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets, market forces may result in debit card issuers of all sizes adopting fees that comply with this rule. The Bank is unable to predict the impact of the proposed rule, however it could result in a decrease in fee income the Bank earns from debit cards.

### Mortgage Reform

The Dodd-Frank Act prescribes certain standards that mortgage lenders must consider before making a residential mortgage loan, including verifying a borrower's ability to repay such mortgage loan. The Dodd-Frank Act also allows borrowers to assert violations of certain provisions of the Truth-in-Lending Act as a defense to foreclosure proceedings. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, prepayment penalties are prohibited for certain mortgage transactions and creditors are prohibited from financing insurance policies in connection with a residential mortgage loan or home equity line of credit. The Dodd-Frank Act requires mortgage lenders to make additional disclosures prior to the extension of credit, in each billing statement and for negative amortization loans and hybrid adjustable rate mortgages.

### Brokered Deposits

Section 29 of the FDIA and FDIC regulations generally limit the ability of an insured depository institution to accept, renew or roll over any brokered deposit unless the institution's capital category is "well capitalized" or, with the FDIC's approval, "adequately capitalized." These restrictions have not in the past had a material impact on the operations of the Bank. Depository institutions, other than those in the lowest risk category, that have brokered deposits in excess of 10% of total deposits will be subject to increased FDIC deposit insurance premium assessments. The FDIC has proposed to adjust this formula to account for the new deposit assessment base discussed above. Additionally, depository institutions considered "adequately capitalized" that need FDIC approval to accept, renew or roll over any brokered deposits are subject to additional restrictions on the interest rate they may pay on deposits.

### Securities and Exchange Commission Availability of Filings

Under Sections 13 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act, periodic and current reports must be filed or furnished with the SEC. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information filed by Washington Trust with the SEC at its public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. Washington Trust's filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the website maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, Washington Trust makes available free of charge on the Investor Relations section of its website ([www.washtrust.com](http://www.washtrust.com)) its annual report on Form 10-K, its quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and exhibits and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after it electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. Information on the Washington Trust website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, you should consider the following factors relating to the business of the Corporation.

**Interest Rate Volatility May Reduce Our Profitability**

Our consolidated results of operations depend, to a large extent, on the level of net interest income, which is the difference between interest income from interest-earning assets, such as loans and investments, and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings. The narrowing of interest rate spreads, meaning, the difference between interest rates earned on loans and investments and the interest rates paid on deposits and borrowings, could adversely affect our earnings.

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We are unable to predict or control future fluctuations in interest rates or the specific impact thereof. Washington Trust has ongoing policies and procedures designed to manage the risks associated with changes in market interest rates.

The market values of most of our financial assets are sensitive to fluctuations in market interest rates. Fixed-rate investments, mortgage-backed securities and mortgage loans typically decline in value as interest rates rise. Changes in interest rates can also affect the rate of prepayments on mortgage-backed securities, thereby adversely affecting the value of such securities and the interest income generated by them.

Changes in interest rates can also affect the amount of loans that we originate, as well as the value of loans and other interest-earning assets and our ability to realize gains on the sale of such assets and liabilities. Prevailing interest rates also affect the extent to which our borrowers prepay their loans. When interest rates increase, borrowers are less likely to prepay their loans, and when interest rates decrease, borrowers are more likely to prepay loans. Funds generated by prepayments might be reinvested at a less favorable interest rate. Prepayments may adversely affect the value of mortgage loans, the levels of such assets that are retained in our portfolio, net interest income, loan servicing income and capitalized servicing rights.

Increases in interest rates might cause depositors to shift funds from accounts that have a comparatively lower cost, such as regular savings accounts, to accounts with a higher cost, such as certificates of deposit. If the cost of interest-bearing deposits increases at a rate greater than the yields on interest-earning assets increase, our net interest income will be negatively affected. Changes in the asset and liability mix may also affect our net interest income.

For additional discussion on interest rate risk, see disclosures in Item 7 under the caption “Asset / Liability Management and Interest Rate Risk.”

### The Market Value of Wealth Management Assets Under Administration May Be Negatively Affected by Changes in Economic and Market Conditions

Revenues from wealth management services represented 21% of our total revenues for 2010. A substantial portion of these fees are dependent on the market value of wealth management assets under administration, which are primarily marketable securities. Changes in domestic and foreign economic conditions, volatility in financial markets, and general trends in business and finance, all of which are beyond our control, could adversely impact the market value of these assets and the fee revenues derived from the management of these assets.

### We May Not Be Able to Attract and Retain Wealth Management Clients at Current Levels

Due to strong competition, our wealth management division may not be able to attract and retain clients at current levels. Competition is strong because there are numerous well-established and successful investment management and wealth advisory firms including commercial banks and trust companies, investment advisory firms, mutual fund companies, stock brokerage firms, and other financial companies. Many of our competitors have greater resources than we have.

Our ability to successfully attract and retain wealth management clients is dependent upon our ability to compete with competitors’ investment products, level of investment performance, client services and marketing and distribution capabilities. If we are not successful, our results of operations and financial condition may be negatively impacted.

Wealth management revenues are primarily derived from investment management (including mutual funds), trust fees and financial planning services. Most of our investment management clients may withdraw funds from accounts under management generally at their sole discretion. Financial planning contracts must typically be renewed on an annual basis and are terminable upon relatively short notice. The financial performance of our wealth management

business is a significant factor in our overall results of operations and financial condition.

**Our Allowance for Loan Losses May Not Be Adequate to Cover Actual Loan Losses**

We make various assumptions and judgments about the collectibility of our loan portfolio and provide an allowance for potential losses based on a number of factors. If our assumptions are wrong, our allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover our losses, which would have an adverse effect on our operating results, and may also cause us to increase the allowance in the future. Material additions to our allowance would materially decrease our net income.

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In addition to general real estate and economic factors, the following factors could affect our ability to collect our loans and require us to increase the allowance in the future:

- **Regional credit concentration** - We are exposed to real estate and economic factors in southern New England, because a significant portion of our loan portfolio is concentrated among borrowers in this market. Further, because a substantial portion of our loan portfolio is secured by real estate in this area, including residential mortgages, most consumer loans, commercial mortgages and other commercial loans, the value of our collateral is also subject to regional real estate market conditions and other factors that might affect the value of real estate, including natural disasters.
- **Industry concentration** - A portion of our loan portfolio consists of loans to the hospitality, tourism and recreation industries. Loans to companies in these industries may have a somewhat higher risk of loss than some other industries because these businesses are seasonal, with a substantial portion of commerce concentrated in the summer season. Accordingly, the ability of borrowers to meet their repayment terms is more dependent on economic, climate and other conditions and may be subject to a higher degree of volatility from year to year.
- **Recent economic conditions** have contributed to varying declines in residential and commercial real estate values and the value of other collateral as well as increasing the constraints on the cash flows of borrowers. These conditions may also result in an increase in delinquencies with a negative impact on our loan loss experience. Accordingly, our allowance for loan losses may need to be increased, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.
- **Federal and state regulators** periodically review our allowance for loan losses and may require us to increase our provision for loan losses or recognize additional charge-offs. Any increase in our allowance for loan losses or loan charge-offs required by these regulatory agencies could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

For a more detailed discussion on the allowance for loan losses, see additional information disclosed in Item 7 under the caption "Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates."

### **Our Focus on Commercial Lending May Expose Us to Increased Lending Risks**

Commercial loans are historically more sensitive to economic downturns. Such sensitivity includes potentially higher default rates and possible declines in collateral values. Commercial lending involves larger loan sizes and significant relationship exposures, which can have a greater impact on profits in the event of adverse loan performance. Commercial lending also involves development financing, which is dependent on the future success of new operations. In addition, commercial loans include lending to nonprofit organizations, which in some cases are particularly sensitive to negative economic events. As of December 31, 2010, commercial loans represent 51% of our loan portfolio.

### **We Have Credit and Market Risk Inherent in Our Securities Portfolio**

We maintain a diversified securities portfolio, which includes mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, obligations of U.S. government-sponsored agencies, securities issued by state and political subdivisions, trust preferred debt securities issued primarily by financial service companies, and corporate debt securities. We also invest in capital securities, which include common and perpetual preferred stocks. We seek to limit credit losses in our securities portfolios by generally purchasing only highly-rated securities. Significant credit market anomalies may impact the valuation and liquidity of our securities including conditions such as reduced market liquidity, increased normal bid-asked spreads and increased uncertainty of market participants. Such illiquidity could reduce the market value of our securities, even those with no apparent credit

exposure. The valuation of our securities requires judgment and as market conditions change security values may also change.

**If We Are Required to Write-Down Goodwill Recorded in Connection with Our Acquisitions, Our Profitability Would be Negatively Impacted**

Applicable accounting standards require us to use the purchase method of accounting for all business combinations. Under purchase accounting, if the purchase price of an acquired company exceeds the fair value of the company's net assets, the excess is carried on the acquirer's balance sheet as goodwill. At December 31, 2010, the Corporation had

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\$58 million of goodwill on its balance sheet. Goodwill must be evaluated for impairment at least annually. Write-downs of the amount of any impairment, if necessary, are to be charged to the results of operations in the period in which the impairment occurs. There can be no assurance that future evaluations of goodwill will not result in findings of impairment and related write-downs, which would have an adverse effect on the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations.

### We May Not Be Able to Compete Effectively Against Larger Financial Institutions in Our Increasingly Competitive Industry

We compete with larger bank and non-bank financial institutions for loans and deposits in the communities we serve, and we may face even greater competition in the future due to legislative, regulatory and technological changes and continued consolidation. Many of our competitors have significantly greater resources and lending limits than we have. Banks and other financial services firms can merge under the umbrella of a financial holding company, which can offer virtually any type of financial service. In addition, technology has lowered barriers to entry and made it possible for non-banks to offer products and services traditionally provided by banks, such as automated transfer and automatic payment systems. Many competitors have fewer regulatory constraints and may have lower cost structures than we do. Additionally, due to their size, many competitors may be able to achieve economies of scale and, as a result, may offer a broader range of products and services as well as better pricing for those products and services than we can. Our long-term success depends on the ability of the Bank to compete successfully with other financial institutions in the Bank's service areas.

### We May Be Unable to Attract and Retain Key Personnel

Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain key personnel. Competition for qualified personnel in the financial services industry can be intense and we may not be able to hire or retain the key personnel that we depend upon for success. The unexpected loss of services of one or more of our key personnel could have a material adverse impact on our business because of their skills, knowledge of the markets in which we operate, years of industry experience and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel.

### Changes in the National and Local Economy May Affect Our Future Growth Possibilities

National and local economic conditions have an impact on the banking and financial services industry. Our operating results depend to a large extent on providing products and services to customers in our local market area. Unemployment rates, real estate values, demographic changes, property tax rates, and local and state governments have an impact on local and regional economic conditions. An increase in unemployment, a decrease in real estate values, an increase in property tax rates, or decrease in population could weaken the local economies in which we operate. Weak economic conditions could lead to credit quality concerns related to repayment ability and collateral protection. These conditions could also affect our ability to retain or grow deposits.

### Our Stock Price Can Be Volatile

The price of our common stock can fluctuate widely in response to a variety of factors. We cannot assure you that the market price of our common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly. Some of the factors that could cause fluctuations or declines in the price of our common stock include, but are not limited to, actual or anticipated variations in reported operating results, recommendations by securities analysts, the level of trading activity in our common stock, new services or delivery systems offered by competitors, business combinations involving our competitors, operating and stock price performance of companies that investors deem to be comparable to Washington Trust, news reports relating to trends or developments in the credit, mortgage and housing markets as well as the financial services industry, and changes in government regulations.

### We are Subject to Operational Risk That Could Adversely Affect Our Business

We are subject to certain operational risks, including, but not limited to, data processing system failures and errors, inadequate or failed internal processes, customer or employee fraud and catastrophic failures resulting from terrorist acts or natural disasters. We depend upon data processing, software, communication, and information exchange on a variety of computing platforms and networks and over the Internet. Despite instituted safeguards, we cannot be certain that all of its systems are entirely free from vulnerability to attack or other technological difficulties or failures. If information security is breached or other technology difficulties or failures occur, information may be lost or misappropriated, services and operations may be interrupted and we could be exposed to claims from customers. While we maintain a system of internal controls and procedures, any of these results could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.



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**Changes in Laws and/or Regulations and Accounting Standards May Adversely Affect Our Results of Operations**

We are subject to extensive federal and state laws and regulations and are subject to supervision, regulation and examination by various federal and state bank regulatory agencies. The restrictions imposed by such laws and regulations limit the manner in which we may conduct business. We cannot assure you that any modification of these laws and regulations, or new legislation that may be enacted in the future, will not make compliance more difficult or expensive, or otherwise adversely affect our results of operations. See the section entitled "Supervision and Regulation" in Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We are also subject to tax laws and regulations promulgated by the United States government and the states in which we operate. Changes to these laws and regulations or the interpretation of such laws and regulations by taxing authorities could impact future tax expense and the value of deferred tax assets.

The presentation of the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations in its consolidated financial statements is dependent upon our accounting practices pursuant to accounting standards. From time to time, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") or regulatory authorities change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. These changes can be hard to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in the Corporation restating prior period financial statements.

**We May Need To Raise Additional Capital in the Future and Such Capital May Not Be Available When Needed**

We may need to raise additional capital in the future to provide us with sufficient capital resources and liquidity to meet our commitments and business needs. Our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on, among other things, conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside of our control, and our financial performance. We cannot assure you that such capital will be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. Our inability to raise sufficient additional capital on acceptable terms when needed could adversely affect our businesses, financial condition and results of operations.

**ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.**

None.

**GUIDE 3 Statistical Disclosures**

The information required by Securities Act Guide 3 "Statistical Disclosure by Bank Holding Companies" is located on the pages noted below.

	Page
I. Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Stockholder Equity; Interest Rates and Interest Differentials	36-37
II. Investment Portfolio	43-46, 90
III. Loan Portfolio	48-55, 91
IV. Summary of Loan Loss Experience	55-58, 98
V. Deposits	36, 104
VI. Return on Equity and Assets	24
VII. Short-Term Borrowings	106

**ITEM 2. Properties.**

Washington Trust is headquartered at 23 Broad Street, Westerly, Rhode Island and has seventeen branch offices located within Washington, Providence and Kent Counties in Rhode Island and New London County in southeastern Connecticut. In addition, Washington Trust has a commercial lending office located in the financial district of

Providence, Rhode Island, and a residential mortgage lending office located in Sharon, Massachusetts. Washington Trust also provides wealth management services from its offices located in Westerly, Narragansett and Providence, Rhode Island and Wellesley, Massachusetts. Washington Trust has two operations facilities and an additional corporate office located in Westerly, Rhode Island.

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At December 31, 2010, eleven of the Corporation's facilities were owned, fourteen were leased and one branch office was owned on leased land. Lease expiration dates range from two months to eleven years with renewal options on certain leases of two to twenty-five years. All of the Corporation's properties are considered to be in good condition and adequate for the purpose for which they are used.

In addition to the locations mentioned above, the Bank has two owned offsite-ATMs in leased spaces. The terms of one of these leases are negotiated annually. The lease term for the second offsite-ATM expires in twenty months with no renewal option.

The Bank also operates ATMs that are branded with the Bank's logo under contracts with a third party vendor located in retail stores and other locations in Rhode Island, southeastern Connecticut and southeastern Massachusetts.

For additional information regarding premises and equipment and lease obligations see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Corporation is involved in various claims and legal proceedings arising out of the ordinary course of business. Management is of the opinion, based on its review with counsel of the development of such matters to date, that the ultimate disposition of such other matters will not materially affect the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Corporation.

## ITEM 4. [Removed and Reserved.]

## PART II

## ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The Bancorp's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select® Market under the symbol WASH.

The quarterly common stock price ranges and dividends paid per share for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table. The stock prices are based on the high and low sales prices during the respective quarter.

2010 Quarters	1	2	3	4
Stock prices:				
High	\$20.09	\$20.44	\$20.48	\$22.71
Low	14.50	16.84	16.70	18.53
Cash dividend declared per share	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$0.21
2009 Quarters	1	2	3	4
Stock prices:				
High	\$20.62	\$20.75	\$19.61	\$17.95
Low	11.50	15.67	16.16	13.97
Cash dividend declared per share	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$0.21

The Bancorp will continue to review future common stock dividends based on profitability, financial resources and economic conditions. The Bancorp (including the Bank prior to 1984) has recorded consecutive quarterly dividends for over 100 years.

The Bancorp's primary source of funds for dividends paid to shareholders is the receipt of dividends from the Bank. A discussion of the restrictions on the advance of funds or payment of dividends by the Bank to the Bancorp is included in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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At February 25, 2011 there were 1,910 holders of record of the Bancorp's common stock.

See additional disclosures on Equity Compensation Plan Information in Part III, Item 12 "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management."

The Bancorp did not repurchase any shares during the fourth quarter of 2010.

#### Stock Performance Graph

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the cumulative total shareholder return on the Corporation's common stock against the cumulative total return of the NASDAQ Bank Stocks index and the NASDAQ Stock Market (U.S.) for the five years ended December 31. The historical information set forth below is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

The results presented assume that the value of the Corporation's common stock and each index was \$100.00 on December 31, 2005. The total return assumes reinvestment of dividends.

#### Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc. – Total Return Performance

For the period ending December 31	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 109.59	\$ 102.20	\$ 82.95	\$ 68.69	\$ 100.68
NASDAQ Bank Stocks	\$ 100.00	\$ 113.82	\$ 91.16	\$ 71.52	\$ 59.87	\$ 68.34
NASDAQ Stock Market (U.S.)	\$ 100.00	\$ 110.39	\$ 122.15	\$ 73.32	\$ 106.57	\$ 125.91

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## ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data.

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below does not purport to be complete and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the more detailed information including the Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes, and the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year classification.

## Selected Financial Data

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

At or for the years ended December 31,

## Financial Results:

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Interest income	\$ 123,254	\$ 129,630	\$ 140,662	\$ 136,434	\$ 131,134
Interest expense	46,063	63,738	75,149	76,490	69,660
Net interest income	77,191	65,892	65,513	59,944	61,474
Provision for loan losses	6,000	8,500	4,800	1,900	1,200
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	71,191	57,392	60,713	58,044	60,274
Noninterest income:					
Net realized gains on sales of securities	729	314	2,224	455	443
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities	(417 )	(3,137 )	(5,937 )	–	–
Other noninterest income	48,161	45,476	44,550	45,294	41,950
Total noninterest income	48,473	42,653	40,837	45,749	42,393
Noninterest expense	85,311	77,603	72,059	69,146	65,545
Income before income taxes	34,353	22,442	29,491	34,647	37,122
Income tax expense	10,302	6,346	7,319	10,847	12,091
Net income	\$ 24,051	\$ 16,096	\$ 22,172	\$ 23,800	\$ 25,031

## Per share information (\$):

## Earnings per share:

Basic	1.49	1.01	1.59	1.78	1.86
Diluted	1.49	1.00	1.57	1.75	1.82
Cash dividends declared (1)	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.76
Book value	16.63	15.89	14.75	13.97	12.89
Market value - closing stock price	21.88	15.58	19.75	25.23	27.89
Performance Ratios (%):					
Return on average assets	0.82	0.55	0.82	0.99	1.04
Return on average shareholders’ equity	9.09	6.56	11.12	13.48	14.99
Average equity to average total assets	9.08	8.40	7.35	7.33	6.93
Dividend payout ratio (2)	56.38	84.00	52.87	45.71	41.76
Asset Quality Ratios (%):					
Total past due loans to total loans	1.27	1.64	0.96	0.45	0.49
Nonperforming loans to total loans	0.93	1.43	0.42	0.27	0.19

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Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.79	1.06	0.30	0.17	0.11
Allowance for loan losses to nonaccrual loans	154.42	99.75	305.07	471.12	693.87
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.43	1.43	1.29	1.29	1.29
Net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans	0.24	0.25	0.08	0.03	0.02
Capital Ratios (%):					
Tier 1 leverage capital ratio	8.25	7.82	7.53	6.09	6.01
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	11.53	11.14	11.29	9.10	9.57
Total risk-based capital ratio	12.79	12.40	12.54	10.39	10.96

(1) Represents historical per share dividends declared by the Bancorp.

(2) Represents the ratio of historical per share dividends declared by the Bancorp to diluted earnings per share.

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## Selected Financial Data

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 92,736	\$ 57,260	\$ 58,190	\$ 41,112	\$ 71,909
Total securities	594,100	691,484	866,219	751,778	703,851
FHLBB stock	42,008	42,008	42,008	31,725	28,727
<b>Loans:</b>					
Commercial and other	1,027,065	984,550	880,313	680,266	587,397
Residential real estate	645,020	605,575	642,052	599,671	588,671
Consumer	323,553	329,543	316,789	293,715	283,918
Total loans	1,995,638	1,919,668	1,839,154	1,573,652	1,459,986
Less allowance for loan losses	28,583	27,400	23,725	20,277	18,894
Net loans	1,967,055	1,892,268	1,815,429	1,553,375	1,441,092
Investment in bank-owned life insurance	51,844	44,957	43,163	41,363	39,770
Goodwill and other intangibles	65,966	67,057	68,266	61,912	57,374
Other assets	95,816	89,439	72,191	58,675	56,442
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,909,525</b>	<b>\$ 2,884,473</b>	<b>\$ 2,965,466</b>	<b>\$ 2,539,940</b>	<b>\$ 2,399,165</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
<b>Deposits:</b>					
Demand deposits	\$ 228,437	\$ 194,046	\$ 172,771	\$ 175,542	\$ 186,533
NOW accounts	241,974	202,367	171,306	164,944	175,479
Money market accounts	396,455	403,333	305,879	321,600	286,998
Savings accounts	220,888	191,580	173,485	176,278	205,998
Time deposits	948,576	931,684	967,427	807,841	822,989
Total deposits	2,036,330	1,923,010	1,790,868	1,646,205	1,677,997
FHLBB advances	498,722	607,328	829,626	616,417	474,561
Junior subordinated debentures	32,991	32,991	32,991	22,681	22,681
Other borrowings	23,359	21,501	26,743	32,560	14,684
Other liabilities	49,259	44,697	50,127	35,564	36,186
Shareholders' equity	268,864	254,946	235,111	186,513	173,056
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 2,909,525</b>	<b>\$ 2,884,473</b>	<b>\$ 2,965,466</b>	<b>\$ 2,539,940</b>	<b>\$ 2,399,165</b>
<b>Asset Quality:</b>					
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 18,510	\$ 27,470	\$ 7,777	\$ 4,304	\$ 2,723
Nonaccrual investment securities	806	1,065	633	—	—
Property acquired through foreclosure or repossession	3,644	1,974	392	—	—
<b>Total nonperforming assets</b>	<b>\$ 22,960</b>	<b>\$ 30,509</b>	<b>\$ 8,802</b>	<b>\$ 4,304</b>	<b>\$ 2,723</b>



Wealth Management Assets:

Market value of assets under administration	\$ 4,123,011	\$ 3,770,193	\$ 3,147,649	\$ 4,014,352	\$ 3,609,180
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Selected Quarterly Financial Data		(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)				
2010		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
<b>Interest income:</b>						
Interest and fees on loans		\$ 23,968	\$ 24,180	\$ 25,076	\$ 24,846	\$ 98,070
<b>Income on securities:</b>						
	Taxable	6,051	5,837	5,227	4,709	21,824
	Nontaxable	769	770	769	769	3,077
Dividends on corporate stock and FHLBB stock		55	54	55	34	198
Other interest income		21	13	25	26	85
<b>Total interest income</b>		<b>30,864</b>	<b>30,854</b>	<b>31,152</b>	<b>30,384</b>	<b>123,254</b>
<b>Interest expense:</b>						
Deposits		5,769	5,331	4,747	4,465	20,312
FHLBB advances		6,219	6,000	5,574	4,993	22,786
Junior subordinated debentures		630	447	484	428	1,989
Other interest expense		242	243	246	245	976
<b>Total interest expense</b>		<b>12,860</b>	<b>12,021</b>	<b>11,051</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>46,063</b>
Net interest income		18,004	18,833	20,101	20,253	77,191
Provision for loan losses		1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses		16,504	17,333	18,601	18,753	71,191
<b>Noninterest income:</b>						
<b>Wealth management services:</b>						
Trust and investment advisory fees		5,017	5,153	5,052	5,448	20,670
Mutual fund fees		1,110	1,105	1,084	1,124	4,423
Financial planning, commissions and other service fees		179	505	349	266	1,299
Wealth management services		6,306	6,763	6,485	6,838	26,392
Service charges on deposit accounts		849	913	904	921	3,587
Merchant processing fees		1,606	2,406	3,050	2,094	9,156
Card interchange fees		389	487	507	592	1,975
Income from bank-owned life insurance		439	474	486	488	1,887
Net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others		560	318	1,011	2,163	4,052
Net realized gains on securities		–	–	737	(8 )	729
Net unrealized gains on interest rate swap contracts		68	(121 )	(60 )	77	(36 )
Equity in losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries		(52 )	(50 )	(95 )	(140 )	(337 )
Other income		365	323	414	383	1,485
<b>Noninterest income, excluding other-than-temporary impairment losses</b>						
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities		(2 )	(243 )	–	–	(245 )
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income (before taxes)		(61 )	(111 )	–	–	(172 )
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings		(63 )	(354 )	–	–	(417 )

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Total noninterest income	10,467	11,159	13,439	13,408	48,473
Noninterest expense:					
Salaries and employee benefits	11,501	11,726	12,067	12,135	47,429
Net occupancy	1,224	1,237	1,202	1,188	4,851
Equipment	997	1,014	1,037	1,051	4,099
Merchant processing costs	1,357	2,057	2,606	1,802	7,822
Outsourced services	840	855	769	840	3,304
FDIC deposit insurance costs	794	784	861	724	3,163
Legal, audit and professional fees	518	408	438	449	1,813
Advertising and promotion	364	419	467	383	1,633
Amortization of intangibles	291	290	273	237	1,091
Foreclosed property costs	36	87	203	515	841
Debt prepayment penalties	–	–	752	–	752
Other expenses	1,755	2,106	2,180	2,472	8,513
Total noninterest expense	19,677	20,983	22,855	21,796	85,311
Income before income taxes	7,294	7,509	9,185	10,365	34,353
Income tax expense	2,122	2,211	2,815	3,154	10,302
Net income	\$ 5,172	\$ 5,298	\$ 6,370	\$ 7,211	\$ 24,051
Weighted average common shares					
outstanding - basic	16,057.7	16,104.6	16,131.4	16,160.6	16,113.9
Weighted average common shares					
outstanding - diluted	16,063.9	16,111.3	16,136.3	16,182.7	16,122.5
Per share information:					
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.49
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.49
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.84

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Selected Quarterly Financial Data		(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)				
2009		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
<b>Interest income:</b>						
Interest and fees on loans		\$ 24,139	\$ 24,147	\$ 24,303	\$ 24,207	\$ 96,796
<b>Income on securities:</b>						
	Taxable	8,449	7,588	7,028	6,358	29,423
	Nontaxable	780	778	781	777	3,116
Dividends on corporate stock and FHLBB stock		72	55	63	55	245
Other interest income		17	9	13	11	50
<b>Total interest income</b>		<b>33,457</b>	<b>32,577</b>	<b>32,188</b>	<b>31,408</b>	<b>129,630</b>
<b>Interest expense:</b>						
Deposits		9,547	8,481	7,577	7,033	32,638
FHLBB advances		7,227	7,112	7,094	6,739	28,172
Junior subordinated debentures		479	479	545	444	1,947
Other interest expense		245	244	246	246	981
<b>Total interest expense</b>		<b>17,498</b>	<b>16,316</b>	<b>15,462</b>	<b>14,462</b>	<b>63,738</b>
Net interest income		15,959	16,261	16,726	16,946	65,892
Provision for loan losses		1,700	3,000	1,800	2,000	8,500
Net interest income after provision for loan losses		14,259	13,261	14,926	14,946	57,392
<b>Noninterest income:</b>						
<b>Wealth management services:</b>						
Trust and investment advisory fees		4,122	4,402	4,717	4,887	18,128
Mutual fund fees		915	993	1,089	1,143	4,140
Financial planning, commissions and other service fees		376	559	243	340	1,518
Wealth management services		5,413	5,954	6,049	6,370	23,786
Service charges on deposit accounts		857	900	939	971	3,667
Merchant processing fees		1,349	2,086	2,619	1,790	7,844
Card interchange fees		338	406	442	442	1,628
Income from bank-owned life insurance		444	447	451	452	1,794
Net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others		1,044	1,552	591	1,165	4,352
Net realized gains on securities		57	257	–	–	314
Net unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate swap contracts		60	341	92	204	697
Other income		419	465	445	379	1,708
Noninterest income, excluding other-than-temporary impairment losses		9,981	12,408	11,628	11,773	45,790
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities		(4,244 )	–	(2,293 )	(113 )	(6,650 )
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income (before taxes)		2,253	–	1,826	(566 )	3,513
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings		(1,991 )	–	(467 )	(679 )	(3,137 )
<b>Total noninterest income</b>		<b>7,990</b>	<b>12,408</b>	<b>11,161</b>	<b>11,094</b>	<b>42,653</b>
<b>Noninterest expense:</b>						
Salaries and employee benefits		10,475	10,359	10,416	10,667	41,917

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Net occupancy	1,226	1,122	1,232	1,210	4,790
Equipment	975	1,036	916	990	3,917
Merchant processing costs	1,143	1,780	2,213	1,516	6,652
FDIC deposit insurance costs	651	2,143	808	795	4,397
Outsourced services	868	673	807	821	3,169
Legal, audit and professional fees	675	664	546	558	2,443
Advertising and promotion	301	491	422	473	1,687
Amortization of intangibles	308	308	303	290	1,209
Foreclosed property costs	8	42	4	18	72
Other expenses	1,842	1,816	1,649	2,043	7,350
Total noninterest expense	18,472	20,434	19,316	19,381	77,603
Income before income taxes	3,777	5,235	6,771	6,659	22,442
Income tax expense	1,107	1,470	1,858	1,911	6,346
Net income	\$ 2,670	\$ 3,765	\$ 4,913	\$ 4,748	\$ 16,096
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	15,942.7	15,983.6	16,016.8	16,035.4	15,994.9
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	15,997.8	16,037.4	16,074.5	16,082.0	16,040.9
Per share information:					
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.30	\$ 1.01
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.30	\$ 1.00
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.84

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#### ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following analysis is intended to provide the reader with a further understanding of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation for the periods shown. For a full understanding of this analysis, it should be read in conjunction with other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including Part I, "Item 1. Business", Part II, "Item 6. Selected Financial Data" and Part II, "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year classification.

#### Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains statements that are "forward-looking statements." We may also make written or oral forward-looking statements in other documents we file with the SEC, in our annual reports to shareholders, in press releases and other written materials, and in oral statements made by our officers, directors or employees. You can identify forward-looking statements by the use of the words "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "assume," "outlook," "will," "should," and other expressions that predict or indicate future events and trends and which do not relate to historical matters. You should not rely on forward-looking statements, because they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of the Corporation. These risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from the anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Some of the factors that might cause these differences include the following: changes in general national, regional or international economic conditions or conditions affecting the banking or financial services industries or financial capital markets, volatility and disruption in national and international financial markets, government intervention in the U.S. financial system, reductions in net interest income resulting from interest rate volatility as well as changes in the balance and mix of loans and deposits, reductions in the market value of wealth management assets under administration, changes in the value of securities and other assets, reductions in loan demand, changes in loan collectibility, default and charge-off rates, changes in the size and nature of the Corporation's competition, changes in legislation or regulation and accounting principles, policies and guidelines such as the recently-enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, and changes in the assumptions used in making such forward-looking statements. In addition, the factors described under "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K may result in these differences. You should carefully review all of these factors, and you should be aware that there may be other factors that could cause these differences. These forward-looking statements were based on information, plans and estimates at the date of this report, and we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect changes in underlying assumptions or factors, new information, future events or other changes.

#### Critical Accounting Policies

Accounting policies involving significant judgments, estimates and assumptions by management, which have, or could have, a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and impact income are considered critical accounting policies. The Corporation considers the following to be its critical accounting policies: allowance for loan losses, review of goodwill and intangible assets for impairment and valuation of investment securities for impairment.

#### Allowance for Loan Losses

Determining an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment. The Corporation uses a methodology to systematically measure the amount of estimated loan loss exposure inherent in the loan portfolio for purposes of establishing a sufficient allowance for loan losses. The methodology includes three elements:

- (1) Loss allocations are identified for individual loans deemed to be impaired in accordance with GAAP. Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that the Bank will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the

contractual terms of the loan agreements and all loans restructured in a troubled debt restructuring. Impaired loans do not include large groups of smaller-balance homogenous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment, which consist of most residential mortgage loans and consumer loans. Impairment is measured on a discounted cash flow method based upon the loan's contractual effective interest rate, or at the loan's observable market price, or if the loan is collateral dependent, at the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell. For collateral dependent loans, management may adjust appraised values to reflect estimated market value declines or apply other discounts to appraised values for unobservable factors resulting from its knowledge of circumstances associated with the property.

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- (2) Loss allocation factors are used for non-impaired loans based on credit grade, loss experience, delinquency factors and other similar economic indicators.

Individual commercial loans and commercial mortgage loans not deemed to be impaired are evaluated using an internal rating system and the application of loss allocation factors. The loan rating system is described under the caption "Credit Quality Indicators" in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The loan rating system and the related loss allocation factors take into consideration parameters including the borrower's financial condition, the borrower's performance with respect to loan terms, and the adequacy of collateral. We periodically reassess and revise the loss allocation factors used in the assignment of loss exposure to appropriately reflect our analysis of migrational loss experience. We analyze historical loss experience over periods deemed to be relevant to the inherent risk of loss in the commercial loans and commercial mortgage loan portfolios as of the balance sheet date. We adjust loss allocations for various factors including trends in real estate values, continued weakness in general economic conditions, and our assessments of credit risk associated with industry concentrations and an ongoing trend toward larger credit relationships.

Portfolios of more homogenous populations of loans including residential mortgages and consumer loans are analyzed as groups taking into account delinquency ratios and other indicators and our historical loss experience for each type of credit product. We analyze historical loss experience over periods deemed to be relevant to the inherent risk of loss in residential mortgage and consumer loan portfolios as of the balance sheet date. We periodically update these analyses and adjust the loss allocations for various factors that we believe are not adequately presented in historical loss experience including trends in real estate values, changes in unemployment levels and increases in delinquency levels. These factors are also evaluated taking into account the geographic location of the underlying loans.

- (3) An additional unallocated allowance is maintained based on a judgmental process whereby management considers qualitative and quantitative assessments of other environmental factors, including, but not limited to, portfolio composition; regional concentration; trends in and severity of credit quality metrics; economic trends and business conditions; conditions that may affect the collateral position such as environmental matters, tax liens, and regulatory changes affecting the foreclosure process; and conditions that may affect the ability of borrowers to meet debt service requirements, such as interest rates and energy costs.

Because the methodology is based upon historical loss experience and trends, current economic data as well as management's judgment, factors may arise that result in different estimations. Significant factors that could give rise to changes in these estimates may include, but are not limited to, changes in economic conditions in our market area, concentration of risk, and declines in local property values. In addition, various regulatory agencies periodically review the allowance for loans losses. Such agencies may require additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Adversely different conditions or assumptions could lead to increases in the allowance. As of December 31, 2010, management believes that the allowance is adequate and consistent with asset quality and delinquency indicators.

The Corporation's Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of the loan review process. This process includes review of the Bank's procedures for determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, administration of its internal credit rating systems and the reporting and monitoring of credit granting standards.

**Review of Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets for Impairment**

Goodwill is recorded as part of the Corporation's acquisitions of businesses where the purchase price exceeds the fair market value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortized, but rather is subject to



ongoing periodic impairment tests at least annually or more frequently upon the occurrence of significant adverse events. See Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" for additional information. Goodwill was reviewed in 2010 by performing a discounted cash flow analysis ("income approach") and by estimates of selected market information ("market approach") for both the commercial banking and the wealth management segments of the Corporation. The values determined using the income approach and the market approach were weighted equally for each segment. The results of the 2010 review indicated that the fair value exceeded the carrying value for both segments.

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For acquisitions accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, assets acquired and liabilities assumed are required to be recorded at their fair value. Intangible assets acquired are primarily comprised of wealth management advisory contracts and core deposit intangibles. The values of these intangible assets were estimated using valuation techniques, based on discounted cash flow analysis. These intangible assets are being amortized over the period the assets are expected to contribute to the cash flows of the Corporation, which reflect the expected pattern of benefit. These intangible assets are amortized based upon the projected cash flows the Corporation will receive from the customer relationships during the estimated useful lives. These intangible assets are subject to impairment tests in accordance with GAAP. The carrying value of the wealth management advisory contracts and other identifiable intangibles are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis, or sooner, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. Wealth management assets under administration are analyzed to determine if there has been a reduction since acquisition that could indicate possible impairment of the advisory contracts. Impairment would be recognized if the carrying value exceeded the sum of the undiscounted expected future cash flows from the intangible assets. Impairment would result in a write-down to the estimated fair value based on the anticipated discounted future cash flows. The remaining useful life of an intangible asset that is being amortized is also evaluated each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization.

The Corporation makes certain estimates and assumptions that affect the determination of the expected future cash flows from the advisory contracts and other identifiable intangibles. These estimates and assumptions include account attrition, market appreciation for wealth management assets under administration and anticipated fee rates, projected costs and other factors. Significant changes in these estimates and assumptions could cause a different valuation for the intangible assets. Changes in the original assumptions could change the amount of the intangible recognized and the resulting amortization. Subsequent changes in assumptions could result in recognition of impairment of the intangible assets.

These assumptions used in the impairment tests of goodwill and intangible assets are susceptible to change based on changes in economic conditions and other factors. Significant assumptions used to test goodwill for impairment include estimated discount rates and the timing and amount of projected cash flows. Any change in the estimates which the Corporation uses to determine the carrying value of the Corporation's goodwill and identifiable intangible assets, or which otherwise adversely affects their value or estimated lives could adversely affect the Corporation's results of operations. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

### Valuation of Investment Securities for Impairment

Securities available for sale are carried at fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as accumulated other comprehensive income or loss in shareholders' equity. The fair values of securities are based on either quoted market prices, third party pricing services or third party valuation specialists. When the fair value of an investment security is less than its amortized cost basis, the Corporation assesses whether the decline in value is other-than-temporary. The Corporation considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in the value subsequent to the reporting date, forecasted performance of the issuer, changes in the dividend or interest payment practices of the issuer, changes in the credit rating of the issuer or the specific security, and the general market condition in the geographic area or industry the issuer operates in.

Future adverse changes in market conditions, continued poor operating results of the issuer, projected adverse changes in cash flows which might impact the collection of all principal and interest related to the security, or other factors could result in further losses that may not be reflected in an investment's current carrying value, possibly requiring an

additional impairment charge in the future.

Equity Securities:

In determining whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred for common equity securities, the Corporation also considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery in the foreseeable future. Management evaluates the near-term prospects of the issuers in relation to the severity and duration of the impairment. If necessary, the investment is written down to its current fair value through a charge to earnings at the time the impairment is deemed to have occurred.

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With respect to perpetual preferred stocks, the Corporation's assessment of other-than-temporary impairment is made using an impairment model (including an anticipated recovery period) similar to a debt security, provided there has been no evidence of a deterioration in credit of the issuer.

**Debt Securities:**

In determining whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred for debt securities, the Corporation compares the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security with the amortized cost of the security. If the present value of expected cash flows is less than the amortized cost of the security, then the entire amortized cost of the security will not be recovered; that is, a credit loss exists, and an other-than-temporary impairment shall be considered to have occurred.

With respect to holdings of collateralized debt obligations representing pooled trust preferred debt securities, estimates of cash flows are evaluated upon consideration of information including, but not limited to, past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supporting forecasts for the respective holding. Such information generally includes the remaining payment terms of the security, prepayment speeds, the financial condition of the issuer(s), expected defaults, and the value of any underlying collateral. The estimated cash flows shall be discounted at a rate equal to the current yield used to accrete the beneficial interest.

When an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings for a debt security depends on whether the Corporation intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost less any current period credit loss. If the Corporation intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost, the other-than-temporary impairment shall be recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the amortized cost and fair value of the security. If the Corporation does not intend to sell or more likely than not will not be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment related to credit loss shall be recognized in earnings and the noncredit-related portion of the other-than-temporary impairment shall be recognized in other comprehensive income.

**Overview**

Washington Trust offers a comprehensive product line of financial services to individuals and businesses including commercial, residential and consumer lending, retail and commercial deposit products, and wealth management services through its offices in Rhode Island, eastern Massachusetts and southeastern Connecticut, ATMs, and its Internet website ([www.washtrust.com](http://www.washtrust.com)).

Our largest source of operating income is net interest income, the difference between interest earned on loans and securities and interest paid on deposits and other borrowings. In addition, we generate noninterest income from a number of sources including wealth management services, deposit services, merchant credit card processing, bank-owned life insurance, loan sales, commissions on loans originated for others and sales of investment securities. Our principal noninterest expenses include salaries and employee benefits, occupancy and facility-related costs, merchant processing costs, FDIC deposit insurance costs, technology and other administrative expenses.

Our financial results are affected by interest rate volatility, changes in economic and market conditions, competitive conditions within our market area and changes in legislation, regulation and/or accounting principles. Since the latter part of 2008, market and economic conditions have been severely impacted by deterioration in credit conditions. Concerns about future economic growth, lower consumer confidence, contraction of credit availability and relatively lower corporate earnings continue to challenge the economy. The rate of unemployment remained at its highest level in several years.

Management believes that overall credit quality continues to be affected by weaknesses in national and regional economic conditions. These conditions, including high unemployment levels, may continue for the next few quarters.

#### Opportunities and Risks

A significant portion of the Corporation's commercial banking and wealth management business is conducted in the Rhode Island and greater southern New England area. Management recognizes that substantial competition exists in this marketplace and views this as a key business risk. A substantial portion of the banking industry market share in this region is held by much larger financial institutions with greater resources and larger delivery systems than the

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Bank. Market competition also includes the expanded commercial banking presence of credit unions and savings banks. While these competitive forces will continue to present risk, we have been successful in growing our commercial banking base and wealth management business, and management believes that the breadth of our product line and our size provide opportunities to compete effectively in our marketplace.

Significant challenges also exist with respect to credit risk, interest rate risk, the condition of the financial markets and related impact on wealth management assets, and operational risk.

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the inability of borrower customers to repay loans or lines of credit. Credit risk on loans is reviewed below under the heading "Asset Quality." Credit risk also exists with respect to debt instrument investment securities, which is reviewed below under the heading "Investment Securities."

Interest rate risk exists because the repricing frequency and magnitude of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities are not identical. This risk is reviewed in more detail below under the heading "Asset/Liability Management and Interest Rate Risk."

Wealth management service revenues, which represented approximately 21% of total revenues in 2010, are substantially dependent on the market value of wealth management assets under administration. These values may be negatively affected by changes in economic conditions and volatility in the financial markets.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from data processing system failures and errors, inadequate or failed internal processes, customer or employee fraud and catastrophic failures resulting from terrorist acts or natural disasters. Operational risk is discussed above under Item 1A. "Risk Factors."

For additional factors that could adversely impact Washington Trust's future results of operations and financial condition, see the section labeled "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

### Composition of Earnings

#### Comparison of 2010 with 2009

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2010 amounted to \$24.1 million, or \$1.49 per diluted share, up by 49% from the \$16.1 million, or \$1.00 per diluted share, reported for 2009. The returns on average equity and average assets for 2010 were 9.09% and 0.82%, respectively, compared to 6.56% and 0.55%, respectively, for 2009.

The increase in profitability in 2010 was mainly attributable to higher net interest income, improvement in wealth management revenues, a lower loan loss provision, lower levels of credit-related impairment losses on investments securities and the charge incurred in 2009 for a special FDIC assessment levied on all banks, which were partially offset by increases in noninterest expenses and income tax expense.

Net interest income increased by \$11.3 million, or 17%, in 2010, reflecting improvement in the net interest margin (fully taxable equivalent net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.) The net interest margin increased by 45 basis points in 2010, due in large part to lower funding costs. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities for 2010 declined by 68 basis points from 2009.

The loan loss provision charged to earnings in 2010 was \$6.0 million, down from \$8.5 million from 2009. In 2010, net charge-offs totaled \$4.8 million, or 0.24% of average total loans, compared to \$4.8 million, or 0.25% of average total loans, in 2009. Management believes that the change in the provision for loan losses has been consistent with the trend in asset quality and delinquency indicators. 2009 was a period of worsening asset quality, as indicated by

increases in delinquencies and nonaccrual loans. In 2010, the pace of loans becoming delinquent or classified as nonaccrual has slowed somewhat and total delinquencies and nonaccrual loans have declined.

Revenue from wealth management services, our primary source of noninterest income, increased by \$2.6 million, or 11%, from 2009. The increase in this revenue source reflected higher valuations in the financial markets in 2010, compared to 2009. Wealth management assets under administration reached an all-time high in the fourth quarter of 2010 and totaled \$4.1 billion at December 31, 2010, up by \$353 million, or 9%, from December 31, 2009.

Due to strong residential mortgage refinancing and sales activity in response to a low mortgage interest rate environment, net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others amounted to \$4.1 million and

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\$4.4 million, respectively, in 2010 and 2009. Mortgage refinancing activity has recently slowed as a result of a rise in market interest rates in the latter part of the fourth quarter of 2010.

Credit-related impairment losses charged to earnings for investment securities deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired amounted to \$417 thousand in 2010, compared to \$3.1 million in 2009. Also included in noninterest income in the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, were net realized gains on sales of securities of \$729 thousand and \$314 thousand, respectively.

Noninterest expenses were up by \$7.7 million, or 10%, from 2009. Included in 2010 noninterest expenses were \$752 thousand in debt prepayment penalty charges associated with the third quarter 2010 balance sheet deleveraging transaction. See additional discussion on the balance deleveraging transaction in the "Financial Condition" section under the caption "Borrowings." There were no debt prepayment penalty charges recognized in 2009. Included in 2009 noninterest expenses was a second quarter special FDIC assessment of \$1.35 million (\$869 thousand, after tax, or 5 cents per diluted share). Excluding the 2010 debt prepayment penalties and the 2009 special FDIC assessment, year-to-date noninterest expenses increased by \$8.3 million, or 11%, due largely to increases in salaries and employee benefit costs as well as credit, collection and foreclosed property costs.

Income tax expense amounted to \$10.3 million in 2010, an increase of \$4.0 million from 2009. The effective tax rate for 2010 was 30.0%, compared to 28.3% in 2009.

Comparison of 2009 with 2008

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 amounted to \$16.1 million, or \$1.00 per diluted share, compared to \$22.2 million, or \$1.57 per diluted share, for 2008. The returns on average equity and average assets for 2009 were 6.56% and 0.55%, respectively, compared to 11.12% and 0.82%, respectively, for 2008. Earnings in 2009 were influenced by several factors as described below.

Net interest income increased by \$379 thousand, or 1%, in 2009. No dividend was received from the FHLBB in 2009. Dividend income on the Corporation's investment in FHLBB stock totaled to \$1.3 million for 2008. The net interest margin declined 16 basis points in 2009. This decrease in net interest margin reflects the elimination of FHLBB dividend income and margin compression, in general, on core deposit rates, as well as the impact of higher levels of nonaccrual loans in 2009 compared to 2008.

The loan loss provision charged to earnings in 2009 was \$8.5 million, an increase of \$3.7 million from 2008. The provision for loan losses was based on management's assessment of economic and credit conditions, with particular emphasis on commercial and commercial real estate categories, as well as growth in the loan portfolio. In 2009, net charge-offs totaled \$4.8 million, or 0.25% of average total loans, compared to \$1.4 million, or 0.08% of average total loans, in 2008.

Revenue from wealth management services is largely dependent on the value of assets under administration. For 2009, wealth management revenues decreased by \$4.5 million, or 16%, from 2008. The decline in the revenue source was primarily due to lower valuations in the financial markets in 2009, compared to 2008. While the balance of assets under administration at December 31, 2009 was approximately 20% higher than the balance a year earlier, the average balance for the year ended December 31, 2009 was lower than the comparable average balance in 2008.

Due to strong residential mortgage refinancing and sales activity, net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others for 2009 increased by \$3.0 million from 2008.



Credit-related impairment losses of \$3.1 million were charged to earnings in 2009 for investment securities deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Impairment losses of \$5.9 million were recognized in earnings in 2008. Also included in noninterest income in the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, were net realized gains on sales of securities of \$314 thousand and \$2.2 million, respectively.

Noninterest expenses were up by \$5.5 million, or 8%, from 2008, which included a \$3.4 million increase in FDIC deposit insurance costs. In the second quarter of 2009, the Corporation recognized a FDIC special assessment of \$1.35 million (\$869 thousand after tax). In addition to the special assessment, the year over year increase in FDIC deposit insurance costs also reflects higher assessment rates.

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Income tax expense amounted to \$6.3 million in 2009, a decrease of \$973 thousand from 2008. The effective tax rate for 2009 was 28.3%, compared to 24.8% in 2008. In 2008, income tax benefits of \$1.4 million, or 10 cents per diluted share were recognized resulting from a change in state corporate income tax legislation and the resolution of certain state tax positions. Excluding these income tax benefits, the effective income tax rate for 2008 was 29.6%.

Results of Operations

Segment Reporting

Washington Trust manages its operations through two business segments, Commercial Banking and Wealth Management Services. Activity not related to the segments, such as the investment securities portfolio, wholesale funding activities and administrative units are considered Corporate. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional disclosure related to business segments.

Comparison of 2010 with 2009

The Commercial Banking segment reported net income of \$22.4 million in 2010, up by \$5.1 million, or 30%, from 2009. Commercial Banking net interest income amounted to \$73.8 million in 2010, up by 14% over 2009 amounts, reflecting improvement in the net interest margin. Noninterest income derived from the Commercial Banking segment totaled \$19.8 million in 2010, compared to \$19.6 million in 2009. The loan loss provision decreased by \$2.5 million in 2010. Commercial Banking other noninterest expenses amounted to \$53.4 million for 2010, up by 8% from 2009. This increase reflects higher commissions and incentives, which were being recognized at lower levels in 2009, and higher staffing levels related to our new Sharon, Massachusetts residential mortgage lending office and our new branch in Warwick, Rhode Island. Both of these locations were opened in the second half of 2009.

The Wealth Management Services segment reported net income of \$3.8 million in 2010, an increase of \$835 thousand, or 28%, from 2009. Noninterest income derived from the Wealth Management Services segment was \$26.4 million in 2010, up by \$2.6 million, or 11%, from 2009. This revenue is dependent to a large extent on the value of assets under administration and is closely tied to the performance of the financial markets. Wealth management assets under administration totaled \$4.1 billion at December 31, 2010, up by \$353 million, or 9%, in 2010. Noninterest expenses for the Wealth Management Services segment totaled \$20.2 million in 2010, up by \$1.2 million, or 6%, from 2009, reflecting increases in commissions and incentives, which was being recognized at lower levels in 2009.

Comparison of 2009 with 2008

The Commercial Banking segment reported net income of \$17.0 million in 2009, down by \$2.9 million, or 14%, from 2008. Net interest income increased by 3% over 2008 amounts, reflecting growth in average loan balances and declines in deposit costs, offset in part by the impact of higher levels of nonaccrual loans in 2009. Noninterest income derived from the Commercial Banking segment increased by 33% over 2008 reported amounts largely due to increases in net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others. The increases in net interest income and noninterest income were offset by a higher loan loss provision and an increase in Commercial Banking other noninterest expenses in 2009, as compared to 2008. The increase in other noninterest expenses was attributable to increases in staffing and higher FDIC deposit insurance costs, including the second quarter 2009 special FDIC assessment.

The Wealth Management Services segment reported net income of \$3.0 million in 2009, a decrease of \$1.9 million, or 39%, from net income in 2008. Noninterest income derived from the Wealth Management Services segment was \$23.8 million in 2009, down by \$4.5 million, or 16%, from 2008, primarily due to lower valuations in the financial markets in 2009. Noninterest expenses for the Wealth Management Services segment also declined in 2009, as compared to 2008, reflecting lower incentive-based compensation.

Net Interest Income  
Comparison of 2010 with 2009

Net interest income is the difference between interest earned on loans and securities and interest paid on deposits and other borrowings, and continues to be the primary source of Washington Trust's operating income. Net interest income is affected by the level of interest rates, changes in interest rates and changes in the amount and composition of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Included in interest income are loan prepayment fees and certain other fees, such as late charges.

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The following discussion presents net interest income on a fully taxable equivalent (“FTE”) basis by adjusting income and yields on tax-exempt loans and securities to be comparable to taxable loans and securities. For more information see the section entitled “Average Balances / Net Interest Margin - Fully Taxable Equivalent (FTE) Basis” below.

FTE net interest income for 2010 amounted to \$79.0 million, an increase of \$11.3 million, or 17%, over 2009. The net interest margin for 2010 amounted to 2.93%, up by 45 basis points from 2009. The increase in the net interest margin in 2010 was due in large part to lower funding costs, as indicated by a 68 basis point decline in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities in 2010.

Average interest-earning assets decreased by \$34 million, or 1%, in 2010. A decrease in total average securities was partially offset by growth in the loan portfolio. Total average securities for the year 2010 decreased by \$143 million from 2009, due to partially to the third quarter 2010 balance sheet deleveraging transaction which included the sale of \$63 million in mortgage-backed securities and prepayment of \$65 million in FHLBB advances. The decline in average securities also reflected maturities and pay-downs on mortgage-backed securities, offset, in part, by purchases of debt securities. The FTE rate of return on securities for the year 2010 decreased by 22 basis points, from 2009. The decrease in the total yield on securities reflects lower yields on variable rate securities tied to short-term interest rates. Total average loans for the year 2010 increased \$87 million from 2009 largely due to growth in the commercial loan portfolio. The yield on total loans for the year 2010 decreased by 16 basis points from 2009, reflecting declines in short-term interest rates. The contribution of loan prepayment and other fees to the yield on total loans was 4 basis points and 1 basis point in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Average interest-bearing liabilities decreased by \$56 million, or 2%, in 2010. Declines in average FHLBB advances and out-of-market brokered certificates of deposit were offset, in part, by growth in in-market deposits. The average balance of FHLBB advances for the year 2010 decreased by \$139 million, or 20%, from 2009. The average rate paid on such advances for the year 2010 increased 6 basis points from 2009. See additional discussion on FHLBB advance modifications and the third quarter 2010 balance deleveraging transaction in the “Financial Condition” section under the caption “Borrowings.” Average interest-bearing deposits increased by \$84 million in 2010, while the average rate paid on interest-bearing deposits decreased by 78 basis points. Interest-bearing deposits include out-of-market brokered certificates of deposit, which are utilized by the Corporation as part of its overall funding program along with FHLBB advances and other sources. Average out-of-market brokered certificates of deposit for 2010 decreased by \$56 million from 2009, with a 35 basis point decline in the average rate paid. Excluding out-of-market brokered certificates of deposit, average in-market interest-bearing deposits increased by \$139 million in 2010 while the average rate paid on in-market interest-bearing deposits decreased by 71 basis points. See additional discussion on brokered certificates of deposit in the “Financial Condition” section under the caption “Deposits.”

Comparison of 2009 with 2008

Net interest income for 2009 totaled \$65.9 million, up by \$379 thousand, or 1%, from 2008. Included in net interest income in the year ended December 31, 2008 was dividend income on the Corporation’s investment in FHLBB stock of \$1.3 million. No dividend was received from FHLBB in 2009.

FTE net interest income for 2009 amounted to \$67.7 million, an increase of \$370 thousand from 2008. The net interest margin for 2009 amounted to 2.48%, compared to 2.64% for 2008. The 16 basis point decline in the net interest margin was primarily attributable to the elimination of the FHLBB dividend income, margin compression, in general, on core deposit rates following the Federal Reserve’s actions to reduce short-term interest rates in late 2008 and early 2009, and the impact of higher levels of nonaccrual loans in 2009 compared to 2008.

Average interest-earning assets increased by \$186 million, or 7%, in 2009. The increase primarily reflects growth in the loan portfolio. Total average loans for the year 2009 increased \$197 million from 2008 largely due to growth in the commercial loan portfolio. The yield on total loans for the year 2009 decreased by 84 basis points from 2008, reflecting declines in short-term interest rates. The contribution of loan prepayment and other fees to the yield on total loans was 1 basis point and 3 basis points in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Total average securities for the year 2009 decreased by \$12 million from 2008, due to maturities and pay-downs on mortgage-backed securities. The FTE rate of return on securities for the year 2009 decreased by 60 basis points, from 2008. The decrease in the total yield on securities reflects lower yields on variable rate securities tied to short-term interest rates.

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Average interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$137 million or 6% in 2009 primarily due to growth in deposits, offset in part by declines in FHLBB advances. The increase in deposits includes the successful first quarter 2009 transition of wealth management client money market deposits previously held in outside money market funds to fully insured and collateralized deposits. This resulted in a \$45 million increase in average interest-bearing deposits. Average interest-bearing deposits increased by \$190 million from 2009 to 2008, while the average rate paid on interest-bearing deposits decreased by 81 basis points. Average out-of-market brokered certificates of deposit for 2009 decreased by \$26 million from 2008, with a 14 basis point decline in the average rate paid. Excluding out-of-market brokered certificates of deposit, average in-market interest-bearing deposits for the year 2009 increased by \$216 million from 2008 while the average rate paid on in-market interest-bearing deposits decreased by 81 basis points.

The growth in deposits enabled the Corporation to reduce its level of FHLBB advances in 2009. The average balance of FHLBB advances for the year 2009 decreased by \$51 million from 2008. The average rate paid on such advances for the year 2009 decreased 9 basis points from 2008.

## Average Balances / Net Interest Margin - Fully Taxable Equivalent (FTE) Basis

The following table presents average balance and interest rate information. Tax-exempt income is converted to a FTE basis using the statutory federal income tax rate adjusted for applicable state income taxes net of the related federal tax benefit. For dividends on corporate stocks, the 70% federal dividends received deduction is also used in the calculation of tax equivalency. Unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities are excluded from the average balance and yield calculations. Nonaccrual and renegotiated loans, as well as interest earned on these loans (to the extent recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income) are included in amounts presented for loans.

Years ended December 31,	2010			2009			2008		
(Dollars in thousands)	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate
<b>Assets:</b>									
Commercial and other loans	\$ 1,019,304	\$ 53,628	5.26	\$ 941,833	\$ 50,092	5.32	\$ 782,825	\$ 50,589	6.46
Residential real estate loans, including mortgage loans held for sale	634,735	31,609	4.98	629,035	33,410	5.31	613,367	33,954	5.54
Consumer loans	327,770	13,062	3.99	323,576	13,494	4.17	301,653	16,584	5.50
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>1,981,809</b>	<b>98,299</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>1,894,444</b>	<b>96,996</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>1,697,845</b>	<b>101,127</b>	<b>5.96</b>
Cash, federal funds sold and other short-term investments	41,407	85	0.21	20,201	50	0.25	21,515	334	1.55
FHLBB stock	42,008	—	—	42,008	—	—	39,282	1,345	3.42
Taxable debt securities	553,531	21,824	3.94	694,248	29,423	4.24	700,812	34,382	4.91
Nontaxable debt securities	79,491	4,618	5.81	80,629	4,662	5.78	81,046	4,583	5.65
Corporate stocks	3,595	274	7.62	4,420	339	7.68	9,160	740	8.08

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Total securities	636,617	26,716	4.20	779,297	34,424	4.42	791,018	39,705	5.02
Total interest-earning assets	2,701,841	125,100	4.63	2,735,950	131,470	4.81	2,549,660	142,511	5.59
Noninterest-earning assets	213,644			185,345			163,730		
Total assets	\$ 2,915,485			\$ 2,921,295			\$ 2,713,390		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:									
NOW accounts	\$ 220,875	\$ 268	0.12	\$ 181,171	\$ 327	0.18	\$ 165,479	\$ 306	0.18
Money market accounts	403,489	1,918	0.48	375,175	3,960	1.06	310,445	6,730	2.17
Savings accounts	205,767	318	0.15	187,862	530	0.28	173,840	1,059	0.61
Time deposits	955,222	17,808	1.86	957,449	27,821	2.91	861,814	33,100	3.84
FHLBB advances	547,974	22,786	4.16	687,210	28,172	4.10	737,830	30,894	4.19
Junior subordinated debentures	32,991	1,989	6.03	32,991	1,947	5.90	30,259	1,879	6.21
Other	21,321	976	4.58	21,476	981	4.57	26,678	1,181	4.43
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,387,639	46,063	1.93	2,443,334	63,738	2.61	2,306,345	75,149	3.26
Demand deposits	221,350			187,800			177,032		
Other liabilities	41,804			44,712			30,618		
Shareholders' equity	264,692			245,449			199,395		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,915,485			\$ 2,921,295			\$ 2,713,390		
Net interest income		\$ 79,037			\$ 67,732			\$ 67,362	
Interest rate spread			2.70			2.20			2.33
Net interest margin			2.93			2.48			2.64

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Interest income amounts presented in the preceding table include the following adjustments for taxable equivalency for the years indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Commercial and other loans	\$ 229	\$ 200	\$ 188
Nontaxable debt securities	1,541	1,546	1,458
Corporate stocks	76	94	203
Total	\$ 1,846	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,849

## Volume/Rate Analysis - Interest Income and Expense (Fully Taxable Equivalent Basis)

The following table presents certain information on a FTE basis regarding changes in our interest income and interest expense for the periods indicated. The net change attributable to both volume and rate has been allocated proportionately.

(Dollars in thousands)	2010/2009		Net Change	2009/2008		Net Change
	Volume	Rate		Volume	Rate	
Interest on interest-earning assets:						
Commercial and other loans	\$ 4,105	\$ (569 )	\$ 3,536	\$ 9,285	\$ (9,782 )	\$ (497 )
Residential real estate loans, including						
mortgage loans held for sale	299	(2,100 )	(1,801 )	867	(1,411 )	(544 )
Consumer loans	176	(608 )	(432 )	1,140	(4,230 )	(3,090 )
Cash, federal funds sold and other short-term investments	45	(10 )	35	(19 )	(265 )	(284 )
FHLBB stock	–	–	–	87	(1,432 )	(1,345 )
Taxable debt securities	(5,632)	(1,967 )	(7,599 )	(319 )	(4,640 )	(4,959 )
Nontaxable debt securities	(67 )	23	(44 )	(24 )	103	79
Corporate stocks	(63 )	(2 )	(65 )	(365 )	(36 )	(401 )
Total interest income	(1,137)	(5,233 )	(6,370 )	10,652	(21,693)	(11,041)
Interest on interest-bearing liabilities:						
NOW accounts	63	(122 )	(59 )	22	(1 )	21
Money market accounts	280	(2,322 )	(2,042 )	1,194	(3,964 )	(2,770 )
Savings accounts	47	(259 )	(212 )	80	(609 )	(529 )
Time deposits	(64 )	(9,949 )	(10,013)	3,378	(8,657 )	(5,279 )
FHLBB advances	(5,792)	406	(5,386 )	(2,073 )	(649 )	(2,722 )
Junior subordinated debentures	–	42	42	164	(96 )	68
Other	(8 )	3	(5 )	(236 )	36	(200 )
Total interest expense	(5,474)	(12,201)	(17,675)	2,529	(13,940)	(11,411)
Net interest income	\$ 4,337	\$ 6,968	\$ 11,305	\$ 8,123	\$ (7,753 )	\$ 370

## Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses is based on management's periodic assessment of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses which, in turn, is based on such interrelated factors as the composition of the loan portfolio and its inherent risk characteristics, the level of nonperforming loans and net charge-offs, both current and historic, local economic and



credit conditions, the direction of real estate values, and regulatory guidelines. The provision for loan losses is charged against earnings in order to maintain an allowance for loan losses that reflects management's best estimate of probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date.

The provision for loan losses charged to earnings amounted to \$6.0 million in 2010, compared to \$8.5 million in 2009 and \$4.8 million in 2008. Net charge-offs were \$4.8 million, or 0.24% of average loans, in 2010. This compares to \$4.8 million or 0.25% of average loans, in 2009 and \$1.4 million, or 0.08% of average loans, in 2008.

Management believes that the change in the provision for loan losses has been consistent with the trend in asset quality and delinquency indicators. 2009 was a period of worsening asset quality, as indicated by increases in delinquencies and nonaccrual loans. Total delinquencies and nonaccrual loans increased from \$17.6 million and \$7.8 million, respectively, at the end of 2008 to \$31.6 million and \$27.5 million, respectively, at the end of 2009. In

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2010, the pace of loans becoming delinquent or classified as nonaccrual has slowed somewhat and total delinquencies and nonaccrual loans have declined by \$6.3 million and \$9.0 million, respectively.

The allowance for loan losses was \$28.6 million, or 1.43% of total loans, at December 31, 2010, compared to \$27.4 million, or 1.43% of total loans, at December 31, 2009. Management will continue to assess the adequacy of its allowance for loan losses in accordance with its established policies. See additional discussion under the caption "Asset Quality" for further information on the Allowance for Loan Losses.

**Noninterest Income**

Noninterest income is an important source of revenue for Washington Trust. The principal categories of noninterest income are shown in the following table.

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,			2010/2009		2009/2008	
	2010	2009	2008	Change \$	%	Change \$	%
<b>Noninterest income:</b>							
<b>Wealth management services:</b>							
Trust and investment advisory fees	\$ 20,670	\$ 18,128	\$ 20,316	\$ 2,542	14 %	\$ (2,188)	(11 )%
Mutual fund fees	4,423	4,140	5,205	283	7	(1,065)	(20 )
Financial planning, commissions and other service fees	1,299	1,518	2,752	(219 )	(14 )	(1,234)	(45 )
Wealth management services	26,392	23,786	28,273	2,606	11	(4,487)	(16 )
Service charges on deposit accounts	3,587	3,667	3,636	(80 )	(2 )	31	1
Merchant processing fees	9,156	7,844	6,900	1,312	17	944	14
Card interchange fees	1,975	1,628	1,462	347	21	166	11
Income from bank-owned life insurance	1,887	1,794	1,800	93	5	(6 )	–
Net gains on loan sales and commissions							
on loans originated for others	4,052	4,352	1,396	(300 )	(7 )	2,956	212
Net realized gains on securities	729	314	2,224	415	132	(1,910)	(86 )
Net gains (losses) on interest rate swap contracts	(36 )	697	(542 )	(733 )	(105)	1,239	(229)
Equity in losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries	(337 )	–	–	(337 )	–	–	–
Other income	1,485	1,708	1,625	(223 )	(13 )	83	5
<b>Noninterest income, excluding other-than-temporary impairment losses</b>	<b>48,890</b>	<b>45,790</b>	<b>46,774</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(984 )</b>	<b>(2 )</b>
<b>Total other-than-temporary impairment losses</b>							
on securities	(245 )	(6,650 )	(5,937 )	6,405	(96 )	(713 )	12
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income (before taxes)	(172 )	3,513	–	(3,685)	(105)	3,513	–
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	(417 )	(3,137 )	(5,937 )	2,720	(87 )	2,800	(47 )

Total noninterest income	\$ 48,473	\$ 42,653	\$ 40,837	\$ 5,820	14 %	\$ 1,816	4 %
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Revenue from wealth management services is our largest source of noninterest income. It is largely dependent on the value of wealth management assets under administration and is closely tied to the performance of the financial markets. The following table presents the changes in wealth management assets under administration for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
<b>Wealth Management Assets Under Administration:</b>			
Balance at the beginning of period	\$ 3,770,193	\$ 3,147,649	\$ 4,014,352
Net investment appreciation (depreciation) & income	334,473	547,091	(980,909 )
Net client cash flows	18,345	75,453	114,206
Balance at the end of period	\$ 4,123,011	\$ 3,770,193	\$ 3,147,649

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Noninterest Income Analysis

Comparison of 2010 with 2009

Wealth management revenues for 2010 increased by \$2.6 million, or 11%, over 2009. Wealth management assets under administration rose to its highest level ever in the fourth quarter of 2010 and totaled \$4.123 billion at December 31, 2010. Assets under administration were up by \$353 million, or 9%, from December 31, 2009, reflecting net investment appreciation and income of \$334 million and net client cash inflows of \$18 million.

Service charges on deposit accounts were \$3.6 million in 2010, down \$80 thousand, or 2%, compared to 2009. The largest component of this category is overdraft and non-sufficient funds fees, which is largely driven by customer activity. Overdraft and non-sufficient funds fees were down by \$206 thousand in 2010, due to regulatory changes which became effective in the third quarter of 2010. Effective July 1, 2010, the FRB now prohibits financial institutions from charging consumers fees for paying overdrafts on automated teller machine and one-time debit card transactions, unless a consumer consents, or opts in, to the overdraft service for those types of transactions. Consumers must be provided a notice that explains the financial institution's overdraft services, including the fees associated with these services, and the consumer's choices. Washington Trust cannot provide any assurance as to the ultimate impact of this rule on the amount of overdraft/insufficient funds charges that the Bank may earn in future periods.

Merchant processing fees represents charges to merchants for credit card transactions processed. Merchant processing fees increased by \$1.3 million, or 17%, in 2010 primarily due to increases in the volume of transactions processed for existing and new customers. See discussion on the corresponding increase in merchant processing costs under the caption "Noninterest Expense."

Card interchange fees represent fees related to debit card transactions. Card interchange fees increased by \$347 thousand, or 21%, in 2010 primarily due to volume and increased interchange fee rates.

Income from bank owned life insurance ("BOLI") amounted to \$1.9 million and \$1.8 million for 2010 and 2009, respectively. BOLI represents life insurance on the lives of certain employees who have consented to allowing the Bank to be the beneficiary of such policies. The Corporation expects to benefit from the BOLI contracts as a result of the tax-free growth in cash surrender value and death benefits that are expected to be generated over time. The BOLI investment provides a means to mitigate increasing employee benefit costs. See additional discussion under the caption "Financial Condition" for further information on the investment in BOLI.

We originate residential mortgage loans for sale in the secondary market and also originate loans for various investors in a broker capacity, including conventional mortgages and reverse mortgages. This revenue source is subject to market volatility and dependent on mortgage origination volume, which is sensitive to rates and the condition of housing markets. Washington Trust experienced strong levels of residential mortgage refinancing and sales activity in 2010 and 2009 in response to a low mortgage interest rate environment. Net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others for 2010 and 2009 amounted to \$4.1 million and \$4.4 million, respectively.

Net realized gains on securities amounted to \$729 thousand in 2010, compared to \$314 thousand in 2009. See discussion below under the caption "Noninterest Expenses" for additional information on 2010 balance sheet deleveraging transaction.

Net losses on interest rate swap contracts for 2010 totaled \$36 thousand and reflected decreases in the fair value of certain interest rate swap contracts due to declines in interest rates. See discussion on 2009 net gains on interest rate swap contracts below under the caption "Comparison of 2009 with 2008."

Equity in losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries amounted to \$337 thousand in 2010 and consisted primarily of losses generated by real estate limited partnerships. As of December 31, 2010, Washington Trust has investments in two real estate limited partnerships and accounts for its investment in these partnerships using the equity method. Losses generated by the partnerships are recorded as a reduction in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and as a reduction of noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Tax credits generated by the partnerships are recorded as a reduction in the income tax provision.

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Other income consists of mortgage servicing fees, non-customers ATM fees, safe deposit rents, wire transfer fees, fees on letters of credit and other fees. Other income in 2010 and 2009 totaled \$1.5 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

Net other-than-temporary impairment losses charged to earnings amounted to \$417 thousand (\$268 thousand after tax, or 2 cents per diluted share) in 2010 and \$3.1 million (\$2.0 million after tax, or 13 cents per diluted share) in 2009. See additional discussion in the “Financial Condition” section under the caption “Securities.”

Comparison of 2009 with 2008

Revenue from wealth management services decreased \$4.5 million or 16% in 2009. This included a decline of approximately \$3.3 million in revenues primarily derived from the fair value of assets under administration. Assets under administration totaled \$3.770 billion at December 31, 2009, up \$623 million, or 20%, from December 31, 2008, reflecting net investment appreciation and income of \$547 million and net client cash inflows of \$75 million. While the balance of assets under administration at December 31, 2009 was 20% higher than the balance a year earlier, financial market declines in the latter part of 2008 and early part of 2009 caused the average balance for the year 2009 to be approximately 12% lower than the comparable average balance for 2008. Wealth management related fees from sources that are not primarily derived from the value of assets under administration, including financial planning fees, commissions and other services, declined by \$1.2 million, or 45%, from 2008 due largely to lower commissions earned on annuity and insurance contracts.

Merchant processing fees represents charges to merchants for credit card transactions processed. This revenue source increased by \$944 thousand, or 14%, in 2009 primarily due to increases in the volume of transactions processed for existing and new customers. See discussion on the corresponding increase in merchant processing costs under the caption “Noninterest Expense.”

Due to strong residential mortgage refinancing and sales activity in response to a low interest rate environment, net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others increased by \$3.0 million from 2008.

In 2009, Washington Trust recognized net realized gains of \$256 thousand on the sale of equity securities and \$58 thousand on the sale of a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise debt security. Net realized gains on securities amounted to \$2.2 million in 2008 and included \$315 thousand of gains resulting from a charitable contribution of appreciated equity securities to our charitable foundation. Also in 2008, Washington Trust recognized net realized gains of \$1.7 million on the sale of equity securities and \$232 thousand on the sale of commercial debt securities.

Net gains on interest rate swap contracts totaled \$697 thousand in 2009, compared to net losses of \$542 thousand in 2008. The 2009 and 2008 amounts included \$580 thousand and \$96 thousand, respectively, of gains attributable to interest rate swap contracts executed by Washington Trust to help commercial loan borrowers manage their interest rate risk. The interest rate swap contracts with commercial loan borrowers allow them to convert floating rate loan payments to fixed rate loan payments. The 2009 and 2008 amounts also included \$117 thousand of gains and \$638 thousand of losses, respectively, on another interest rate swap contract executed in April 2008 with Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. See additional discussion on this interest rate swap contract under the caption “Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.”

Other-than-temporary impairment losses on investment securities amounted to \$3.1 million (\$2.0 million after tax, or 13 cents per diluted share) in 2009 and \$5.9 million (\$3.8 million after tax, or 27 cents per diluted share) in 2008. See additional discussion in the “Financial Condition” section under the caption “Securities.”



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## Noninterest Expense

The following table presents a noninterest expense comparison for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Years Ended December 31,			2010/2009		2009/2008	
	2010	2009	2008	\$	%	\$	%
Noninterest expense							
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 47,429	\$ 41,917	\$ 41,037	\$ 5,512	13 %	\$ 880	2 %
Net occupancy	4,851	4,790	4,536	61	1	254	6
Equipment	4,099	3,917	3,838	182	5	79	2
Merchant processing costs	7,822	6,652	5,769	1,170	18	883	15
Outsourced services	3,304	3,169	3,176	135	4	(7 )	—
FDIC deposit insurance costs	3,163	4,397	1,044	(1,234)	(28 )	3,353	321
Legal, audit and professional fees	1,813	2,443	2,325	(630 )	(26 )	118	5
Advertising and promotion	1,633	1,687	1,729	(54 )	(3 )	(42 )	(2 )
Amortization of intangibles	1,091	1,209	1,281	(118 )	(10 )	(72 )	(6 )
Foreclosed property costs	841	72	65	769	1,068	7	11
Debt prepayment penalties	752	—	—	752	—	—	—
Other	8,513	7,350	7,259	1,163	16	91	1
Total noninterest expense	\$ 85,311	\$ 77,603	\$ 72,059	\$ 7,708	10 %	\$ 5,544	8 %

## Noninterest Expense Analysis

## Comparison of 2010 with 2009

Salaries and employee benefits expense, the largest component of total noninterest expense, increased by \$5.5 million, or 13%, in 2010. This increase reflects higher commissions and incentives, which were being recognized at lower levels in 2009, and higher staffing levels related to our new Sharon, Massachusetts residential mortgage lending office and our new branch in Warwick, Rhode Island. Both of these locations were opened in the second half of 2009.

Merchant processing costs increased by \$1.2 million, or 18%, in 2010 primarily due to increases in the volume of transactions processed for existing and new customers. Merchant processing costs represent third-party costs incurred that are directly attributable to handling merchant credit card transactions. See discussion on the corresponding increase in merchant processing fees under the caption “Noninterest Income.”

FDIC deposit insurance costs decreased by \$1.2 million, or 28%, in 2010. A special FDIC assessment of \$1.35 million (\$869 thousand after tax) was recorded in the second quarter of 2009.

Legal, audit and professional fees for 2010 were down by \$630 thousand, or 26%, from 2009. The decrease was attributable to lower recruitment costs and legal costs associated with general corporate matters.

Foreclosed property costs amounted to \$841 thousand for 2010, up by \$769 thousand from 2009 due largely to valuation adjustments on OREO properties.



In the third quarter of 2010, a balance sheet deleveraging transaction was consummated, which consisted of the sale of \$63 million in mortgage-backed securities and the prepayment of \$65 million in FHLBB advances. As a result, \$800 thousand of net realized gains on securities and a \$752 thousand debt prepayment charge were recognized in 2010. There were no debt prepayment penalty charges recognized in 2009.

Other noninterest expenses increased by \$1.2 million, or 16%, in 2010. The increase includes a \$383 thousand increase in credit and collection costs, a \$352 thousand increase in charitable contributions to Washington Trust's charitable foundation and a \$326 thousand increase in various deposit product costs.

#### Comparison of 2009 with 2008

Salaries and employee benefits expense increased by \$880 thousand, or 2%, in 2009. This increase reflects increases in staffing and higher defined benefit pension costs due to the discount rate and asset value changes in effect at the end of 2008 offset in part by lower profitability-based incentive costs.

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Net occupancy expense increased by \$254 thousand, or 6%, in 2009 largely due to increased rental expense for premises leased by the Bank.

Merchant processing costs increased by \$883 thousand, or 15%, in 2009 primarily due to increases in the volume of transactions processed for existing and new customers.

FDIC deposit insurance costs were up by \$3.4 million from 2008. A special FDIC assessment of \$1.35 million (\$869 thousand after tax) was recorded in the second quarter of 2009. In addition to the special assessment, the year over year increase in FDIC deposit insurance costs also reflects higher assessment rates.

Included in other noninterest expenses in 2009 was a \$250 thousand charge incurred in the first quarter of 2009 in connection with the repositioning of investment options in the Corporation's 401(k) Plan. The increase in other noninterest expenses in 2009 also included an increase of \$331 thousand in credit and collection costs. These increases were offset for the most part by the results of efforts to control operating costs.

### Income Taxes

Income tax expense for 2010, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$10.3 million, \$6.3 million and \$7.3 million, respectively. The effective tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were 30.0%, 28.3% and 24.8%, respectively. The change in the effective tax rate for 2010 in comparison to 2009 was primarily due to a higher portion of taxable income to pretax book income. In 2008, the Corporation recognized \$1.4 million in income tax benefits (as described in the following paragraph). Excluding these income tax benefits, the effective tax rate for 2008 was 29.6%. The effective tax rates differed from the federal rate of 35.0% due primarily to the benefits of tax-exempt income, the dividends received deduction and income from BOLI.

On July 3, 2008, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted a law that included reducing the tax rate on net income applicable to financial institutions and requiring combined income tax reporting. The rate will be reduced from the rate of 10.5% to 10.0% for 2010, 9.5% for 2011 and 9.0% for 2012 and thereafter. Previously, certain Washington Trust subsidiaries were subject to Massachusetts income tax on a separate return basis. Under the new legislation, effective January 1, 2009, Washington Trust, as a consolidated tax group, is subject to income tax in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Washington Trust analyzed the impact of this law and, as a result of revaluing its net deferred tax asset, recognized an income tax benefit of \$841 thousand in the third quarter of 2008. In addition, the Corporation recognized an income tax benefit of \$556 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2008 resulting primarily from the resolution of certain state tax positions (see Note 9).

The Corporation's net deferred tax asset amounted to \$12.4 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$12.0 million at December 31, 2009. The Corporation has determined that a valuation allowance is not required for any of the deferred tax assets since it is more likely than not that these assets will be realized primarily through future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences or carryback to taxable income in prior years. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding income taxes.

### Financial Condition

#### Summary

Total assets amounted to \$2.9 billion at December 31, 2010, essentially unchanged from the end of 2009. Total loans amounted to \$2.0 billion, or 69% of total assets, at December 31, 2010. During 2010, total loans grew by \$76 million, or 4%, since December 31, 2009, with a \$43 million increase in the commercial loan portfolio, a \$39 million increase in the residential real estate portfolio and a \$6.0 million decline in consumer loans.

Nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2010 and 2009, totaled \$18.5 million and \$27.5 million, respectively, down by \$9.0 million in 2010. Total delinquencies amounted to \$25.3 million, or 1.27% of total loans, at December 31, 2010, down by \$6.3 million in 2010. Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings amounted to \$22.4 million at December 31, 2010, up by \$12.1 million from the balance at December 31, 2009. Overall credit quality continues to be affected by weaknesses in national and regional economic conditions. These conditions, including high unemployment levels, may continue for the next few quarters.

The investment securities portfolio amounted to \$594.1 million at December 31, 2010, or 20% of total assets. During 2010, the investment securities portfolio declined by \$97.4 million reflecting the third quarter 2010 balance

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sheet deleveraging transaction and maturities and pay-downs on mortgage-backed securities offset, in part, by purchases of debt securities.

Total liabilities increased by \$11 million in 2010, with an increase of \$113 million in total deposits and a decrease of \$109 million in FHLBB advances. Total deposits, which included brokered certificates of deposit, were up by 6% from the balance at December 31, 2009. Excluding out-of-market brokered certificates of deposit, in-market

deposits grew by \$155 million, or 8%, in 2010. At December 31, 2010, Washington Trust had \$52 million in out-of-market brokered certificates of deposit and \$499 million in FHLBB advances compared to \$94 million and \$607 million, respectively, at December 31, 2009.

Shareholders' equity totaled \$269 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$255 million at the end of 2009. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation is categorized as "well-capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

Securities

Washington Trust's securities portfolio is managed to generate interest income, to implement interest rate risk management strategies, and to provide a readily available source of liquidity for balance sheet management. Securities are designated as either available for sale, held to maturity or trading at the time of purchase. The Corporation does not currently maintain portfolios of held to maturity or trading securities. Securities available for sale may be sold in response to changes in market conditions, prepayment risk, rate fluctuations, liquidity, or capital requirements. Securities available for sale are reported at fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of tax, until realized. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

As noted in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, a majority of our fair value measurements utilize Level 2 inputs, which utilize quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, and model-derived valuations in which all significant input assumptions are observable in active markets. Our Level 2 financial instruments consist primarily of available for sale debt securities. These debt securities were initially valued at their transaction price and subsequently valued based on matrix pricing with market data inputs such as reportable trades, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, bids, offers, issuers spreads, credit ratings and other industry and economic events. Such inputs are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. When necessary, we validate our valuation techniques by reviewing the underlying basis for the models used by pricing sources and obtaining market values from other pricing sources. Level 3 financial instruments utilize valuation techniques in which one or more significant input assumptions are unobservable in the markets and which reflect the Corporation's market assumptions. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, our Level 3 financial instruments consisted primarily of two available for sale pooled trust preferred securities, which were not actively traded.

As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation concluded that the low level of trading activity for our Level 3 pooled trust preferred securities continued to indicate that quoted market prices were not indicative of fair value. The Corporation obtained valuations including broker quotes and cash flow scenario analyses prepared by a third party valuation consultant. The fair values were assigned a weighting that was dependent upon the methods used to calculate the prices. The cash flow scenarios (Level 3) were given substantially more weight than the broker quotes (Level 2) as management believed that the broker quotes reflected highly limited sales evidenced by an inactive market. The cash flow scenarios were prepared using discounted cash flow methodologies based on detailed cash flow and credit analysis of the pooled securities. The weighting was then used to determine an overall fair value of the

securities. Management believes that this approach is most representative of fair value for these particular securities in current market conditions. Our internal review procedures have confirmed that the fair values provided by the referenced sources and utilized by the Corporation are consistent with GAAP. If Washington Trust was required to sell these securities in an un-orderly fashion, actual proceeds received could potentially be significantly less than their fair values.

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The carrying amounts of securities as of the dates indicated are presented in the following tables:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010		2009		2008	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Securities Available for Sale:						
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 40,994	7 %	\$ 45,240	7 %	\$ 64,377	7 %
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	429,771	72 %	523,446	75 %	683,619	80 %
States and political subdivisions	81,055	14 %	82,062	12 %	81,213	9 %
Trust preferred securities:						
Individual name issuers	23,275	4 %	20,586	3 %	16,793	2 %
Collateralized debt obligations	806	– %	1,065	– %	1,940	– %
Corporate bonds	15,212	3 %	14,706	2 %	13,576	2 %
Common stocks	809	– %	769	– %	992	– %
Perpetual preferred stocks	2,178	– %	3,610	1 %	3,709	– %
Total securities available for sale	\$ 594,100	100 %	\$ 691,484	100 %	\$ 866,219	100 %

At December 31, 2010 the investment portfolio totaled \$594 million, down by \$97 million from the balance at December 31, 2009, partially due to the third quarter 2010 balance sheet deleveraging transaction in which \$63 million in mortgage-backed securities were sold to prepay \$65 million in FHLBB advances. As a result of this deleveraging transaction, \$800 thousand of net realized gains on securities and a \$752 thousand debt prepayment charge were recognized in the third quarter of 2010. See the Corporation's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for additional information.

The largest component of the securities portfolio is mortgage-backed securities, all of which are issued by U.S. Government agencies or U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises.

At December 31, 2010, the net unrealized gain position on the investment securities portfolio was \$15.2 million, including \$11.7 million in gross unrealized losses. Nearly all of these gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2010 were concentrated in variable rate trust preferred securities issued by financial services companies. The net unrealized gain position on the investment securities portfolio was \$13.8 million at December 31, 2009, which included gross unrealized losses of \$14.7 million.

The Bank owns trust preferred security holdings of seven individual name issuers in the financial industry and two pooled trust preferred securities in the form of collateralized debt obligations. The following tables present information concerning the named issuers and pooled trust preferred obligations, including credit ratings. The Corporation's Investment Policy contains rating standards that specifically reference ratings issued by Moody's and S&P.

#### Individual Issuer Trust Preferred Securities

(Dollars in thousands)

Named Issuer (parent holding company)	December 31, 2010			Credit Ratings			
	Amortized Cost (a)	Fair Value (b)	Unrealized Loss	December 31, 2010		Form 10-K Filing Date	
				Moody's	S&P	Moody's	S&P

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JPMorgan Chase & Co.	2	\$9,725	\$7,763	\$(1,962)	A2	BBB+	A2	BBB+
Bank of America Corporation	3	5,734	4,031	(1,703)	Baa3	BB+ (c)	Baa3	BB+ (c)
Wells Fargo & Company	2	5,108	4,068	(1,040)	A3/Baa1	A-	A3/Baa1	A-
SunTrust Banks, Inc.	1	4,166	3,115	(1,051)	Baa3	BB (c)	Baa3	BB (c)
Northern Trust Corporation	1	1,980	1,592	(388)	A3	A-	A3	A-
State Street Corporation	1	1,969	1,567	(402)	A3	BBB+	A3	BBB+
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated	1	1,919	1,139	(780)	Ba1 (c)	BB- (c)	Ba1 (c)	BB- (c)
Totals	11	\$30,601	\$23,275	\$(7,326)				

- (a) Number of separate issuances, including issuances of acquired institutions.
- (b) Net of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in earnings, other than such noncredit-related amounts reversed on January 1, 2009. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements
- (c) Rating is below investment grade.

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The Corporation's evaluation of the impairment status of individual name trust preferred securities includes various considerations in addition to the degree of impairment and the duration of impairment. We review the reported regulatory capital ratios of the issuer and, in all cases, the regulatory capital ratios were deemed to be in excess of the regulatory minimums. Credit ratings were also taken into consideration, including ratings in effect as of the reporting period date as well as credit rating changes between the reporting period date and the filing date of this report. We noted no additional downgrades to below investment grade between the reporting period date and the filing date of this report. Where available, credit ratings from multiple rating agencies are obtained and rating downgrades are specifically analyzed. Our review process for these credit-sensitive holdings also includes a periodic review of relevant financial information for each issuer, such as quarterly financial reports, press releases and analyst reports. This information is used to evaluate the current and prospective financial condition of the issuer in order to assess the issuer's ability to meet its debt obligations. Through the filing date of this report, each of the individual name issuer securities was current with respect to interest payments. Based on our evaluation of the facts and circumstances relating to each issuer, management concluded that all principal and interest payments for these individual issuer trust preferred securities would be collected according to their contractual terms and it expects to recover the entire amortized cost basis of these securities. Furthermore, Washington Trust does not intend to sell these securities and it is not more likely than not that Washington Trust will be required to sell these securities before recovery of their cost basis, which may be at maturity. Therefore, management does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

## Pooled Trust Preferred Obligations

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2010

Deal Name	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	No. of Cos. in Issuance	Deferrals and Defaults (a)	Credit Ratings					
						December 31, 2010	Moody's S&P	Form 10-K Filing Date			
Tropic CDO 1, tranche A4L (d)	\$3,183	\$679	\$(2,504)	38	38.8%	Ca	(c)	(b)	Ca	(c)	(b)
Preferred Term Securities [PreTSL]											
XXV, tranche C1 (e)	1,283	127	\$(1,156)	73	35.9%	C	(c)	(b)	C	(c)	(b)
Totals	\$4,466	\$806	\$(3,660)								

(a) Percentage of pool collateral in deferral or default status.

(b) Not rated by S&amp;P.

(c) Rating is below investment grade.

(d) The instrument was downgraded to a below investment grade rating of "Caa3" by Moody's on March 27, 2009 and was placed on nonaccrual status as of March 31, 2009. On October 30, 2009, Moody's downgraded this security to a rating of "Ca." This credit rating status has been considered by management in its assessment of the impairment status of this security. During the quarter ended March 31, 2009, an adverse change occurred in the expected cash flows for this instrument indicating that, based on cash flow forecasts with regard to timing of deferrals and potential future recovery of deferred payments, default rates, and other matters, the Corporation would not receive all contractual amounts due under the instrument and would not recover the entire cost basis of the security. The Corporation had concluded that these conditions warranted a conclusion of other-than-temporary impairment for this holding as of March 31, 2009 and recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$3.6 million



pursuant to the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 320. The credit loss portion of the impairment charge, representing the amount by which the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis of the debt security, was \$1.4 million. In April 2010, the tranche instrument held by the Corporation began deferring a portion of interest payments. During the quarter ended June 30, 2010 an adverse change occurred in the expected cash flows for this security and resulted in an additional credit-related impairment loss of \$354 thousand charged to earnings in the second quarter of 2010. The analysis of the expected cash flows for this security at December 31, 2010 did not negatively affect the amount of credit-related impairment losses previously recognized on this security. Based on information available as of the filing date of this report 17 of the 38 institutions have invoked their original contractual right to defer interest payments. A total of \$116.5 million of the underlying collateral pool was in deferral or default status, or 38.8% of the total original collateral balance of \$300 million.

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(e) In December 2008, this security began deferring interest payments until future periods and the Corporation placed this security on nonaccrual status and recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge in the amount of \$1.9 million. Pursuant to the provisions of ASC 320 adopted effective January 1, 2009 and based on Washington Trust's assessment of the facts associated with this instrument, the Corporation concluded that there was no credit loss portion of the other-than-temporary impairment charge as of December 31, 2008. Washington Trust reclassified this noncredit-related other-than-temporary impairment loss for this security previously recognized in earnings in the fourth quarter of 2008 as a cumulative effect adjustment as of January 1, 2009 in the amount of \$1.2 million after taxes (\$1.9 million before taxes) with an increase in retained earnings and a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive loss. In addition, the amortized cost basis of this security was increased by the amount of the cumulative effect adjustment before taxes. The instrument was downgraded to a below investment grade rating of "Ca" by Moody's on March 27, 2009. During the quarter ended September 30, 2009, an adverse change occurred in the expected cash flows for this instrument indicating that, based on cash flow forecasts with regard to timing of deferrals and potential future recovery of deferred payments, default rates, and other matters, the Corporation would not receive all contractual amounts due under the instrument and would not recover the entire cost basis of the security. The Corporation had concluded that these conditions warranted a conclusion of other-than-temporary impairment for this holding as of September 30, 2009 and recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$2.3 million pursuant to the provisions of ASC 320. The credit loss portion of the impairment charge, representing the amount by which the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis of the debt security, was \$467 thousand. The analysis of the expected cash flows for this security as of December 31, 2009 resulted in an additional credit-related impairment loss of \$679 thousand being recognized in earnings in the fourth quarter of 2009. In the first quarter of 2010, an additional credit-related impairment loss of \$63 thousand was recognized in earnings based on the analysis of expected cash flows for this security as of March 31, 2010. This security was downgraded to a rating of "C" by Moody's on June 24, 2010. Through the filing date of this report, there have been no further rating changes on this security. This credit rating status has been considered by management in its assessment of the impairment status of this security. The analysis of the expected cash flows for this security at December 31, 2010 did not negatively affect the amount of credit-related impairment losses previously recognized on this security. Based on information available as of the filing date of this report, 24 of the 73 pooled institutions have invoked their original contractual right to defer interest payments. A total of \$314.6 million of the underlying collateral pool was in deferral or default status, or 35.9% of the total original collateral pool of \$877.4 million.

The following table summarizes other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities recognized in earnings in the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Pooled trust preferred securities			
Tropic CDO 1, tranche A4L	\$ 354	\$ 1,350	\$ -
Preferred Term Securities [PreTSL] XXV, tranche C1	63	1,146	1,859
Common and perpetual preferred stocks			
Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac perpetual preferred stocks	-	-	1,470
Other perpetual preferred stocks (financials)	-	495	2,173
Other common stocks (financials)	-	146	435
Other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in earnings	\$ 417	\$ 3,137	\$ 5,937

Further deterioration in credit quality of the companies backing the securities, further deterioration in the condition of the financial services industry, a continuation or worsening of the current economic downturn, or additional declines in real estate values may further affect the fair value of these securities and increase the potential that certain unrealized losses be designated as other-than-temporary in future periods and the Corporation may incur additional write-downs.

See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion on securities.

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Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Corporation's investment in FHLBB stock totaled \$42.0 million. The FHLBB is a cooperative that provides services, including funding in the form of advances, to its member banking institutions. The Corporation is required to maintain a level of investment in FHLBB stock based on the level of its FHLBB advances, which is viewed as a necessary long-term investment for the purpose of balance sheet liquidity and not for investment return. At December 31, 2010, the Corporation's investment in FHLBB stock exceeded its required investment by \$15.3 million. No market exists for shares of the FHLBB. FHLBB stock may be redeemed at par value five years following termination of FHLBB membership, subject to limitations which may be imposed by the FHLBB or its regulator, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, to maintain capital adequacy of the FHLBB. While the Corporation currently has no intentions to terminate its FHLBB membership, the ability to redeem its investment in FHLBB stock is subject to the conditions imposed by the FHLBB. In 2008, the FHLBB announced to its members that it is focusing on preserving capital in response to ongoing market volatility including the extension of a moratorium on excess stock repurchases and in 2009 announced the suspension of its quarterly dividends. On February 22, 2011, the FHLBB declared a modest cash dividend payable to its members on March 2, 2011. The FHLBB also announced that it expects to continue to declare modest cash dividends through 2011.

On February 22, 2011, the FHLBB also announced its unaudited financial results for the quarter ended December 31, 2010. The FHLBB reported net income of \$23.6 million and \$106.6 million for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2010 compared to net income of \$6.3 million and a net loss of \$186.8 million for the same periods a year earlier. Additionally, it reported total capital of \$3.3 billion at December 31, 2010, compared to \$2.8 billion at December 31, 2009. The increase in earnings and capital largely reflected lower levels of credit losses on securities deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. The FHLBB continues to exceed the regulatory capital requirements promulgated by the Federal Home Loan Banks Act and the Federal Housing Finance Agency. The FHLBB's primary source of funding is debt issued by the FHLB system. The FHLB system continues to demonstrate the ability to continue to issue additional debt. As of the filing date of this report, debt obligations issued by the FHLB System continue to be rated Aaa by Moody's and AAA by Standard & Poor's. If needed, the FHLB system also has the ability to secure funding available to government-sponsored entities through the U.S. Treasury. Based on the capital adequacy and the liquidity position of the FHLBB, management believes there is no impairment related to the carrying amount of the Corporation's FHLBB stock as of December 31, 2010. Further deterioration of the FHLBB's capital levels may require the Corporation to deem its restricted investment in FHLBB stock to be other-than-temporarily impaired. If evidence of impairment exists in the future, the FHLBB stock would reflect fair value using either observable or unobservable inputs.

Investment in Bank-Owned Life Insurance ("BOLI")

BOLI amounted to \$51.8 million and \$45.0 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. During the second quarter of 2010, the Corporation purchased an additional \$5 million in BOLI. BOLI provides a means to mitigate increasing employee benefit costs. The Corporation expects to benefit from the BOLI contracts as a result of the tax-free growth in cash surrender value and death benefits that are expected to be generated over time. The purchase of the life insurance policy results in an income-earning asset on the Consolidated Balance Sheet that provides monthly tax-free income to the Corporation. The largest risk to the BOLI program is credit risk of the insurance carriers. To mitigate this risk, annual financial condition reviews are completed on all carriers. BOLI is invested in the "general account" of quality insurance companies. All such general account carriers were rated "A" or better by A.M. Best and "A2" or better by Moody's at December 31, 2010. BOLI is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at its cash surrender value. Increases in BOLI's cash surrender value are reported as a component of noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.



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## Loans

Total loans amounted to \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2010. In 2010, loans grew by \$76 million, or 4%, with a \$43 million increase in the commercial loan portfolio, a \$39 million increase in the residential real estate portfolio and a \$6.0 million decline in consumer loans.

The following table sets forth the composition of the Corporation's loan portfolio for each of the past five years:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010		2009		2008		2007		2006	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Commercial:</b>										
Mortgages (1)	\$518,623	26 %	\$496,996	26 %	\$407,904	22 %	\$278,821	18 %	\$282,019	19 %
<b>Construction &amp; development</b>										
Other (2)	47,335	2 %	72,293	4 %	49,599	3 %	60,361	4 %	32,233	2 %
Total commercial	1,027,065	51 %	984,550	51 %	880,313	48 %	680,266	43 %	587,397	40 %
<b>Residential real estate:</b>										
Mortgages	634,739	31 %	593,981	31 %	626,663	34 %	588,628	37 %	577,522	40 %
Homeowner construction	10,281	1 %	11,594	1 %	15,389	1 %	11,043	1 %	11,149	— %
Total residential real estate	645,020	32 %	605,575	32 %	642,052	35 %	599,671	38 %	588,671	40 %
<b>Consumer:</b>										
Home equity lines	218,288	11 %	209,801	11 %	170,662	9 %	144,429	9 %	145,676	10 %
Home equity loans	50,624	3 %	62,430	3 %	89,297	5 %	99,827	6 %	93,947	6 %
Other (3)	54,641	3 %	57,312	3 %	56,830	3 %	49,459	4 %	44,295	4 %
Total consumer loans	323,553	17 %	329,543	17 %	316,789	17 %	293,715	19 %	283,918	20 %
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>\$1,995,638</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>\$1,919,668</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>\$1,839,154</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>\$1,573,652</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>\$1,459,986</b>	<b>100 %</b>

(1) Amortizing mortgages and lines of credit, primarily secured by income producing property.

(2) Loans to businesses and individuals, a substantial portion of which are fully or partially collateralized by real estate.

(3) Other consumer loans include personal installment loans and loans to individuals secured by general aviation aircraft and automobiles.

An analysis of the maturity and interest rate sensitivity of Real Estate Construction and Other Commercial loans as of December 31, 2010 follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Matures in:	1 Year or Less	1 to 5 Years	After 5 Years	Totals
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Construction and development (1)	\$ 19,930	\$ 5,833	\$ 31,853	\$ 57,616
Commercial - other	170,948	202,576	87,583	461,107
	\$ 190,878	\$ 208,409	\$ 119,436	\$ 518,723

(1) Includes homeowner construction and commercial construction and development. Maturities of homeowner construction loans are included based on their contractual conventional mortgage repayment terms following the completion of construction.

Sensitivity to changes in interest rates for Real Estate Construction and Other Commercial loans due after one year is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

	Predetermined Rates	Floating or Adjustable Rates	Totals
Principal due after one year	\$ 241,380	\$ 86,465	\$ 327,845

#### Commercial Loans

Commercial loans fall into two major categories, commercial real estate and other commercial loans (commercial and industrial). Commercial real estate loans consist of commercial mortgages and construction and development loans made for the purpose of acquiring, developing, constructing, improving or refinancing commercial real estate where the property is the primary collateral securing the loan, and the income generated from the property is the primary repayment source. Commercial and industrial loans primarily provide working capital, equipment financing, financing for leasehold improvements and financing for expansion. Commercial and industrial loans are frequently collateralized by equipment, inventory, accounts receivable, and/or general business assets. A significant portion of the Bank's commercial and industrial loans are also collateralized by real estate, but are not classified as commercial real estate loans because such loans are not made for the purpose of acquiring, developing, constructing, improving

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or refinancing the real estate securing the loan, nor is the repayment source income generated directly from such real property.

In light of weak national and regional economic conditions including such matters as market interest rates, energy prices, trends in real estate values, and employment levels, management has continued to refine its underwriting standards. Based on management's assessment of these matters, underwriting standards and credit monitoring activities were enhanced from time to time in response to changes in these conditions. Examples of such revisions and monitoring activities include clarification of debt service ratio calculations, modifications to loan to value standards for real estate collateral, formalized watch list criteria, and enhancements to monitoring of commercial construction loans. Management expects to continue to evaluate underwriting standards in response to continuing changes in national and regional economic conditions.

**Commercial Real Estate Loans**

Commercial real estate loans at December 31, 2010 amounted to \$566 million, including \$47 million in commercial construction loans, down by \$3 million, or 1%, from December 31, 2009. These loans are secured by a variety of property types, with approximately 81% of the total at December 31, 2010 composed of retail facilities, office buildings, lodging, commercial mixed use, multi-family dwellings, healthcare facilities and industrial & warehouse properties.

The following table presents a geographic summary of commercial real estate loans, including commercial construction, by property location.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Amount	% of Total		Amount	% of Total	
Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts	\$ 512,173	91	%	\$ 512,748	90	%
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania	40,232	7	%	40,485	7	%
New Hampshire, Maine	11,846	2	%	14,342	3	%
Other	1,707	–	%	1,714	–	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 565,958</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$ 569,289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>%</b>

**Other Commercial Loans**

Other commercial loans amounted to \$461 million at December 31, 2010, up by \$46 million, or 11%, from the balance at the end of 2009, primarily due to originations in our general market area of southern New England. This portfolio includes loans to a variety of business types. Approximately 75% of the total is composed of retail trade, owner occupied & other real estate, health care/social assistance, manufacturing, construction businesses, accommodation & food services, other services and wholesale trade businesses.

**Residential Real Estate Mortgages**

Residential real estate mortgages amounted to \$645 million at December 31, 2010, up by \$39 million, or 7%, from the balance at December 31, 2009. Washington Trust originates residential real estate mortgages within our general market area of Southern New England for portfolio and for sale in the secondary market. The majority of loans originated for sale are sold with servicing released. Washington Trust also originates residential real estate mortgages for various investors in a broker capacity, including conventional mortgages and reverse mortgages. As a result of the low interest rate environment, Washington Trust experienced strong levels of residential mortgage refinancing and mortgage sales activity in both 2009 and 2010. Total residential real estate mortgage loan originations, including brokered loans as agent, amounted to \$418 million in 2010 and \$414 million in 2009. Of these amounts, \$237 million and \$284 million, respectively, were originated for sale in the secondary market, including brokered loans as agent. Mortgage refinancing and sales activity has recently slowed as a result of a rise in market interest rates in the



latter part of the fourth quarter of 2010.

When selling a residential real estate mortgage loan or acting as originating agent on behalf of a third party, Washington Trust generally makes various representations and warranties relating to, among other things, the following: ownership of the loan, the validity of the lien securing the loan, the absence of delinquent taxes or liens against the property securing the loan, the effectiveness of title insurance, compliance with applicable loan criteria established by the buyer, compliance with applicable local, state and federal laws, and the absence of fraud on the part of parties involved in the origination. The specific representations and warranties depend on the nature of the transaction and the requirements of the buyer. Contractual liability may arise when the representations and

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warranties are breached. In the event of a breach of these representations and warranties, Washington Trust may be required to either repurchase the residential real estate mortgage loan (generally at unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest) with the identified defects or indemnify (“make-whole”) the investor for their losses.

In the case of a repurchase, Washington Trust will bear any subsequent credit loss on the residential real estate mortgage loan. Washington Trust has experienced an insignificant number of repurchase demands over a period of many years. The unpaid principal balance of loans repurchased due to representation and warranty claims as of December 31, 2010 was \$249 thousand. As of December 31, 2010, Washington Trust has recorded a \$125 thousand reserve for its exposure to losses from the obligation to repurchase previously sold residential real estate mortgage loans. This reserve is included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and any change in the estimate is recorded in net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

From time to time Washington Trust purchases one- to four-family residential mortgages originated in other states as well as southern New England from other financial institutions. All residential mortgage loans purchased from other financial institutions have been individually underwritten using standards similar to those employed for Washington Trust’s self-originated loans. Purchased residential mortgage balances totaled \$92 million and \$130 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

The following is a geographic summary of residential mortgages by property location.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Amount	% of Total		Amount	% of Total	
Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts	\$ 612,419	95	%	\$ 555,455	92	%
New York, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia	13,921	2	%	18,908	3	%
Ohio	8,086	1	%	13,700	2	%
California, Washington, Oregon	4,562	1	%	8,140	1	%
Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Utah	2,613	1	%	5,038	1	%
Georgia	1,680	–	%	2,519	1	%
New Hampshire	1,263	–	%	1,333	–	%
Wyoming	476	–	%	482	–	%
Total	\$ 645,020	100	%	\$ 605,575	100	%

**Consumer Loans**

Consumer loans amounted to \$324 million at December 31, 2010, down \$6 million, or 2%, in 2010. Our consumer portfolio is predominantly home equity lines and home equity loans, representing 83% of the total consumer portfolio at December 31, 2010. Consumer loans also include personal installment loans and loans to individuals secured by general aviation aircraft and automobiles.

**Asset Quality**

The Board of Directors of the Bank monitors credit risk management through two committees, the Finance Committee and the Audit Committee. The Finance Committee has primary oversight responsibility for the credit granting function including approval authority for credit granting policies, review of management’s credit granting activities and approval of large exposure credit requests. The Audit Committee oversees management’s system and procedures to monitor the credit quality of the loan portfolio, conduct a loan review program, maintain the integrity of the loan rating system and determine the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. These committees report the results of

their respective oversight functions to the bank's Board of Directors. In addition, the Board receives information concerning asset quality measurements and trends on a monthly basis.

**Nonperforming Assets**

Nonperforming assets include nonaccrual loans, nonaccrual investment securities and property acquired through foreclosure or repossession.

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The following table presents nonperforming assets and additional asset quality data for the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Nonaccrual loans:					
Commercial mortgages	\$ 6,624	\$ 11,588	\$ 1,942	\$ 1,094	\$ 981
Commercial construction and development	–	–	–	–	–
Other commercial	5,259	9,075	3,845	1,781	831
Residential real estate mortgages	6,414	6,038	1,754	1,158	721
Consumer	213	769	236	271	190
Total nonaccrual loans	18,510	27,470	7,777	4,304	2,723
Nonaccrual investment securities	806	1,065	633	–	–
Property acquired through foreclosure or repossession, net					
	3,644	1,974	392	–	–
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 22,960	\$ 30,509	\$ 8,802	\$ 4,304	\$ 2,723
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.79 %	1.06 %	0.30 %	0.17 %	0.11 %
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	0.93 %	1.43 %	0.42 %	0.27 %	0.19 %
Total past due loans to total loans	1.27 %	1.64 %	0.96 %	0.45 %	0.49 %
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –

Nonperforming assets totaled \$23.0 million, or 0.79% of total assets, at December 31, 2010 compared to \$30.5 million, or 1.06% of total assets, at December 31, 2009.

Total nonaccrual loans totaled \$18.5 million at December 31, 2010, down by \$9.0 million in 2010. While loans have continued to migrate to nonaccrual status during 2010, the aggregate amount of loans paid down, charged-off, or returned to accruing status has been greater, thus resulting in the net reduction of nonaccrual loans in 2010.

Nonaccrual commercial mortgages decreased by \$5.0 million from the balance at the end of 2009. This decline included the resolution of a commercial real estate relationship with a carrying value of \$2.2 million at December 31, 2009. During the first quarter of 2010, this credit was settled with a payment of \$2.0 million and a charge-off of the remaining balance. The decline in nonaccrual commercial mortgages from the balance at December 31, 2009 also included \$1.7 million in payments received on another commercial real estate relationship.

Nonaccrual other commercial loans were down by \$3.8 million from the balance at the end of 2009. Included in this decrease was a \$2.5 million commercial relationship secured by an auto dealership that was returned to accruing status in the third quarter of 2010 based on the borrower's performance and creditworthiness.

Nonaccrual investment securities at December 31, 2010 and 2009 and were comprised of two pooled trust preferred securities. See additional information herein under the caption "Securities." Property acquired through foreclosure or repossession amounted to \$3.6 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$2.0 million at the end of 2009. The balance at December 31, 2010 consisted of six commercial properties, five residential properties and one repossessed asset.

Nonaccrual Loans

Loans, with the exception of certain well-secured residential mortgage loans that are in the process of collection, are placed on nonaccrual status and interest recognition is suspended when such loans are 90 days or more past due with respect to principal and/or interest or sooner if considered appropriate by management. Well-secured residential mortgage loans are permitted to remain on accrual status provided that full collection of principal and interest is assured and the loan is in the process of collection. Loans are also placed on nonaccrual status when, in the opinion of management, full collection of principal and interest is doubtful. Interest previously accrued, but uncollected, is reversed against current period income. Subsequent cash receipts on nonaccrual loans are recognized as interest income, or recorded as a reduction of principal if full collection of the loan is doubtful or if impairment of the collateral is identified. Loans are removed from nonaccrual status when they have been current as to principal and

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interest for a period of time, the borrower has demonstrated an ability to comply with repayment terms, and when, in management's opinion, the loans are considered to be fully collectible.

The Corporation has made no changes in its practices or policies during 2010 concerning the placement of loans or investment securities into nonaccrual status.

There were no significant commitments to lend additional funds to borrowers whose loans were on nonaccrual status at December 31, 2010.

Interest income that would have been recognized if loans on nonaccrual status had been current in accordance with their original terms was approximately \$1.3 million, \$2.0 million and \$615 thousand in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Interest income attributable to these loans included in the Consolidated Statements of Income amounted to approximately \$831 thousand, \$1.0 million and \$497 thousand in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The following table presents additional detail on nonaccrual loans as of the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Days Past Due		Total	Days Past Due		Total
	Over 90	Under 90		Over 90	Under 90	
<b>Commercial:</b>						
Mortgages	\$ 5,322	\$ 1,302	\$ 6,624	\$ 11,227	\$ 361	\$ 11,588
Construction and development	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other commercial	3,376	1,883	5,259	4,829	4,246	9,075
Residential real estate mortgages	4,041	2,373	6,414	4,028	2,010	6,038
Consumer	11	202	213	164	605	769
<b>Total nonaccrual loans</b>	<b>\$ 12,750</b>	<b>\$ 5,760</b>	<b>\$ 18,510</b>	<b>\$ 20,248</b>	<b>\$ 7,222</b>	<b>\$ 27,470</b>

As of December 31, 2010, the largest nonaccrual relationship in the commercial mortgage category totaled \$4.7 million and is secured by several properties including office, light industrial and retail space. Based on management's assessment of the operating condition of the borrower, a \$316 thousand loss allocation on this relationship was deemed necessary at December 31, 2010. The Bank has additional accruing commercial real estate and residential mortgage loans totaling \$4.8 million to this borrower. These additional loans have performed in accordance with terms of the loans, were not past due as of December 31, 2010 and management has concluded that these loans have properly been classified as accruing. The second largest nonaccrual relationship in this category totaled \$826 thousand as of December 31, 2010, secured by affordable housing condominium units and was current with its restructured terms as of December 31, 2010. Based on management's assessment of the operating condition of the borrower, no loss allocation on this relationship was deemed necessary at December 31, 2010.

The largest nonaccrual relationship in the other commercial loan category amounted to \$705 thousand and was current with its terms as of December 31, 2010. This relationship is collateral dependent and secured by a retail building. Based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, no loss allocation on this relationship was deemed necessary as of December 31, 2010. The Bank has additional accruing home equity line and residential real estate mortgage loans of \$290 thousand to this borrower. These additional loans have performed in accordance with terms

of the loans, were not past due as of December 31, 2010 and management has concluded that these loans have properly been classified as accruing. The second largest relationship in this category amounted to \$694 thousand and was included in the over 90 days past due category as of December 31, 2010. This relationship is collateral dependent and secured by two retail buildings. Based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, no loss allocation on this relationship was deemed necessary as of December 31, 2010.

Nonaccrual residential mortgages increased slightly from the balance at the end of 2009. There are a total of 23 loans included in \$6.4 million of nonaccrual residential mortgages as of December 31, 2010. The loss allocation on total nonaccrual residential mortgages was \$1.1 million at December 31, 2010. \$4.7 million of the nonaccrual residential mortgages were located in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Included in total nonaccrual residential mortgages were 14 loans purchased for portfolio and serviced by others amounting to \$4.6 million.

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Management monitors the collection efforts of its third party servicers as part of its assessment of the collectibility of nonperforming loans.

## Past Due Loans

The following tables present past due loans by category as of the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010			2009		
	Amount	%	(1)	Amount	%	(1)
Commercial mortgages	\$ 8,021	1.42	%	\$ 14,784	2.60	%
Other commercial loans	6,191	1.34	%	6,952	1.67	%
Residential real estate mortgages	8,591	1.33	%	7,820	1.29	%
Consumer loans	2,464	0.76	%	2,013	0.61	%
Total past due loans	\$ 25,267	1.27	%	\$ 31,569	1.64	%

(1) Percentage of past due loans to the total loans outstanding within the respective category.

At December 31, 2010, total delinquencies amounted to \$25.3 million, or 1.27% of total loans, down \$6.3 million from December 31, 2009. Included in past due loans as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, were nonaccrual loans of \$14.9 million and \$22.8 million, respectively. All loans 90 days or more past due at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were classified as nonaccrual.

Commercial mortgage delinquencies decreased by \$6.8 million in 2010. Included in this decrease was the resolution of a commercial real estate relationship with a carrying value of \$2.2 million at December 31, 2009. For additional information refer to the caption "Nonperforming Assets." Also included in commercial mortgage delinquencies at December 31, 2009 was a commercial real estate relationship with a carrying value of \$2.5 million. During 2010, this borrower made payments totaling \$1.7 million and was current with its restructured terms as of December 31, 2010.

Other commercial loan delinquencies declined by \$761 thousand from the end of 2009. Significant delinquency relationships in this category were described above under the caption "Nonaccrual Loans."

Residential mortgage loan delinquencies consisted of 30 loans totaling \$8.6 million, or 1.33% of residential mortgage loans, at December 31, 2010. \$5.9 million of residential mortgage loan delinquencies were in nonaccrual status at December 31, 2010.

Consumer loan delinquencies consisted of 67 loans totaling \$2.5 million, or 0.76% of total consumer loans, at December 31, 2010 and primarily included home equity lines and loans which were less than 90 days past due.

We use various techniques to monitor credit deterioration in the portfolios of residential mortgage loans and home equity lines and loans. Among these techniques, the Corporation periodically tracks loans with an updated FICO score and an estimated loan to value ("LTV") ratio, with LTV determined via statistical modeling analyses. The indicated LTV levels are estimated based on such factors as the location, the original LTV, and the date of origination of the loan and do not reflect actual appraisal amounts. This information and trends associated with this information is considered by management in its assessment of the allocation of loss exposure in the residential mortgage loan portfolio.



Troubled Debt Restructurings

Loans are considered restructured when the Corporation has granted concessions to a borrower due to the borrower's financial condition that it otherwise would not have considered. These concessions include modifications of the terms of the debt such as reduction of the stated interest rate other than normal market rate adjustments, extension of maturity dates, or reduction of principal balance or accrued interest. The decision to restructure a loan, versus aggressively enforcing the collection of the loan, may benefit the Corporation by increasing the ultimate probability of collection.

Restructured loans are classified as accruing or non-accruing based on management's assessment of the collectibility of the loan. Loans which are already on nonaccrual status at the time of the restructuring generally remain on

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nonaccrual status for approximately six months before management considers such loans for return to accruing status. Accruing restructured loans are placed into nonaccrual status if and when the borrower fails to comply with the restructured terms and management deems it unlikely that the borrower will return to a status of compliance in the near term.

Troubled debt restructurings are reported as such for at least one year from the date of the restructuring. In years after the restructuring, troubled debt restructured loans are removed from this classification if the restructuring did not involve a below market rate concession and the loan is not deemed to be impaired based on the terms specified in the restructuring agreement.

At December 31, 2010, there were no significant commitments to lend additional funds to borrowers whose loans had been restructured.

The following table sets forth information on troubled debt restructured loans as of the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Accruing troubled debt restructured loans:					
Commercial mortgages	\$ 11,736	\$ 5,566	\$ –	\$ 1,717	\$ –
Other commercial	4,594	540	–	–	–
Residential real estate mortgages	2,863	2,736	263	–	–
Consumer	509	858	607	–	–
Accruing troubled debt restructured loans	19,702	9,700	870	1,717	–
Nonaccrual troubled debt restructured loans:					
Commercial mortgages	1,302	–	–	–	–
Other commercial	431	228	–	–	–
Residential real estate mortgages	948	336	–	–	–
Consumer	41	45	–	–	–
Nonaccrual troubled debt restructured loans	2,722	609	–	–	–
Total troubled debt restructured loans	\$ 22,424	\$ 10,309	\$ 870	\$ 1,717	\$ –

As a result of weakened economic conditions, the Corporation continues to experience troubled debt restructuring events involving commercial and residential borrowers. Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings amounted to \$22.4 million at December 31, 2010, up by \$12.1 million from the balance at December 31, 2009.

The increase in troubled debt restructured loans included an accruing commercial mortgage loan relationship with a carrying value of \$5.7 million at December 31, 2010, secured by mixed use property. This loan restructuring included a modification of certain payment terms and a reduction of the stated interest rate on approximately \$1.7 million of the loan balance. Also included in the increase in troubled debt restructured loans was a commercial loan relationship with a carrying value of \$1.7 million at December 31, 2010, predominantly secured by retail properties, which was granted a concession in the form of interest only payments for a six month period. The increase in troubled debt restructured loans in 2010 also included a commercial loan relationship with a carrying value of \$962 thousand at December 31, 2010, secured by retail property and business assets, which was granted a concession in the form of interest only payments for a three month period.

#### Potential Problem Loans

The Corporation classifies certain loans as “substandard,” “doubtful,” or “loss” based on criteria consistent with guidelines provided by banking regulators. Potential problem loans consist of classified accruing commercial loans that were less than 90 days past due at December 31, 2010 and other loans for which known information about possible credit problems of the related borrowers causes management to have doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms and which may result in disclosure of such loans as nonperforming at some time in the future. These loans are not included in the amounts of nonaccrual or restructured loans presented above. Management cannot predict the extent to which economic conditions may worsen or other factors which may impact borrowers and the potential problem loans. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that other loans will not become 90 days or more past due, be placed on nonaccrual, become restructured, or require increased allowance coverage and provision for loan losses. The Corporation has identified approximately

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\$6.7 million in potential problem loans at December 31, 2010, as compared to \$8.0 million at December 31, 2009. Approximately 81% of the potential problem loans at December 31, 2010 consisted of six commercial lending relationships, which have been classified based on our evaluation of the financial condition of the borrowers. The Corporation's loan policy provides guidelines for the review and monitoring of such loans in order to facilitate collection.

### Allowance for Loan Losses

Establishing an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment. The Corporation uses a methodology to systematically measure the amount of estimated loan loss exposure inherent in the loan portfolio for purposes of establishing a sufficient allowance for loan losses. See additional discussion regarding the allowance for loan losses under the caption "Critical Accounting Policies" and in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The allowance for loan losses is management's best estimate of the probable loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to earnings and by recoveries of amounts previously charged off, and is reduced by charge-offs on loans.

The Bank's general practice is to identify problem credits early and recognize full or partial charge-offs as promptly as practicable when it is determined that the collection of loan principal is unlikely. The Bank recognizes full or partial charge-offs on collateral dependent impaired loans when the collateral is deemed to be insufficient to support the carrying value of the loan. The Bank does not recognize a recovery when an updated appraisal indicates a subsequent increase in value.

At December 31, 2010, the allowance for loan losses was \$28.6 million, or 1.43% of total loans, which compares to an allowance of \$27.4 million, or 1.43% of total loans at December 31, 2009. The status of nonaccrual loans, delinquent loans and performing loans were all taken into consideration in the assessment of the adequacy of the allowance for loans losses. In addition, the balance and trends of credit quality indicators, including the commercial loan categories of Pass, Special Mention and Classified, are integrated into the process used to determine the allocation of loss exposure. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information under the caption "Credit Quality Indicators." Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate and consistent with asset quality and delinquency indicators.

The estimation of loan loss exposure inherent in the loan portfolio includes, among other procedures, (1) identification of loss allocations for individual loans deemed to be impaired in accordance with GAAP, (2) loss allocation factors for non-impaired loans based on credit grade, loss experience, delinquency factors and other similar economic indicators, and (3) general loss allocations for other environmental factors, which is classified as "unallocated". We periodically reassess and revise the loss allocation factors used in the assignment of loss exposure to appropriately reflect our analysis of migrational loss experience. We analyze historical loss experience in the various portfolios over periods deemed to be relevant to the inherent risk of loss in the respective portfolios as of the balance sheet date. Revisions to loss allocation factors are not retroactively applied.

The methodology to measure the amount of estimated loan loss exposure includes an analysis of individual loans deemed to be impaired. Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that the Bank will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreements and all loans restructured in a troubled debt restructuring. Impaired loans do not include large groups of smaller-balance homogenous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment, which consist of most residential mortgage loans and consumer loans. Impairment is measured on a discounted cash flow method based upon the loan's contractual effective interest rate, or at the loan's

observable market price, or if the loan is collateral dependent, at the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell. For collateral dependent loans, management may adjust appraised values to reflect estimated market value declines or apply other discounts to appraised values for unobservable factors resulting from its knowledge of circumstances associated with the property. The following is a summary of impaired loans by measurement type:

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(Dollars in thousands)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Collateral dependent impaired loans (1)	\$ 14,872	\$ 15,640
Impaired loans measured on discounted cash flow method (2)	18,756	15,914
Total impaired loans	\$ 33,628	\$ 31,554

(1) Net of partial charge-offs of \$2.3 million at December 31, 2010 and \$3.3 million at December 31, 2009.

(2) Net of partial charge-offs of \$1.5 million at December 31, 2010 and \$503 thousand at December 31, 2009.

Impaired loans consist of nonaccrual commercial loans, troubled debt restructured loans and other loans classified as impaired. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional disclosure on impaired loans. The loss allocation on impaired loans amounted to \$2.1 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009. Various loan loss allowance coverage ratios are affected by the timing and extent of charge-offs, particularly with respect to impaired collateral dependent loans. For such loans the Bank generally recognizes a partial charge-off equal to the identified loss exposure, therefore the remaining allocation of loss is minimal.

Other individual commercial loans and commercial mortgage loans not deemed to be impaired are evaluated using the internal rating system and the application of loss allocation factors. The loan rating system is described under the caption "Credit Quality Indicators" in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The loan rating system and the related loss allocation factors take into consideration parameters including the borrower's financial condition, the borrower's performance with respect to loan terms, and the adequacy of collateral. During 2010, we have continued to periodically reassess and revise the loss allocation factors used in the assignment of loss exposure to appropriately reflect our analysis of migrational loss experience. We have continued to adjust loss allocations for various factors including trends in real estate values, continued weakness in general economic conditions and our assessments of credit risk associated with industry concentrations and an ongoing trend toward larger credit relationships. The loss allocation factor associated with industry concentrations and an ongoing trend toward larger credit relationships was classified in the unallocated portion of the allowance for loan losses maintained for general loss allocations for environmental factors in financial reporting periods prior to 2010. We believe that the periodic reassessment and revision of the loss allocation factors during 2010 have not resulted in a material impact on the allocation of total loan loss exposure.

Appraisals are generally obtained with values determined on an "as is" basis from independent appraisal firms for real estate collateral dependent commercial loans in the process of collection or when warranted by other deterioration in the borrower's credit status. Updates to appraisals are obtained when management believes it is warranted. The Corporation has continued to maintain appropriate professional standards regarding the professional qualifications of appraisers and has an internal review process to monitor the quality of appraisals.

Portfolios of more homogenous populations of loans including residential mortgages and consumer loans are analyzed as groups taking into account delinquency ratios and other indicators and our historical loss experience for each type of credit product. During 2010, the Corporation has continued to update these analyses and has continued to adjust its loss allocations for various factors that it believes are not adequately presented in historical loss experience including declining trends in real estate values, changes in unemployment levels and increases in delinquency levels. These factors are also evaluated taking into account the geographic location of the underlying loans. We believe that the updated analyses and related adjustments to loss factors during 2010 have not resulted in a material impact on the allocation of loan loss exposure.

For residential mortgages and real estate collateral dependent consumer loans that are in the process of collection, valuations are obtained from independent appraisal firms with values determined on an "as is" basis or, in some cases, broker price opinions.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the loan loss provision totaled \$6.0 million and \$8.5 million, respectively. The provision for loan losses was based on management's assessment of economic and credit conditions, with particular emphasis on commercial and commercial real estate categories, as well as growth in the loan portfolio. Net charge-offs were \$4.8 million, or 0.24% of average loans, in 2010 and \$4.8 million or 0.25% of

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average loans, in 2009. Commercial and commercial real estate loan net charge-offs amounted to 82% of total net charge-offs in 2010 and 88% in 2009.

Management believes that overall credit quality continues to be affected by weaknesses in national and regional economic conditions. These conditions, including high unemployment levels, may continue for the next few quarters. While management believes that the level of allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2010 is appropriate, management will continue to assess the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses in accordance with its established policies.

The following table reflects the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the dates presented:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010		2009		2008		2007		2006	
Balance at beginning of year	\$	27,400	\$	23,725	\$	20,277	\$	18,894	\$	17,918
Charge-offs:										
Commercial:										
Mortgages		1,284		1,615		185		26		—
Construction and development		—		—		—		—		—
Other		2,983		2,907		1,044		506		295
Residential:										
Mortgages		646		417		104		—		—
Homeowner construction		—		—		—		—		—
Consumer		489		223		260		246		133
Total charge-offs		5,402		5,162		1,593		778		428
Recoveries:										
Commercial:										
Mortgages		132		37		68		—		—
Construction and development		—		—		—		—		—
Other		196		251		48		203		171
Residential:										
Mortgages		233		28		—		—		—
Homeowner construction		—		—		—		—		—
Consumer		24		21		125		58		33
Total recoveries		585		337		241		261		204
Net charge-offs (recoveries)		4,817		4,825		1,352		517		224
Provision charged to earnings		6,000		8,500		4,800		1,900		1,200
Balance at end of year	\$	28,583	\$	27,400	\$	23,725	\$	20,277	\$	18,894
Net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans		0.24 %		0.25 %		0.08 %		0.03 %		0.02 %



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The following table presents the allocation of the allowance for loan losses:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010		2009		2008		2007		2006	
<b>Commercial:</b>										
Mortgages	\$	7,330	\$	7,360	\$	4,904	\$	5,218	\$	4,408
% of these loans to all loans		26 %		26 %		22 %		18 %		19 %
<b>Construction and development</b>										
		723		874		784		1,445		589
% of these loans to all loans		2 %		4 %		3 %		4 %		2 %
<b>Other</b>										
		6,495		6,423		6,889		4,229		4,200
% of these loans to all loans		23 %		21 %		23 %		21 %		19 %
<b>Residential:</b>										
Mortgages		4,081		3,638		2,111		1,681		1,619
% of these loans to all loans		31 %		31 %		34 %		37 %		40 %
<b>Homeowner construction</b>										
		48		43		84		55		56
% of these loans to all loans		1 %		1 %		1 %		1 %		– %
<b>Consumer</b>										
		1,903		1,346		2,231		2,027		1,882
% of these loans to all loans		17 %		17 %		17 %		19 %		20 %
<b>Unallocated</b>										
		8,003		7,716		6,722		5,622		6,140
Balance at end of year	\$	28,583	\$	27,400	\$	23,725	\$	20,277	\$	18,894
		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %

**Sources of Funds**

Our sources of funds include deposits, brokered certificates of deposit, FHLBB borrowings, other borrowings and proceeds from the sales, maturities and payments of loans and investment securities. Washington Trust uses funds to originate and purchase loans, purchase investment securities, conduct operations, expand the branch network and pay dividends to shareholders.

Management's preferred strategy for funding asset growth is to grow low cost deposits (demand deposit, NOW savings accounts). Asset growth in excess of low cost deposits is typically funded through higher cost deposits (certificates of deposit and money market accounts), brokered certificates of deposit, FHLBB borrowings, and securities portfolio cash flow.

**Deposits**

Washington Trust offers a wide variety of deposit products to consumer and business customers. Deposits provide an important source of funding for the Bank as well as an ongoing stream of fee revenue.

Total deposits amounted to \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2010, up by \$113 million, or 6%, from the balance at December 31, 2009. Excluding out-of-market brokered certificates of deposit, in-market deposits were up by \$155 million, or 8%, in 2010.

Demand deposits amounted to \$228 million at December 31, 2010, up by \$34 million, or 18%, from December 31, 2009. NOW account balances increased by \$40 million, or 20%, in 2010 and totaled \$242 million at December 31, 2010.

Money market account balances totaled \$396 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$403 million at December 31, 2009. During 2010, savings deposits increased by \$29 million, or 15%, and amounted to \$221 million at December 31, 2010.

Time deposits (including brokered certificates of deposit) amounted to \$949 million at December 31, 2010, up by \$17 million from the balance at December 31, 2009. The Corporation utilizes out-of-market brokered time deposits as part of its overall funding program along with other sources. Out-of-market brokered time deposits amounted to \$52 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$94 million at December 31, 2009. Excluding out-of-market

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brokered certificates of deposit, in-market time deposits grew by \$58 million, or 7%, in 2010. Washington Trust is a member of the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (“CDARS”) network. Included in in-market time deposits at December 31, 2010 are CDARS reciprocal time deposits of \$266 million, which were up by \$89 million from December 31, 2009.

### Borrowings

#### Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

The Corporation utilizes advances from the FHLBB as well as other borrowings as part of its overall funding strategy. FHLBB advances were used to meet short-term liquidity needs, to purchase securities and to purchase loans from other institutions. FHLBB advances decreased by \$109 million during the year and amounted to \$499 million at December 31, 2010. Included in the December 31, 2010 balance are \$13 million of callable advances, with maturity dates ranging from January 2011 to December 2013 and call dates that reset quarterly.

In connection with the Corporation’s ongoing interest rate risk management efforts, in January, April and October 2010, the Corporation modified the terms to extend the maturity dates of certain FHLBB advances totaling \$151 million with original maturity dates in 2010, 2011 and 2012. As a result, the Corporation realized total interest expense savings of approximately \$527 thousand in the year 2010.

In the third quarter of 2010, a balance sheet deleveraging transaction was consummated, which consisted of the sale of \$63 million in mortgage-backed securities and the prepayment of \$65 million in FHLBB advances. As a result, \$800 thousand of net realized gains on securities and a \$752 thousand debt prepayment charge were recognized in the third quarter of 2010. There were no debt prepayment penalty charges recognized in 2009.

See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on borrowings.

#### Other Borrowings

Other borrowings largely consist of securities sold under repurchase agreements. Other borrowings amounted to \$23.4 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$21.5 million at December 31, 2009.

See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on borrowings.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

#### Liquidity Management

Liquidity is the ability of a financial institution to meet maturing liability obligations and customer loan demand. Washington Trust’s primary source of liquidity is deposits, which funded approximately 69% of total average assets in 2010. While the generally preferred funding strategy is to attract and retain low cost deposits, the ability to do so is affected by competitive interest rates and terms in the marketplace. Other sources of funding include discretionary use of purchased liabilities (e.g., FHLBB term advances and other borrowings), cash flows from the Corporation’s securities portfolios and loan repayments. Securities designated as available for sale may also be sold in response to short-term or long-term liquidity needs although management has no intention to do so at this time.

Washington Trust has a detailed liquidity funding policy and a contingency funding plan that provide for the prompt and comprehensive response to unexpected demands for liquidity. Management employs stress testing methodology to estimate needs for contingent funding that could result from unexpected outflows of funds in excess of “business as usual” cash flows. In management’s estimation, risks are concentrated in two major categories (1) runoff of in-market deposit balances; and (2) unexpected drawdown of loan commitments. Of the two categories, potential runoff of deposit balances would have the most significant impact on contingent liquidity. Our stress test scenarios, therefore,

emphasize attempts to quantify deposits at risk over selected time horizons. In addition to these unexpected outflow risks, several other “business as usual” factors enter into the calculation of the adequacy of contingent liquidity including (1) payment proceeds from loans and investment securities; (2) maturing debt obligations; and (3) maturing time deposits. Washington Trust has established collateralized borrowing capacity with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and also maintains additional collateralized borrowing capacity with the FHLBB in excess of levels used in the ordinary course of business.

The ALCO establishes and monitors internal liquidity measures to manage liquidity exposure. Liquidity remained well within target ranges established by the ALCO during 2010. Based on its assessment of the liquidity

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considerations described above, management believes the Corporation's sources of funding will meet anticipated funding needs.

For 2010, net cash used by financing activities amounted to \$5.1 million. Total deposits increased by \$113 million, while FHLBB advances decreased by \$109 million and cash dividends paid totaled \$13.6 million in 2010. See additional disclosure regarding FHLBB advances under the caption "Borrowings". Net cash provided by investing activities totaled \$10.1 million for 2010. Proceeds from the sale of securities as well as maturities and principal payments were offset, in part, by loan growth and the purchase of BOLI in the second quarter of 2010. In addition, in 2010 Washington Trust made investments in two real estate limited partnerships to renovate and operate two low-income housing complexes. As of December 31, 2010, Washington Trust has invested \$2.1 million in the limited partnerships and has additional contingent funding commitments of \$449 thousand. Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$30.4 million for 2010, most of which was generated by net income. See the Corporation's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for further information about sources and uses of cash.

**Capital Resources**

Total shareholders' equity amounted to \$269 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$255 million at December 31, 2009.

The Corporation's 2006 Stock Repurchase Plan authorizes the repurchase of up to 400,000 shares. As of December 31, 2010, a cumulative total of 185,400 shares have been repurchased. All of these shares of stock were repurchased in 2007 at a total cost of \$4.8 million.

The ratio of total equity to total assets amounted to 9.2% at December 31, 2010. This compares to a ratio of 8.8% at December 31, 2009. Book value per share at December 31, 2010 and 2009 amounted to \$16.63 and \$15.89, respectively.

The Bancorp and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements. As of December 31, 2010, the Bancorp and the Bank are categorized as "well-capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of capital requirements.

**Contractual Obligations and Commitments**

The Corporation has entered into numerous contractual obligations and commitments. The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations and other commitments at December 31, 2010.

(Dollars in thousands)

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year (1)	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
<b>Contractual Obligations:</b>					
FHLBB advances (2)	\$ 498,722	\$ 54,039	\$ 221,899	\$ 158,872	\$ 63,912
Junior subordinated debentures	32,991	—	—	—	32,991
Operating lease obligations	8,104	1,362	2,339	2,015	2,388
Software licensing arrangements	1,354	1,346	8	—	—
Treasury, tax and loan demand note	1,207	1,207	—	—	—
Other borrowings	22,152	2,395	19,579	93	85
<b>Total contractual obligations</b>	<b>\$ 564,530</b>	<b>\$ 60,349</b>	<b>\$ 243,825</b>	<b>\$ 160,980</b>	<b>\$ 99,376</b>

- (1) Maturities or contractual obligations are considered by management in the administration of liquidity and are routinely refinanced in the ordinary course of business.
- (2) All FHLBB advances are shown in the period corresponding to their scheduled maturity. Some FHLBB advances are callable at earlier dates. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

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(Dollars in thousands)	Amount of Commitment Expiration – Per Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Other Commitments:					
Commercial loans	\$ 176,436	\$ 137,669	\$ 21,879	\$ 2,816	\$ 14,072
Home equity lines	182,260	440	–	–	181,820
Other loans	23,971	21,562	50	2,359	–
Standby letters of credit	9,510	2,771	6,739	–	–
Forward loan commitments to:					
Originate loans	10,893	10,893	–	–	–
Sell loans	24,901	24,901	–	–	–
Customer related derivative contracts:					
Interest rate swaps with customers	59,749	–	9,766	40,273	9,710
Mirror swaps with counterparties	59,749	–	9,766	40,273	9,710
Interest rate risk management contract:					
Interest rate swap	32,991	–	10,310	22,681	–
Equity commitment to affordable housing limited partnerships (1)	449	449	–	–	–
Total commitments	\$ 580,909	\$ 198,685	\$ 58,510	\$ 108,402	\$ 215,312

(1) The funding of this commitment is generally contingent upon substantial completion of the project.

The Corporation expects to contribute \$3.0 million to its qualified pension plan in 2011. In addition, the Corporation expects to contribute \$723 thousand in benefit payments to the non-qualified retirement plans in 2011. Volatility in the value of plan assets may cause the Corporation to make higher levels of contributions in future years. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for disclosure on pension liabilities.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, Washington Trust engages in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with GAAP, are not recorded in the financial statements, or are recorded in amounts that differ from the notional amounts. Such transactions are used to meet the financing needs of its customers and to manage the exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial transactions include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, interest rate swaps, and commitments to originate and commitments to sell fixed rate mortgage loans. These transactions involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. The Corporation's credit policies with respect to interest rate swap agreements with commercial borrowers, commitments to extend credit, and standby letters of credit are similar to those used for loans. The interest rate swaps with other counterparties are generally subject to bilateral collateralization terms.

Included in noninterest income in 2009 and 2008 were net gains of \$117 thousand and net losses of \$638 thousand, respectively, attributable to an interest rate swap contract executed in April 2008 with Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. to hedge the interest rate risk associated with variable rate junior subordinated debentures. Under the terms of this swap, Washington Trust agreed to pay a fixed rate and receive a variable rate based on LIBOR. At inception, this hedging transaction was deemed to be highly effective and, therefore, valuation changes for this derivative were recognized in the accumulated other comprehensive income component of shareholders' equity. In September 2008, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the parent guarantor of the swap counterparty, filed for bankruptcy

protection, followed in October 2008 by the swap counterparty itself. Due to the change in the creditworthiness of the derivative counterparty, the hedging relationship was deemed to be not highly effective, with the result that subsequent changes in the derivative valuation are recognized in earnings. The bankruptcy filings by the Lehman entities constituted events of default under the interest rate swap contract, entitling Washington Trust to immediately suspend performance and to terminate the transaction. On March 31, 2009, this interest rate swap contract was reassigned to a new creditworthy counterparty, unrelated to the prior counterparty. On May 1, 2009, this interest rate swap contract qualified for cash flow hedge accounting to hedge the interest rate risk associated with the variable rate junior subordinated debentures. Effective May 1, 2009, the effective portion of changes in fair value of the swap was recorded in other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified into interest expense as a yield adjustment in the same period in which the related interest on the variable rate debentures affect earnings. The ineffective portion of changes in fair value was recognized directly in earnings as interest expense.



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For additional information on financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk and derivative financial instruments see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for details of recently issued accounting pronouncements and their expected impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

Asset/Liability Management and Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the primary market risk category associated with the Corporation's operations. The ALCO is responsible for establishing policy guidelines on liquidity and acceptable exposure to interest rate risk. Periodically, the ALCO reports on the status of liquidity and interest rate risk matters to the Bank's Board of Directors. Interest rate risk is the risk of loss to future earnings due to changes in interest rates. The objective of the ALCO is to manage assets and funding sources to produce results that are consistent with Washington Trust's liquidity, capital adequacy, growth, risk and profitability goals.

The ALCO manages the Corporation's interest rate risk using income simulation to measure interest rate risk inherent in the Corporation's on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments at a given point in time by showing the effect of interest rate shifts on net interest income over a 12-month horizon, the 13 to month 24 month horizon and a 60-month horizon. The simulations assume that the size and general composition of the Corporation's balance sheet remain static over the simulation horizons, with the exception of certain deposit mix shifts from low-cost core savings to higher-cost time deposits in selected interest rate scenarios. Additionally, the simulations take into account the specific repricing, maturity, call options, and prepayment characteristics of differing financial instruments that may vary under different interest rate scenarios. The characteristics of financial instrument classes are reviewed periodically by the ALCO to ensure their accuracy and consistency.

The ALCO reviews simulation results to determine whether the Corporation's exposure to a decline in net interest income remains within established tolerance levels over the simulation horizons and to develop appropriate strategies to manage this exposure. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, net interest income simulations indicated that exposure to changing interest rates over the simulation horizons remained within tolerance levels established by the Corporation. The Corporation defines maximum unfavorable net interest income exposure to be a change of no more than 5% in net interest income over the first 12 months, no more than 10% over the second 12 months, and no more than 10% over the full 60-month simulation horizon. All changes are measured in comparison to the projected net interest income that would result from an "unchanged" rate scenario where both interest rates and the composition of the Corporation's balance sheet remain stable for a 60-month period. In addition to measuring the change in net interest income as compared to an unchanged interest rate scenario, the ALCO also measures the trend of both net interest income and net interest margin over a 60-month horizon to ensure the stability and adequacy of this source of earnings in different interest rate scenarios.

The ALCO regularly reviews a wide variety of interest rate shift scenario results to evaluate interest risk exposure, including scenarios showing the effect of steepening or flattening changes in the yield curve of up to 500 basis points as well as parallel changes in interest rates of up to 400 basis points. Because income simulations assume that the Corporation's balance sheet will remain static over the simulation horizon, the results do not reflect adjustments in strategy that the ALCO could implement in response to rate shifts.

The following table sets forth the estimated change in net interest income from an unchanged interest rate scenario over the periods indicated for parallel changes in market interest rates using the Corporation's on and off-balance sheet financial instruments as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. Interest rates are assumed to shift by a parallel 100, 200 or

300 basis points upward or 100 basis points downward over a 12-month period, except for core savings deposits, which are assumed to shift by lesser amounts due to their relative historical insensitivity to market interest rate movements. Further, deposits are assumed to have certain minimum rate levels below which they will not fall. It should be noted that the rate scenarios shown do not necessarily reflect the ALCO's view of the "most likely" change in interest rates over the periods indicated.

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December 31,	2010		2009	
	Months 1 - 12	Months 13 - 24	Months 1 - 12	Months 13 - 24
100 basis point rate decrease	-2.18%	-6.34%	-2.09%	-7.08%
100 basis point rate increase	2.12%	2.50%	1.85%	2.89%
200 basis point rate increase	4.50%	5.10%	4.11%	6.45%
300 basis point rate increase	7.64%	6.18%	9.14%	11.12%

The ALCO estimates that the negative exposure of net interest income to falling rates as compared to an unchanged rate scenario results from a more rapid decline in earning asset yields compared to rates paid in deposits. If market interest rates were to fall from their already low levels and remain lower for a sustained period, certain core savings and time deposit rates could decline more slowly and by a lesser amount than other market rates. Asset yields would likely decline more rapidly than deposit costs as current asset holdings mature or reprice, since cash flow from mortgage-related prepayments and redemption of callable securities would increase as market rates fall.

The positive exposure of net interest income to rising rates as compared to an unchanged rate scenario results from a more rapid projected relative rate of increase in asset yields than funding costs over the near term. For simulation purposes, deposit rate changes are anticipated to lag other market rates in both timing and magnitude. The ALCO's estimate of interest rate risk exposure to rising rate environments, including those involving changes to the shape of the yield curve, incorporates certain assumptions regarding the shift in deposit balances from low-cost core savings categories to higher-cost deposit categories, which has characterized a shift in funding mix during the past rising interest rate cycles.

While the ALCO reviews simulation assumptions and periodically back-tests the simulation results to ensure that they are reasonable and current, income simulation may not always prove to be an accurate indicator of interest rate risk or future net interest margin. Over time, the repricing, maturity and prepayment characteristics of financial instruments and the composition of the Corporation's balance sheet may change to a different degree than estimated. Simulation modeling assumes a static balance sheet, with the exception of certain modeled deposit mix shifts from low-cost core savings deposits to higher-cost money market and time deposits in rising rate scenarios as noted above. Due to the low current level of market interest rates, the banking industry has experienced relatively strong growth in low-cost FDIC-insured core savings deposits over the past several quarters. The ALCO recognizes that a portion of these increased levels of low-cost balances could shift into higher yielding alternatives in the future, particularly if interest rates rise and as confidence in financial markets strengthens, and has modeled increased amounts of deposit shifts out of these low-cost categories into higher-cost alternatives in the rising rate simulation scenarios presented above. It should be noted that the static balance sheet assumption does not necessarily reflect the Corporation's expectation for future balance sheet growth, which is a function of the business environment and customer behavior. Another significant simulation assumption is the sensitivity of core savings deposits to fluctuations in interest rates. Income simulation results assume that changes in both core savings deposit rates and balances are related to changes in short-term interest rates. The assumed relationship between short-term interest rate changes and core deposit rate and balance changes used in income simulation may differ from the ALCO's estimates. Lastly, mortgage-backed securities and mortgage loans involve a level of risk that unforeseen changes in prepayment speeds may cause related cash flows to vary significantly in differing rate environments. Such changes could affect the level of reinvestment risk associated with cash flow from these instruments, as well as their market value. Changes in prepayment speeds could also increase or decrease the amortization of premium or accretion of discounts related to such instruments, thereby affecting interest income.



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The Corporation also monitors the potential change in market value of its available for sale debt securities in changing interest rate environments. The purpose is to determine market value exposure that may not be captured by income simulation, but which might result in changes to the Corporation's capital position. Results are calculated using industry-standard analytical techniques and securities data. Available for sale equity securities are excluded from this analysis because the market value of such securities cannot be directly correlated with changes in interest rates. The following table summarizes the potential change in market value of the Corporation's available for sale debt securities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 resulting from immediate parallel rate shifts:

(Dollars in thousands)	Down 100 Basis Points	Up 200 Basis Points
Security Type		
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise securities (noncallable)	\$ 1,087	\$ (2,053 )
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise securities (callable)	14	(122 )
States and political subdivisions	3,228	(8,988 )
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	6,305	(20,206 )
Trust preferred debt and other corporate debt securities	319	931
Total change in market value as of December 31, 2010	\$ 10,953	\$ (30,438 )
Total change in market value as of December 31, 2009	\$ 12,251	\$ (33,802 )

See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding the nature and business purpose of financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk and derivative financial instruments.

#### ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Information regarding quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk appears under Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," under the caption "Asset/Liability Management and Interest Rate Risk".

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## ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The financial statements and supplementary data are contained herein.

Description	Page
Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	66
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Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009	69
Consolidated Statements of Income For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	70
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	71
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	73
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Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Corporation") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Corporation. The Corporation's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The Corporation's management assessed the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control—Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment, we believe that, as of December 31, 2010, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on the following page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ Joseph J. MarcAurele

/s/ David V. Devault

Joseph J. MarcAurele  
Chairman, President and  
Chief Executive Officer

David V. Devault  
Senior Executive Vice President,  
Secretary and Chief Financial Officer

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

[Graphic Omitted]

The Board of Directors and Shareholders  
Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc:

We have audited Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries' (the "Corporation's") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, the Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the



Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Corporation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, and our report dated March 7, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP  
Providence, Rhode Island  
March 7, 2011

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

[Graphic Omitted]

The Board of Directors and Shareholders  
Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Corporation") as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, as of January 1, 2009, the Corporation changed its method of evaluating other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities to comply with new accounting requirements issued by the FASB.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 7, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP  
Providence, Rhode Island  
March 7, 2011



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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS(Dollars in thousands,  
except par value)

December 31,	2010	2009
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 85,971	\$ 51,853
Other short-term investments	6,765	5,407
Mortgage loans held for sale	13,894	9,909
Securities available for sale, at fair value; amortized cost \$578,897 in 2010 and \$677,676 in 2009	594,100	691,484
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	42,008	42,008
Loans:		
Commercial and other	1,027,065	984,550
Residential real estate	645,020	605,575
Consumer	323,553	329,543
Total loans	1,995,638	1,919,668
Less allowance for loan losses	28,583	27,400
Net loans	1,967,055	1,892,268
Premises and equipment, net	26,069	27,524
Investment in bank-owned life insurance	51,844	44,957
Goodwill	58,114	58,114
Identifiable intangible assets, net	7,852	8,943
Other assets	55,853	52,006
Total assets	\$ 2,909,525	\$ 2,884,473
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Demand deposits	\$ 228,437	\$ 194,046
NOW accounts	241,974	202,367
Money market accounts	396,455	403,333
Savings accounts	220,888	191,580
Time deposits	948,576	931,684
Total deposits	2,036,330	1,923,010
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	498,722	607,328
Junior subordinated debentures	32,991	32,991
Other borrowings	23,359	21,501
Other liabilities	49,259	44,697
Total liabilities	2,640,661	2,629,527
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock of \$.0625 par value; authorized 30,000,000 shares; issued 16,171,618 shares in 2010 and 16,061,748 shares in 2009	1,011	1,004
Paid-in capital	84,889	82,592
Retained earnings	178,939	168,514
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4,025	3,337
Treasury stock, at cost; 19,185 shares in 2009	—	(501)
Total shareholders' equity	268,864	254,946
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,909,525	\$ 2,884,473

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

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WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Dollars and shares in thousands,  
except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
<b>Interest income:</b>			
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 98,070	\$ 96,796	\$ 100,939
Interest on securities:			
Taxable	21,824	29,423	34,382
Nontaxable	3,077	3,116	3,125
Dividends on corporate stock and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	198	245	1,882
Other interest income	85	50	334
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>123,254</b>	<b>129,630</b>	<b>140,662</b>
<b>Interest expense:</b>			
Deposits	20,312	32,638	41,195
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	22,786	28,172	30,894
Junior subordinated debentures	1,989	1,947	1,879
Other interest expense	976	981	1,181
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>46,063</b>	<b>63,738</b>	<b>75,149</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>77,191</b>	<b>65,892</b>	<b>65,513</b>
Provision for loan losses	6,000	8,500	4,800
<b>Net interest income after provision for loan losses</b>	<b>71,191</b>	<b>57,392</b>	<b>60,713</b>
<b>Noninterest income:</b>			
<b>Wealth management services:</b>			
Trust and investment advisory fees	20,670	18,128	20,316
Mutual fund fees	4,423	4,140	5,205
Financial planning, commissions and other service fees	1,299	1,518	2,752
Wealth management services	26,392	23,786	28,273
Service charges on deposit accounts	3,587	3,667	3,636
Merchant processing fees	9,156	7,844	6,900
Card interchange fees	1,975	1,628	1,462
Income from bank-owned life insurance	1,887	1,794	1,800
Net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others	4,052	4,352	1,396
Net realized gains on securities	729	314	2,224
Net (losses) gains on interest rate swap contracts	(36 )	697	(542 )
Equity in losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries	(337 )	—	—
Other income	1,485	1,708	1,625
<b>Noninterest income, excluding other-than-temporary impairment losses</b>	<b>48,890</b>	<b>45,790</b>	<b>46,774</b>
<b>Total other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities</b>	<b>(245 )</b>	<b>(6,650 )</b>	<b>(5,937 )</b>
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income (before tax)	(172 )	3,513	—
<b>Net impairment losses recognized in earnings</b>	<b>(417 )</b>	<b>(3,137 )</b>	<b>(5,937 )</b>
<b>Total noninterest income</b>	<b>48,473</b>	<b>42,653</b>	<b>40,837</b>
<b>Noninterest expense:</b>			
Salaries and employee benefits	47,429	41,917	41,037
Net occupancy	4,851	4,790	4,536
Equipment	4,099	3,917	3,838
Merchant processing costs	7,822	6,652	5,769
Outsourced services	3,304	3,169	3,176
FDIC deposit insurance costs	3,163	4,397	1,044
Legal, audit and professional fees	1,813	2,443	2,325

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Advertising and promotion	1,633	1,687	1,729
Amortization of intangibles	1,091	1,209	1,281
Foreclosed property costs	841	72	65
Debt prepayment penalties	752	—	—
Other expenses	8,513	7,350	7,259
Total noninterest expense	85,311	77,603	72,059
Income before income taxes	34,353	22,442	29,491
Income tax expense	10,302	6,346	7,319
Net income	\$ 24,051	\$ 16,096	\$ 22,172
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	16,113.9	15,994.9	13,981.9
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	16,122.5	16,040.9	14,146.3
Per share information:			
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.59
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.57
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.83

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

WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES (Dollars and shares in thousands,)  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Dollars and shares in thousands)	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2008	13,354	\$ 843	\$ 34,874	\$ 154,647	\$ (239 )	\$ (3,612 )	\$ 186,513
Net income for 2008				22,172			22,172
Unrealized losses on securities, net of \$2,899 income tax benefit					(5,222 )		(5,222 )
Reclassification adjustments for net realized losses on securities included in net income, net of \$1,335 income tax benefit					2,377		2,377
Defined benefit plan obligation adjustment, net of \$4,230 income tax benefit					(7,615 )		(7,615 )
Reclassification adjustments for net periodic pension cost, net of \$91 income tax expense					169		169
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of \$2 income tax expense					4		4
Reclassification adjustments for net realized gains on cash flow hedges included in net income, net of \$14 income tax expense					26		26
Comprehensive income							10,261
Adjustment to initially apply SFAS No. 158, net of \$229 income tax benefit				(468 )	42		(426 )
Cash dividends declared				(11,672 )			(11,672 )
Share-based compensation			630				630
Deferred compensation plan	2		(7 )			43	36
Exercise of stock options, issuance of other compensation-related equity instruments and related tax benefit	41		(687 )			1,068	381



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Shares issued	2,500	156	46,718				46,874
Shares issued – dividend reinvestment plan	38	2	567			295	864
Balance at December 31, 2008	15,935	\$ 1,001	\$ 82,095	\$ 164,679	\$ (10,458 )	\$ (2,206 )	\$ 235,111

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

WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES (Dollars and shares in thousands.)  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)

(Dollars and shares in thousands)	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2009	15,935	\$ 1,001	\$ 82,095	\$ 164,679	\$ (10,458 )	\$ (2,206 )	\$ 235,111
Cumulative effect adjustment of change in accounting principle, net of \$663 income tax benefit				1,196	(1,196 )		-
Net income for 2009				16,096			16,096
Unrealized gains on securities, net of \$5,724 income tax expense					10,334		10,334
Noncredit-related losses on securities not expected to be sold, net of \$1,252 income tax benefit					(2,261 )		(2,261 )
Reclassification adjustments for net realized losses on securities included in net income, net of \$2,258 income tax benefit					4,077		4,077
Defined benefit plan obligation adjustment, net of \$1,489 income tax expense					2,669		2,669
Reclassification adjustments for net periodic pension cost, net of \$116 income tax expense					209		209
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of \$7 income tax expense					13		13
Reclassification adjustments for net realized losses on cash flow hedges included in net income, net of \$28 income tax benefit					(50 )		(50 )
Comprehensive income							31,087
Cash dividends declared				(13,457 )			(13,457 )
Share-based compensation			708				708
Deferred compensation plan	3		(40 )			93	53
Exercise of stock options, issuance of other							

compensation-related equity instruments and related tax benefit	44	1	(504 )			841	338
Shares issued – dividend reinvestment plan	61	2	333			771	1,106
Balance at December 31, 2009	16,043	\$ 1,004	\$ 82,592	\$ 168,514	\$ 3,337	\$ (501 )	\$ 254,946
Net income for 2010				24,051			24,051
Unrealized gains on securities, net of \$729 income tax expense					1,099		1,099
Reclassification adjustments for net realized gains on securities included in net income, net of \$172 income tax expense					(311 )		(311 )
Credit-related OTTI realized losses transferred to net income, net of \$61 income tax benefit					111		111
Defined benefit plan obligation adjustment, net of \$134 income tax expense					244		244
Reclassification adjustments for net periodic pension cost, net of \$106 income tax expense					208		208
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net of \$507 income tax benefit					(915 )		(915 )
Reclassification adjustments for net realized gains on cash flow hedges included in net income, net of \$139 income tax expense					252		252
Comprehensive income							24,739
Cash dividends declared				(13,626 )			(13,626 )
Share-based compensation			909				909
Deferred compensation plan	3		(20 )			64	44
Exercise of stock options, issuance of other compensation-related equity instruments and related tax benefit	69	5	841			4	850
Shares issued – dividend reinvestment plan	57	2	567			433	1,002
Balance at December 31, 2010	16,172	\$ 1,011	\$ 84,889	\$ 178,939	\$ 4,025	\$ –	\$ 268,864

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



Table of ContentsWASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 24,051	\$ 16,096	\$ 22,172
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for loan losses	6,000	8,500	4,800
Depreciation of premises and equipment	3,083	3,113	3,043
Net amortization of premium and discount	797	335	691
Net amortization of intangibles	1,091	1,209	1,281
Non-cash charitable contribution	–	–	397
Share-based compensation	909	708	630
Deferred income tax benefit	(688 )	(1,500 )	(5,308 )
Earnings from bank-owned life insurance	(1,887 )	(1,794 )	(1,800 )
Net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others	(4,052 )	(4,352 )	(1,396 )
Net realized gains on securities	(729 )	(314 )	(2,224 )
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	417	3,137	5,937
Net losses (gains) on interest rate swap contracts	36	(697 )	542
Equity in losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries	337	–	–
Proceeds from sales of loans	201,450	250,467	56,905
Loans originated for sale	(201,771)	(253,442)	(56,588 )
Decrease (increase) in other assets	1,207	(11,818 )	(3,828 )
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	131	(3,045 )	3,797
Other, net	57	22	88
Net cash provided by operating activities	30,439	6,625	29,139
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of:			
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	(122,240)	–	(296,187)
Other investment securities available for sale	(40,886 )	(304 )	(13,996 )
Proceeds from sales of:			
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	64,275	–	14,000
Other investment securities available for sale	34,822	1,604	67,321
Maturities and principal payments of:			
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale	150,062	171,330	89,500
Other investment securities available for sale	12,000	17,475	15,680
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	–	–	(10,283 )
Net increase in loans	(77,382 )	(79,661 )	(229,703)
Proceeds from sale of loans from portfolio	–	–	18,047
Purchases of loans, including purchased interest	(2,842 )	(5,421 )	(54,931 )
Proceeds from the sale of property acquired through foreclosure or repossession	821	607	–
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment, net of selling costs	–	–	1,433

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Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,683 )	(5,557 )	(4,251 )
Purchases of bank-owned life insurance	(5,000 )	–	–
Equity investment in real estate limited partnership	(1,798 )	(295 )	–
Equity investment in capital trusts	–	–	(310 )
Payment of deferred acquisition obligation	–	(2,509 )	(15,159 )
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	10,149	97,269	(418,839)

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

Table of ContentsWASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued) (Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase in deposits	113,320	132,142	144,663
Net increase (decrease) in other borrowings	1,858	(2,733 )	1,707
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	204,540	276,670	1,112,856
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(313,144)	(498,960)	(899,621 )
Issuance of treasury stock, including net deferred compensation plan activity	44	53	36
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock under dividend reinvestment plan	1,002	1,106	864
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	–	–	46,874
Net proceeds from the exercise of stock options and issuance of other compensation-related equity instruments	785	364	182
Tax benefit (expense) from stock option exercises and issuance of other compensation-related equity instruments	65	(26 )	199
Proceeds from the issuance of junior subordinated debentures, net of debt issuance costs	–	–	10,016
Cash dividends paid	(13,582 )	(13,440 )	(10,998 )
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(5,112 )	(104,824)	406,778
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	35,476	(930 )	17,078
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	57,260	58,190	41,112
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 92,736	\$ 57,260	\$ 58,190
Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Loans charged off	\$ 5,402	\$ 5,162	\$ 1,593
Net transfers from loans to property acquired through foreclosure or repossession	3,255	2,210	392
Deferred acquisition obligation incurred	–	–	7,635
Reclassification of other-than-temporary impairment charge (see Note 4)	–	1,859	–
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Interest payments	44,244	61,561	75,661
Income tax payments	10,663	9,776	13,587

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

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WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC. AND  
SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2010 and 2009

General

Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc. (the “Bancorp”) is a publicly-owned registered bank holding company and financial holding company. The Bancorp owns all of the outstanding common stock of The Washington Trust Company (the “Bank”), a Rhode Island chartered commercial bank founded in 1800. Through its subsidiaries, the Bancorp offers a complete product line of financial services including commercial, residential and consumer lending, retail and commercial deposit products, and wealth management services through its offices in Rhode Island, eastern Massachusetts and southeastern Connecticut.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Bancorp and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Corporation” or “Washington Trust”). All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year classification.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and to general practices of the banking industry. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenues and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to change are the determination of the allowance for loan losses and the review of goodwill, other intangible assets and investments for impairment. The current economic environment has increased the degree of uncertainty inherent in such estimates and assumptions.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments consist of highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less when purchased and are considered to be cash equivalents. The Corporation’s short-term investments may be comprised of overnight federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and money market mutual funds.

Securities

Investments in debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and carried at amortized cost. Management determines the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase.

Investments not classified as held to maturity are classified as available for sale. Securities available for sale consist of debt and equity securities that are available for sale to respond to changes in market interest rates, liquidity needs, changes in funding sources and other similar factors. These assets are specifically identified and are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value of available for sale securities, net of applicable income taxes, are reported as a separate component of shareholders’ equity. Washington Trust does not have a trading portfolio.

Premiums and discounts are amortized and accreted over the term of the securities on a method that approximates the level yield method. The amortization and accretion is included in interest income on securities. Dividend and interest income are recognized when earned. Realized gains or losses from sales of equity securities are determined using the average cost method, while other realized gains and losses are determined using the specific identification method.



The fair values of securities are based on either quoted market prices, third party pricing services or third party valuation specialists. When the fair value of an investment security is less than its amortized cost basis, the Corporation assesses whether the decline in value is other-than-temporary. The Corporation considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in the value subsequent to the reporting date, forecasted performance of the issuer, changes in the dividend or interest payment practices of the issuer, changes in the credit rating of the issuer or the specific security, and the general market condition in the geographic area or industry the issuer operates in.

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WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC. AND  
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In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position Nos. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, “Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments” (“FSP Nos. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2”). FSP Nos. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 is now a sub-topic within ASC 320, “Investments – Debt and Equity Securities.” FSP Nos. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 amends the recognition guidance for other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities and expands the financial statement disclosures for other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities. When an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings depends on whether the Corporation intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss. If the Corporation intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss, the other-than-temporary impairment is recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment’s amortized cost basis and its fair value at the balance sheet date. If the Corporation does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the Corporation will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss, the other-than-temporary impairment is separated into the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes.

The Corporation elected to early adopt the provisions of FSP Nos. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2. These provisions applied to existing and new debt securities held by the Corporation as of January 1, 2009, the beginning of the interim period in which it was adopted. As a result, the Corporation’s Consolidated Statement of Income reflects the full impairment (that is, the difference between the security’s amortized cost basis and fair value) on debt securities that the Company intends to sell or would more-likely-than-not be required to sell before the expected recovery of the amortized cost basis. For available for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities that management has no intent to sell and believes that it more likely-than-not will not be required to sell prior to recovery, only the credit loss component of the impairment is recognized in earnings, while the rest of the fair value loss is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes. The credit loss component recognized in earnings is identified as the amount of principal cash flows not expected to be received over the remaining term of the security as projected using the Corporation’s cash flow projections using its base assumptions.

See Note 4 for further discussion on the Corporation’s investment securities portfolio.

**Federal Home Loan Bank Stock**

The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (“FHLBB”). The FHLBB is a cooperative that provides services, including funding in the form of advances, to its member banking institutions. As a requirement of membership, the Bank must own a minimum amount of FHLBB stock, calculated periodically based primarily on its level of borrowings from the FHLBB. No market exists for shares of the FHLBB and therefore, they are carried at par value. FHLBB stock may be redeemed at par value five years following termination of FHLBB membership, subject to limitations which may be imposed by the FHLBB or its regulator, the Federal Housing Finance Board, to maintain capital adequacy of the FHLBB. While the Corporation currently has no intentions to terminate its FHLBB membership, the ability to redeem its investment in FHLBB stock would be subject to the conditions imposed by the

FHLBB. In 2008, the FHLBB announced to its members that it is focusing on preserving capital in response to ongoing market volatility including the extension of a moratorium on excess stock repurchases and in 2009 announced the suspension of its quarterly dividends. On February 22, 2011, the FHLBB declared a modest cash dividend payable to its members on March 2, 2011. The FHLBB also announced that it expects to continue to declare modest cash dividends through 2011. Based on the capital adequacy and the liquidity position of the FHLBB, management believes there is no impairment related to the carrying amount of the Corporation's FHLBB stock as of December 31, 2010. Further deterioration of the FHLBB's capital levels may require the Corporation to deem its restricted investment in FHLBB stock to be other-than-temporarily impaired. If evidence of impairment exists in the future, the FHLBB stock would reflect fair value using either observable or unobservable inputs. The Corporation will continue to monitor its investment in FHLBB stock.

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WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC. AND  
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Mortgage Banking Activities

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale - Residential mortgage loans originated for sale are classified as held for sale. These loans are specifically identified and are carried at the lower of aggregate cost, net of unamortized deferred loan origination fees and costs, or fair value. Gains or losses on sales of loans are included in noninterest income and are recognized at the time of sale.

Loan Servicing Rights - Rights to service loans for others are recognized as an asset, including rights acquired through both purchases and originations. The total cost of originated loans that are sold with servicing rights retained is allocated between the loan servicing rights and the loans without servicing rights based on their relative fair values. Capitalized loan servicing rights are included in other assets and are amortized as an offset to other income over the period of estimated net servicing income. They are periodically evaluated for impairment based on their fair value. Impairment is measured on an aggregated basis according to interest rate band and period of origination. The fair value is estimated based on the present value of expected cash flows, incorporating assumptions for discount rate, prepayment speed and servicing cost. Any impairment is recognized as a charge to earnings through a valuation allowance.

Loans

Portfolio Loans - Loans held in the portfolio are stated at the principal amount outstanding, net of unamortized deferred loan origination fees and costs. Interest income is accrued on a level yield basis based on principal amounts outstanding. Deferred loan origination fees and costs are amortized as an adjustment to yield over the life of the related loans.

Nonaccrual Loans - Loans, with the exception of certain well-secured residential mortgage loans that are in the process of collection, are placed on nonaccrual status and interest recognition is suspended when such loans are 90 days or more overdue with respect to principal and/or interest or sooner if considered appropriate by management. Well-secured residential mortgage loans are permitted to remain on accrual status provided that full collection of principal and interest is assured and the loan is in the process of collection. Loans are also placed on nonaccrual status when, in the opinion of management, full collection of principal and interest is doubtful. Interest previously accrued but not collected on such loans is reversed against current period income. Subsequent cash receipts on nonaccrual loans are applied to the outstanding principal balance of the loan or recognized as interest income depending on management's assessment of the ultimate collectibility of the loan. Loans are removed from nonaccrual status when they have been current as to principal and interest for a period of time, the borrower has demonstrated an ability to comply with repayment terms, and when, in management's opinion, the loans are considered to be fully collectible.

Troubled Debt Restructured Loans - Restructured loans include those for which concessions such as reduction of interest rates, other than normal market rate adjustments, or deferral of principal or interest payments have been granted due to a borrower's financial condition. Restructured loans are classified as accruing or non-accruing based on management's assessment of the collectibility of the loan. Loans which are already on nonaccrual status at the time of the restructuring generally remain on nonaccrual status for approximately six months before management considers such loans for return to accruing status. Accruing restructured loans are placed into nonaccrual status if and when the borrower fails to comply with the restructured terms and management deems it unlikely that the borrower will return

to a status of compliance in the near term. Troubled debt restructurings are reported as such for at least one year from the date of the restructuring. In years after the restructuring, troubled debt restructured loans are removed from this classification if the restructuring did not involve a below market rate concession and the loan is not deemed to be impaired based on the terms specified in the restructuring agreement.

Impaired Loans - Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that the Corporation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreements and all loans restructured in a troubled debt restructuring. Impaired loans do not include large groups of smaller-balance homogenous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment, which consist of most residential mortgage loans and consumer loans. Impairment is measured on a discounted cash flow method based upon the loan's contractual effective interest rate, or at the loan's observable market price, or at the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Impairment is

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WASHINGTON TRUST BANCORP, INC. AND  
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December 31, 2010 and 2009

measured based on the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell if it is determined that foreclosure is probable. Interest income on nonaccrual impaired loans is recognized as described above under the caption "Nonaccrual Loans." Impaired accruing loans consist of those troubled debt restructurings for which management has concluded that the collectibility of the loan is not in doubt.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is management's best estimate of the probable loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to earnings and by recoveries of amounts previously charged off, and is reduced by charge-offs on loans (or portions thereof) deemed to be uncollectible. Loan charge-offs are recognized when management believes the collectibility of the principal balance outstanding is unlikely. Full or partial charge-offs on collateral dependent impaired loans are recognized when the collateral is deemed to be insufficient to support the carrying value of the loan.

A methodology is used to systematically measure the amount of estimated loan loss exposure inherent in the loan portfolio for purposes of establishing a sufficient allowance for loan losses. The methodology includes three elements: (1) identification of loss allocations for certain specific loans deemed to be impaired, (2) loss allocation factors for non-impaired loans based on credit grade, loss experience, delinquency factors and other similar economic indicators, and (3) general loss allocations for other environmental factors, which is classified as "unallocated".

The level of the allowance is based on management's ongoing review of the growth and composition of the loan portfolio, historical loss experience, current economic conditions, analysis of current levels and asset quality and delinquency trends, the performance of individual loans in relation to contract terms and other pertinent factors.

The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is regularly evaluated by management. While management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in assumptions and economic conditions. In addition, various regulatory agencies periodically review the allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

The allowance is an estimate, and ultimate losses may vary from management's estimate. Changes in the estimate are recorded in the results of operations in the period in which they become known, along with provisions for estimated losses incurred during that period.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation for financial reporting purposes is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of assets. Expenditures for major additions and improvements are capitalized while the costs of current maintenance and repairs are charged to operating expenses. The estimated useful lives of premises and improvements range from three to forty years. For furniture, fixtures and equipment, the estimated useful lives range from two to twenty years.

Goodwill and Other Identifiable Intangible Assets

The Corporation allocates the cost of an acquired entity to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. Other intangible assets identified in acquisitions generally consist of wealth management advisory contracts, core deposit intangibles, and non-compete agreements. The value attributed to advisory contracts is based on the time period over which they are expected to generate economic benefits. Core deposit intangibles are valued based on the expected longevity of the core deposit accounts and the expected cost savings associated with the use of the existing core deposit base rather than alternative funding sources. Non-compete agreements are valued based on the expected receipt of future economic benefits protected by clauses in the non-compete agreements that restrict competitive behavior.

The Corporation tests other intangible assets with definite lives for impairment at least annually or more frequently whenever events or circumstances occur that indicate that their carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. The

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carrying value of the intangible assets is compared to the sum of undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its undiscounted cash flows, then an impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

The excess of the purchase price for acquisitions over the fair value of the net assets acquired, including other intangible assets, is reported as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at the segment level at least annually or more frequently whenever events or circumstances occur that indicate that it is more likely than not that an impairment loss has occurred. The impairment test includes a review of discounted cash flow analysis (“income approach”) and estimates of selected market information (“market approach”) for both the commercial banking and the wealth management segments of the Corporation. The income approach measures the value of an interest in a business by discounting expected future cash flows to a present value. The market approach takes into consideration values of comparable companies operating in similar lines of business that are potentially subject to similar economic and environmental factors and could be considered reasonable investment alternatives. The results of the income approach and the market approach are weighted equally. If the fair value is determined to be less than the carrying value, an additional analysis is performed to determine if carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds its estimated fair value. The excess goodwill is recognized as an impairment loss.

**Impairment of Long-Lived Assets Other than Goodwill**

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the remaining useful life may warrant revision or that the carrying amount of the long-lived asset may not be fully recoverable. If impairment is determined to exist, any related impairment loss is calculated based on fair value. Impairment losses on assets to be disposed of, if any, are based on the estimated proceeds to be received, less costs of disposal.

**Property Acquired through Foreclosure or Repossession**

Property acquired through foreclosure or repossession is stated at the lower of cost or fair value minus estimated costs to sell at the date of acquisition or classification to this status. Fair value of such assets is determined based on independent appraisals and other relevant factors. Any write-down to fair value at the time of foreclosure or repossession is charged to the allowance for loan losses. A valuation allowance is maintained for declines in market value and for estimated selling expenses. Increases to the valuation allowance, expenses associated with ownership of these properties, and gains and losses from their sale are included in foreclosed property costs.

Loans that are substantively repossessed include only those loans for which the Corporation has taken possession of the collateral, but has not completed legal foreclosure proceedings.

**Bank-Owned Life Insurance (“BOLI”)**

The investment in BOLI represents the cash surrender value of life insurance policies on the lives of certain Bank employees who have provided positive consent allowing the Bank to be the beneficiary of such policies. Increases in the cash value of the policies, as well as insurance proceeds received, are recorded in other noninterest income, and are not subject to income taxes. The financial strength of the insurance carrier is reviewed prior to the purchase of BOLI and annually thereafter.



Investment in Real Estate Limited Partnership

As of December 31, 2010, Washington Trust has a 99.9% ownership interest in two real estate limited partnerships that renovate, own and operate two low-income housing complexes. Washington Trust neither actively participates nor has a controlling interest in these limited partnerships and accounts for its investments under the equity method of accounting. The carrying value of the investments is recorded in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Losses generated by the partnership are recorded as a reduction to Washington Trust's investment and as a reduction of noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Tax credits generated by the partnership are recorded as a reduction in the income tax provision in the year they are allowed for tax reporting purposes.

The results of operations of the real estate limited partnerships are periodically reviewed to determine if the partnership generates sufficient operating cash flow to fund its current obligations. In addition, the current value of

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the underlying properties is compared to the outstanding debt obligations. If it is determined that the investment is permanently impaired, the carrying value will be written down to the estimated realizable value. The maximum exposure on these investments is the current carrying amount plus amounts obligated to be funded in the future.

Transfers and Servicing of Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities

The accounting for transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishments of liabilities is based on consistent application of a financial components approach that focuses on control. This approach distinguishes transfers of financial assets that are sales from transfers that are secured borrowings. After a transfer of financial assets, the Corporation recognizes all financial and servicing assets it controls and liabilities it has incurred and derecognizes financial assets it no longer controls and liabilities that have been extinguished. This financial components approach focuses on the assets and liabilities that exist after the transfer. Many of these assets and liabilities are components of financial assets that existed prior to the transfer. If a transfer does not meet the criteria for a sale, the transfer is accounted for as a secured borrowing with a pledge of collateral.

Fee Revenue

Trust and investment advisory fees and mutual fund fees are primarily accrued as earned based upon a percentage of asset values under administration. Financial planning commissions and other wealth management service fee revenue is recognized to the extent that services have been completed. Fee revenue from deposit service charges is generally recognized when earned. Fee revenue for merchant processing services is generally accrued as earned.

Pension Costs

Pension benefits are accounted for using the net periodic benefit cost method, which recognizes the compensation cost of an employee's pension benefit over that employee's approximate service period. Pension benefit cost calculations incorporate various actuarial and other assumptions, including discount rates, mortality, assumed rates of return, compensation increases, and turnover rates. Washington Trust reviews its assumptions on an annual basis and makes modifications to the assumptions based on current rates and trends when it is appropriate to so do. The effect of modifications to those assumptions is recorded in other comprehensive income and amortized to net periodic cost over future periods. Washington Trust believes that the assumptions utilized in recording its obligations under its plans are reasonable based on its experience and market conditions.

The funded status of defined benefit pension plans, measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation, is recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The changes in the funded status of the defined benefit plans, including actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs and credits, are recognized in comprehensive income in the year in which the changes occur.

Effective January 1, 2008, Washington Trust adopted the measurement date provisions of SFAS No. 158 "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS No. 158"). These provisions required the Corporation to change its measurement date for plan assets and benefit obligations to December 31. Prior to 2008, Washington Trust measured its plan assets and benefit obligations as of September 30 of each year. As a result of the adoption of the measurement date provisions of SFAS No. 158, the Corporation recognized the following adjustments in individual line items of its Consolidated Balance Sheet as of January 1, 2008:

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(Dollars in thousands)	Prior to Adoption of Measurement Date Provisions of SFAS No. 158	Effect of Adopting Measurement Date Provisions of SFAS No. 158	As of January 1, 2008
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 7,705	\$ 229	\$ 7,934
Defined benefit pension liabilities	11,801	655	12,456
Retained earnings	154,647	(468 )	154,179
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(239 )	42	(197 )

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The adoption of the measurement date provisions of SFAS No. 158 had no effect on the Corporation's Consolidated Statements of Income or Cash Flows for the periods presented.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is recognized as an expense in the financial statements and for equity-classified awards such cost is measured at the grant date fair value of the award. The Corporation estimates grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

Excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises are reflected as financing cash inflows.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is determined based on the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Corporation recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs.

The Corporation records interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. To the extent interest is not assessed with respect to uncertain tax positions, amounts accrued will be reduced and reflected as a reduction of the overall income tax provision. Penalties, if incurred, would be recognized as a component of income tax expense.

Earnings Per Share ("EPS")

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income by the average number of common shares and common stock equivalents outstanding. Common stock equivalents arise from the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, if dilutive. The computation of basic EPS excludes common stock equivalents from the denominator.

ASC 260, "Earnings Per Share," incorporates former FASB Staff Position No. Emerging Issues Task Force 03-6-1, "Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities" which required unvested share-based payments that contain non-forfeitable rights and dividends or dividend equivalents to be treated as participating securities and be included in the calculation of Earnings Per Share ("EPS") pursuant to the two-class method. The January 1, 2009 adoption of these provisions of ASC 260 did not have a material impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is defined as all changes in equity, except for those resulting from investments by and distribution to shareholders. Net income is a component of comprehensive income, with all other components referred to in the aggregate as other comprehensive income.

Cash Flows

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks, federal funds sold, and other short-term investments. Generally, federal funds are sold on an overnight basis.

#### Guarantees

Standby letters of credit are considered a guarantee of the Corporation. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Under the standby letters of credit, the Corporation is required to make payments to the beneficiary of the letters of credit upon request by the beneficiary contingent upon the customer's failure to perform under the terms of the underlying contract with the beneficiary. The fair value of standby letters of credit is considered immaterial to the Corporation's Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

All derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and are measured at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative and resulting designation. Derivatives used to hedge the exposure to changes in 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 cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges.

For derivatives designated as fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized in earnings together with the changes in the fair value of the related hedged item. The net amount, if any, representing hedge ineffectiveness, is reflected in earnings. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) and recognized in earnings when the hedged transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges is recognized directly in earnings. For derivatives not designated as hedges, changes in fair value are recognized in earnings, in noninterest income.

From time to time, interest rate swap contracts are used as part of interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swap agreements are entered into as hedges against future interest rate fluctuations on specifically identified assets or liabilities.

We also utilize interest rate swap contracts to help commercial loan borrowers manage their interest rate risk. The interest rate swap contracts with commercial loan borrowers allow them to convert floating rate loan payments to fixed rate loan payments. When we enter into an interest rate swap contract with a commercial loan borrower, we simultaneously enter into a mirror swap contract with a third party. The third party exchanges the client's fixed rate loan payments for floating rate loan payments.

The accrued net settlements on derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting are recorded in interest income or interest expense based on the item being hedged. Changes in fair value of derivatives including accrued net settlements that do not qualify for hedge accounting are reported in noninterest income.

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

By using derivative financial instruments, the Corporation exposes itself to credit risk. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes the Corporation, which creates credit risk for the Corporation. When the fair value of a derivative contract is negative, the Corporation owes the counterparty and, therefore, it does not possess credit risk. The credit risk in derivative instruments is minimized by entering into transactions with highly rated

counterparties that management believes to be creditworthy.

#### Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The required disclosures about fair value measurements have been included in Note 14.

On April 9, 2009 the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-4 "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are

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Not Orderly” (“FSP No. FAS 157-4”). FSP No. FAS 157-4 is now a sub-topic within ASC 820. The Corporation elected to early adopt these provisions of ASC 820 effective January 1, 2009 and complied with this guidance in determining the fair value of its securities during 2009.

(2) Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 860, “Transfers and Servicing,” incorporates former SFAS No. 166, “Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140” which was issued in June 2009 and was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after January 1, 2010. These provisions of ASC 860 require more information about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, and where entities have continuing exposure to the risks related to the transferred financial assets. Among other things, the concept of a “qualifying special-purpose entity” is eliminated under these provisions of ASC 860, which also change the requirements for derecognizing financial assets and requires additional disclosures. The adoption of these provisions of ASC 860 did not have a material impact on the Corporation’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ASC 810, “Consolidations,” incorporates former SFAS No. 167, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)” which was issued in June 2009 and was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after January 1, 2010. These provisions of ASC 810 revise former FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities,” and change how a reporting entity determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting (or similar rights) and therefore should be consolidated. Consolidation of variable interest entities would be based on the target entity’s purpose and design as well as the reporting entity’s ability to direct the target’s activities, among other criteria. The adoption of these provisions of ASC 810 did not have an impact on the Corporation’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06 “Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements” (“ASU 2010-06”) was issued in January 2010 to update ASC 820 “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures”. ASU 2010-06 requires new disclosures (1) for significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 including a description of the reason for the transfers and (2) in the reconciliation of Level 3 presenting sales, issuances and settlements gross rather than one net number. ASU 2010-06 also requires clarification of existing disclosures requiring (1) measurement disclosures for each “class” of assets and liabilities (a class being a subset of assets and liabilities within one line item in the statement of financial position) using judgment in determining the appropriate classes and (2) disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements for Level 2 and Level 3. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures were effective for interim and reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll forward of activity Level 3 which were effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010. See Note 14 for the Corporation’s Fair Value Measurements disclosure. The adoption of ASU-2010-06 did not have a material impact on the Corporation’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-11, “Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives” (“ASU 2010-11”) was issued in March 2010 and was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after June 30, 2010. ASU 2010-11 updates ASC 815 “Derivatives and Hedging” to clarify scope exceptions for embedded credit derivatives



features related to the transfer of credit risk in the form of subordination of one financial instrument to another. The adoption of ASU-2010-11 did not have an impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-20 "Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses" ("ASU 2010-20") was issued in July 2010. ASU 2010-20 significantly enhances disclosures that entities must make about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. The FASB issued the ASU to give financial statement users greater transparency about entities' credit-risk exposures and the allowance for credit losses. The disclosures provide financial statement users with additional information about the nature of credit risks inherent in entities' financing receivables, how credit risk is analyzed and assessed when determining the allowance for credit losses, and the reasons for the change in the allowance for credit

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losses. Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-01 “Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in Update 2010-20” (“ASU 2011-01”) was issued in January 2011 and delays the effective date of the ASU 2010-20 disclosures pertaining to troubled debt restructurings. The disclosures required by ASU 2011-01 are expected to be effective for interim and annual periods after June 15, 2011. ASU 2010-20 provisions encourage, but do not require, comparative disclosures for earlier reporting periods that ended before initial adoption. The disclosures as of the end of a reporting period were effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The Corporation complied with this guidance and has provided these required disclosures in Notes 5 and 6. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The adoption of the remaining provisions of ASU 2010-20 and ASU 2011-11 are not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

**(3) Cash and Due from Banks**

The Bank is required to maintain certain average reserve balances with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“FRB”). Such reserve balances amounted to \$4.0 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009 and are included in cash and due from banks in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, cash and due from banks includes interest-bearing deposits in other banks of \$50.5 million and \$13.7 million, respectively.

**(4) Securities**

The amortized cost, gross unrealized holding gains, gross unrealized holding losses, and fair value of securities by major security type and class of security at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2010	Amortized Cost (1)	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<b>Securities Available for Sale:</b>				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 36,900	\$ 4,094	\$ –	\$ 40,994
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	411,087	19,068	(384 )	429,771
States and political subdivisions	79,455	1,975	(375 )	81,055
<b>Trust preferred securities:</b>				
Individual name issuers	30,601	–	(7,326 )	23,275
Collateralized debt obligations	4,466	–	(3,660 )	806
Corporate bonds	13,874	1,338	–	15,212
Common stocks	660	149	–	809
Perpetual preferred stocks (2)	1,854	324	–	2,178
<b>Total securities available for sale</b>	<b>\$ 578,897</b>	<b>\$ 26,948</b>	<b>\$ (11,745 )</b>	<b>\$ 594,100</b>



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(Dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2009	Amortized Cost (1)	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<b>Securities Available for Sale:</b>				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 41,565	\$ 3,675	\$ –	\$ 45,240
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	503,115	20,808	(477 )	523,446
States and political subdivisions	80,183	2,093	(214 )	82,062
<b>Trust preferred securities:</b>				
Individual name issuers	30,563	–	(9,977 )	20,586
Collateralized debt obligations	4,966	–	(3,901 )	1,065
Corporate bonds	13,272	1,434	–	14,706
Common stocks	658	111	–	769
Perpetual preferred stocks (2)	3,354	396	(140 )	3,610
<b>Total securities available for sale</b>	<b>\$ 677,676</b>	<b>\$ 28,517</b>	<b>\$ (14,709 )</b>	<b>\$ 691,484</b>

(1) Net of other-than-temporary impairment losses.

(2) Callable at the discretion of the issuer.

Securities available for sale with a fair value of \$503 million and \$558 million were pledged in compliance with state regulations concerning trust powers and to secure Treasury Tax and Loan deposits, borrowings and certain public deposits at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. (See Note 11 for additional discussion of FHLBB borrowings). In addition, securities available for sale with a fair value of \$22.0 million and \$22.2 million were pledged for potential use at the Federal Reserve Bank discount window at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. There were no borrowings with the Federal Reserve Bank at either date. Securities available for sale with a fair value of \$5.5 million and \$7.2 million were designated in rabbi trusts for nonqualified retirement plans at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Securities available for sale with a fair value of \$4.1 million and \$2.6 million were pledged as collateral to secure certain interest rate swap agreements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Washington Trust elected to early adopt the provisions of FSP Nos. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, which is now a sub-topic within ASC 320, “Investments – Debt and Equity Securities.” These provisions applied to existing and new debt securities held by the Corporation as of January 1, 2009, the beginning of the interim period in which it was adopted. As a result of adopting these provisions of ASC 320, “Investments – Debt and Equity Securities” Washington Trust reclassified the noncredit-related portion of an other-than-temporary impairment loss previously recognized in earnings in the fourth quarter of 2008 on the Corporation’s other pooled trust preferred debt security. This reclassification was reflected as a cumulative effect adjustment of \$1.2 million after taxes (\$1.9 million before taxes) that increased retained earnings and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss. The amortized cost basis of this debt security for which an other-than-temporary impairment loss was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2008 was

adjusted by the amount of the cumulative effect adjustment before taxes. Had the adoption of these provisions in 2009 not been required, the Corporation estimates that net income and diluted earnings per share could have been lower by \$1.3 million and 8 cents per diluted share, respectively. Had these provisions been required to have been adopted retrospectively, the Corporation estimates that net income and diluted earnings per share would have been higher in 2008 by \$1.2 million and 8 cents per diluted share, respectively.

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The following table presents a roll-forward of the balance of credit-related impairment losses on debt securities for which a portion of an other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in other comprehensive income:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,496	\$ –
Credit-related impairment loss on debt securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	–	2,496
Additional increases to the amount of credit-related impairment loss on debt securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized	417	–
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,913	\$ 2,496

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, credit-related impairment losses of \$417 thousand and \$3.1 million, respectively, were recognized in earnings on pooled trust preferred debt securities. The anticipated cash flows expected to be collected from these debt securities were discounted at the rate equal to the yield used to accrete the current and prospective beneficial interest for each security. Significant inputs included estimated cash flows and prospective deferrals, defaults and recoveries. Estimated cash flows are generated based on the underlying seniority status and subordination structure of the pooled trust preferred debt tranche at the time of measurement. Prospective deferral, default and recovery estimates affecting projected cash flows were based on analysis of the underlying financial condition of individual issuers, and took into account capital adequacy, credit quality, lending concentrations, and other factors. All cash flow estimates were based on the underlying security's tranche structure and contractual rate and maturity terms. The present value of the expected cash flows was compared to the current outstanding balance of the tranche to determine the ratio of the estimated present value of expected cash flows to the total current balance for the tranche. This ratio was then multiplied by the principal balance of Washington Trust's holding to determine the credit-related impairment loss. The estimates used in the determination of the present value of the expected cash flows are susceptible to changes in future periods, which could result in additional credit-related impairment losses.

The following table summarizes temporarily impaired investment securities at December 31, 2010, segregated by length of time the securities have been continuously in an unrealized loss position.

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 Months			12 Months or Longer			Total		
	#	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	#	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	#	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
At December 31, 2010									
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government	6	\$ 76,382	\$ 369	3	\$ 5,208	\$ 15	9	\$ 81,590	\$ 384

agencies and U.S. government- sponsored enterprises									
States and political subdivisions	15	14,209	273	2	1,228	102	17	15,437	375
Trust preferred securities:									
Individual name issuers	–	–	–	11	23,275	7,326	11	23,275	7,326
Collateralized debt obligations	–	–	–	2	806	3,660	2	806	3,660
Total temporarily impaired securities	21	\$ 90,591	\$ 642	18	\$ 30,517	\$ 11,103	39	\$ 121,108	\$ 11,745

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The following table summarizes temporarily impaired investment securities at December 31, 2009, segregated by length of time the securities have been continuously in an unrealized loss position.

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 Months			12 Months or Longer			Total		
	#	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	#	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	#	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
At December 31, 2009									
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	3	\$ 2,218	\$ 5	25	\$ 38,023	\$ 472	28	\$ 40,241	\$ 477
States and political subdivisions	4	3,836	45	3	2,097	169	7	5,933	214
Trust preferred securities:									
Individual name issuers	–	–	–	11	20,586	9,977	11	20,586	9,977
Collateralized debt obligations	–	–	–	2	1,065	3,901	2	1,065	3,901
Subtotal, debt securities	7	6,054	50	41	61,771	14,519	48	67,825	14,569
Perpetual preferred stocks	1	427	73	3	933	67	4	1,360	140
Total temporarily impaired securities	8	\$ 6,481	\$ 123	44	\$ 62,704	\$ 14,586	52	\$ 69,185	\$ 14,709

Unrealized losses on debt securities generally occur as a result of increases in interest rates since the time of purchase, a structural change in an investment or from deterioration in credit quality of the issuer. Management evaluates impairments in value whether caused by adverse interest rates or credit movements to determine if they are other-than-temporary.

Further deterioration in credit quality of the companies backing the securities, further deterioration in the condition of the financial services industry, a continuation or worsening of the current economic downturn, or additional declines in real estate values, among other things, may further affect the fair value of these securities and increase the potential that certain unrealized losses be designated as other-than-temporary in future periods, and the Corporation may incur additional write-downs.

Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises: The unrealized losses on mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises amounted to \$384 thousand at December 31, 2010 and were primarily attributable to relative changes in interest rates since the time of purchase. The contractual cash flows for these securities are guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises. Based on its assessment of these factors, management believes that the unrealized losses on these debt security holdings are a function of changes



in investment spreads and interest rate movements and not changes in credit quality. Management expects to recover the entire amortized cost basis of these securities. Furthermore, Washington Trust does not intend to sell these securities and it is not more likely than not that Washington Trust will be required to sell these securities before recovery of their cost basis, which may be maturity. Therefore, management does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

Debt securities issued by states and political subdivisions:

The unrealized losses on debt securities issued by states and political subdivisions amounted to \$375 thousand at December 31, 2010. The unrealized losses on state and municipal holdings included in this analysis are primarily attributable to an increase in risk premiums for credit-sensitive securities since the time of purchase. Based on its assessment of these factors, management believes that unrealized losses on these debt security holdings are a function of changes in investment spreads and liquidity and not changes in credit quality. Management expects to recover the entire amortized cost basis of these securities. Furthermore, Washington Trust does not intend to sell these securities and it is not more likely than not that Washington Trust will be required to sell these securities before recovery of their cost basis, which may be maturity. Therefore, management does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

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Trust preferred debt securities of individual name issuers:

Included in debt securities in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2010 were 11 trust preferred security holdings issued by seven individual companies in the financial services/banking industry. The aggregate unrealized losses on these debt securities amounted to \$7.3 million at December 31, 2010. Management believes the decline in fair value of these trust preferred securities primarily reflects investor concerns about global economic growth and how it will affect the recent and potential future losses in the financial services industry. These concerns resulted in increased risk premiums for securities in this sector. Based on the information available through the filing date of this report, all individual name trust preferred debt securities held in our portfolio continue to accrue and make payments as expected with no payment deferrals or defaults on the part of the issuers. As of December 31, 2010, trust preferred debt securities with a carrying value of \$8.3 million and unrealized losses of \$3.5 million were rated below investment grade by Standard & Poors, Inc. ("S&P"). Management reviewed the collectibility of these securities taking into consideration such factors as the financial condition of the issuers, reported regulatory capital ratios of the issuers, credit ratings including ratings in effect as of the reporting period date as well as credit rating changes between the reporting period date and the filing date of this report and other information. We noted no additional downgrades to below investment grade between the reporting period date and the filing date of this report. Based on these analyses, management concluded that it expects to recover the entire amortized cost basis of these securities. Furthermore, Washington Trust does not intend to sell these securities and it is not more likely than not that Washington Trust will be required to sell these securities before recovery of their cost basis, which may be maturity. Therefore, management does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

Trust preferred debt securities in the form of collateralized debt obligations:

At December 31, 2010, Washington Trust had two pooled trust preferred holdings in the form of collateralized debt obligations with unrealized losses of \$3.7 million. These pooled trust preferred holdings consist of trust preferred obligations of banking industry companies and, to a lesser extent, insurance industry companies. For both these pooled trust preferred securities, Washington Trust's investment is senior to one or more subordinated tranches which have first loss exposure. Valuations of the pooled trust preferred holdings are dependent in part on cash flows from underlying issuers. Unexpected cash flow disruptions could have an adverse impact on the fair value and performance of pooled trust preferred securities. Management believes the unrealized losses on these pooled trust preferred securities primarily reflect investor concerns about global economic growth and how it will affect the recent and potential future losses in the financial services industry and the possibility of further incremental deferrals of or defaults on interest payments on trust preferred debentures by financial institutions participating in these pools. These concerns have resulted in a substantial decrease in market liquidity and increased risk premiums for securities in this sector. Credit spreads for issuers in this sector have remained wide during recent months, causing prices for these securities holdings to remain at low levels.

During the first quarter of 2009, an adverse change occurred in the expected cash flows for one of the trust preferred collateralized debt obligation securities indicating that, based on cash flow forecasts with regard to timing of deferrals and potential future recovery of deferred payments, default rates, and other matters, the Corporation would not receive all contractual amounts due under the instrument and would not recover the entire cost basis of this security. In the first quarter of 2009, the Corporation recognized a \$1.4 million credit-related impairment loss in earnings for this trust preferred collateralized debt security, with a commensurate adjustment to reduce the amortized cost of this security. This security was downgraded to a below investment grade rating of "Caa3" by Moody's Investors Service Inc.

(“Moody’s”) on March 27, 2009 and was placed on nonaccrual status as of March 31, 2009. On October 30, 2009, Moody’s downgraded this security to a rating of “Ca.” Through the filing date of this report, there have been no further rating changes on this security. This credit rating status has been considered by management in its assessment of the impairment status of this security. In April 2010, this investment security began deferring a portion of interest payments. During the second quarter of 2010, an adverse change occurred in the expected cash flows for this security and additional credit-related impairment loss of \$354 thousand was recognized in earnings in the second quarter of 2010. The analysis of the expected cash flows for this security at December 31, 2010 did not negatively affect the amount of credit-related impairment losses previously recognized on this security.

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During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Corporation's other trust preferred collateralized debt obligation security began deferring interest payments until future periods and the Corporation recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2008 on this security in the amount of \$1.9 million. This investment security was also placed on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2008. In connection with the first quarter 2009, early adoption of the provisions of ASC 320, "Investments – Debt and Equity Securities" and based on Washington Trust's assessment of the facts associated with this instrument, the Corporation concluded that there was no credit loss portion of the other-than-temporary impairment charge as of December 31, 2008. Washington Trust reclassified the noncredit-related other-than-temporary impairment loss for this security previously recognized in earnings in the fourth quarter of 2008 as a cumulative effect adjustment as of January 1, 2009 in the amount of \$1.2 million after taxes (\$1.9 million before taxes) with an increase in retained earnings and a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive loss. In addition, the amortized cost basis of this security was increased by \$1.9 million, the amount of the cumulative effect adjustment before taxes. This security was downgraded to a below investment grade rating of "Ca" by Moody's on March 27, 2009. During the third quarter of 2009, an adverse change occurred in the expected cash flows for this instrument indicating that, based on cash flow forecasts with regard to timing of deferrals and potential future recovery of deferred payments, default rates, and other matters, the Corporation would not receive all contractual amounts due under the instrument and would not recover the entire cost basis of the security. The Corporation concluded that these conditions warranted a conclusion of other-than-temporary impairment for this holding as of September 30, 2009 and recognized a \$467 thousand credit-related impairment loss in earnings, with a commensurate adjustment to reduce the amortized cost of this security in the third quarter of 2009. The analysis of the expected cash flows for this security as of December 31, 2009 resulted in an additional credit-related impairment loss of \$679 thousand being recognized in earnings in the fourth quarter of 2009. An additional credit-related impairment loss of \$63 thousand was recognized in earnings in the first quarter of 2010 based on the analysis of the expected cash flows for this security as of March 31, 2010. This security was downgraded to a rating of "C" by Moody's on June 24, 2010. Through the filing date of this report, there have been no further rating changes on this security. This credit rating status has been considered by management in its assessment of the impairment status of this security. The analysis of the expected cash flows for this security at December 31, 2010 did not negatively affect the amount of credit-related impairment losses previously recognized on this security.

Based on information available through the filing date of this report, there have been no further adverse changes in the deferral or default status of the underlying issuer institutions within either of these trust preferred collateralized debt obligations. Based on cash flow forecasts for these securities, management expects to recover the remaining amortized cost of these securities. Furthermore, Washington Trust does not intend to sell these securities and it is not more likely than not that Washington Trust will be required to sell these securities before recovery of their cost basis, which may be at maturity. Therefore, management does not consider the unrealized losses on these investments to be other-than-temporary.

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As of December 31, 2010, the amortized cost of debt securities by maturity is presented below. Mortgage-backed securities are included based on weighted average maturities, adjusted for anticipated prepayments. All other securities are included based on contractual maturities. Actual maturities may differ from amounts presented because certain issuers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Yields on tax exempt obligations are not computed on a tax equivalent basis. Included in the securities portfolio at December 31, 2010 were debt securities with an amortized cost balance of \$109 million and a fair value of \$98 million that are callable at the discretion of the issuers. Final maturities of the callable securities range from five to twenty-six years, with call features ranging from one month to seven years.

(Dollars in thousands)	Due in 1 Year or Less	After 1 Year but within 5 Years	After 5 Years but within 10 Years	After 10 Years	Totals
<b>Securities Available for Sale:</b>					
<b>Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:</b>					
Amortized cost	\$ 7,500	\$ 29,400	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 36,900
Weighted average yield	1.00 %	5.42 %	– %	– %	4.52 %
<b>Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies &amp; U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:</b>					
Amortized cost	117,280	208,754	70,707	14,346	411,087
Weighted average yield	4.57 %	4.16 %	2.28 %	2.20 %	3.89 %
<b>State and political subdivisions:</b>					
Amortized cost	5,401	42,514	31,540	–	79,455
Weighted average yield	3.95 %	3.83 %	3.95 %	– %	3.89 %
<b>Trust preferred securities:</b>					
Amortized cost (1)	–	–	–	35,067	35,067
Weighted average yield	– %	– %	– %	1.51 %	1.51 %
<b>Corporate bonds:</b>					
Amortized cost	4,991	8,883	–	–	13,874
Weighted average yield	6.49 %	6.30 %	– %	– %	6.37 %
<b>Total debt securities:</b>					
Amortized cost	\$ 135,172	\$ 289,551	\$ 102,247	\$ 49,413	\$ 576,383
Weighted average yield	4.42 %	4.31 %	2.79 %	1.71 %	3.84 %
Fair value	\$ 137,973	\$ 296,979	\$ 106,096	\$ 50,065	\$ 591,113

(1) Net of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in earnings.

The following is a summary of amounts relating to sales of securities:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Proceeds from sales (1)	\$ 99,097	\$ 1,604	\$ 81,321
Gross realized gains (1)	\$ 852	\$ 318	\$ 2,382
Gross realized losses	(123 )	(4 )	(158 )
Net realized gains on securities	\$ 729	\$ 314	\$ 2,224

(1) Includes a contribution of appreciated equity securities to the Corporation's charitable foundation in 2008. The cost of the contribution, included in noninterest expenses in 2008, amounted to \$397 thousand. This transaction resulted in realized securities gains of \$315 thousand for the same period.

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## (5) Loans

The following is a summary of loans:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Commercial:				
Mortgages (1)	\$ 518,623	26 %	\$ 496,996	26 %
Construction and development (2)	47,335	2 %	72,293	4 %
Other (3)	461,107	23 %	415,261	21 %
Total commercial	1,027,065	51 %	984,550	51 %
Residential real estate:				
Mortgages (4)	634,739	31 %	593,981	31 %
Homeowner construction	10,281	1 %	11,594	1 %
Total residential real estate	645,020	32 %	605,575	32 %
Consumer				
Home equity lines (5)	218,288	11 %	209,801	11 %
Home equity loans (5)	50,624	3 %	62,430	3 %
Other (6)	54,641	3 %	57,312	3 %
Total consumer	323,553	17 %	329,543	17 %
Total loans (7)	\$ 1,995,638	100 %	\$ 1,919,668	100 %

- (1) Amortizing mortgages and lines of credit, primarily secured by income producing property. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, \$122 million and \$135 million, respectively, of these loans were pledged as collateral for FHLBB borrowings (see Note 11).
- (2) Loans for construction of residential and commercial properties and for land development.
- (3) Loans to businesses and individuals, a substantial portion of which are fully or partially collateralized by real estate. As of December 31, 2010, \$30 million and \$61 million, respectively, of these loans were pledged as collateral for FHLBB borrowings and were collateralized for the discount window at the Federal Reserve Bank. Comparable amounts for December 31, 2009 were \$40 million and \$83 million, respectively (see Note 11).
- (4) A substantial portion of these loans is used as qualified collateral for FHLBB borrowings (see Note 11).
- (5) A significant portion of these loans was pledged as collateral for FHLBB borrowings (see Note 11).
- (6) Fixed rate consumer installment loans.
- (7) Includes unamortized loan origination costs, net of fees, totaling \$271 thousand and \$103 thousand at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Also includes \$39 thousand of net premiums and \$140 thousand of net discounts on purchased loans at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

## Concentrations of Credit Risk

A significant portion of our loan portfolio is concentrated among borrowers in southern New England and a substantial portion of the portfolio is collateralized by real estate in this area. In addition, a portion of the commercial loans and commercial mortgage loans are to borrowers in the hospitality, tourism and recreation industries. The

ability of single family residential and consumer borrowers to honor their repayment commitments is generally dependent on the level of overall economic activity within the market area and real estate values. The ability of commercial borrowers to honor their repayment commitments is dependent on the general economy as well as the health of the real estate economic sector in the Corporation's market area.

#### Nonaccrual Loans

The balance of loans on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$18.5 million and \$27.5 million, respectively. Interest income that would have been recognized had these loans been current in accordance with their original terms was approximately \$1.3 million, \$2.0 million and \$615 thousand in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Interest income attributable to these loans included in the Consolidated Statements of Income amounted to approximately \$831 thousand, \$1.0 million and \$497 thousand in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.



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The following is a summary of nonaccrual loans, segregated by class of loans:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010	2009
Commercial:		
Mortgages	\$ 6,624	\$ 11,588
Construction and development	–	–
Other	5,259	9,075
Residential real estate:		
Mortgages	6,414	6,038
Homeowner construction	–	–
Consumer:		
Home equity lines	152	618
Home equity loans	53	62
Other	8	89
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 18,510	\$ 27,470
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due	\$ –	\$ –

Past Due Loans

The following tables present an age analysis of past due loans, segregated by class of loans, as of the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2010	Days Past Due			Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
	30-59	60-89	Over 90			
Commercial:						
Mortgages	\$ 2,185	\$ 514	\$ 5,322	\$ 8,021	\$ 510,602	\$ 518,623
Construction and development	–	–	–	–	47,335	47,335
Other	1,862	953	3,376	6,191	454,916	461,107
Residential real estate:						
Mortgages	3,073	1,477	4,041	8,591	626,148	634,739
Homeowner construction	–	–	–	–	10,281	10,281
Consumer:						
Home equity lines	1,255	170	–	1,425	216,863	218,288
Home equity loans	529	180	11	720	49,904	50,624
Other	221	98	–	319	54,322	54,641
Total loans	\$ 9,125	\$ 3,392	\$ 12,750	\$ 25,267	\$ 1,970,371	\$ 1,995,638



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(Dollars in thousands)	Days Past Due			Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
	30-59	60-89	Over 90			
December 31, 2009						
Commercial:						
Mortgages	\$ 1,909	\$ 1,648	\$ 11,227	\$ 14,784	\$ 482,212	\$ 496,996
Construction and development	–	–	–	–	72,293	72,293
Other	1,831	292	4,829	6,952	408,309	415,261
Residential real estate:						
Mortgages	2,409	1,383	4,028	7,820	586,161	593,981
Homeowner construction	–	–	–	–	11,594	11,594
Consumer:						
Home equity lines	907	527	75	1,509	208,292	209,801
Home equity loans	314	17	–	331	62,099	62,430
Other	37	47	89	173	57,139	57,312
Total loans	\$ 7,407	\$ 3,914	\$ 20,248	\$ 31,569	\$ 1,888,099	\$ 1,919,688

Included in past due loans as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, were nonaccrual loans of \$14.9 million and \$22.8 million, respectively. All loans 90 days or more past due at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were classified as nonaccrual.



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## Impaired Loans

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that the Corporation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreements and all loans restructured in a troubled debt restructuring. Impaired loans do not include large groups of smaller-balance homogenous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment, which consist of most residential mortgage loans and consumer loans. The following is a summary of impaired loans:

(Dollars in thousands)	Recorded		Unpaid		Related	
	Investment (1)		Principal		Allowance	
December 31,	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
No related allowance recorded:						
Commercial:						
Mortgages	\$ 3,113	\$ 5,530	\$ 3,128	\$ 5,506	\$ -	\$ -
Construction and development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3,237	5,513	3,834	6,803	-	-
Residential real estate:						
Mortgages	928	973	937	976	-	-
Homeowner construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer:						
Home equity lines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity loans	163	106	159	106	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	\$ 7,441	\$ 12,122	\$ 8,058	\$ 13,391	\$ -	\$ -
With Related Allowance						
Recorded:						
Commercial:						
Mortgages	\$ 15,287	\$ 11,721	\$ 15,930	\$ 13,266	\$ 629	\$ 718
Construction and development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6,632	4,108	9,311	5,163	1,245	1,519
Residential real estate:						
Mortgages	3,773	2,879	3,971	3,110	258	144
Homeowner construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer:						
Home equity lines	105	208	172	227	1	9
Home equity loans	307	421	330	411	4	44
Other	145	213	143	210	-	25
Subtotal	\$ 26,249	\$ 19,550	\$ 29,857	\$ 22,387	\$ 2,137	\$ 2,459
Total impaired loans	\$ 33,690	\$ 31,672	\$ 37,915	\$ 35,778	\$ 2,137	\$ 2,459

Amounts by Loan Category:						
Commercial	\$ 28,269	\$ 26,872	\$ 32,203	\$ 30,738	\$ 1,874	\$ 2,237
Residential real estate	4,701	3,852	4,908	4,086	258	144
Consumer	720	948	804	954	5	78
Total impaired loans	\$ 33,690	\$ 31,672	\$ 37,915	\$ 35,778	\$ 2,137	\$ 2,459

(1) The recorded investment in impaired loans consists of unpaid principal balance, net of charge-offs, interest payments received applied to principal and unamortized deferred loan origination fees and costs. For impaired accruing loans (those troubled debt restructurings for which management has concluded that the collectibility of the loan is not in doubt), the recorded investment also includes accrued interest. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, recorded investment in impaired loans included accrued interest of \$62 thousand and \$120 thousand, respectively.

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The following table presents the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans segregated by loan class for the period indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
Year ended December 31, 2010		
Commercial mortgages	\$ 15,756	\$ 769
Commercial other	10,101	367
Residential real estate mortgages	4,884	198
Home equity loans	721	49
Home equity lines	210	8
Consumer other	211	13

The average recorded investment in impaired loans was \$31.9 million, \$19.4 million and \$6.2 million at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Interest income recognized on impaired loans was \$1.4 million, \$1.1 million and \$507 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

At December 31, 2010, there were no significant commitments to lend additional funds to borrowers whose loans were on nonaccrual status or had been restructured.

#### Credit Quality Indicators

##### Commercial

The Corporation utilizes an internal rating system to assign a risk rating to each of its commercial loans. Loans are rated on a scale of 1 to 10. This scale can be assigned to three broad categories including “pass” for ratings 1 through 6, “special mention” for 7-rated loans, and “classified” for loans rated 8, 9 or 10. The loan rating system takes into consideration parameters including the borrower’s financial condition, the borrower’s performance with respect to loan terms, and the adequacy of collateral. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the weighted average risk rating of the Corporation’s commercial loan portfolio was 5.01 and 5.10, respectively.

For non-impaired loans, the Corporation assigns a loss allocation factor to each loan, based on its risk rating for purposes of establishing an appropriate allowance for loan losses. See Note 6 for additional information.

A description of the commercial loan categories are as follows:

**Pass** – Loans with acceptable credit quality, defined as ranging from superior or very strong to a status of lesser stature. Superior or very strong credit quality is characterized by a high degree of cash collateralization or strong balance sheet liquidity. Lesser stature loans have an acceptable level of credit quality but exhibit some weakness in various credit metrics such as collateral adequacy, cash flow, or performance inconsistency or may be in an industry or of a loan type known to have a higher degree of risk.

**Special Mention** – Loans with potential weaknesses that deserve management’s close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the Bank’s position

as creditor at some future date. Special Mention assets are not adversely classified and do not expose the Bank to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification. Examples of these conditions, include but are not limited to outdated or poor quality financial data, strains on liquidity and leverage, losses or negative trends in operating results, marginal cash flow, weaknesses in occupancy rates or trends in the case of commercial real estate and frequent delinquencies.

Classified – Loans identified as “substandard”, “doubtful” or “loss” based on criteria consistent with guidelines provided by banking regulators. A "substandard" loan has defined weaknesses which make payment default or principal exposure likely, but not yet certain. Such loans are apt to be dependent upon collateral liquidation, a secondary source of repayment or an event outside of the normal course of business. The loans are closely watched



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and are either already on nonaccrual status or may be placed in nonaccrual status when management determines there is uncertainty of collectibility. A “doubtful” loan is placed on non-accrual status and may be dependent upon collateral having a value that is difficult to determine or upon some near-term event which lacks certainty. A loan in the “loss” category is considered generally uncollectible or the timing or amount of payments cannot be determined. “Loss” is not intended to imply that the loan has no recovery value but rather it is not practical or desirable to continue to carry the asset.

The following table presents the commercial loan portfolio, segregated by category of credit quality indicator.

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	Pass		Special Mention		Classified	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Mortgages	\$ 485,668	\$ 468,893	\$ 16,367	\$ 6,940	\$ 16,588	\$ 21,163
Construction and development	43,119	68,228	4,216	4,065	–	–
Other	425,522	386,291	28,131	19,373	7,454	9,597
Total commercial loans	\$ 954,309	\$ 923,412	\$ 48,714	\$ 30,378	\$ 24,042	\$ 30,760

The Corporation’s procedures call for loan ratings and classifications to be revised whenever information becomes available that indicates a change is warranted. On a quarterly basis, the criticized loan portfolio, which consists of commercial and commercial real estate loans that are risk rated special mention or worse, are reviewed by management, focusing on the current status and strategies to improve the credit. An annual loan review program is conducted by a third party to provide an independent evaluation of the creditworthiness of the commercial loan portfolio, the quality of the underwriting and credit risk management practices and the appropriateness of the risk rating classifications. This review is supplemented with selected targeted internal reviews of the commercial loan portfolio.

#### Residential and Consumer

The residential and consumer portfolios are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Corporation using delinquency information and loan type as credit quality indicators. These credit quality indicators are assessed on an aggregate basis in these relatively homogeneous portfolios. The following table presents the residential and consumer loan portfolios, segregated by category of credit quality indicator:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	Under 90 Days Past Due		Over 90 Days Past Due	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Residential Real Estate:				
Accruing mortgages	\$ 628,325	\$ 587,943	\$ –	\$ –
Nonaccrual mortgages	2,373	2,010	4,041	4,028
Homeowner construction	10,281	11,594	–	–
Total residential loans	\$ 640,979	\$ 601,547	\$ 4,041	\$ 4,028

## Consumer:

Home equity lines	\$ 218,288	\$ 209,726	\$ –	\$ 75
Home equity loans	50,613	62,430	11	–
Other	54,641	57,223	–	89
Total consumer loans	\$ 323,542	\$ 329,379	\$ 11	\$ 164

For non-impaired loans, the Corporation assigns loss allocation factors to each respective loan type and delinquency status. See Note 6 for additional information.

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Various other techniques are utilized to monitor indicators of credit deterioration in the portfolios of residential real estate mortgages and home equity lines and loans. Among these techniques is the periodic tracking of loans with an updated FICO score and an estimated loan to value (“LTV”) ratio. LTV is determined via statistical modeling analyses. The indicated LTV levels are estimated based on such factors as the location, the original LTV, and the date of origination of the loan and do not reflect actual appraisal amounts. The results of these analyses are taken into consideration in the determination of loss allocation factors for residential mortgage and home equity consumer credits. See Note 6 for additional information.

#### Loan Servicing Activities

An analysis of loan servicing rights for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

	Loan Servicing Rights	Valuation Allowance	Total
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 1,067	\$ (184 )	\$ 883
Loan servicing rights capitalized	167	–	167
Amortization (1)	(273 )	–	(273 )
Increase in impairment reserve (2)	–	(59 )	(59 )
Balance at December 31, 2008	961	(243 )	718
Loan servicing rights capitalized	231	–	231
Amortization (1)	(223 )	–	(223 )
Decrease in impairment reserve (2)	–	76	76
Balance at December 31, 2009	969	(167 )	802
Loan servicing rights capitalized	153	–	153
Amortization (1)	(209 )	–	(209 )
Decrease in impairment reserve (2)	–	11	11
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 913	\$ (156 )	\$ 757

(1) Amortization expense is charged against loan servicing fee income.

(2) (Increases) and decreases in the impairment reserve are recorded as (reductions) and additions to loan servicing fee income.

Estimated aggregate amortization expense related to loan servicing assets is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ending December 31:	2011	\$ 181
	2012	146
	2013	115
	2014	90
	2015	71
	Thereafter	310
		\$ 913

Total estimated amortization  
expense

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Mortgage loans and other loans sold to others are serviced on a fee basis under various agreements. Loans serviced for others are not included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Balance of loans serviced for others, by type of loan:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010	2009
Residential mortgages	\$ 85,152	\$ 87,015
Commercial loans	40,140	41,099
Total	\$ 125,292	\$ 128,114

(6) Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is management's best estimate of inherent risk of loss in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to earnings and by recoveries of amounts previously charged off, and is reduced by charge-offs on loans.

The Corporation uses a methodology to systematically measure the amount of estimated loan loss exposure inherent in the loan portfolio for purposes of establishing a sufficient allowance for loan losses. The methodology includes three elements: (1) identification of loss allocations for individual loans deemed to be impaired, (2) loss allocation factors for non-impaired loans based on credit grade, loss experience, delinquency factors and other similar economic indicators, and (3) general loss allocations for other environmental factors, which is classified as "unallocated".

Periodic assessments and revisions to the loss allocation factors used in the assignment of loss exposure are made to appropriately reflect the analysis of migrational loss experience. The Corporation analyzes historical loss experience in the various portfolios over periods deemed to be relevant to the inherent risk of loss in the respective portfolios as of the balance sheet date. The Corporation adjusts the loss allocations for various factors it believes are not adequately presented in historical loss experience including trends in real estate values, continued weakness in general economic conditions, changes in unemployment levels, our assessments of credit risk associated with industry concentrations and an ongoing trend toward larger credit relationships and changes in asset quality. These factors are also evaluated taking into account the geographic location of the underlying loans. Revisions to loss allocation factors are not retroactively applied.

Loss allocations for loans deemed to be impaired are measured on a discounted cash flow method based upon the loan's contractual effective interest rate, or at the loan's observable market price, or, if the loan is collateral dependent, at the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell. For collateral dependent loans, management may adjust appraised values to reflect estimated market value declines or apply other discounts to appraised values for unobservable factors resulting from its knowledge of circumstances associated with the property.

Loss allocation factors are used for non-impaired loans based on credit grade, loss experience, delinquency factors and other similar credit quality indicators. Individual commercial loans and commercial mortgage loans not deemed to be impaired are evaluated using the internal rating system described in Note 5 under the caption "Credit Quality Indicators" and the application of loss allocation factors. The loan rating system and the related loss allocation factors take into consideration parameters including the borrower's financial condition, the borrower's performance with respect to loan

terms, and the adequacy of collateral. Portfolios of more homogenous populations of loans including residential mortgages and consumer loans are analyzed as groups taking into account delinquency ratios and other indicators and our historical loss experience for each type of credit product.

An additional unallocated allowance is maintained based on a judgmental process whereby management considers qualitative and quantitative assessments of other environmental factors, including, but not limited to, portfolio composition; regional concentration; trends in and severity of credit quality metrics; economic trends and business conditions; conditions that may affect the collateral position such as environmental matters, tax liens, and regulatory

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changes affecting the foreclosure process; and conditions that may affect the ability of borrowers to meet debt service requirements, such as interest rates and energy costs.

Because the methodology is based upon historical experience and trends, current economic data as well as management's judgment, factors may arise that result in different estimations. Significant factors that could give rise to changes in these estimates may include, but are not limited to, changes in economic conditions in our market area, concentration of risk, and declines in local property values. Adversely different conditions or assumptions could lead to increases in the allowance. In addition, various regulatory agencies periodically review the allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Activity in the allowance for loan losses during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 27,400	\$ 23,725	\$ 20,277
Provision charged to expense	6,000	8,500	4,800
Loans charged off	(5,402 )	(5,162 )	(1,593 )
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	585	337	241
Balance at end of year	\$ 28,583	\$ 27,400	\$ 23,725

Included in the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2008 was an allowance for impaired loans amounting to \$698 thousand.

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The following table presents the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2010 and 2009, by portfolio segment and disaggregated by impairment methodology.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Loans	Related Allowance	Loans	Related Allowance
Loans Individually Evaluated For Impairment:				
Commercial:				
Mortgages	\$ 18,360	\$ 629	\$ 17,154	\$ 718
Construction & development	–	–	–	–
Other	9,854	1,245	9,615	1,519
Residential Real Estate	4,699	258	3,844	144
Consumer	715	5	941	78
Subtotal	\$ 33,628	\$ 2,137	\$ 31,554	\$ 2,459
Loans Collectively Evaluated For Impairment:				
Commercial:				
Mortgages	\$ 500,263	\$ 6,701	479,842	\$ 6,642
Construction & development	47,335	723	72,293	874
Other	451,253	5,250	405,646	4,904
Residential Real Estate	640,321	3,871	601,731	3,537
Consumer	322,838	1,898	328,602	1,268
Subtotal	\$ 1,962,010	\$ 18,443	\$ 1,888,114	\$ 17,225
Unallocated	–	8,003	–	7,716
Total	\$ 1,995,638	\$ 28,583	\$ 1,919,668	\$ 27,400

## (7) Premises and Equipment

The following is a summary of premises and equipment:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010	2009
Land and improvements	\$ 5,265	\$ 5,265
Premises and improvements	32,634	33,467
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	21,559	20,936
	59,458	59,668



Less accumulated depreciation	33,389	32,144
Total premises and equipment, net	\$ 26,069	\$ 27,524

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, depreciation of premises and equipment amounted to \$3.1 million, \$3.1 million and \$3.0 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2010, the Corporation was committed to rent premises used in banking operations under non-cancellable operating leases. Rental expense under the operating leases amounted to \$1.6 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.3 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The minimum annual lease payments under the terms of these leases, exclusive of renewal provisions, are as follows:

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(Dollars in thousands)

Years ending December 31: 2011	\$ 1,362
2012	1,192
2013	1,147
2014	1,146
2015	869
2016 and thereafter	2,388
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 8,104

Lease expiration dates range from two months to eleven years, with renewal options on certain leases of two to twenty-five years.

## (8) Goodwill and Other Intangibles

The carrying value of goodwill as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial Banking Segment	Wealth Management Service Segment	Total
	\$ 22,591	\$ 35,523	\$ 58,114

The changes in the carrying value of other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Core Deposit Intangible	Advisory Contracts	Non-compete Agreements	Total
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 390	\$ 9,631	\$ 131	\$ 10,152
Amortization	120	1,040	49	1,209
Balance at December 31, 2009	270	8,591	82	8,943
Amortization	120	922	49	1,091
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 150	\$ 7,669	\$ 33	\$ 7,852

The value attributable to the core deposit intangible (“CDI”) is a function of the estimated attrition of the core deposit accounts, and the expected cost savings associated with the use of the existing core deposit base rather than alternative funding sources.

The value attributed to the wealth management advisory contracts was based on the time period over which the advisory contracts are expected to generate economic benefits. The intangible values of advisory contracts are being amortized over a 20-year life using a declining balance method, based on expected attrition for Weston Financial’s

current customer base derived from historical runoff data. The amortization schedule is based on the anticipated future customer runoff rate. This schedule will result in amortization of approximately 50% of the intangible asset after six years, and approximately 70% amortization of the balance after ten years.

The value attributable to the Weston Financial non-compete agreements was based on the expected receipt of future economic benefits related to provisions in the non-compete agreements that restrict competitive behavior. The intangible value of non-compete agreements is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the six-year contractual lives of the agreements.

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Estimated annual amortization expense is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Estimated amortization expense	Core Deposits	Advisory Contracts	Non-compete Agreements	Total
2011	\$ 120	\$ 768	\$ 33	\$ 921
2012	30	727	–	757
2013	–	680	–	680
2014	–	644	–	644
2015	–	603	–	603

The components of intangible assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

	Core Deposits	Advisory Contracts	Non-compete Agreements	Total
December 31, 2010:				
Gross carrying amount	\$ 2,997	\$ 13,657	\$ 1,147	\$ 17,801
Accumulated amortization	2,847	5,988	1,114	9,949
Net amount	\$ 150	\$ 7,669	\$ 33	\$ 7,852
December 31, 2009:				
Gross carrying amount	\$ 2,997	\$ 13,657	\$ 1,147	\$ 17,801
Accumulated amortization	2,727	5,066	1,065	8,858
Net amount	\$ 270	\$ 8,591	\$ 82	\$ 8,943

(9) Net Deferred Tax Asset and Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Current tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	\$ 10,576	\$ 7,595	\$ 12,900
State	414	251	(273 )
Total current tax expense	10,990	7,846	12,627
Deferred tax benefit:			
Federal	(628 )	(1,510 )	(3,830 )
State	(60 )	10	(1,478 )
Total deferred tax benefit	(688 )	(1,500 )	(5,308 )
Total income tax expense	\$ 10,302	\$ 6,346	\$ 7,319



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Total income tax expense varied from the amount determined by applying the Federal income tax rate to income before income taxes. The reasons for the differences were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Tax expense at Federal statutory rate	\$ 12,024	\$ 7,855	\$ 10,322
(Decrease) increase in taxes resulting from:			
Tax-exempt income	(1,145 )	(1,110 )	(1,094 )
Dividends received deduction	(48 )	(60 )	(138 )
BOLI	(660 )	(628 )	(630 )
Federal tax credits	(231 )	–	–
Adjustment to net deferred tax assets for enacted changes in state tax law and rates, net of Federal income tax	–	–	(841 )
Net decrease related to uncertain state tax positions, net of Federal income tax	–	–	(556 )
State income tax expense, net of Federal income tax benefit	229	163	380
Other	133	126	(124 )
Total income tax expense	\$ 10,302	\$ 6,346	\$ 7,319

On July 3, 2008, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted a law that included reducing the tax rate on net income applicable to financial institutions and requiring combined income tax reporting. The rate was reduced from the rate of 10.5% to 10.0% for 2010, 9.5% for 2011 and 9.0% for 2012 and thereafter. Previously, certain Washington Trust subsidiaries were subject to Massachusetts income tax on a separate return basis. Under this legislation, effective January 1, 2009, Washington Trust, as a consolidated tax group, is subject to income tax in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Washington Trust analyzed the impact of this law and, as a result of revaluing its net deferred tax asset, recognized an income tax benefit of \$841 thousand in 2008.

The approximate tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to gross deferred tax assets and gross deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010	2009
Gross deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 10,187	\$ 9,744
Defined benefit pension obligations	7,422	7,451
Losses on write-downs of securities to fair value	1,668	1,530
Deferred compensation	1,950	1,618
Deferred loan origination fees	978	988
Other	2,232	1,577

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Gross deferred tax assets	24,437	22,908
Gross deferred tax liabilities:		
Net unrealized gains on securities available for sale	(5,417 )	(4,922 )
Amortization of intangibles	(2,762 )	(3,114 )
Deferred loan origination costs	(2,499 )	(2,269 )
Other	(1,336 )	(634 )
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(12,014 )	(10,939 )
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 12,423	\$ 11,969

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The Corporation has determined that a valuation allowance is not required for any of the deferred tax assets since it is more likely than not that these assets will be realized primarily through future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences or carryback to taxable income in prior years.

The Corporation did not have unrecognized tax benefits as if December 31, 2010. This compared to gross tax affected unrecognized tax benefits of \$127 thousand as of December 31, 2009.

The Corporation files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. The Corporation is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2007. The Corporation is no longer subject to state income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2004. In 2008, a state income tax examination commenced for the tax years 2002 through 2006 and was settled in 2009. As a result, previously unrecognized tax benefits of \$261 thousand and \$892 thousand were recognized in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Also in 2009, \$157 thousand of unrecognized tax benefits were reversed relating to tax positions taken during prior periods. In 2010, a state income tax examination commenced for the tax years 2007 through 2008 and was settled. As a result, previously unrecognized tax benefits of \$127 thousand were recognized in 2010.

## (10) Time Certificates of Deposit

Scheduled maturities of time certificates of deposit at December 31, 2010 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ending December 31: 2011	\$ 635,497
2012	94,376
2013	84,156
2014	59,970
2015	74,497
2016 and thereafter	80
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 948,576

The aggregate amount of time certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100 thousand or more was \$528 million and \$415 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The following table represents the amount of certificates of deposit of \$100 thousand or more at December 31, 2010 maturing during the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)

Maturing: January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2011	\$ 257,702
April 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011	54,474
July 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011	91,606
January 1, 2012 and beyond	123,816



Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 527,598
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(11) Borrowings

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

Advances payable to the FHLBB amounted to \$499 million at December 31, 2010 and \$607 million at December 31, 2009. In connection with the Corporation's ongoing interest rate risk management efforts, in January 2010, the Corporation modified the terms to extend the maturity dates of \$50 million of its FHLBB advances with original maturity dates in 2011 and 2012. In April 2010, the Corporation modified the terms to extend the maturity dates of an additional \$38.5 million of its FHLBB advances with original maturity dated in 2010 and 2011. During the third quarter of 2010, the Corporation prepaid \$65 million in advances payable to the FHLBB resulting in a debt prepayment penalty charge, recorded in noninterest expense, of \$752 thousand. In October 2010, the Corporation

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modified the terms to extend the maturity dates of \$62.5 million of its FHLBB advances with original maturity dates in 2012.

The following table presents maturities and weighted average interest rates paid on FHLBB advances outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

(Dollars in thousands)

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Scheduled Maturity	Redeemed at Call Date (1)	Weighted Average Rate (2)	Scheduled Maturity	Redeemed at Call Date (1)	Weighted Average Rate (2)
2010	\$ –	\$ –	– %	\$ 121,104	\$ 134,104	4.11 %
2011	54,039	59,039	3.06 %	135,040	127,040	3.94 %
2012	59,865	59,865	3.59 %	102,365	102,365	4.58 %
2013	162,034	157,034	3.90 %	108,534	103,534	4.09 %
2014	68,562	68,562	3.99 %	53,562	53,562	3.85 %
2015	90,310	90,310	3.85 %	22,810	22,810	4.32 %
2016 and after	63,912	63,912	5.07 %	63,913	63,913	5.07 %
	\$ 498,722	\$ 498,722		\$ 607,328	\$ 607,328	

(1) Callable FHLBB advances are shown in the respective periods assuming that the callable debt is redeemed at the call date while all other advances are shown in the periods corresponding to their scheduled maturity date.

(2) Weighted average rate based on scheduled maturity dates.

In January 2011, the Corporation modified the terms to extend the maturity dates of \$15.2 million of its FHLBB advances with original maturity dates in 2011, 2012 and 2013. The table below presents the original and revised terms associated with these FHLBB advances as of December 31, 2010.

(Dollars in thousands)

	Original Terms		Revised Terms	
	Scheduled Maturity	Weighted Average Rate (1)	Scheduled Maturity	Weighted Average Rate (1)
2011	\$ 1,227	4.26 %	\$ –	– %
2012	7,459	4.67 %	–	–
2013	6,502	4.52 %	6,928	2.95 %
2014	–	–	8,260	4.02 %
	\$ 15,188		\$ 15,188	

(1) Weighted average rate based on scheduled maturity dates.

In addition to the outstanding advances, the Bank also has access to an unused line of credit with the FHLBB amounting to \$8.0 million at December 31, 2010. Under agreement with the FHLBB, the Bank is required to maintain qualified collateral, free and clear of liens, pledges, or encumbrances that, based on certain percentages of book and fair values, has a value equal to the aggregate amount of the line of credit and outstanding advances. The FHLBB maintains a security interest in various assets of the Corporation including, but not limited to, residential mortgage loans, commercial mortgages and other commercial loans, U.S. government agency securities, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise securities, and amounts maintained on deposit at the FHLBB. The Corporation maintained qualified collateral in excess of the amount required to collateralize the line of credit and outstanding advances at December 31, 2010. Included in the collateral were securities available for sale with a fair value of \$273.7 million and \$370.2 million that were specifically pledged to secure FHLBB borrowings at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. See Note 5 for discussion on loans pledged as collateral for FHLBB borrowings. Unless there is an event of default under the agreement, the Corporation may use, encumber or dispose any portion of the collateral in excess of the amount required to secure FHLBB borrowings, except for that collateral which has been specifically pledged.

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The following table sets forth certain information concerning short-term FHLBB advances as of the dates for the years indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)

As of and for the years ended December 31,	2010		2009		2008	
Average amount outstanding during the period	\$10,316		\$49,808		\$92,915	
Amount outstanding at end of period	20,000		5,000		170,000	
Highest month end balance during period	57,500		150,000		170,000	
Weighted-average interest rate at end of period	0.35	%	0.15	%	0.73	%
Weighted-average interest rate during the period	0.29	%	0.57	%	2.45	%

#### Junior Subordinated Debentures

Junior subordinated debentures amounted to \$33 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

The Bancorp sponsored the creation of WT Capital Trust I (“Trust I”), WT Capital Trust II (“Trust II”) and Washington Preferred Capital Trust (“Washington Preferred”). Trust I, Trust II and Washington Preferred are Delaware statutory trusts created for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities and investing the proceeds in junior subordinated debentures of the Bancorp. The Bancorp is the owner of all of the common securities of Trust I, Trust II and Washington Preferred. In accordance with GAAP, Trust I, Trust II and Washington Preferred are treated as unconsolidated subsidiaries. The common stock investment in the statutory trusts is included in “Other Assets” in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

On August 29, 2005, Trust I issued \$8 million of capital securities (“Trust I Capital Securities”) in a private placement of trust preferred securities. The Trust I Capital Securities mature in September 2035, are redeemable at the Bancorp’s option beginning after five years, and require quarterly distributions by Trust I to the holder of the Trust I Capital Securities, at a rate of 5.965% until September 15, 2010, and thereafter at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 1.45%. The Bancorp has guaranteed the Trust I Capital Securities and, to the extent not paid by Trust I, accrued and unpaid distributions on the Trust I Capital Securities, as well as the redemption price payable to the Trust I Capital Securities holders. The proceeds of the Trust I Capital Securities, along with proceeds from the issuance of common securities by Trust I to the Bancorp, were used to purchase \$8.3 million of the Bancorp’s junior subordinated deferrable interest notes (the “Trust I Debentures”) and constitute the primary asset of Trust I. Like the Trust I Capital Securities, the Trust I Debentures bear interest at a rate of 5.965% until September 15, 2010, and thereafter at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 1.45%. The Trust I Debentures mature on September 15, 2035, but may be redeemed at par at the Bancorp’s option, subject to the approval of the applicable banking regulator to the extent required under applicable guidelines or policies, at any time on or after September 15, 2010, or upon the occurrence of certain special qualifying events.

On August 29, 2005, Trust II issued \$14 million of capital securities (“Trust II Capital Securities”) in a private placement of trust preferred securities. The Trust II Capital Securities mature in November 2035, are redeemable at the Bancorp’s option beginning after five years, and require quarterly distributions by Trust II to the holder of the Trust II Capital Securities, at a rate of 5.96% until November 23, 2010, and thereafter at a rate equal to the three-month

LIBOR rate plus 1.45%. The Bancorp has guaranteed the Trust II Capital Securities and, to the extent not paid by Trust II, accrued and unpaid distributions on the Trust II Capital Securities, as well as the redemption price payable to the Trust II Capital Securities holders. The proceeds of the Trust II Capital Securities, along with proceeds from the issuance of common securities by Trust II to the Bancorp, were used to purchase \$14.4 million of the Bancorp's junior subordinated deferrable interest notes (the "Trust II Debentures") and constitute the primary asset of Trust II. Like the Trust II Capital Securities, the Trust II Debentures bear interest at a rate of 5.96% until November 23, 2010, and thereafter at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 1.45%. The Trust II Debentures mature on November 23, 2035, but may be redeemed at par at the Bancorp's option, subject to the approval of the applicable banking regulator to the extent required under applicable guidelines or policies, at any time on or after November 23, 2010, or upon the occurrence of certain special qualifying events.

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On April 7, 2008, Washington Preferred issued \$10 million of trust preferred securities (“Capital Securities”) in a private placement to two institutional investors pursuant to an applicable exemption from registration. The Capital Securities mature in June 2038, are redeemable at the Bancorp’s option beginning after five years, and required quarterly distributions by Washington Preferred to the holder of the Capital Securities, at a rate of 6.2275% until June 15, 2008, and reset quarterly thereafter at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 3.50%. The Bancorp has guaranteed the Capital Securities and, to the extent not paid by Washington Preferred, accrued and unpaid distributions on the Capital Securities, as well as the redemption price payable to the Capital Securities holders. The proceeds of the Capital Securities, along with the proceeds of \$310 thousand from the issuance of common securities by Washington Preferred to the Bancorp, were used to purchase \$10,310,000 of the Bancorp’s junior subordinated deferrable interest notes (the “Washington Preferred Debentures”) and constitute the primary asset of Washington Preferred. The Bancorp will use the proceeds from the sale of the Washington Preferred Debentures for general corporate purposes. Like the Capital Securities, the Washington Preferred Debentures bear interest at a rate of 6.2275% until June 15, 2008, and reset quarterly thereafter at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 3.50%. The Washington Preferred Debentures mature on June 15, 2038, but may be redeemed at par at the Bancorp’s option, subject to the approval of the applicable banking regulator to the extent required under applicable guidelines or policies, at any time on or after June 15, 2013, or upon the occurrence of certain special qualifying events.

## Other Borrowings

The following is a summary of other borrowings:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010	2009
Treasury, Tax and Loan demand note balance	\$1,207	\$1,676
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	19,500	19,500
Other	2,652	325
Other borrowings	\$23,359	\$21,501

Securities sold under repurchase agreements amounted to \$19.5 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009. The securities sold under agreements to repurchase were executed in March 2007 and mature in March 2012. The securities underlying the agreements are held in safekeeping by the counterparty in the name of the Corporation and are repurchased when the agreement matures. Accordingly, these underlying securities are included in securities available for sale and the obligations to repurchase such securities are reflected as a liability.

Included in other borrowings at December 31, 2010 was \$2.4 million of amounts received on loan sale transactions for which all the conditions to qualify for sale accounting have not yet been met. The Corporation expects that the transfers will meet the criteria for sale accounting in the first quarter of 2011. There were no such amounts outstanding at December 31, 2009.

## (12) Shareholders' Equity

## 2006 Stock Repurchase Plan

In December 2006, the Bancorp’s Board of Directors approved the 2006 Stock Repurchase Plan authorizing the repurchase of up to 400,000 shares, or approximately 3%, of the Corporation’s common stock in open market

transactions. This authority may be exercised from time to time and in such amounts as market conditions warrant, and subject to regulatory considerations. The Bancorp plans to hold the repurchased shares as treasury stock to be used for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2010, a cumulative total of 185,400 shares have been repurchased. All of these shares of stock were repurchased in 2007 at a total cost of \$4.8 million.

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Shareholder Rights Plan

In August 2006, the Bancorp's Board of Directors adopted a shareholder rights plan, as set forth in the Shareholders Rights Agreement, dated August 17, 2006 (the "2006 Rights Agreement"). Pursuant to the terms of the 2006 Rights Agreement, the Bancorp declared a dividend distribution of one common share purchase right (a "Right") for each outstanding share of common stock to shareholders of record on August 31, 2006. Such Rights also apply to new issuances of shares after that date. Each Right entitles the registered holder to purchase from the Corporation one share of its common stock at a price of \$100.00 per share, subject to adjustment.

The Rights are not exercisable or separable from the common stock until the earlier of 10 days after a person or group (an "Acquiring Person") acquires beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the outstanding common shares or announces a tender offer to do so. The Rights, which expire on August 31, 2016, may be redeemed by the Bancorp at any time prior to the acquisition by an Acquiring Person of beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the common stock at a price of \$.01 per Right. In the event that any party becomes an Acquiring Person, each holder of a Right, other than Rights owned by the Acquiring Person, will have the right to receive upon exercise that number of common shares having a market value of two times the purchase price of the Right. In the event that, at any time after any party becomes an Acquiring Person, the Corporation is acquired in a merger or other business combination transaction or 50% or more of its assets or earning power are sold, each holder of a Right will have the right to purchase that number of shares of the acquiring company having a market value of two times the purchase price of the Right.

Dividends

The primary source of liquidity for the Bancorp is dividends received from the Bank. The Bancorp and the Bank are regulated enterprises and their abilities to pay dividends are subject to regulatory review and restriction. Certain regulatory and statutory restrictions exist regarding dividends, loans, and advances from the Bank to the Bancorp. Generally, the Bank has the ability to pay dividends to the Bancorp subject to minimum regulatory capital requirements. The FDIC has the authority to use its enforcement powers to prohibit a bank from paying dividends if, in its opinion, the payment of dividends would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice. In addition, the Rhode Island Division of Banking may also restrict the declaration of dividends if a bank would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business or the bank's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities. Under the most restrictive of these requirements, the Bank could have declared aggregate additional dividends of \$117 million as of December 31, 2010.

Dividend Reinvestment

Under the Amended and Restated Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan, 607,500 shares of the Corporation's common stock were originally reserved to be issued for dividends reinvested and cash payments to the plan.

Reserved Shares

As of December 31, 2010, a total of 1,826,980 common stock shares were reserved for issuance under the 1997 Plan, 2003 Plan, the Amended and Restated Dividend Reinvestment, the 2006 Stock Repurchase Plan and the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan.

Regulatory Capital Requirements



The Bancorp and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC, respectively. These requirements were established to more accurately assess the credit risk inherent in the assets and off-balance sheet activities of financial institutions. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Corporation must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

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Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Corporation to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined in the regulations), and of Tier 1 capital to average assets (as defined in the regulations). Management believes that, as of December 31, 2010, the Corporation meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2010, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank as “well-capitalized” under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as “well-capitalized,” the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based and Tier 1 leverage ratios. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank’s categorization.

The following table presents the Corporation’s and the Bank’s actual capital amounts and ratios at December 31, 2010 and 2009, as well as the corresponding minimum regulatory amounts and ratios:

(Dollars in thousands)	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be “Well Capitalized” Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2010:						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Corporation	\$ 259,122	12.79 %	\$ 162,083	8.00 %	\$ 202,603	10.00 %
Bank	\$ 255,078	12.61 %	\$ 161,878	8.00 %	\$ 202,347	10.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Corporation	\$ 233,540	11.53 %	\$ 81,041	4.00 %	\$ 121,562	6.00 %
Bank	\$ 229,528	11.34 %	\$ 80,939	4.00 %	\$ 121,408	6.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets): (1)						
Corporation	\$ 233,540	8.25 %	\$ 113,188	4.00 %	\$ 141,485	5.00 %
Bank	\$ 229,528	8.12 %	\$ 113,001	4.00 %	\$ 141,252	5.00 %
As of December 31, 2009:						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Corporation	\$ 244,382	12.40 %	\$ 157,615	8.00 %	\$ 197,019	10.00 %
Bank	\$ 242,536	12.32 %	\$ 157,470	8.00 %	\$ 196,838	10.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
Corporation	\$ 219,552	11.14 %	\$ 78,808	4.00 %	\$ 118,212	6.00 %
Bank	\$ 217,729	11.06 %	\$ 78,735	4.00 %	\$ 118,103	6.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets): (1)						
Corporation	\$ 219,552	7.82 %	\$ 112,269	4.00 %	\$ 140,336	5.00 %

Bank	\$ 217,729	7.76 %	\$ 112,165	4.00 %	\$ 140,206	5.00 %
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(1) Leverage ratio

As of December 31, 2010, Bancorp has sponsored the creation of three statutory trusts for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities and investing the proceeds in junior subordinated debentures of the Bancorp. In accordance with the provisions of ASC 810, "Consolidations," (formerly FASB Interpretation 46-R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities – Revised,") these statutory trusts created by Bancorp are not consolidated into the Corporation's financial statements; however, the Corporation reflects the amounts of junior subordinated debentures payable to the preferred shareholders of statutory trusts as debt in its financial statements. The trust preferred securities qualify as Tier 1 capital.

In October 2008, Bancorp issued \$50.0 million of its Common Stock in a private placement with select institutional investors. Net proceeds were approximately \$46.9 million after deducting offering-related fees and expenses. The closing took place on October 7, 2008. Bancorp issued a total of 2.5 million shares of Common Stock at a price of \$20 per share in the private placement. On October 20, 2008, Bancorp filed a registration statement with the SEC to register these shares for resale. The net proceeds from the capital raise were for general corporate purposes and to support strategic growth initiatives in its commercial and wealth management business lines.

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The Corporation's capital ratios at December 31, 2010 place the Corporation in the "well-capitalized" category according to regulatory standards.

## (13) Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Derivative Financial Instruments

The Corporation is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to manage the Corporation's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, an equity commitment to an affordable housing partnership, interest rate swap agreements and commitments to originate and commitments to sell fixed rate mortgage loans. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the Corporation's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The contract or notional amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Corporation has in particular classes of financial instruments. The Corporation's credit policies with respect to interest rate swap agreements with commercial borrowers, commitments to extend credit, and financial guarantees are similar to those used for loans. The interest rate swaps with other counterparties are generally subject to bilateral collateralization terms. The contractual and notional amounts of financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31,	2010	2009
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk:		
Commitments to extend credit:		
Commercial loans	\$176,436	\$186,943
Home equity lines	182,260	185,892
Other loans	23,971	25,691
Standby letters of credit	9,510	8,712
Equity commitment to affordable housing partnerships	449	690
Financial instruments whose notional amounts exceed the amount of credit risk:		
Forward loan commitments:		
Commitments to originate fixed rate mortgage loans to be sold	10,893	15,898
Commitments to sell fixed rate mortgage loans	24,901	25,791
Customer related derivative contracts:		
Interest rate swaps with customers	59,749	53,725
Mirror swaps with counterparties	59,749	53,725
Interest rate risk management contract:		
Interest rate swap	32,991	10,000

## Commitments to Extend Credit

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there are no violations of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since some of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Each borrower's creditworthiness is

evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

#### Standby Letters of Credit

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Under the standby letters of credit, the Corporation is required to make payments to the beneficiary of the letters of credit upon request by the beneficiary contingent upon the customer's failure to perform under the terms of the underlying contract with the beneficiary. Standby letters of credit extend up to five years. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the maximum potential amount of undiscounted future payments, not reduced by amounts that may be recovered, totaled \$9.5 million and \$8.7 million, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and

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2009, there was no liability to beneficiaries resulting from standby letters of credit. Fee income on standby letters of credit totaled \$91 thousand in 2010, compared to \$95 thousand in 2009 and \$97 thousand in 2008.

At December 31, 2010, a substantial portion of the standby letters of credit were supported by pledged collateral. The collateral obtained is determined based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Should the Corporation be required to make payments to the beneficiary, repayment from the customer to the Corporation is required.

Equity Commitment

Equity commitments to affordable housing partnerships represent funding commitments by Washington Trust to two limited partnerships. These partnerships were created for the purpose of renovating and operating two low-income housing projects. The funding of these commitments is generally contingent upon substantial completion of the project.

Forward Loan Commitments

Interest rate lock commitments are extended to borrowers that relate to the origination of readily marketable mortgage loans held for sale. To mitigate the interest rate risk inherent in these rate locks, as well as closed mortgage loans held for sale, best efforts forward commitments are established to sell individual mortgage loans. Commitments to originate and commitments to sell fixed rate mortgage loans are derivative financial instruments and, therefore, changes in fair value of these commitments are recognized in earnings.

Interest Rate Risk Management Agreements

Interest rate swaps are used from time to time as part of the Corporation's interest rate risk management strategy. Swaps are agreements in which the Corporation and another party agree to exchange interest payments (e.g., fixed-rate for variable-rate payments) computed on a notional principal amount. The credit risk associated with swap transactions is the risk of default by the counterparty. To minimize this risk, the Corporation enters into interest rate agreements only with highly rated counterparties that management believes to be creditworthy. The notional amounts of these agreements do not represent amounts exchanged by the parties and, thus, are not a measure of the potential loss exposure.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Bancorp had interest rate swap contracts designated as a cash flow hedges to hedge the interest rate risk associated with \$33 million and \$10 million, respectively, of variable rate junior subordinated debentures.

The Bancorp entered into an interest rate swap contract with the objective of converting the floating rate on its junior subordinated debentures issued in April 2008 to a fixed rate of interest. The interest rate swap contract had a notional amount of \$10 million and was to mature in 2013. In April 2008, at the inception of the interest rate swap contract the hedging relationship qualified for cash flow hedge accounting. In October 2008, the creditworthiness of the counterparty changed and the hedging relationship was deemed to be not highly effective and cash flow hedge accounting was discontinued. In 2009 the swap was reassigned to a new creditworthy counterparty and again qualified for cash flow hedge accounting. This interest rate swap contract was terminated in March 2010. At the time of termination, the unrealized losses were immaterial.

During April 2010, the Bancorp entered into an interest rate swap contract with a total notional amount of \$10.3 million. The interest rate swap contract was designated as a cash flow hedge with the objective of converting the floating rate on its junior subordinated debentures issued in April 2008 to a fixed rate of interest.

During May 2010, the Bancorp entered into two forward-starting interest rate swap contracts with an aggregate notional amount of \$22.7 million. These interest rate swap contracts were designated as cash flow hedges and were entered into to hedge the interest rate risk associated with \$8.3 million and \$14.4 million in junior subordinated debentures that were both issued in August of 2005 with a fixed rate of interest until September 15, 2010 and November 23, 2010, respectively.

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The effective portion of the changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges is recorded in other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified to earnings when gains or losses are realized. The ineffective portion of changes in fair value of the derivatives is recognized directly in earnings as interest expense.

The Bancorp pledged collateral to derivative counterparties in the form of cash totaling \$1.9 million and \$610 thousand as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The Bancorp may need to post additional collateral in the future in proportion to potential increases in unrealized loss positions.

The Corporation has entered into interest rate swap contracts to help commercial loan borrowers manage their interest rate risk. The interest rate swap contracts with commercial loan borrowers allow them to convert floating rate loan payments to fixed rate loan payments. When we enter into an interest rate swap contract with a commercial loan borrower, we simultaneously enter into a “mirror” swap contract with a third party. The third party exchanges the client’s fixed rate loan payments for floating rate loan payments. We retain the risk that is associated with the potential failure of counterparties and inherent in making loans. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, Washington Trust had interest rate swap contracts with commercial loan borrowers with notional amounts of \$59.7 million and \$53.7 million, respectively, and equal amounts of “mirror” swap contracts with third-party financial institutions. These derivatives are not designated as hedges and, therefore, changes in fair value are recognized in earnings.

The following table presents the fair values of derivative instruments in the Corporation’s Consolidated Balance Sheets as of the dates indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	Asset Derivatives			Liability Derivatives		
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value Dec. 31, 2010	Fair Value Dec. 31, 2009	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value Dec. 31, 2010	Fair Value Dec. 31, 2009
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments:						
Interest rate risk management contract:						
Interest rate swap contracts		\$ –	\$ –	Other liabilities	\$ 1,098	\$ 434
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Forward loan commitments:						
Commitments to originate fixed rate mortgage loans to be sold	Other assets	31	22	Other liabilities	135	180
Commitments to sell fixed rate mortgage loans	Other assets	571	342	Other liabilities	32	31
Customer related derivative contracts:						



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Interest rate swaps with customers	Other assets	3,690	1,704		–	–
Mirror swaps with counterparties		–	–	Other liabilities	3,806	1,691
Total		\$ 4,292	\$ 2,068		\$ 5,071	\$ 2,336

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The following tables present the effect of derivative instruments in the Corporations' Consolidated Statements of Income and Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the periods indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	Gain (Loss)			Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Gain (Loss)		
	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Effective Portion)				Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)		
Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008		2010	2009	2008
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships:							
Interest rate risk management contracts:							
Interest rate swap contracts	\$(663)	\$(7)	\$30	Interest Expense	\$(78)	\$78	\$ -
(1)							
Total	\$(663)	\$(7)	\$30		\$(78)	\$78	\$ -

(1) In addition to the amounts reported in the table above, a \$30 thousand gain was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into net unrealized gains on interest rate swaps in the first quarter of 2009.

(Dollars in thousands)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative		
		2010	2009	2008
Years ended December 31,				
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Forward loan commitments:				
Commitments to originate fixed rate mortgage loans to be sold	Net gains on loan sales & commissions on loans originated for others	\$ 54	\$ (325 )	\$ 132
Commitments to sell fixed rate mortgage loans	Net gains on loan sales & commissions on loans originated for others	228	503	(155 )
Customer related derivative contracts:				
Interest rate swaps with customers	Net (losses) gains on interest rate swaps	3,785	1,130	(603 )

Mirror swaps with counterparties	Net (losses) gains on interest rate swaps	(3,822 )	(550 )	700
Interest rate risk management contract:				
Interest rate swap contracts	Net (losses) gains on interest rate swaps	–	117	(639 )
Total		\$ 245	\$ 875	\$ (565 )

**(14) Fair Value Measurements**

The Corporation uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. Securities available for sale and derivatives are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, we may be required to record at fair value other assets on a nonrecurring basis, such as loans held for sale, collateral dependent impaired loans, property acquired through foreclosure or repossession and mortgage servicing rights. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve the application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Fair value measurements are determined based on the assumptions the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. In addition, GAAP specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the types of valuation information (“inputs”) are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Corporation’s market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

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- Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 – Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable in the markets and which reflect the Corporation's market assumptions.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair values are based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When available, the Corporation uses quoted market prices to determine fair value. If quoted prices are not available, fair value is based upon valuation techniques such as matrix pricing or other models that use, where possible, current market-based or independently sourced market parameters, such as interest rates. If observable market-based inputs are not available, the Corporation uses unobservable inputs to determine appropriate valuation adjustments using methodologies applied consistently over time.

The following is a description of valuation methodologies for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value, including the general classification of such assets and liabilities pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Securities Available for Sale

Securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. When available, the Corporation uses quoted market prices to determine the fair value of securities; such items are classified as Level 1. This category includes exchange-traded equity securities.

Level 2 securities include debt securities with quoted prices, which are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, whose value is determined using matrix pricing with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. This category generally includes obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, municipal bonds, trust preferred securities, corporate bonds and certain preferred equity securities.

In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities may be classified as Level 3. As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, level 3 securities were comprised of two pooled trust preferred debt securities, in the form of collateralized debt obligations, which were not actively traded. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Corporation concluded that the low level of activity for its Level 3 pooled trust preferred debt securities continued to indicate that quoted market prices are not indicative of fair value. The Corporation obtained valuations including broker quotes and cash flow scenario analyses prepared by a third party valuation consultant. The fair values were assigned a weighting that was dependent upon the methods used to calculate the prices. The cash flow scenarios (Level 3) were given substantially more weight than the broker quotes (Level 2) as management believed that the broker quotes reflected highly limited sales evidenced by an inactive market. The cash flow scenarios were prepared using discounted cash flow methodologies based on detailed cash flow and credit analysis of the pooled securities. The weighting was then used to determine an overall fair value of

the securities. Management believes that this approach is most representative of fair value for these particular securities in current market conditions.

Our internal review procedures have confirmed that the fair values provided by the aforementioned third party valuation sources utilized by the Corporation are consistent with GAAP. Our fair values assumed liquidation in an orderly market and not under distressed circumstances. Due to the continued market illiquidity and credit risk for securities in the financial sector, the fair value of these securities is highly sensitive to assumption changes and market volatility.

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Derivatives

Substantially all of our derivatives are traded in over-the-counter markets where quoted market prices are not readily available. Fair value measurements are determined using independent pricing models that utilize primarily market observable inputs, such as swap rates of different maturities and LIBOR rates and, accordingly, are classified as Level 2. Examples include interest rate swap contracts. Our internal review procedures have confirmed that the fair values determined with independent pricing models and utilized by the Corporation are consistent with GAAP. Any derivative for which we measure fair value using significant assumptions that are unobservable are classified as Level 3. Level 3 derivatives include commitments to sell fixed rate residential mortgages and interest rate lock commitments written for our residential mortgage loans that we intend to sell. The valuation of these items is determined by management based on internal calculations using external market inputs.

For purposes of potential valuation adjustments to its interest rate swap contracts, the Corporation evaluates the credit risk of its counterparties as well as that of the Corporation. Accordingly, Washington Trust considers factors such as the likelihood of default by the Corporation and its counterparties, its net exposures and remaining contractual life, among other factors, in determining if any fair value adjustments related to credit risk are required. Counterparty exposure is evaluated by netting positions that are subject to master netting agreements, as well as considering the amount of collateral securing the position.

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

Mortgage loans held for sale are carried on an aggregate basis at the lower of cost or fair value. The fair value of loans held for sale is based on what secondary markets are currently offering for loans with similar characteristics. As such, we classify loans subjected to nonrecurring fair value adjustments as Level 2.

Collateral Dependent Impaired Loans

Collateral dependent loans that are deemed to be impaired are valued based upon the fair value of the underlying collateral less costs to sell. Such collateral primarily consists of real estate and, to a lesser extent, other business assets. Management may adjust appraised values to reflect estimated market value declines or apply other discounts to appraised values resulting from its knowledge of the property. Internal valuations are utilized to determine the fair value of other business assets. Collateral dependent impaired loans are categorized as Level 3.

Property acquired through foreclosure or repossession

Property acquired through foreclosure or repossession is adjusted to fair value less costs to sell upon transfer out of loans. Subsequently, it is carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is generally based upon independent market prices or appraised values of the collateral. Management adjusts appraised values to reflect estimated market value declines or apply other discounts to appraised values for unobservable factors resulting from its knowledge of the property, and such property is categorized as Level 3.

Loan Servicing Rights

Loan servicing rights do not trade in an active market with readily observable prices. Accordingly, we determine the fair value of loan servicing rights using a valuation model that calculates the present value of the estimated future net servicing income. The model incorporates assumptions used in estimating future net servicing income, including

estimates of prepayment speeds, discount rate, cost to service and contractual servicing fee income. Loan servicing rights are subject to fair value measurements on a nonrecurring basis. Fair value measurements of our loan servicing rights use significant unobservable inputs and, accordingly, are classified as Level 3.

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## Items Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The table below presents the balances of assets and liabilities reported at fair value on a recurring basis.

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2010	Fair Value Measurements Using			Assets/ Liabilities at Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Securities available for sale:				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	\$ –	\$ 40,994	\$ –	\$ 40,994
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	–	429,771	–	429,771
States and political subdivisions	–	81,055	–	81,055
Trust preferred securities:				
Individual name issuers	–	23,275	–	23,275
Collateralized debt obligations	–	–	806	806
Corporate bonds	–	15,212	–	15,212
Common stocks	809	–	–	809
Perpetual preferred stocks	2,178	–	–	2,178
Derivative assets (1)				
Interest rate swap contracts with customers	–	3,690	–	3,690
Forward loan commitments	–	–	602	602
Total assets at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ 2,987	\$ 593,997	\$ 1,408	\$ 598,392
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities (1)				
Mirror swap contracts with customers	\$ –	\$ 3,806	\$ –	\$ 3,806
Interest rate risk management swap contracts	–	1,098	–	1,098
Forward loan commitments	–	–	167	167
Total liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ –	\$ 4,904	\$ 167	\$ 5,071

(1) Derivative assets are included in other assets and derivative liabilities are reported in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.



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(Dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2009	Fair Value Measurements Using			Assets/ Liabilities at Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Securities available for sale:				
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	\$ –	\$ 45,240	\$ –	\$ 45,240
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	–	523,446	–	523,446
States and political subdivisions	–	82,062	–	82,062
Trust preferred securities:				
Individual name issuers	–	20,586	–	20,586
Collateralized debt obligations	–	–	1,065	1,065
Corporate bonds	–	14,706	–	14,706
Common stocks	769	–	–	769
Perpetual preferred stocks	3,183	427	–	3,610
Derivative assets (1)				
Interest rate swap contracts with customers	–	1,704	–	1,704
Forward loan commitments	–	–	364	364
Total assets at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ 3,952	\$ 688,171	\$ 1,429	\$ 693,552
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities (1)				
Mirror swap contracts with customers	\$ –	\$ 1,691	\$ –	\$ 1,691
Interest rate risk management swap contracts	–	434	–	434
Forward loan commitments	–	–	211	211
Total liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ –	\$ 2,125	\$ 211	\$ 2,336

(1) Derivatives assets are included in other assets and derivative liabilities are reported in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

It is the Corporation's policy to review and reflect transfers between Levels as of the financial statement reporting date. There were no transfers in and/or out of Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.



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The following table presents the changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the periods indicated.

## Y e a r s e n d e d

December 31,

	2010		2009		
	Securities	Derivative	Securities	Derivative	
	Available	Assets /	Available	Assets /	
		(Liabilities)		(Liabilities)	
(Dollars in thousands)	for Sale (1)	(2)	for Sale (1)	(2)	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,065	\$ 153	\$ 1,940	\$ (25 )	\$ 1,915
Gains and losses (realized and unrealized):					
Included in earnings (3)	(417 )	282	(2,496 )	178	(2,318 )
Included in other comprehensive income	158	—	1,621	—	1,621
Purchases	—	—	—	—	—
Issuances	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Settlements	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at end of period	\$ 806	\$ 435	\$ 1,065	\$ 153	\$ 1,218

- (1) During the periods indicated, Level 3 securities available for sale were comprised of two pooled trust preferred debt securities, in the form of collateralized debt obligations.
- (2) During the periods indicated, Level 3 derivative assets / liabilities consisted of interest rate lock commitments written for our residential real estate mortgage loans that we intend to sell.
- (3) Losses included in earnings for Level 3 securities available for sale consisted of credit-related impairment losses on the two Level 3 pooled trust preferred debt securities. Credit-related impairment losses of \$417 thousand and \$2.5 million were recognized in 2010 and 2009, respectively. The losses included in earnings for Level 3 derivative assets and liabilities, which were comprised of interest rate lock commitments written for our residential mortgage loans that we intend to sell, were included in net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

## Items Recorded at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. These adjustments to fair value usually result from the application of lower of cost or fair value accounting or write-downs of individual assets. The valuation methodologies used to measure these fair value adjustments are described above.

The following table presents the carrying value of certain assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the year ended December 31, 2010.

(Dollars in thousands)

Carrying Value at December 31, 2010

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	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Collateral dependent impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,242	\$ 4,242
Mortgage loans held for sale		13,894	-	13,894
Property acquired through foreclosure or repossession	-	-	1,634	1,634
Total assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis	\$ -	\$ 13,894	\$ 5,876	\$ 19,770

Collateral dependent impaired loans with a carrying value of \$4.2 million at December 31, 2010 were subject to nonrecurring fair value measurement during the year ended December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, the allowance for loan losses allocation on these loans amounted to \$1.2 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the mortgage loans held for sale portfolio was written down to its fair value resulting in a valuation allowance increase of \$123 thousand, which was recorded as a component of net gains on loan sales and commissions on loans originated for others in the Corporation's Consolidated Statements of Income.

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For the year ended December 31, 2010, property acquired through foreclosures or repossession with a fair value of \$3.0 million was transferred from loans. Prior to the transfer, the assets whose fair value less costs to sell was less than the carrying value, were written down to fair value through a charge to the allowance for loan losses. For the year ended December 31, 2010, valuation adjustments to reflect property acquired through foreclosure or repossession at fair value less cost to sell resulted in a charge to the allowance for loan losses of \$141 thousand. Subsequent to foreclosures, valuations are updated periodically, and assets may be marked down further, reflecting a new cost basis. Subsequent valuation adjustments resulted in a charge to earnings of \$618 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The following table presents the carrying value of certain assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the year ended December 31, 2009.

(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying Value at December 31, 2009			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Collateral dependent impaired loans	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 5,998	\$ 5,998
Property acquired through foreclosure or repossession	–	–	1,771	1,771
Total assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 7,769	\$ 7,769

Collateral dependent impaired loans with a carrying value of \$6.0 million at December 31, 2009 were subject to nonrecurring fair value measurement during the year ended December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, the allowance for loan losses allocation on these loans amounted to \$2.0 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, property acquired through foreclosure or repossession with a fair value of \$1.8 million was transferred from loans. Valuation adjustments at the time of transfer from loans resulted in a charge to the allowance for loan losses of \$173 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2009. There were no subsequent valuation adjustments to property acquired through foreclosure or repossession for the year ended December 31, 2009.

#### Valuation of Other Financial Instruments

The methodologies for estimating the fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring or nonrecurring basis are discussed above. The methodologies for other financial instruments are discussed below.

#### FHLBB Stock

No market exists for shares of the FHLBB. Subject to certain limitations, such stock may be redeemed at par upon termination of FHLBB membership and is, therefore, valued at par, which equals cost.

#### Loans

Fair values are estimated for categories of loans with similar financial characteristics. Loans are segregated by type and are then further segmented into fixed rate and adjustable rate interest terms to determine their fair value. The fair value of fixed rate commercial and consumer loans is calculated by discounting scheduled cash flows through the estimated maturity of the loan using interest rates offered at December 31, 2010 and 2009 that reflect the credit and

interest rate risk inherent in the loan. The estimate of maturity is based on the Corporation's historical repayment experience. For residential mortgages, fair value is estimated by using quoted market prices for sales of similar loans on the secondary market, adjusted for servicing costs. The fair value of floating rate commercial and consumer loans approximates carrying value. The fair value of nonaccrual loans is calculated by discounting estimated cash flows, using a rate commensurate with the risk associated with the loan type or by other methods that give consideration to the value of the underlying collateral.

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Deposit Liabilities

The fair value of demand deposits, NOW accounts, money market accounts and savings accounts is equal to the amount payable on demand as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The discounted values of cash flows using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities were used to estimate the fair value of certificates of deposit.

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

Rates currently available to the Corporation for advances with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate fair value of existing advances.

Junior Subordinated Debentures

The fair value of the junior subordinated debentures is estimated using rates currently available to the Corporation for debentures with similar terms and maturities.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The carrying amount of securities sold under repurchase agreements is estimated based on bid quotations received from brokers.

Standby Letters of Credit

The fair value of letters of credit is based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties. Letters of credit contain provisions for fees, conditions and term periods that are consistent with customary market practices. Accordingly, the fair value amounts (considered to be the discounted present value of the remaining contractual fees over the unexpired commitment period) would not be material and therefore are not disclosed.

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The following table presents the fair values of financial instruments:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
<b>Financial Assets:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 92,736	\$ 92,736	\$ 57,260	\$ 57,260
Mortgage loans held for sale	13,894	13,894	9,909	10,107
Securities available for sale	594,100	594,100	691,484	691,484
FHLBB stock	42,008	42,008	42,008	42,008
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	1,967,055	2,029,951	1,892,268	1,936,997
Accrued interest receivable	8,568	8,568	9,137	9,137
Bank-owned life insurance	51,844	51,844	44,957	44,957
Customer related interest rate swap contracts	3,690	3,690	1,704	1,704
Forward loan commitments (1)	602	602	364	364
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>				
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 228,437	\$ 228,437	\$ 194,046	\$ 194,046
NOW accounts	241,974	241,974	202,367	202,367
Money market accounts	396,455	396,455	403,333	403,333
Savings accounts	220,888	220,888	191,580	191,580
Time deposits	948,576	962,608	931,684	941,090
FHLBB advances	498,722	533,802	607,328	638,269
Junior subordinated debentures	32,991	22,092	32,991	20,126
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	19,500	20,543	19,500	21,041
Other borrowings	3,859	3,859	2,001	2,001
Accrued interest payable	3,999	3,999	5,818	5,818
Customer related interest rate swap contracts	3,806	3,806	1,691	1,691
Interest rate risk management contract	1,098	1,098	434	434
Forward loan commitments (1)	167	167	211	211

(1) Interest rate lock commitments written for our residential real estate mortgage loans that we intend to sell.

(15) Employee Benefits

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Corporation offers a tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan for the benefit of certain eligible employees. Effective October 1, 2007, the pension plan was amended to freeze plan entry to new hires and rehires. Existing employees hired prior to October 1, 2007 continue to accrue benefits under the plan. Benefits are based on an employee's years of service and compensation earned during the years of service. The plan is funded on a current



basis, in compliance with the requirements of ERISA.

The Corporation also has non-qualified retirement plans to provide supplemental retirement benefits to certain employees, as defined in the plans. The supplemental retirement plans provide eligible participants with an additional retirement benefit.

The non-qualified retirement plans provide for the designation of assets in rabbi trusts. Securities available for sale and other short-term investments designated for this purpose, with the carrying value of \$9.4 million and \$9.7 million are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Pension benefit cost and benefit obligations are developed from actuarial valuations. Two critical assumptions in determining pension expense and obligations are the discount rate and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. We evaluate these assumptions at least annually. The discount rate is used to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows for benefit obligations under our pension plans. Future decreases in discount rates would increase the present value of pension obligations and increase our pension costs. Future decreases in the long-

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term rate of return assumption on plan assets would increase pension costs and, in general, increase the requirement to make funding contributions to the plans.

The following table sets forth the plans' projected benefit obligations, fair value of plan assets and funded status as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

(Dollars in thousands)	Qualified Pension Plan		Non-Qualified Retirement Plans	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
At December 31,				
Change in Benefit Obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 42,414	\$ 39,529	\$ 9,496	\$ 9,581
Service cost	2,337	2,371	93	106
Interest cost	2,507	2,292	515	564
Actuarial loss (gain)	675	(679 )	406	(105 )
Benefits paid	(1,234 )	(977 )	(556 )	(341 )
Administrative expenses	(143 )	(122 )	-	-
Curtailment loss	-	-	-	(309 )
Benefit obligation at end of period	\$ 46,556	\$ 42,414	\$ 9,954	\$ 9,496
Change in Plan Assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	\$ 30,946	\$ 24,527	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return on plan assets	4,001	5,418	-	-
Employer contribution	2,500	2,100	556	341
Benefits paid	(1,234 )	(977 )	(556 )	(341 )
Administrative expenses	(143 )	(122 )	-	-
Adjustment for change in measurement date	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	\$ 36,070	\$ 30,946	\$ -	\$ -
Funded status at end of period	\$ (10,486)	\$ (11,468)	\$ (9,954 )	\$ (9,496 )

The funded status of the qualified pension plan and non-qualified retirement plans has been recognized in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

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The components of accumulated other comprehensive income related to the qualified pension plan and non-qualified retirement plans, on a pre-tax basis, are summarized below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Qualified Pension Plan		Non-Qualified Retirement Plans	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
At December 31,				
Net actuarial loss	\$ 6,977	\$ 8,082	\$ 1,225	\$ 838
Prior service (credit) cost	(287 )	(321 )	(7 )	1
Total pre-tax amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 6,690	\$ 7,761	\$ 1,218	\$ 839

The accumulated benefit obligation for the qualified pension plan was \$37.7 million and \$32.7 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The accumulated benefit obligation for the non-qualified retirement plans amounted to \$9.7 million and \$9.1 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The components of net periodic benefit cost and other amounts recognized in other comprehensive income, on a pre-tax basis, were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Qualified Pension Plan			Non-Qualified Retirement Plans		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Years ended December 31,						
Net Periodic Benefit Cost:						
Service cost	\$ 2,337	\$ 2,371	\$ 2,046	\$ 93	\$ 106	\$ 250
Interest cost	2,507	2,292	2,027	515	564	571
Expected return on plan assets	(2,541 )	(2,451 )	(2,276 )	-	-	-
Amortization of transition asset	-	-	(1 )	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost	(33 )	(33 )	(33 )	8	27	63
Recognized net actuarial loss	340	303	15	19	28	217
Curtailment loss	-	-	-	-	97	-
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 2,610	\$ 2,482	\$ 1,778	\$ 635	\$ 822	\$ 1,101
Other Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligations Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (on a pre-tax basis):						
Net (gain) loss	\$ (1,104 )	\$ (3,949 )	\$ 12,160	\$ 388	\$ (133 )	\$ (605 )
Prior service cost (credit)	33	33	41	(8 )	(27 )	(78 )

Net transition asset	-	-	1	-	-	-
Curtailment loss	-	-		-	(406 )	
Recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ (1,071 )	\$ (3,916 )	\$ 12,202	\$ 380	\$ (566 )	\$ (683 )
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 1,539	\$ (1,434 )	\$ 13,980	\$ 1,015	\$ 256	\$ 418

The estimated prior service credit and net loss for the qualified pension plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost during 2011 are \$(33) thousand and \$392 thousand, respectively. The estimated prior service cost and net loss for the non-qualified retirement plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost during 2011 are \$(1) thousand and \$15 thousand, respectively.

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## Assumptions

The measurement date and weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Qualified Pension Plan		Non-Qualified Retirement Plans	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Measurement date	Dec. 31, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009	Dec. 31, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
Discount rate	5.625%	6.00%	5.125%	5.50%
Rate of compensation increase	3.75%	4.25%	3.75%	4.25%

The measurement date and weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	Qualified Pension Plan			Non-Qualified Retirement Plans		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Measurement date	Dec. 31, 2009	Dec. 31, 2008	Sept. 30, 2007	Dec. 31, 2009	Dec. 31, 2008	Sept. 30, 2007
Discount rate	6.00%	5.875%	6.25%	5.625%	6.125%	6.25%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	8.00%	8.25%	8.25%	-	-	-
Rate of compensation increase	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is based on what the Corporation believes is realistically achievable based on the types of assets held by the plan and the plan's investment practices. The assumption is updated at least annually, taking into account the asset allocation, historical asset return trends on the types of assets held and the current and expected economic conditions. At December 31, 2009, the measurement date used in the determination of net periodic benefit cost for 2010, the Corporation determined that a revision to the assumption was necessary based upon expected market performance and the expected long-term rate of return assumption was changed to 8.00%.

The discount rate assumption for defined benefit pension plans is reset annually on the measurement date. A discount rate was selected for each plan by matching expected future benefit payments stream to a yield curve based on a selection of high-quality fixed-income debt securities.

## Plan Assets

The following table presents the fair values of the qualified pension plan's assets at December 31, 2010:

(Dollars in thousands)

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December 31, 2010	Fair Value Measurements Using			Assets at Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 748	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 748
Obligations of U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	–	1,299	–	1,299
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	–	1	–	1
States and political subdivisions	–	827	–	827
Corporate bonds	–	9,870	–	9,870
Common stocks	14,162	–	–	14,162
Mutual funds	9,163	–	–	9,163
Total plan assets	\$ 24,073	\$ 11,997	\$ –	\$ 36,070

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The following table presents the fair values of the qualified pension plan's assets at December 31, 2009:

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2009	Fair Value Measurements Using			Assets at Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,284	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,284
Obligations of U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	–	2,214	–	2,214
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	–	1	–	1
Corporate bonds	–	8,937	–	8,937
Common stocks	12,198	–	–	12,198
Mutual funds	6,312	–	–	6,312
Total plan assets	\$ 19,794	\$ 11,152	\$ –	\$ 30,946

The qualified pension plan uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to the securities held in its investment portfolio.

When available, the qualified pension plan uses quoted market prices to determine the fair value of securities; such items are classified as Level 1. This category includes cash equivalents, common stock and mutual funds which are exchange-traded.

Level 2 securities in the qualified pension plan include debt securities with quoted prices, which are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, whose values are determined using matrix pricing with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. This category includes corporate bonds, municipal bonds, obligations of U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises and mortgage backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises.

In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities may be classified as Level 3. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the qualified pension plan did not have any securities in the Level 3 category.

The asset allocations of the qualified pension plan at December 31, 2010 and 2009, by asset category were as follows:

December 31, Asset Category:	2010	2009
Equity securities	64.6%	59.8%
Debt securities	33.3%	36.0%

Other	2.1%	4.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The assets of the qualified defined benefit pension plan trust (the “Pension Trust”) are managed to balance the needs of cash flow requirements and long-term rate of return. Cash inflow is typically comprised of invested income from portfolio holdings and Bank contributions, while cash outflow is for the purpose of paying plan benefits. As early as possible each year, the trustee is advised of the projected schedule of employer contributions and estimations of benefit payments. As a general rule, the trustee shall invest the funds so as to produce sufficient income to cover



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benefit payments and maintain a funded status that exceeds the regulatory requirements for tax-qualified defined benefit plans.

The investment philosophy used for the Pension Trust emphasizes consistency of results over an extended market cycle, while reducing the impact of the volatility of the security markets upon investment results. The assets of the Pension Trust should be protected by substantial diversification of investments, providing exposure to a wide range of quality investment opportunities in various asset classes.

The investment objective with respect to the Pension Trust assets is to provide capital appreciation with a current income component. At any time, the portfolio will typically be invested in the following ranges: 50% to 70% in equities; 30% to 50% in fixed income; and 0% to 10% in cash and cash equivalents. The trustee investment manager will have authorization to invest within these ranges, making decisions based upon market conditions.

Fixed income bond investments should be limited to those in the top four categories used by the major credit rating agencies. High yield bond funds may be used to provide exposure to this asset class as a diversification tool provided they do not exceed 10% of the portfolio. In order to reduce the volatility of the annual rate of return of the bond portfolio, attention will be given to the maturity structure of the portfolio in the light of money market conditions and interest rate forecasts. The assets of the Pension Trust will typically have a laddered maturity structure, avoiding large concentrations in any single year. Common stock and equity holdings provide opportunities for dividend and capital appreciation returns. Holdings will be appropriately diversified by maintaining broad exposure to large-, mid- and small-cap stocks as well as international equities. Concentration in small-cap, mid-cap and international equities is limited to 20%, 20% and 30% of the equity portfolio, respectively. Investment selection and mix of equity holdings should be influenced by forecasts of economic activity, corporate profits and allocation among different segments of the economy while ensuring efficient diversification. The fair value of equity securities of any one issuer will not be permitted to exceed 10% of the total fair value of equity holdings of the Pension Trust. Investments in publicly traded real estate investment trust securities and low-risk derivatives securities such as callable securities, floating rate notes, mortgage backed securities and treasury inflation protected securities, are permitted.

#### Cash Flows Contributions

The Internal Revenue Code permits flexibility in plan contributions so that normally a range of contributions is possible. The Corporation's current funding policy has been generally to contribute the minimum required contribution and additional amounts up to the maximum deductible contribution. The Corporation expects to contribute \$3.0 million to the qualified pension plan in 2011. In addition, the Corporation expects to contribute \$723 thousand in benefit payments to the non-qualified retirement plans in 2011.

#### Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Qualified Pension Plan	Non-Qualified Plans
2011	\$ 1,439	\$ 723

2012	1,567	722
2013	1,791	725
2014	1,923	725
2015	2,155	735
Years 2016 - 2019	12,552	3,601

401(k) Plan

The Corporation's 401(k) Plan provides a specified match of employee contributions for substantially all employees. In addition, substantially all employees hired after September 30, 2007, who are ineligible for participation in the

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qualified defined benefit pension plan, will receive a non-elective employer contribution of 4%. Total employer matching contributions under this plan amounted to \$1.0 million, \$837 thousand and \$749 thousand in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Other Incentive Plans

The Corporation maintains several non-qualified incentive compensation plans. Substantially all employees participate in one of the incentive compensation plans. Incentive plans provide for annual or more frequent payments based on a combination of individual performance targets and the achievement of target levels of net income, earnings per share and return on equity, or for certain employees, solely on the achievement of individual performance targets. Total incentive based compensation amounted to \$9.6 million, \$6.3 million and \$7.1 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In general, the terms of incentive plans are subject to annual renewal and may be terminated at any time by the Board of Directors.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Amended and Restated Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan provides supplemental retirement and tax benefits to directors and certain officers. The plan is funded primarily through pre-tax contributions made by the participants. The assets and liabilities of the Deferred Compensation Plan are recorded at fair value in the Corporation's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The participants in the plan bear the risk of market fluctuations of the underlying assets. The accrued liability related to this plan amounted to \$5.6 million and \$4.7 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and is included in other liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The corresponding invested assets are reported in other assets.

(16) Share-Based Compensation Arrangements

Washington Trust has two share-based compensation plans, which are described below.

In 2009, the Bancorp's 2003 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2003 Plan") was amended and restated and was also approved by shareholders in April 2009. The 2003 Plan amendments included increasing the maximum number of shares of Bancorp's common stock to be issued under the 2003 Plan from 600,000 shares to 1,200,000 shares and increasing the number of shares that can be issued in the form of awards other than share options or stock appreciation rights from 200,000 to 400,000. The 2003 Plan permits the granting of share options and other equity incentives to officers, employees, directors, and other key persons. Share options are designated as either non-qualified or incentive share options. Incentive share option awards may be granted at any time until February 19, 2019.

The Bancorp's 1997 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (the "1997 Plan"), which was shareholder approved, provided for the granting of share options and other equity incentives to key employees, directors, advisors, and consultants. The 1997 Plan permitted share options and other equity incentives to be granted at any time until April 29, 2007. The 1997 Plan provided for shares of the Bancorp's common stock to be used from authorized but unissued shares, treasury stock, shares reacquired by the Corporation, or shares available from expired or terminated awards. Share options are designated as either non-qualified or incentive share options.

The 1997 Plan and the 2003 Plan (collectively, "the Plans") permit options to be granted with stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), however, no share options have been granted with SARs. Pursuant to the Plans, share options are granted with a contractual life of ten years and the exercise price of each share option may not be less than fair market value of

the Bancorp's common stock on the date of the grant. In general, the share option price is payable in cash, by the delivery of shares of common stock already owned by the grantee, or a combination thereof. The fair value of share options on the date of grant is estimated using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model.

The Plans also permit nonvested share units, nonvested shares and nonvested performance shares to be granted. These awards are valued at the fair market value of the Bancorp's common stock as of the award date. Performance share awards are granted providing certain officers of the Corporation the opportunity to earn shares of common stock the number of which is determined pursuant to, and subject to the attainment of, performance goals during a specified measurement period. The number of shares awarded upon vesting will range from zero to 200% of the

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target number of shares dependent upon the Corporation's core return on equity and core earnings per share growth ranking compared to an industry peer group.

Vesting of share option and share awards may accelerate or may be subject to proportional vesting if there is a change in control, disability, retirement or death (as defined in the Plans).

Amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for share options, nonvested share units, nonvested share awards and nonvested performance shares are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Share-based compensation expense	\$ 909	\$ 708	\$ 630
Related income tax benefit	\$ 324	\$ 252	\$ 225

Compensation expense for share options and nonvested share units and shares is recognized over the service period based on the fair value at the date of grant. Nonvested performance share compensation expense is based on the most recent performance assumption available and is adjusted as assumptions change. If the goals are not met, no compensation cost will be recognized and any recognized compensation costs will be reversed.

#### Share Options

During 2010, the Corporation granted to certain key employees 83,700 non-qualified share options with three-year cliff vesting terms. During 2009, the Corporation granted to certain key employees 21,000 non-qualified share options with five-year cliff vesting terms. During 2008, the Corporation granted to certain key employees 94,382 non-qualified share options with three-year cliff vesting terms.

The fair value of the share option awards granted in 2010, 2009 and 2008 were estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model based on assumptions noted in the following table. Washington Trust uses historical data to estimate share option exercise and employee departure behavior used in the option-pricing model; groups of employees that have similar historical behavior are considered separately for valuation purposes. The expected term of options granted was derived from the output of the option valuation model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. Expected volatility was based on historical volatility of Washington Trust shares. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the share option was based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the date of grant.

	2010	2009	2008
Expected term (years)	9.0	6.7	9.0
Expected dividend yield	3.16 %	3.05 %	2.86 %
Weighted average expected volatility	41.95	44.26	33.75
Expected forfeiture rate	—	—	—

Weighted average risk-free interest rate	3.42	%	3.28	%	4.51	%
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The weighted average grant-date fair value of the share options awarded during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$6.29, \$6.39 and \$7.96, respectively.

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A summary of share option activity under the Plans as of December 31, 2010, and changes during the year ended December 31, 2010, is presented below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Number of Share Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2010	901,559	\$ 21.98	–	–
Granted	83,700	17.52	–	–
Exercised	132,348	16.56	–	–
Forfeited or expired	57,654	21.28	–	–
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	795,257	\$ 22.46	4.1 years	\$ 1,207
As of December 31, 2010:				
Options exercisable	604,175	\$ 23.07	2.7 years	\$ 759
Options expected to vest in future periods	191,082	\$ 20.52	8.4 years	\$ 449

The total intrinsic value is the amount by which the fair value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of an option on the exercise date.

Additional information concerning options outstanding and options exercisable at December 31, 2010 is summarized as follows:

Exercise Price Ranges	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$14.47 to \$17.36	3,582	7.9	\$16.58	–	\$ –
\$17.37 to \$20.26	419,020	3.4	19.11	318,520	\$19.58
\$20.27 to \$23.15	26,300	2.7	20.89	23,000	20.70
\$23.16 to \$26.05	83,700	7.5	24.12	–	–
\$26.06 to \$28.94	262,655	4.3	27.51	262,655	27.51
	795,257	4.1	\$22.46	604,175	\$23.07

The total intrinsic value of share options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$349 thousand, \$115 thousand and \$431 thousand, respectively.

#### Nonvested Shares and Share Units

During 2010, the Corporation granted to directors and certain key employees 56,500 nonvested share units with one to five-year cliff vesting terms. During 2009, the Corporation granted to directors and certain key employees 7,000 nonvested share units with five-year cliff vesting terms. During 2008, the Corporation granted to directors and certain

key employees 34,407 nonvested share units with two to three-year cliff vesting terms.

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A summary of the status of Washington Trust's nonvested shares as of December 31, 2010, and changes during the year ended December 31, 2010, is presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2010	43,607	\$ 23.30
Granted	56,500	18.57
Vested	(9,531 )	25.70
Forfeited	(4,669 )	19.86
Nonvested at December 31, 2010	85,907	\$ 20.11

#### Nonvested Performance Shares

During 2010, a performance share award was granted to an executive officer providing the opportunity to earn shares of common stock of the Corporation, the number of which will be determined pursuant to, and subject to the attainment of, performance goals during a specified measurement period. The number of shares to be earned ranges from zero to 25,000 shares, subject to the attainment of specified performance goals. The performance share awards were granted in the first quarter of 2010 at \$15.11, which was the fair market value at the date of grant with a three year vesting period.

There were no performance share awards granted during 2009.

During 2008, performance share awards were granted providing certain executives the opportunity to earn shares of common stock of the Corporation, the number of which is determined pursuant to, and subject to the attainment of, performance goals during a specified measurement period. The performance share awards were granted with vesting terms ranging from two to three years. The number of shares to be earned ranges from zero to 24,186 shares, subject to the attainment of specified performance goals. The performance share awards are valued at \$24.12, which was the fair market value at the date of grant.

A summary of the status of Washington Trust's performance share awards as of December 31, 2010, and changes during the year ended December 31, 2010, is presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Performance shares at January 1, 2010	7,232	\$ 24.12
Granted	16,500	15.11
Vested	(6,992 )	24.12
Forfeited	(240 )	24.12
Performance shares at December 31, 2010	16,500	\$ 15.11

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$1.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements (including share options, nonvested share awards and performance share awards) granted under the Plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.6 years.

(17) Business Segments

Washington Trust segregates financial information in assessing its results among two operating segments: Commercial Banking and Wealth Management Services. The amounts in the Corporate column include activity not related to the segments, such as the investment securities portfolio, wholesale funding activities and administrative

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units. The Corporate column is not considered to be an operating segment. The methodologies and organizational hierarchies that define the business segments are periodically reviewed and revised. Results may be restated, when necessary, to reflect changes in organizational structure or allocation methodology. The following table presents the statement of operations and total assets for Washington Trust's reportable segments.

(Dollars in thousands)

Year ended December 31, 2010	Wealth			Consolidated Total
	Commercial Banking	Management Services	Corporate	
Net interest income (expense)	\$ 73,788	\$ (47 )	\$ 3,450	\$ 77,191
Noninterest income	19,770	26,392	2,311	48,473
Total income	93,558	26,345	5,761	125,664
Provision for loan losses	6,000	–	–	6,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,376	1,461	337	4,174
Other noninterest expenses	51,002	18,751	11,384	81,137
Total noninterest expenses	59,378	20,212	11,721	91,311
Income (loss) before income taxes	34,180	6,133	(5,960 )	34,353
Income tax expense (benefit)	11,821	2,296	(3,815 )	10,302
Net income (loss)	\$ 22,359	\$ 3,837	\$ (2,145 )	\$ 24,051
Total assets at period end	\$ 2,095,515	\$ 51,164	\$ 762,846	\$ 2,909,525
Expenditures for long-lived assets	\$ 994	\$ 176	\$ 513	\$ 1,683

(Dollars in thousands)

Year ended December 31, 2009	Wealth			Consolidated Total
	Commercial Banking	Management Services	Corporate	
Net interest income (expense)	\$ 64,627	\$ (76 )	\$ 1,341	\$ 65,892
Noninterest income (expense)	19,595	23,786	(728 )	42,653
Total income	84,222	23,710	613	108,545
Provision for loan losses	8,500	–	–	8,500
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,495	1,669	158	4,322
Other noninterest expenses	46,882	17,324	9,075	73,281
Total noninterest expenses	57,877	18,993	9,233	86,103
Income (loss) before income taxes	26,345	4,717	(8,620 )	22,442
Income tax expense (benefit)	9,087	1,715	(4,455 )	6,346
Net income (loss)	\$ 17,258	\$ 3,002	\$ (4,165 )	\$ 16,095
Total assets at period end	\$ 2,017,616	\$ 51,742	\$ 815,115	\$ 2,884,473
Expenditures for long-lived assets	\$ 4,323	\$ 961	\$ 273	\$ 5,557



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(Dollars in thousands)

	Commercial Banking	Wealth Management Services	Corporate	Consolidated Total
Year ended December 31, 2008				
Net interest income (expense)	\$ 62,651	\$ (27 )	\$ 2,889	\$ 65,513
Noninterest income (expense)	14,774	28,273	(2,210 )	40,837
Total income	77,425	28,246	679	106,350
Provision for loan losses	4,800	–	–	4,800
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,506	1,640	178	4,324
Other noninterest expenses	40,657	18,456	8,622	67,735
Total noninterest expenses	47,963	20,096	8,800	76,859
Income (loss) before income taxes	29,462	8,150	(8,121 )	29,491
Income tax expense (benefit)	10,309	3,237	(6,227 )	7,319
Net income (loss)	\$ 19,153	\$ 4,913	\$ (1,894 )	\$ 22,172
Total assets at period end	\$ 1,895,436	\$ 53,096	\$ 1,016,934	\$ 2,965,466
Expenditures for long-lived assets	\$ 3,664	\$ 389	\$ 198	\$ 4,251

Management uses certain methodologies to allocate income and expenses to the business lines. A funds transfer pricing methodology is used to assign interest income and interest expense to each interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability on a matched maturity funding basis. Certain indirect expenses are allocated to segments. These include support unit expenses such as technology and processing operations and other support functions. Taxes are allocated to each segment based on the effective rate for the period shown.

**Commercial Banking**

The Commercial Banking segment includes commercial, commercial real estate, residential and consumer lending activities; equity in losses of unconsolidated investments in real estate limited partnerships, mortgage banking, secondary market and loan servicing activities; deposit generation; merchant credit card services; cash management activities; and direct banking activities, which include the operation of ATMs, telephone and Internet banking services and customer support and sales.

**Wealth Management Services**

Wealth Management Services includes asset management services provided for individuals, institutions and mutual funds; personal trust services, including services as executor, trustee, administrator, custodian and guardian; institutional trust services, including services as trustee for pension and profit sharing plans; and other financial planning and advisory services.

**Corporate**

Corporate includes the Treasury Unit, which is responsible for managing the wholesale investment portfolio and wholesale funding needs. It also includes income from BOLI as well as administrative and executive expenses not allocated to the business lines and the residual impact of methodology allocations such as funds transfer pricing offsets.

Included in the Corporate column above were income tax benefits of \$1.4 million recognized in 2008 resulting from a change in state corporate income tax legislation and the resolution of certain state tax positions.

(18) Earnings per Common Share

Washington Trust utilizes the two-class method earnings allocation formula to determine earnings per share of each class of stock according to dividends and participation rights in undistributed earnings. Share based payments that entitle holders to receive non-forfeitable dividends before vesting are considered participating securities and included in earnings allocation for computing basic earnings per share under this method. Undistributed income is allocated to common shareholders and participating securities under the two-class method based upon the proportion of each to the total weighted average shares available.

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The calculation of earnings per common share is presented below.

(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Net income	\$ 24,051	16,096	\$ 22,172
Less:			
Dividends and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities	(65 )	–	–
Net income applicable to common shareholders	23,986	16,096	22,172
Weighted average basic common shares	16,113.9	15,994.9	13,981.9
Dilutive effect of:			
Common stock equivalents	8.6	46.0	164.4
Weighted average diluted common shares	16,122.5	16,040.9	14,146.3
Earnings per common share:			
Basic	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.59
Diluted	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.57

Weighted average common stock equivalents, not included in common stock equivalents above because they were anti-dilutive, totaled 758 thousand, 849 thousand and 344 thousand for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

## (19) Litigation

The Corporation is involved in various claims and legal proceedings arising out of the ordinary course of business. Management is of the opinion, based on its review with counsel of the development of such matters to date, that the ultimate disposition of such matters will not materially affect the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Corporation.

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## (20) Parent Company Financial Statements

The following are parent company only financial statements of Washington Trust Bancorp, Inc. reflecting the investment in the Bank on the equity basis of accounting. The Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the parent company only are identical to the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and are therefore not presented.

Balance Sheets	(Dollars in thousands, except par value)	
December 31,	2010	2009
Assets:		
Cash on deposit with bank subsidiary	\$ 1,230	\$ 559
Interest-bearing balances due from banks	1,900	610
Investment in subsidiaries at equity value	299,344	286,785
Dividends receivable from subsidiaries	3,240	3,600
Other assets	722	341
Total assets	\$ 306,436	\$ 291,895
Liabilities:		
Junior subordinated debentures	\$ 32,991	\$ 32,991
Dividends payable	3,428	3,369
Other liabilities	1,153	589
Total liabilities	37,572	36,949
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock of \$.0625 par value; authorized 30,000,000 shares; issued 16,171,618 shares in 2010 and 16,061,748 shares in 2009	1,011	1,004
Paid-in capital	84,889	82,592
Retained earnings	178,939	