

CITIZENS HOLDING CO /MS/
Form 10-Q
November 12, 2013
Table of Contents

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-15375

CITIZENS HOLDING COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Mississippi
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

64-0666512
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

521 Main Street, Philadelphia, MS
(Address of principal executive offices)
601-656-4692

39350
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

Number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of November 7, 2013:

Title	Outstanding
Common Stock, \$0.20 par value	4,870,114

Table of Contents

CITIZENS HOLDING COMPANY

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1.	<u>Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Condition September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2012 (Audited)</u>	1
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Income Three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited)</u>	2
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) Three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited)</u>	3
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Nine months ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited)</u>	4
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	5
Item 2.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	26
Item 3.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	37
Item 4.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	40
PART II.	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1.	Legal Proceedings*	
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	41
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds*	
Item 3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities*	
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures*	
Item 5.	Other Information*	
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	43
*	None or Not Applicable	
	<u>SIGNATURES</u>	44

Table of Contents

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.
CITIZENS HOLDING COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION

	September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2012 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 19,089,862	\$ 21,561,288
Interest bearing deposits with other banks	721,055	16,228,747
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value	408,804,186	420,907,815
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of \$7,770,041 in 2013 and \$6,954,269 in 2012	370,201,335	361,936,495
Premises and equipment, net	18,823,555	19,425,292
Other real estate owned, net	4,196,764	4,682,255
Accrued interest receivable	4,826,527	4,665,868
Cash value of life insurance	21,692,384	21,191,930
Intangible assets, net	3,149,657	3,149,657
Other assets	20,082,961	7,090,551
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 871,588,286	\$ 880,839,898
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 121,404,926	\$ 119,946,574
Interest-bearing NOW and money market accounts	239,068,093	228,111,275
Savings deposits	52,979,146	46,240,652
Certificates of deposit	235,239,025	248,250,837
Total deposits	648,691,190	642,549,338
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	76,357,769	73,306,765
Federal funds purchased	13,200,000	
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	55,500,000	68,500,000
Accrued interest payable	208,072	321,472
Deferred compensation payable	6,499,932	5,917,662
Other liabilities	2,350,870	1,375,831
Total liabilities	802,807,833	791,971,068
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		

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Common stock; \$.20 par value, 22,500,000 shares authorized, 4,870,114 shares outstanding at September 30, 2013 and 4,861,411 shares outstanding at December 31, 2012	973,982	972,282
Additional paid-in capital	3,748,217	3,620,967
Retained earnings	81,741,743	79,928,035
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of applicable taxes of \$10,519,843 in 2013 and (\$2,586,340) in 2012	(17,683,489)	4,347,546
Total stockholders equity	68,780,453	88,868,830
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 871,588,286	\$ 880,839,898

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

Table of Contents

CITIZENS HOLDING COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans, including fees	\$ 5,150,046	\$ 5,633,206	\$ 15,469,869	\$ 17,643,633
Investment securities	2,923,893	2,609,503	8,545,222	8,483,553
Other interest	4,781	32,641	42,195	50,322
Total interest income	8,078,720	8,275,350	24,057,286	26,177,508
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits	458,497	668,407	1,473,254	2,096,841
Other borrowed funds	367,229	728,659	1,769,780	2,268,067
Total interest expense	825,726	1,397,066	3,243,034	4,364,908
NET INTEREST INCOME	7,252,994	6,878,284	20,814,252	21,812,600
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	1,079,838	462,684	1,828,942	1,328,461
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	6,173,156	6,415,600	18,985,310	20,484,139
OTHER INCOME				
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,028,592	966,149	2,833,391	2,711,719
Other service charges and fees	550,167	509,443	1,476,680	1,375,512
Income from security sales, net	268,733	5,972	423,388	43,725
Other income	336,035	359,001	1,059,929	956,364
Total other income	2,183,527	1,840,565	5,793,388	5,087,320
OTHER EXPENSES				
Salaries and employee benefits	3,280,877	3,414,811	9,923,364	10,448,471
Occupancy expense	1,144,231	1,147,917	3,367,937	3,277,082
Other operating expense	1,425,135	1,710,148	5,263,137	5,631,591
Total other expenses	5,850,243	6,272,876	18,554,438	19,357,144
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	2,506,440	1,983,289	6,224,260	6,214,315
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	496,977	354,247	1,196,607	1,170,509
NET INCOME	\$ 2,009,463	\$ 1,629,042	\$ 5,027,653	\$ 5,043,806

NET INCOME PER SHARE -Basic	\$	0.41	\$	0.34	\$	1.03	\$	1.04
-Diluted	\$	0.41	\$	0.33	\$	1.03	\$	1.04
DIVIDENDS PAID PER SHARE	\$	0.22	\$	0.22	\$	0.66	\$	0.66

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

Table of Contents

CITIZENS HOLDING COMPANY
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months		For the Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 2,009,463	\$ 1,629,042	\$ 5,027,653	\$ 5,043,806
Other comprehensive (loss) income				
Unrealized holding (losses) gains	(8,675,917)	(975,371)	(34,713,829)	214,860
Income tax effect	3,236,117	363,813	12,948,258	(80,143)
	(5,439,800)	(611,558)	(21,765,571)	134,717
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(268,733)	(5,972)	(423,388)	(43,725)
Income tax effect	100,238	2,227	157,924	16,309
	(168,495)	(3,745)	(265,464)	(27,416)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(5,608,295)	(615,303)	(22,031,035)	107,301
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (3,598,832)	\$ 1,013,739	\$ (17,003,382)	\$ 5,151,107

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

Table of Contents

CITIZENS HOLDING COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 8,621,916	\$ 8,968,505
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities available for sale	77,076,345	220,117,006
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(142,276,646)	(244,228,754)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	41,550,629	
Purchases of bank premises and equipment	(264,331)	(70,332)
Decrease in interest bearing deposits with other banks	15,507,692	1,838,575
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(438,600)	(282,700)
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,052,000	442,800
Proceeds from sale of other real estate	1,431,927	1,296,551
Net (increase) decrease in loans	(11,040,218)	9,068,662
Net cash used by investing activities	(17,401,202)	(11,818,192)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in deposits	6,141,852	44,684,143
Net change in securities sold under agreement to repurchase	3,051,004	(58,862,734)
Proceeds from exercising stock options	128,949	257,425
Decrease in Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(13,000,000)	
Increase in federal funds purchased	13,200,000	4,700,000
Payment of dividends	(3,213,945)	(3,206,771)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	6,307,860	(12,427,937)
Net decrease in cash and due from banks	(2,471,426)	(15,277,624)
Cash and due from banks, beginning of period	21,561,288	35,407,715
Cash and due from banks, end of period	\$ 19,089,862	\$ 20,130,091

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

Table of Contents

CITIZENS HOLDING COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). However, these financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The interim consolidated financial statements are unaudited and reflect all adjustments and reclassifications, which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial condition as of and for the interim periods presented. All adjustments and reclassifications are of a normal and recurring nature. Results for the period ended September 30, 2013, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim periods or for the year as a whole.

The interim consolidated financial statements of Citizens Holding Company include the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Citizens Bank of Philadelphia (the Bank and collectively with Citizens Holding Company, the Corporation). All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

For further information and significant accounting policies of the Corporation, see the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Citizens Holding Company included in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2013.

Note 2. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Corporation enters into commitments to extend credit to its customers. The unused portion of these commitments is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. As of September 30, 2013, the Corporation had entered into loan commitments with certain customers with an aggregate unused balance of \$51,190,892 compared to an aggregate unused balance of \$37,703,387 at December 31, 2012. There were \$2,848,530 of letters of credit outstanding at September 30, 2013 and \$3,113,225 at December 31, 2012. The fair value of such contracts is not considered material because letters of credit and loan commitments often are not used in their entirety, if at all, before they expire. The balances of such letters and commitments should not be used to project actual future liquidity requirements. However, the Corporation does incorporate expectations about the level of draws under its credit-related commitments into its asset and liability management program.

The Corporation is a party to lawsuits and other claims that arise in the ordinary course of business, all of which are being vigorously contested. In the regular course of business, management evaluates estimated losses or costs related to litigation, and provisions are made for anticipated losses whenever management believes that such losses are probable and can be reasonably estimated. At the present time, management believes, based on the advice of legal counsel, that the final resolution of pending legal proceedings will not have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Table of Contents**Note 3. Net Income per Share**

Net income per share basic has been computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each period. Net income per share diluted has been computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each period plus the dilutive effect of outstanding stock options using the treasury stock method. Net income per share was computed as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	4,870,114	4,861,411	4,867,475	4,856,584
Dilutive effect of granted options	80	5,628	1,994	8,493
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	4,870,194	4,867,039	4,869,469	4,865,077
Net income	\$ 2,009,463	\$ 1,629,042	\$ 5,027,653	\$ 5,043,806
Net income per share-basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.04
Net income per share-diluted	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.04

Note 4. Stock Option Plan

Prior to the adoption of the 2013 plan, as defined below, the Corporation utilized one stock-based compensation plan, which is the 1999 Directors Stock Compensation Plan (the Directors Plan). Prior to its expiration, the Corporation also had the 1999 Employees Long-Term Incentive Plan, or the Employees Plan.

The Corporation has adopted the 2013 Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2013 Plan), which the Corporation intends to use for all future equity grants until the termination or expiration of the 2013 Plan.

Table of Contents

The following table below is a summary of the stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

	Directors Plan		Employees Plan	
	Number	Weighted	Number	Weighted
	of	Average	of	Average
	Shares	Exercise	Shares	Exercise
		Price		Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	111,000	\$ 20.97	108,000	\$ 20.90
Granted				
Exercised	(3,000)	16.40	(7,000)	14.91
Expired	(4,500)	16.40	(19,000)	18.11
Outstanding at September 30, 2013	103,500	\$ 21.30	82,000	\$ 22.06

The intrinsic value of options granted under the Directors Plan at September 30, 2013, was \$960 and the intrinsic value of options granted under the Employees Plan at September 30, 2013, was \$120 for a total intrinsic value at September 30, 2013, of \$1,080. No awards have been granted under the 2013 Plan.

Note 5. Income Taxes

The income tax topic of the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) defines the threshold for recognizing the benefits of tax return positions in the financial statements as more-likely-than-not to be sustained by the taxing authority. This topic also provides guidance on the derecognition, measurement and classification of income tax uncertainties, along with any related interest and penalties, and includes guidance concerning accounting for income tax uncertainties in interim periods. As of September 30, 2013, the Corporation had no unrecognized tax benefits related to federal and state income tax matters. Therefore, the Corporation does not anticipate any material increase or decrease in the effective tax rate during 2013 relative to any tax positions taken. It is the Corporation s policy to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

The Corporation files a consolidated United States federal income tax return. The Corporation is currently open to audit under the statute of limitations by the Internal Revenue Service for all tax years after 2009. The Corporation s consolidated state income tax returns are also open to audit under the statute of limitations for the same period.

Table of Contents**Note 6. Loans**

The composition of net loans at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as follows:

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In Thousands)	
Real Estate:		
Land Development and Construction	\$ 25,779	\$ 12,755
Farmland	29,674	31,663
1-4 Family Mortgages	107,794	115,837
Commercial Real Estate	140,349	132,495
Total Real Estate Loans	303,596	292,750
Business Loans:		
Commercial and Industrial Loans	46,813	45,564
Farm Production and Other Farm Loans	1,303	1,433
Total Business Loans	48,116	46,997
Consumer Loans:		
Credit Cards	1,039	1,050
Other Consumer Loans	25,660	28,341
Total Consumer Loans	26,699	29,391
Total Gross Loans	378,411	369,138
Unearned income	(440)	(248)
Allowance for loan losses	(7,770)	(6,954)
Loans, net	\$ 370,201	\$ 361,936

Loans are considered to be past due if the required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were due. Loans are placed on non-accrual status, when, in management's opinion, the borrower may be unable to meet payment obligations as they become due, as well as when required by regulatory provisions. Loans may be placed on non-accrual status regardless of whether such loans are considered past due. When interest accruals are discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed. Interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received in excess of principal due. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Table of Contents

Period-end, non-accrual loans, segregated by class of loans, were as follows:

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(in thousands)	
Real Estate:		
Land Development and Construction	\$ 129	\$ 142
Farmland	397	1,087
1-4 Family Mortgages	1,634	2,356
Commercial Real Estate	9,284	10,175
Total Real Estate Loans	11,444	13,760
Business Loans:		
Commercial and Industrial Loans	2,141	167
Farm Production and Other Farm Loans	1	3
Total Business Loans	2,142	170
Consumer Loans:		
Other Consumer Loans	120	212
Total Consumer Loans	120	212
Total Non-Accrual Loans	\$ 13,706	\$ 14,142

Table of Contents

An aging analysis of past due loans, segregated by class of loans, as of September 30, 2013, was as follows (in thousands):

	Loans 30-89 Days Past Due	Loans 90 or more Days Past Due	Total Past Due Loans	Current Loans	Total Loans	Accruing Loans 90 or more Days Past Due
Real Estate:						
Land Development and Construction	\$ 294	\$	\$ 294	\$ 25,485	\$ 25,779	\$
Farmland	592	119	711	28,963	29,674	
1-4 Family Mortgages	4,354	631	4,985	102,809	107,794	244
Commercial Real Estate	3,529	7,920	11,449	128,900	140,349	
Total Real Estate Loans	8,769	8,670	17,439	286,157	303,596	244
Business Loans:						
Commercial and Industrial Loans	233	3	236	46,577	46,813	
Farm Production and Other Farm Loans	1		1	1,302	1,303	
Total Business Loans	234	3	237	47,879	48,116	
Consumer Loans:						
Credit Cards	39	2	41	998	1,039	2
Other Consumer Loans	1,220	58	1,278	24,382	25,660	17
Total Consumer Loans	1,259	60	1,319	25,380	26,699	19
Total Loans	\$ 10,262	\$ 8,733	\$ 18,995	\$ 359,416	\$ 378,411	\$ 263

Table of Contents

An aging analysis of past due loans, segregated by class of loans, as of December 31, 2012 was as follows (in thousands):

	Loans 30-89 Days Past Due	Loans 90 or more Days Past Due	Total Past Due Loans	Current Loans	Total Loans	Accruing Loans 90 or more Days Past Due
Real Estate:						
Land Development and Construction	\$ 2,588	\$	\$ 2,588	\$ 10,167	\$ 12,755	\$
Farmland	786	589	1,375	30,288	31,663	
1-4 Family Mortgages	8,139	623	8,762	107,075	115,837	32
Commercial Real Estate	3,033	5,013	8,046	124,449	132,495	544
Total Real Estate Loans	14,546	6,225	20,771	271,979	292,750	576
Business Loans:						
Commercial and Industrial Loans	3,070	9	3,079	42,485	45,564	
Farm Production and other Farm Loans	2		2	1,431	1,433	
Total Business Loans	3,072	9	3,081	43,916	46,997	
Consumer Loans:						
Credit Cards	40	30	70	980	1,050	30
Other Consumer Loans	1,711	57	1,768	26,573	28,341	3
Total Consumer Loans	1,751	87	1,838	27,553	29,391	33
Total Loans	\$ 19,369	\$ 6,321	\$ 25,690	\$ 343,448	\$ 369,138	\$ 609

Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable the Corporation will be unable to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original contractual terms of the loan agreement, including scheduled principal and interest payments. In determining which loans to evaluate for impairment, management looks at past due loans, bankruptcy filings and any situation that might lend itself to cause a borrower to be unable to repay the loan according to the original agreement terms. If a loan is determined to be impaired and the collateral is deemed to be insufficient to fully repay the loan, a specific reserve will be established. Interest payments on impaired loans are typically applied to principal unless collectability of the principal amount is reasonably assured, in which case interest is recognized on a cash basis. Impaired loans or portions thereof, are charged-off when deemed uncollectible.

Table of Contents

Impaired loans as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, by class of loans, are as follows (in thousands):

September 30, 2013	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment With No Allowance	Recorded Investment With Allowance	Total Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
Real Estate:						
Land Development and Construction	\$ 129	\$ 14	\$ 115	\$ 129	\$ 114	\$ 140
Farmland	397	215	182	397	49	418
1-4 Family Mortgages	1,634	1,246	388	1,634	64	1,733
Commercial Real Estate	9,284	946	8,338	9,284	961	9,087
Total Real Estate Loans	11,444	2,421	9,023	11,444	1,188	11,378
Business Loans:						
Commercial and Industrial Loans	2,141	18	2,123	2,141	651	2,160
Farm Production and Other Farm Loans	1	1		1		2
Total Business Loans	2,142	19	2,123	2,142	651	2,162
Consumer Loans:						
Other Consumer Loans	120	120		120		160
Total Consumer Loans	120	120		120		160
Total Loans	\$ 13,706	\$ 2,560	\$ 11,146	\$ 13,706	\$ 1,839	\$ 13,700

Table of Contents

December 31, 2012	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment With No Allowance	Recorded Investment With Allowance	Total Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
Real Estate:						
Land Development and Construction	\$ 142	\$ 18	\$ 124	\$ 142	\$ 117	\$ 638
Farmland	1,087	947	140	1,087	24	864
1-4 Family Mortgages	2,356	1,740	616	2,356	186	2,211
Commercial Real Estate	10,175	5,954	4,221	10,175	711	8,496
Total Real Estate Loans	13,760	8,659	5,101	13,760	1,038	12,209
Business Loans:						
Commercial and Industrial Loans	167	76	91	167	55	226
Farm Production and other Farm Loans	3	3		3		12
Total Business Loans	170	79	91	170	55	238
Consumer Loans:						
Other Consumer Loans	212	212		212		323
Total Consumer Loans	212	212		212		323
Total Loans	\$ 14,142	\$ 8,950	\$ 5,192	\$ 14,142	\$ 1,093	\$ 12,770

Table of Contents

The following table presents troubled debt restructurings segregated by class (in thousands, except for number of loans):

	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
September 30, 2013			
Commercial real estate	4	\$ 6,850	\$ 5,186
Total	4	\$ 6,850	\$ 5,186

	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
December 31, 2012			
Commercial real estate	4	\$ 6,850	\$ 5,602
Total	4	\$ 6,850	\$ 5,602

Changes in the Corporation's troubled debt restructurings are set forth in the table below (in thousands, except for number of loans):

	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
Totals at January 1, 2013	4	\$ 5,602
Reductions due to:		
Principal paydowns		(416)
Total at September 30, 2013	4	\$ 5,186

The allocated allowance for loan losses attributable to restructured loans was \$174 thousand at September 30, 2013 and \$43 thousand at December 31, 2012. The Corporation had no remaining availability under commitments to lend additional funds on these troubled debt restructuring as of September 30, 2013.

Table of Contents

The Corporation utilizes a risk grading matrix to assign a risk grade to each of its loans when originated and is updated as factors related to the strength of the loan changes. Loans are graded on a scale of 1 to 9. A description of the general characteristics of the 9 risk grades is as follows.

Grade 1. MINIMAL RISK These loans are without loss exposure to the Corporation. This classification is reserved for only the best, well secured loans to borrowers with significant capital strength, low leverage, stable earnings and growth and other readily available financing alternatives. This type of loan would also include loans secured by a program of the government.

Grade 2. MODEST RISK These loans include borrowers with solid credit quality and moderate risk of loss. These loans may be fully secured by certificates of deposit with another reputable financial institution, or secured by readily marketable securities with acceptable margins.

Grade 3. AVERAGE RISK This is the rating assigned to the majority of the loans held by the Corporation. This includes loans with average loss exposure and average overall quality. These loans should liquidate through possessing adequate collateral and adequate earnings of the borrower. In addition, these loans are properly documented and are in accordance with all aspects of the current loan policy.

Grade 4. ACCEPTABLE RISK Borrower generates sufficient cash flow to fund debt service but most working asset and capital expansion needs are provided from external sources. Profitability and key balance sheet ratios are usually close to peers but one or more may be higher than peers.

Grade 5. MANAGEMENT ATTENTION Borrower has significant weaknesses resulting from performance trends or management concerns. The financial condition of the borrower has taken a negative turn and may be temporarily strained. Cash flow is weak but cash reserves remain adequate to meet debt service. Management weakness is evident.

Grade 6. OTHER LOANS ESPECIALLY MENTIONED (OLEM) Loans in this category are fundamentally sound but possess some weaknesses. OLEM loans have potential weaknesses which may, if not checked or corrected, weaken the asset or inadequately protect the bank's credit position at some future date. These loans have an identifiable weakness in credit, collateral, or repayment ability but there is no expectation of loss.

Grade 7. SUBSTANDARD ASSETS Assets classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Assets classified as substandard must have a well-defined weakness based upon objective evidence. Assets classified as substandard are characterized by the distinct possibility that the insured institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. The possibility that liquidation would not be timely requires a substandard classification even if there is little likelihood of total loss.

Grade 8. DOUBTFUL A loan classified as doubtful has all the weaknesses of a substandard classification and the added characteristic that the weakness makes collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable or

Table of Contents

improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonable specific pending factors which may work to the advantage and strengthening of the asset, its classification as an estimated loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined. A doubtful classification could reflect the fact that the primary source of repayment is gone and serious doubt exists as to the quality of a secondary source of repayment.

Grade 9. LOSS Loans classified loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the asset has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this basically worthless asset even though partial recovery may occur in the future. Also included in this classification is the defined loss portion of loans rated substandard assets and doubtful assets.

These internally assigned grades are updated on a continual basis throughout the course of the year and represent management's most updated judgment regarding grades at September 30, 2013.

The following table details the amount of gross loans by loan grade and class as of September 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Satisfactory Grades 1, 2, 3, 4	Special Mention 5,6	Substandard 7	Doubtful 8	Loss 9	Total Loans
Real Estate:						
Land Development and Construction	\$ 23,698	\$ 209	\$ 1,872	\$	\$	\$ 25,779
Farmland	25,433	2,512	1,679	50		29,674
1-4 Family Mortgages	89,300	5,204	13,290			107,794
Commercial Real Estate	118,988	5,999	15,362			140,349
Total Real Estate Loans	257,419	13,924	32,203	50		303,596
Business Loans:						
Commercial and Industrial Loans	43,788	475	2,527	23		46,813
Farm Production and Other Farm Loans	1,290	10	3			1,303
Total Business Loans	45,078	485	2,530	23		48,116
Consumer Loans:						
Credit Cards	1,037		2			1,039
Other Consumer Loans	24,755	206	656	43		25,660
Total Consumer Loans	25,792	206	658	43		26,699
Total Loans	\$ 328,289	\$ 14,615	\$ 35,391	\$ 116	\$	\$ 378,411

Table of Contents

The following table details the amount of gross loans by loan grade and class as of December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	Satisfactory Grades	1, 2, 3,4	Special Mention 5,6	Substandard 7	Doubtful 8	Loss 9	Total Loans
Real Estate:							
Land Development and Construction	\$	10,596	\$ 1,890	\$ 269	\$	\$	\$ 12,755
Farmland		27,069	2,701	1,893			31,663
1-4 Family Mortgages		97,630	6,177	12,030			115,837
Commercial Real Estate		108,914	6,728	16,853			132,495
Total Real Estate Loans		244,209	17,496	31,045			292,750
Business Loans:							
Commercial and Industrial Loans		41,449	3,486	601	28		45,564
Farm Production and other Farm Loans		1,358	26	49			1,433
Total Business Loans		42,807	3,512	650	28		46,997
Consumer Loans:							
Credit Cards		1,020		30			1,050
Other Consumer Loans		26,995	287	1,029	28	2	28,341
Total Consumer Loans		28,015	287	1,059	28	2	29,391
Total Loans	\$	315,031	\$ 21,295	\$ 32,754	\$ 56	\$ 2	\$ 369,138

The allowance for loan losses is a reserve established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense, which represents management's best estimate of probable losses within the existing portfolio of loans. The allowance, in the judgment of management, is necessary to reserve for estimated loan losses and risks inherent in the loan portfolio.

The allowance on the majority of the loan portfolio is calculated using a historical chargeoff percentage applied to the current loan balances by loan segment. This historical period is the average of the previous 5 years with the most current years weighted to show the effect of the most recent chargeoff activity. This percentage is also adjusted for economic factors such as local unemployment and general business conditions, both local and nationwide.

The group of loans that are considered to be impaired are individually evaluated for possible loss and a specific reserve is established to cover any loss contingency. Loans that are determined to be a loss with no benefit of remaining in the portfolio are charged off to the allowance. These specific reserves are reviewed periodically for continued impairment and adequacy of the specific reserve and adjusted when necessary.

Table of Contents

The following table details activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2013:

September 30, 2013	Real Estate	Business Loans	Consumer	Total
Beginning Balance, January 1, 2013	\$ 4,629,559	\$ 1,554,698	\$ 770,012	\$ 6,954,269
Provision for possible loan losses	923,965	1,023,825	(118,848)	1,828,942
Chargeoffs	696,475	375,498	104,553	1,176,526
Recoveries	81,516	21,515	60,325	163,356
Net Chargeoffs	614,959	353,983	44,228	1,013,170
Ending Balance	\$ 4,938,565	\$ 2,224,540	\$ 606,936	\$ 7,770,041
Period end allowance allocated to:				
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,188,691	\$ 650,727	\$	\$ 1,839,418
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	3,749,874	1,573,813	606,936	5,930,623
Ending Balance, September 30, 2013	\$ 4,938,565	\$ 2,224,540	\$ 606,936	\$ 7,770,041

The following table details activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2012:

September 30, 2012	Real Estate	Business Loans	Consumer	Total
Beginning Balance, January 1, 2012	\$ 4,176,475	\$ 1,672,467	\$ 832,470	\$ 6,681,412
Provision for possible loan losses	1,204,314	15,456	108,691	1,328,461
Chargeoffs	511,610	55,260	200,144	767,014
Recoveries	49,440	50,332	106,801	206,573
Net Chargeoffs	462,170	4,928	93,343	560,441
Ending Balance, September 30, 2012	\$ 4,918,619	\$ 1,682,995	\$ 847,818	\$ 7,449,432
Period end allowance allocated to:				
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,686,862	\$ 57,325	\$	\$ 1,744,187
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	3,231,757	1,625,670	847,818	5,705,245
Ending Balance, September 30, 2012	\$ 4,918,619	\$ 1,682,995	\$ 847,818	\$ 7,449,432

Table of Contents

The Corporation's recorded investment in loans as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 related to each balance in the allowance for possible loan losses by portfolio segment and disaggregated on the basis of the Corporation's impairment methodology was as follows (in thousands):

	Real Estate	Business Loans	Consumer	Total
September 30, 2013				
Loans individually evaluated for specific impairment	\$ 11,444	\$ 2,142	\$ 120	\$ 13,706
Loans collectively evaluated for general impairment	292,152	45,974	26,579	364,705
	\$ 303,596	\$ 48,116	\$ 26,699	\$ 378,411

	Real Estate	Business Loans	Consumer	Total
December 31, 2012				
Loans individually evaluated for specific impairment	\$ 13,760	\$ 170	\$ 212	\$ 14,142
Loans collectively evaluated for general impairment	278,990	46,827	29,179	354,996
	\$ 292,750	\$ 46,997	\$ 29,391	\$ 369,138

Note 7. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an update to ASC 220, Comprehensive Income, (ASC 220) that requires a reporting entity to disclose information about reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income in their financial statements on the face of the financial statement that presents comprehensive income or as a separate disclosure in the footnotes of the financial statements. This update to ASC 220 is effective prospectively for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of the update will impact disclosures only and has not had a material impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Corporation.

Table of Contents**Note 8. Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

The fair value topic of the ASC establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements. This topic clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. This topic also requires disclosure about how fair value was determined for assets and liabilities and establishes a hierarchy for which these assets and liabilities must be grouped, based on significant levels of inputs as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability; or

Level 3 Unobservable inputs, such as discounted cash flow models or valuations.

The determination of where assets and liabilities fall within this hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following table presents assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2013:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Totals
Securities available for sale				
Obligations of U. S.				
Government Agencies	\$	\$ 288,469,835	\$	\$ 288,469,835
Mortgage-backed securities		18,203,673		18,203,673
State, county and municipal obligations		99,454,813		99,454,813
Other investments			2,675,865	2,675,865
Total	\$	\$ 406,128,321	\$ 2,675,865	\$ 408,804,186

Table of Contents

The following table presents assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2012:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Totals
Securities available for sale				
Obligations of U. S.				
Government Agencies	\$	\$ 269,110,901	\$	\$ 269,110,901
Mortgage-backed securities		38,421,301		38,421,301
State, county and municipal obligations		110,569,360		110,569,360
Other investments			2,806,253	2,806,253
Total	\$	\$ 418,101,562	\$ 2,806,253	\$ 420,907,815

The following table reports the activity for 2013 in assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs.

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Structured Financial Product
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$ 2,806,253
Unrealized losses included in other comprehensive income	(130,388)
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 2,675,865

The Corporation recorded no gains or losses in earnings for the period that were attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets still held at the reporting date.

Table of Contents

For assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during 2013 that were still held in the balance sheet at September 30, 2013, the following table provides the hierarchy level and the fair value of the related assets:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Totals
Impaired loans	\$	\$	\$ 9,306,326	\$ 9,306,326
Other real estate owned			552,567	552,567
Total	\$	\$	\$ 9,858,893	\$ 9,858,893

For assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during 2012 that were still held in the balance sheet at December 31, 2012, the following table provides the hierarchy level and the fair value of the related assets:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Totals
Impaired loans	\$	\$	\$ 4,099,031	\$ 4,099,031
Other real estate owned			2,469,110	2,469,110
Total	\$	\$	\$ 6,568,141	\$ 6,568,141

Impaired loans with a carrying value of \$11,145,743 and \$5,192,258 had an allocated allowance for loan losses of \$1,839,418 and \$1,093,227 at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The allocated allowance is based on the carrying value of the impaired loan and the fair value of the underlying collateral less estimated costs to sell.

Other real estate owned (OREO) acquired during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013, and recorded at fair value, less costs to sell, was \$946,436, of which \$393,869 was acquired and sold during this period. There have been no writedowns during the period on OREO previously acquired and still held. OREO acquired during 2012 and recorded at fair value, less costs to sell, was \$1,697,450. Additional writedowns during 2012 on OREO acquired in previous years was \$309,797 on 5 properties valued at \$1,081,457.

The financial instruments topic of the ASC requires disclosure of financial instruments fair values, as well as the methodology and significant assumptions used in estimating fair values. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the

Table of Contents

assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instrument. The financial instruments topic of the ASC excludes certain financial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Corporation and may not be indicative of amounts that might ultimately be realized upon disposition or settlement of those assets and liabilities.

The following represents the carrying value and estimated fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments at September 30, 2013, and December 31, 2012:

	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
September 30, 2013					
Financial assets					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 19,089,862	\$ 19,089,862	\$	\$	\$ 19,089,862
Interest bearing deposits with banks	721,055	721,055			721,055
Securities available-for-sale	408,804,186		406,128,321	2,675,865	408,804,186
Net loans	370,201,335			372,098,722	372,098,722
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 648,691,190	\$ 413,452,165	\$	\$ 235,416,092	\$ 648,868,257
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	55,500,000			56,641,317	56,641,317
Securities Sold under Agreement to Repurchase	76,357,769	76,357,769			76,357,769

Table of Contents

December 31, 2012	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Financial assets					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 21,561,288	\$ 21,561,288	\$	\$	\$ 21,561,288
Interest bearing deposits with banks	16,228,747	16,228,747			16,228,747
Securities available-for-sale	420,907,815		418,101,562	2,806,253	420,907,815
Net loans	361,936,495			362,114,991	362,114,991
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	\$ 642,549,338	\$ 394,298,501	\$	\$ 248,464,899	\$ 642,763,400
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	68,500,000			70,844,530	70,844,530
Securities Sold under Agreement to Repurchase	73,306,765	73,306,765			73,306,765

The fair value estimates, methods and assumptions used by the Corporation in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial statements were as follows:

Cash and Due from Banks and Interest Bearing Deposits with Banks

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for these instruments approximate fair value because of their immediate and shorter-term maturities, which are considered to be three months or less when purchased.

Securities Available-for-Sale

Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, when available (Level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments (Level 2). When neither quoted prices nor comparable instruments are available, unobservable inputs are needed to form an expected future cash flow analysis to establish fair values (Level 3).

The Corporation owns certain beneficial interests in one collateralized debt obligation secured by community bank trust preferred securities. These interests do not trade in a liquid market, and therefore, market quotes are not a reliable indicator of their ultimate realizability. The Corporation utilizes a discounted cash flow model using inputs of (1) market yields of trust-preferred securities as the discount rate and (2) expected cash flows which are estimated using assumptions related to defaults, deferrals and prepayments to determine the fair values of these beneficial interests. Many of the factors that adjust the timing and extent of cash flows are based on judgment and not directly observable in the markets. Therefore, these fair values are classified as Level 3 valuations for accounting and disclosure purposes. Since observable transactions in

Table of Contents

these securities are extremely rare, the Corporation uses assumptions that a market participant would use in valuing these instruments. These assumptions primarily include cash flow estimates and market discount rates. The cash flow estimates are sensitive to the assumptions related to the ability of the issuers to pay the underlying trust preferred securities according to their terms. The market discount rates depend on transactions, which are rare given the lack of interest of investors in these types of beneficial interests.

Net Loans

For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. The fair values for other loans (i.e., commercial real estate and rental property mortgage loans, commercial and industrial loans, financial institution loans, and agricultural loans) are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality.

Deposits

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

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Borrowings

The fair value of FHLB advances is based on a discounted cash flow analysis.

Securities Sold Under Agreement to Repurchase

Due to the short term nature of these instruments, which is generally three months or less, the carrying amount is equal to the fair value.

Off-Balance Sheet Instruments

The fair value of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit are estimated using fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements. The fees associated with these financial instruments are not material.

Table of Contents

CITIZENS HOLDING COMPANY

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this Quarterly Report contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements and information within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are based on management's beliefs, plans, expectations and assumptions and on information currently available to management. The words "may," "should," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "continue," "believe," "seek," "estimate" and similar expressions used in this Quarterly Report not relate to historical facts are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements appear in a number of places in this Quarterly Report, including, but not limited to, statements found in Item 1, "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" and in Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." The Corporation notes that a variety of factors could cause the actual results or experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations described or implied by such forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties that may affect the operation, performance, development and results of the Corporation's business include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) the risk of adverse changes in business conditions in the banking industry generally and in the specific markets in which the Corporation operates; (b) changes in the legislative and regulatory environment that negatively impact the Corporation through increased operating expenses; (c) increased competition from other financial institutions; (d) the impact of technological advances; (e) expectations about the movement of interest rates, including actions that may be taken by the Federal Reserve Board in response to changing economic conditions; (f) changes in asset quality and loan demand; (g) expectations about overall economic strength and the performance of the economies in the Corporation's market area; and (h) other risks detailed from time to time in the Corporation's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Corporation does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements subsequent to the date on which they are made.

Table of Contents

Management's discussion and analysis is intended to provide greater insight into the results of operations and the financial condition of Citizens Holding Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, The Citizens Bank of Philadelphia (the Bank, and collectively with Citizens Holding Company, the Corporation). The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.

LIQUIDITY

The Corporation has an asset and liability management program that assists management in maintaining net interest margins during times of both rising and falling interest rates and in maintaining sufficient liquidity. A measurement of liquidity is the ratio of net deposits and short-term liabilities divided by the sum of net cash, short-term investments and marketable assets. This measurement for liquidity of the Corporation at September 30, 2013, was 38.71% and at December 31, 2012, was 44.74%. Liquidity decreased due to a decrease in short term marketable assets and an increase in core deposits at September 30, 2013. Despite this decrease, management believes it maintains adequate liquidity for the Corporation's current needs.

The Corporation's primary source of liquidity is customer deposits, which were \$648,691,190 at September 30, 2013, and \$642,549,338 at December 31, 2012. Other sources of liquidity include investment securities, the Corporation's line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) and federal funds lines with correspondent banks. The Corporation had \$408,804,186 invested in investment securities at September 30, 2013, and \$420,907,815 at December 31, 2012. The Corporation also had \$721,055 in interest bearing deposits at other banks at September 30, 2013 and \$16,228,747 at December 31, 2012. The decrease in interest bearing deposits was the result of funds being invested in higher yielding securities. The Corporation had secured and unsecured federal funds lines with correspondent banks in the amount of \$50,000,000 at September 30, 2013 and \$37,500,000 at December 31, 2012. In addition, the Corporation has the ability to draw on its line of credit with the FHLB. At September 30, 2013, the Corporation had unused and available \$85,462,731 of its line of credit with the FHLB and at December 31, 2012, the Corporation had unused and available \$96,139,520 of its line of credit with the FHLB. The decrease in the amount available under the Corporation's line of credit with the FHLB from the end of 2012 to September 30, 2013, was the result of a reduction in the amount of loans eligible for the collateral pool partially offset by a reduction in the amount of advances outstanding. The Corporation had \$13,200,000 in federal funds purchased as of September 30, 2013 and \$0 at December 31, 2012. The Corporation usually purchases funds from correspondent banks on a temporary basis to meet short term funding needs.

When the Corporation has more funds than it needs for its reserve requirements or short-term liquidity needs, the Corporation increases its investment portfolio, increases the balances in interest bearing due from accounts or sells federal funds. It is management's policy to maintain an adequate portion of its portfolio of assets and liabilities on a short-term basis to insure rate flexibility and to meet loan funding and liquidity needs. When deposits decline or do not grow sufficiently to fund loan demand, management will seek funding either through federal funds purchased or advances from the FHLB.

Table of Contents**CAPITAL RESOURCES**

The total stockholders' equity was \$68,780,453 at September 30, 2013, as compared to \$88,868,830 at December 31, 2012. The reason for the decrease in stockholders' equity was the decrease in the accumulated other comprehensive income brought about by the investment securities market value adjustment. The market value decrease was due to general market conditions, specifically the increase in medium term interest rates, which caused a decrease in the market price of the investment portfolio. This decrease was partially offset by the increase in the amount of earnings in excess of dividends paid.

Cash dividends in the amount of \$3,213,945, or \$0.66 per share, have been paid as of the end of the quarter ended September 30, 2013.

Quantitative measures established by federal regulations to ensure capital adequacy require the Corporation to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Total and Tier 1 capital (primarily common stock and retained earnings, less goodwill) to risk weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. Management believes that as of September 30, 2013, the Corporation meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Actions Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of September 30, 2013						
Total Capital						
(to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 89,635,598	17.78%	\$ 40,340,511	>8.00%	\$ 50,425,639	>10.00%
Tier 1 Capital						
(to Risk-Weighted Assets)	83,314,284	16.52%	20,170,256	>4.00%	30,255,384	>6.00%
Tier 1 Capital						
(to Average Assets)	83,314,284	9.61%	34,662,939	>4.00%	43,328,673	>5.00%

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated, certain items in the consolidated statements of income of the Corporation and the related changes between those periods:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest Income, including fees	\$ 8,078,720	\$ 8,275,350	\$ 24,057,286	\$ 26,177,508
Interest Expense	825,726	1,397,066	3,243,034	4,364,908
Net Interest Income	7,252,994	6,878,284	20,814,252	21,812,600
Provision for Loan Losses	1,079,838	462,684	1,828,942	1,328,461
Net Interest Income after				
Provision for Loan Losses	6,173,156	6,415,600	18,985,310	20,484,139
Other Income	2,183,527	1,840,565	5,793,388	5,087,320
Other Expense	5,850,243	6,272,876	18,554,438	19,357,144
Income Before Provision For				
Income Taxes	2,506,440	1,983,289	6,224,260	6,214,315
Provision for Income Taxes	496,977	354,247	1,196,607	1,170,509
Net Income	\$ 2,009,463	\$ 1,629,042	\$ 5,027,653	\$ 5,043,806
Net Income Per share Basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.04
Net Income Per Share-Diluted	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.04

See Note 3 to the Corporation's Consolidated Financial Statements for an explanation regarding the Corporation's calculation of Net Income Per Share basic and diluted.

Annualized return on average equity (ROE) was 10.79% for the three months ended September 30, 2013, and 7.38% for the corresponding period in 2012. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, ROE was 8.11% compared to 7.62% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. In both instances, the increase in ROE was caused by an increase in non-interest income.

The book value per share decreased to \$14.12 at September 30, 2013, compared to \$18.28 at December 31, 2012. The decrease in book value per share reflects the decrease in other comprehensive income due to the decrease in fair value of the Corporation's investment securities offset by the amount of earnings in excess of dividends. Average assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, were \$883,456,674 compared to \$842,455,950 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**NET INTEREST INCOME / NET INTEREST MARGIN**

One component of the Corporation's earnings is net interest income, which is the difference between the interest and fees earned on loans and investments and the interest paid for deposits and borrowed funds. The net interest margin is net interest income expressed as a percentage of average earning assets.

The annualized net interest margin was 3.72% for the third quarter of 2013 compared to 3.74% for the corresponding period of 2012. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, annualized net interest margin was 3.57% compared to 4.00% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The decrease in net interest margin from 2012 to 2013 is the result of a decrease in yields on earning assets exceeding the decrease in rates paid on deposits and borrowed funds, offset partially by an increase in average earning assets, as detailed below. Earning assets averaged \$783,719,225 for the three months ended September 30, 2013. This represents an increase of \$4,689,757, or 0.6%, over average earning assets of \$779,029,468 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2012. Earning assets averaged \$800,955,100 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. This represents an increase of \$30,712,120, or 4.0% over average earning assets of \$770,242,980 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in average earning assets for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, is the result of an increase in investment securities offset partially by a decrease in loans due to the declining loan demand due to current local, national and international economic conditions.

Interest bearing deposits averaged \$526,832,671 for the three months ended September 30, 2013. This represents an increase of \$17,866,269, or 3.5%, from the average of interest bearing deposits of \$508,966,402 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2012. This was due, in large part, to an increase in interest-bearing NOW and money market accounts partially offset by a decrease in certificates of deposit.

Other borrowed funds averaged \$139,036,476 for the three months ended September 30, 2013. This represents an increase of \$6,999,635, or 5.3%, over the other borrowed funds of \$132,036,841 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2012. This increase in other borrowed funds was due to a \$24,885,631 increase in the securities sold under agreement to repurchase, a \$79,202 decrease in the Agribusiness Enterprise Loan Liability, a \$6,856,250 increase in Federal Funds Purchased and a decrease in the FHLB advances of \$24,663,044 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2013, when compared to the three-month period ended September 30, 2012.

Interest bearing deposits averaged \$533,677,940 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. This represents an increase of \$54,851,064, or 11.5%, from the average of interest bearing deposits of \$478,826,876 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012. This was due, in large part, to an increase in interest-bearing NOW, savings and money market accounts partially offset by a decrease in certificates of deposit.

Table of Contents

Other borrowed funds averaged \$140,849,791 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. This represents a decrease of \$18,856,778, or 11.8%, over the other borrowed funds of \$159,706,569 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012. This decrease in other borrowed funds was due to a \$8,059,137 decrease in the securities sold under agreement to repurchase, a \$52,130 decrease in the Agribusiness Enterprise Loan Liability, a \$1,741,120 increase in Federal Funds Purchased and a decrease in the FHLB advances of \$12,486,631 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013, when compared to the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012.

Net interest income was \$7,252,994 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2013, an increase of \$374,710 from \$6,878,284 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2012, primarily due to an increase in volume partially offset by a decrease in rate. The changes in volume in earning assets and in deposits and in borrowed funds are discussed above. As to changes in rate in the three-month period ended September 30, 2013, the yield on earning assets decreased more than the rates paid on deposits and borrowed funds decreased from the same period in 2012. The yield on all interest bearing assets decreased 34 basis points to 4.13% in the third quarter of 2013 from 4.47% for the same period in 2012. At the same time, the rate paid on all interest bearing liabilities for the third quarter of 2013 decreased by 37 basis points to 0.50% from 0.87% in the same period of 2012. As longer term interest bearing assets and liabilities mature and reprice, management believes that the yields on interest bearing assets and rates on interest bearing liabilities will both increase.

Net interest income was \$20,814,252 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease of \$998,348 from the \$21,812,600 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, primarily due to changes in both rate and volume. The changes in volume in earning assets and in deposits and in borrowed funds are discussed above. As to changes in rate in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013, the yield on earning assets decreased more than the rates paid on deposits and borrowed funds as compared to the changes in rates and yields in the same period of 2012. The yield on all interest bearing assets decreased 66 basis points to 4.10% in the first nine months of 2013 from 4.76% for the same period in 2012. At the same time, the rate paid on all interest bearing liabilities for the first nine months of 2013 decreased 27 basis points to 0.64% from 0.91% in the same period in 2012. As longer term interest bearing assets and liabilities mature and reprice, management believes that the yields on interest bearing assets and rates on interest bearing liabilities will both increase.

Table of Contents

The following table shows the interest and fees and corresponding yields for loans only.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest and Fees	\$ 5,150,046	\$ 5,633,206	\$ 15,469,869	\$ 17,643,633
Average Gross Loans	371,001,070	378,253,471	368,966,505	385,259,136
Annualized Yield	5.55%	5.96%	5.59%	6.11%

The decrease in interest rates in the three-month period ended September 30, 2013, reflects the decrease in all loan interest rates for both new and refinanced loans in the period.

CREDIT LOSS EXPERIENCE

As a natural corollary to the Corporation's lending activities, some loan losses are to be expected. The risk of loss varies with the type of loan being made and the overall creditworthiness of the borrower over the term of the loan. The degree of perceived risk is taken into account in establishing the structure of, and interest rates and security for, specific loans and for various types of loans. The Corporation attempts to minimize its credit risk exposure by use of thorough loan application and approval procedures.

The Corporation maintains a program of systematic review of its existing loans. Loans are graded for their overall quality. Those loans, which management determines require further monitoring and supervision, are segregated and reviewed on a regular basis. Significant problem loans are reviewed monthly by the Corporation's Board of Directors.

The Corporation charges off that portion of any loan that management has determined to be a loss. A loan is generally considered by management to represent a loss in whole or in part when exposure beyond the collateral value is apparent, servicing of the unsecured portion has been discontinued or collection is not anticipated based on the borrower's financial condition. The general economic conditions in the borrower's industry influence this determination. The principal amount of any loan that is declared a loss is charged against the Corporation's allowance for loan losses.

The Corporation's allowance for loan losses is designed to provide for loan losses that can be reasonably anticipated. The allowance for loan losses is established through charges to operating expenses in the form of provisions for loan losses. Actual loan losses or recoveries are charged or credited to the allowance for loan losses. Management determines the amount of the allowance. Among the factors considered in determining the allowance for loan losses are the current financial condition of the Corporation's borrowers and the value of security, if any, for their loans. Estimates of future economic conditions and their impact on various industries and individual borrowers are also taken into consideration, as are the Corporation's historical loan loss experience and reports of banking regulatory authorities. As these estimates, factors and evaluations are primarily judgmental, no assurance can be given as to whether the Corporation will sustain loan losses in excess or below its allowance or that subsequent evaluation of the loan portfolio may not require material increases or decreases in such allowance.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the Corporation's allowance for loan losses for the dates indicated:

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
BALANCES:				
Gross Loans	\$ 378,410,900	\$ 369,138,109	\$ 9,272,791	2.51%
Allowance for Loan Losses	7,770,041	6,954,269	815,772	11.73%
Nonaccrual Loans	13,705,877	14,141,887	(436,010)	-3.08%
Ratios:				
Allowance for loan losses to gross loans	2.05%	1.88%		
Net loans charged off to allowance for loan losses	13.04%	18.30%		

The provision for loan losses for the three months ended September 30, 2013, was \$1,079,838, an increase of \$617,154 from the \$462,684 provision for the same period in 2012. The provision for loan losses was \$1,828,942 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013, compared to a provision of \$1,328,461 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The change in our loan loss provisions for the three- and nine-month periods is a result of a decrease in loan losses recorded for the respective periods and management's assessment of inherent loss in the loan portfolio, including the impact caused by current local, national and international economic conditions. The Corporation's model used to calculate the provision is based on the percentage of historical charge-offs applied to the current loan balances by loan segment and specific reserves applied to certain impaired loans. Nonaccrual loans decreased during this period due to payments received in excess of the amount of new loans being added to the list.

For the three months ended September 30, 2013, net loan losses charged to the allowance for loan losses totaled \$112,840, a decrease of \$111,129 from the \$223,969 charged off in the same period in 2012. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, net loan losses charged to the allowance for loan losses totaled \$1,013,170, an increase of \$452,729 from the \$560,441 charged off in the same period in 2012. This increase was due to an overall increase in the number of charge offs in 2013 when compared to the same period in 2012 and not the result of any one loan segment.

Management reviews quarterly with the Board of Directors the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. The loan loss provision is adjusted when specific items reflect a need for such an adjustment. Management believes that there were no material loan losses during the first nine months of 2013 that have not been charged off. Management also believes that the Corporation's allowance will be adequate to absorb probable losses inherent in the Corporation's loan portfolio. However, in light of overall economic conditions in the Corporation's geographic area, the nation and internationally, as a whole, it is possible that additional provisions for loan loss may be required.

Table of Contents**OTHER INCOME**

Other income includes service charges on deposit accounts, wire transfer fees, safe deposit box rentals and other revenue not derived from interest on earning assets. Other income for the three months ended September 30, 2013 was \$2,183,527, an increase of \$342,962, or 18.6%, from the same period in 2012. Service charges on deposit accounts increased by \$62,443, or 6.5%, to \$1,028,592 in the three months ended September 30, 2013, compared to \$966,149 for the same period in 2012. Other service charges and fees increased by \$40,724, or 8.0%, in the three months ended September 30, 2013, compared to the same period in 2012. The increase in fee income was the result of an increase in demand for these services and not a direct result of fee changes.

Other income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$5,793,388, an increase of \$706,068, or 13.9%, from the same period in 2012. Service charges on deposit accounts increased by \$121,672, or 4.5%, to \$2,833,391 in the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to \$2,711,719 for the same period in 2012. Other service charges and fees increased by \$101,168, or 7.4%, in the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to the same period in 2012. The increase in fee income was the result of an increase in the demand for these services and a small increase in certain fees.

The following is a detail of the other major income classifications that are included in Other Income on the income statement:

Other Income	Three months		Nine months	
	ended September 30, 2013	2012	ended September 30, 2013	2012
BOLI Insurance	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 360,000
Mortgage Loan Origination Income	53,471	124,302	284,308	341,314
Other Income	162,564	114,699	415,621	255,050
Total Other Income	\$ 336,035	\$ 359,001	\$ 1,059,929	\$ 956,364

OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses include salaries and employee benefits, occupancy and equipment, and other operating expenses. Aggregate non-interest expenses for the three-month period ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 were \$5,850,243 and \$6,272,876, respectively, a decrease of \$422,633, or 6.7%, from 2012 to 2013. Salaries and benefits decreased to \$3,280,877 for the three months ended September 30, 2013, from \$3,414,811 for the same period in 2012. This represents a decrease of \$133,934, or 3.9%. This decrease was the result of decreases in the cost of employee benefits paid by the Corporation and a reduction in the number of employees. Occupancy expense decreased by \$3,686, or 0.3%, to \$1,144,231 for the three months ended September 30, 2013, when compared to the same period of 2012. This decrease is due in part to a decrease in office and equipment rental. Other operating expenses decreased by \$285,013 from 2013 to 2012. This decrease is due mainly to lower regulatory and related costs. A detail of the major expense classifications is set forth below.

Table of Contents

Total non-interest expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 were \$18,554,438 and \$19,357,144, respectively, a decrease of \$802,706, or 4.1%, from 2012 to 2013. Salaries and benefits decreased to \$9,923,364 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, from \$10,448,471 for the same period in 2012. This represents a decrease of \$525,107, or 5.0%. This decrease was the result of a reduction in the number of employees and a reduction in employee benefits. Occupancy expense increased \$90,855, or 2.8%, to \$3,367,937 in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 when compared to the same period in 2012. This increase is due in part to an increase in office and equipment rental, property taxes and service costs. Other operating expenses decreased by \$368,454 from 2012 to 2013. This decrease is due mainly to lower regulatory and related costs. A detail of the major expense classifications is set forth below.

The following is a detail of the major expense classifications that make up the other operating expense line item in the income statement:

Other Operating Expense	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Intangible Amortization	\$	\$	\$	\$ 76,955
Advertising	167,778	147,144	465,134	480,798
Office Supplies	122,793	114,656	357,155	323,364
Legal and Audit Fees	112,936	120,751	317,071	347,530
Telephone expense	114,494	110,353	355,016	322,019
Postage and Freight	100,382	98,489	322,533	328,522
Loan Collection Expense	104,508	81,878	414,740	311,376
Other Losses	68,889	4,104	247,407	33,502
Regulatory and related expense	(123,460)	320,416	218,638	948,832
Debit Card/ATM expense	170,542	210,180	524,200	607,764
Travel and Convention	39,157	35,968	153,764	141,179
Other expenses	547,116	466,209	1,887,479	1,709,750
Total Other Expense	\$ 1,425,135	\$ 1,710,148	\$ 5,263,137	\$ 5,631,591

The Corporation's efficiency ratio for the three months ended September 30, 2013, was 62.88% compared to the 71.53% for the same period in 2012. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, the Corporation's efficiency ratio was 68.49% and 70.16%, respectively. The efficiency ratio is the ratio of non-interest expenses divided by the sum of net interest income (on a fully tax equivalent basis) and non-interest income.

Table of Contents**BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS**

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
Cash and Due From Banks	\$ 19,089,862	\$ 21,561,288	\$ (2,471,426)	-11.46%
Interest Bearing deposits with Other Banks	721,055	16,228,747	(15,507,692)	-95.56%
Investment Securities	408,804,186	420,907,815	(12,103,629)	-2.88%
Loans, net	370,201,335	361,936,495	8,264,840	2.28%
Total Assets	871,588,286	880,839,898	(9,251,612)	-1.05%
Total Deposits	648,691,190	642,549,338	6,141,852	0.96%
Total Stockholders Equity	68,780,453	88,868,830	(20,088,377)	-22.60%

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, balances at correspondent banks and items in process of collection. The balance at September 30, 2013 was \$19,089,862, a decrease of \$2,471,426 from the balance of \$21,561,288 at December 31, 2012, due to a decrease in the balances at correspondent banks due to an increase in the amount of the month ending cash letter.

PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

During the period ended September 30, 2013, premises and equipment decreased by \$601,737, or 3.1%, to \$18,823,555 when compared to \$19,425,292 at December 31, 2012. The decrease was due to the amount of depreciation exceeding the addition of property and equipment in the normal course of business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The investment securities portfolio primarily consists of United States agency debentures, mortgage-backed securities and obligations of states, counties and municipal. Investments at September 30, 2013, decreased \$12,103,629, or 2.9%, to \$408,804,186 from \$420,907,815 at December 31, 2012. This decrease is due to changes in the market value of the securities portfolio offset by purchases of investment securities.

LOANS

The loan balance increased by \$8,264,840 during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, to \$370,201,335 from \$361,936,495 at December 31, 2012. Loan demand, especially in business loan and consumer loan categories, remained weak and competition for available loans was great during the first nine months of 2013. No material changes were made to the loan products offered by the Corporation during this period.

Table of Contents**DEPOSITS**

The following table shows the balance and percentage change in the various deposits:

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
Noninterest-Bearing Deposits	\$ 121,404,926	\$ 119,946,574	\$ 1,458,352	1.22%
Interest-Bearing Deposits	239,068,093	228,111,275	10,956,818	4.80%
Savings Deposits	52,979,146	46,240,652	6,738,494	14.57%
Certificates of Deposit	235,239,025	248,250,837	(13,011,812)	-5.24%
Total Deposits	\$ 648,691,190	\$ 642,549,338	\$ 6,141,852	0.96%

Interest-bearing deposits, noninterest-bearing deposits and savings increased while certificates of deposit decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Management continually monitors the interest rates on loan and deposit products to ensure that the Corporation is in line with the rates dictated by the market and our asset and liability management. These rate adjustments impact deposit balances.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Refer to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in this quarterly report for a discussion of the nature and extent of the Corporation's off-balance sheet arrangements, which consist of commitments to fund loans and letters of credit.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

There have been no material changes outside of the ordinary course of the Corporation's business to the contractual obligations set forth in Note 12 to the Corporation's financial statements contained in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The following discussion outlines specific risks that could affect the Corporation's ability to compete, change the Corporation's risk profile or eventually impact the Corporation's financial results. The risks the Corporation faces generally are similar to those experienced, to varying degrees, by all financial services companies.

The Corporation's strategies and its management's ability to react to changing competitive and economic environments have historically enabled the Corporation to compete effectively and manage risks to acceptable levels. The Corporation has outlined potential risk factors below that it presently believe could be important; however, other risks may prove to be important in the future. New risks may emerge at any time and the Corporation cannot predict with certainty all potential developments that could affect the Corporation's financial performance. The following discussion highlights potential risks, which could intensify over time or shift dynamically in a way that might change the Corporation's risk profile.

Table of Contents

Competition Risks

The market in which the Corporation competes is saturated with community banks seeking to provide a service-oriented banking experience to individuals and businesses compared with what the Corporation believes is the more rigid and less friendly environment found in large banks. This requires the Corporation to offer most, if not all, of the products and conveniences that are offered by the larger banks with a service differentiation. In doing so, it is imperative that the Corporation identify the lines of business that the Corporation can excel in, prudently utilize the Corporation's available capital to acquire the people and platforms required thereof, and execute on the strategy.

Credit Risks

Like all lenders, the Corporation faces the risk that the Corporation's customers may not repay their loans and that the realizable value of collateral may be insufficient to avoid a loss of principal. In the Corporation's business, some level of credit loss is unavoidable and overall levels of credit loss can vary over time. The Corporation's ability to manage credit risks depends primarily upon the Corporation's ability to assess the creditworthiness of customers and the value of collateral, including real estate. The Corporation controls credit risk by diversifying the Corporation's loan portfolio and managing its composition, and by recording and managing an allowance for expected loan losses in accordance with applicable accounting rules. At the end of September 30, 2013, the Corporation had approximately \$7.8 million of available reserves to cover such losses. The models and approaches the Corporation uses to originate and manage loans are regularly updated to take into account changes in the competitive environment, in real estate prices and other collateral values, and in the economy, among other things based on the Corporation's experience originating loans and servicing loan portfolios.

Financing, Funding and Liquidity Risks

One of the most important aspects of management's efforts to sustain long-term profitability for the Corporation is the management of interest rate risk. Management's goal is to maximize net interest income within acceptable levels of interest-rate risk and liquidity.

The Corporation's assets and liabilities are principally financial in nature and the resulting earnings thereon are subject to significant variability due to the timing and extent to which the Corporation can reprice the yields on interest-earning assets and the costs of interest bearing liabilities as a result of changes in market interest rates. Interest rates in the financial markets affect the Corporation's decisions on pricing its assets and liabilities which impacts net interest income, an important cash flow stream for the Corporation. As a result, a substantial part of the Corporation's risk-management activities are devoted to managing interest-rate risk. Currently, the Corporation does not have any significant risks related to foreign exchange, commodities or equity risk exposures.

Table of Contents

Interest Rate and Yield Curve Risks

A significant portion of the Corporation's business involves borrowing and lending money. Accordingly, changes in interest rates directly impact the Corporation's revenues and expenses, and potentially could compress the Corporation's net interest margin. The Corporation actively manages its balance sheet to control the risks of a reduction in net interest margin brought about by ordinary fluctuations in rates.

Like all financial services companies, the Corporation faces the risks of abnormalities in the yield curve. The yield curve simply shows the interest rates applicable to short and long term debt. The curve is steep when short-term rates are much lower than long-term rates: it is flat when short-term rates are equal, or nearly equal, to long-term rates: and it is inverted when short-term rates exceed long-term rates. Historically, the yield curve is positively sloped. A flat or inverted yield curve tends to decrease net interest margin, as funding costs increase relative to the yield on assets. Currently, the yield curve is positively sloped.

Regulatory and Legal Risks

The Corporation operates in a heavily regulated industry and therefore is subject to many banking, deposit, and consumer lending regulations in addition to the rules applicable to all companies publicly traded in the U.S. securities markets. Failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in financial, structural, and operational penalties. In addition, efforts to comply with applicable regulations may increase the Corporation's costs and, or limit the Corporation's ability to pursue certain business opportunities. Federal and state regulations significantly limit the types of activities in which the Corporation, as a financial institution, may engage. In addition, the Corporation is subject to a wide array of other regulations that govern other aspects of how the Corporation conducts business, such as in the areas of employment and intellectual property. Federal and state legislative and regulatory authorities occasionally consider changing these regulations or adopting new ones. Such actions could limit the amount of interest or fees the Corporation can charge, could restrict the Corporation's ability to collect loans or realize on collateral or could materially affect us in other ways. Additional federal and state consumer protection regulations also could expand the privacy protections afforded to customers of financial institutions, restricting the Corporation's ability to share or receive customer information and increasing the Corporation's costs. In addition, changes in accounting rules can significantly affect how the Corporation records and reports assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and earnings.

The Corporation also faces litigation risks from customers (individually or in class actions) and from federal or state regulators. Litigation is an unavoidable part of doing business, and the Corporation manages those risks through internal controls, personnel training, insurance, litigation management, the Corporation's compliance and ethics processes and other means. However, the commencement, outcome and magnitude of litigation cannot be predicted or controlled with certainty.

Table of Contents

Accounting Estimate Risks

The preparation of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make significant estimates that affect the financial statements. The Corporation's most critical estimate is the level of the allowance for credit losses. However, other estimates occasionally become highly significant, especially in volatile situations such as litigation and other loss contingency matters. Estimates are made at specific points in time; as actual events unfold, estimates are adjusted accordingly. Due to the inherent nature of these estimates, it is possible that, at some time in the future, the Corporation may significantly increase the allowance for credit losses or sustain credit losses that are significantly higher than the provided allowance, or the Corporation may make some other adjustment that will differ materially from the estimates that the Corporation makes today.

Expense Control

Expenses and other costs directly affect the Corporation's earnings. The Corporation's ability to successfully manage expenses is important to its long-term profitability. Many factors can influence the amount of the Corporation's expenses, as well as how quickly they grow. As the Corporation's businesses change or expand, additional expenses can arise from asset purchases, structural reorganization evolving business strategies, and changing regulations, among other things. The Corporation manages expense growth and risk through a variety of means, including actual versus budget management, imposition of expense authorization, and procurement coordination and processes.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

The management of the Corporation, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in our filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, including ensuring that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Corporation's management as appropriate to allow timely decision regarding required disclosure. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2013 (the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q).

There were no changes to the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that occurred in the three months ended September 30, 2013, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

The Corporation is supplementing the risk factors that appear in Part I, Item 1A., Risk Factors, of the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, to include the following:

Changes in interest rates could make it difficult to maintain our current interest income spread and could result in reduced earnings.

Our earnings are largely derived from net interest income, which is interest income and fees earned on loans and investments, less interest paid on deposits and other borrowings. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond the control of our management, such as general economic conditions and the policies of various governmental and regulatory authorities. An unanticipated rapid decrease or increase in interest rates could have an adverse effect on the spreads between the interest rates earned on assets and the rates of interest paid on liabilities, and therefore on the level of net interest income. Further, substantially higher interest rates generally reduce loan demand and may result in slower loan growth than previously experienced. Due to concerns regarding the federal debt ceiling, one credit rating agency has downgraded the credit rating of the federal government, and others may as well, which could result in increased interest rates generally. For the reasons set forth above, an increase in interest rates generally as a result of such a credit rating downgrade could adversely affect our net interest income levels, thereby resulting in reduced earnings, and reduce loan demand.

Recently adopted changes to capital requirements for bank holding companies and depository institutions may negatively impact the Corporation's results of operations.

In July 2013, the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC approved final rules that substantially amend the regulatory risk-based capital rules applicable to the Corporation. The final rules implement the Basel III regulatory capital reforms and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

Under these recently adopted rules, the leverage and risk-based capital ratios of bank holding companies may not be lower than the leverage and risk-based capital ratios for insured depository institutions. The final rules implementing the Basel III regulatory capital reforms will become effective as to the Corporation on January 1, 2015 and include new minimum risk-based capital and leverage ratios. Moreover, these rules refine the definition of what constitutes capital for purposes of calculating those ratios. The new minimum capital level requirements applicable to bank holding companies and banks subject to the rules are: (i) a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%; (ii) a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% (increased from 4%); (iii) a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% (unchanged from current rules); and (iv) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% for all institutions. The rules also establish a capital conservation buffer of 2.5% (to be phased in over three years) above the new regulatory minimum capital ratios, and result in the following minimum ratios once the capital conservation buffer is fully phased in: (i) a common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 7.0%, (ii) a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 8.5%, and (iii) a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.5%. The capital conservation buffer requirement is to be

Table of Contents

phased in beginning in January 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and would increase each year until fully implemented in January 2019. An institution will be subject to limitations on paying dividends, engaging in share repurchases and paying discretionary bonuses if its capital levels fall below the buffer amounts. These limitations establish a maximum percentage of eligible retained income that could be utilized for such actions.

The application of these more stringent capital requirements to the Corporation could, among other things, result in lower returns on invested capital, require the raising of additional capital, and result in regulatory actions if the Corporation was to be unable to comply with such requirements. Furthermore, the imposition of liquidity requirements in connection with the implementation of the final rules regarding Basel III could result in the Corporation having to lengthen the term of their funding, restructure their business models and/or increase their holdings of liquid assets. Implementation of changes to asset risk weightings for risk-based capital calculations, items included or deducted in calculating regulatory capital and/or additional capital conservation buffers could result in management modifying its business strategy and could limit the Corporation's ability to make distributions, including paying dividends or buying back shares.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

Exhibits

- 31(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
- 31(b) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
- 32(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350.
- 32(b) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350.
- 101 The following financial information from Citizens Holding Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2013, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Condition as of September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2012; (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited); (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited); (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and 2012 (Unaudited); and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text (Unaudited).

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

CITIZENS HOLDING COMPANY

BY: /s/ Greg L. McKee
Greg L. McKee
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

BY: /s/ Robert T. Smith Robert T. Smith
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Chief
Accounting Officer)

DATE: November 7, 2013

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
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