

FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES INC
Form 10-Q
November 01, 2011
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2011

Commission file number 0-7674

FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas
(State or other jurisdiction of

75-0944023
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization)	Identification No.)
400 Pine Street, Abilene, Texas (Address of principal executive offices)	79601 (Zip Code)
(325) 627-7155	
(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 Regulations S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>Outstanding at November 1, 2011</u>
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	31,452,288

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PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

The consolidated balance sheets of First Financial Bankshares, Inc. (the Company) at September 30, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010, the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive earnings for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, and changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, follow on pages 4 through 8.

Table of Contents**FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	September 30, 2011 2010 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2010
<u>ASSETS</u>			
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 127,174	\$ 91,492	\$ 124,177
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD	3,580	6,135	
INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS IN BANKS	170,538	231,532	243,776
Total cash and cash equivalents	301,292	329,159	367,953
SECURITIES AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE, at fair value	1,728,557	1,412,173	1,537,178
SECURITIES HELD-TO-MATURITY (fair value of \$4,424, \$9,474 and \$9,240 at September 30, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010, respectively)	4,362	9,229	9,064
LOANS			
Held for investment	1,722,570	1,528,761	1,677,187
Less - allowance for loan losses	(34,301)	(30,013)	(31,106)
Net loans held for investment	1,688,269	1,498,748	1,646,081
Held for sale	6,262	8,947	13,159
Net loans	1,694,531	1,507,695	1,659,240
BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, net	73,443	67,387	70,162
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	72,206	62,690	72,524
OTHER ASSETS	61,012	59,150	60,246
Total assets	\$ 3,935,403	\$ 3,447,483	\$ 3,776,367

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

NONINTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS	\$ 1,020,953	\$ 781,228	\$ 959,473
INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS	2,165,653	1,957,417	2,153,828
Total deposits	3,186,606	2,738,645	3,113,301
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE	7,549	7,090	7,120
SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS	180,790	178,097	178,356
OTHER LIABILITIES	61,259	72,720	35,902
Total liabilities	3,436,204	2,996,552	3,334,679

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY**

Common stock - \$0.01 par value, authorized 40,000,000 shares; 31,452,283, 20,852,152, and 20,942,141 shares issued at September 30, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010,	314	208	209
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respectively

Capital surplus	275,887	270,355	274,629
Retained earnings	174,955	138,002	146,397
Treasury stock (shares at cost: 253,851, 165,376, and 166,329 at September 30, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010, respectively)	(4,476)	(4,115)	(4,207)
Deferred compensation	4,476	4,115	4,207
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings	48,043	42,366	20,453
Total shareholders' equity	499,199	450,931	441,688
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,935,403	\$ 3,447,483	\$ 3,776,367

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS - (UNAUDITED)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
INTEREST INCOME:				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 24,983	\$ 23,093	\$ 73,903	\$ 68,259
Interest on investment securities:				
Taxable	9,363	9,026	28,787	27,229
Exempt from federal income tax	5,543	4,758	16,482	14,068
Interest on federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in banks	275	382	960	1,102
Total interest income	40,164	37,259	120,132	110,658
INTEREST EXPENSE:				
Interest on deposits	1,807	3,249	6,170	10,247
Other	47	96	150	394
Total interest expense	1,854	3,345	6,320	10,641
Net interest income	38,310	33,914	113,812	100,017
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	1,354	1,988	5,405	6,971
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	36,956	31,926	108,407	93,046
NONINTEREST INCOME:				
Trust fees	3,265	2,706	9,520	7,904
Service charges on deposit accounts	4,482	5,100	13,376	15,252
ATM, interchange and credit card fees	3,544	2,915	10,036	8,255
Real estate mortgage operations	1,056	1,154	2,930	2,571
Net gain on available-for-sale securities	67	7	328	79
Net gain (loss) on sale of foreclosed assets	18	313	(1,156)	383
Other	1,479	731	3,612	2,164
Total noninterest income	13,911	12,926	38,646	36,608
NONINTEREST EXPENSE:				
Salaries and employee benefits	14,108	13,126	42,351	38,624
Net occupancy expense	1,823	1,654	5,154	4,793
Equipment expense	1,970	1,851	5,792	5,542
Printing, stationery and supplies	443	425	1,359	1,283
FDIC insurance premiums	561	975	2,129	2,953
Correspondent bank service charges	198	192	606	564
ATM, interchange and credit card expenses	1,276	890	3,607	2,419
Professional and service fees	730	712	2,507	2,042
Amortization of intangible assets	101	151	317	463
Other expenses	5,110	4,730	14,545	13,312
Total noninterest expense	26,320	24,706	78,367	71,995

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EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	24,547	20,146	68,686	57,659
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	6,460	5,213	17,784	14,811
NET EARNINGS BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	\$ 18,087	\$ 14,933	\$ 50,902	\$ 42,848
EXTRAORDINARY ITEM - EXPROPRIATION OF LAND, NET OF INCOME TAXES OF \$697		1,296		1,296
NET EARNINGS	\$ 18,087	\$ 16,229	\$ 50,902	\$ 44,144
EARNINGS PER SHARE, BASIC BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.37
EARNINGS PER SHARE, ASSUMING DILUTION BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.37
EARNINGS PER SHARE, BASIC	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.41
EARNINGS PER SHARE, ASSUMING DILUTION	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.41
DIVIDENDS PER SHARE	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.68

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS - (UNAUDITED)****(Dollars in thousands)**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
NET EARNINGS	\$ 18,087	\$ 16,229	\$ 50,902	\$ 44,144
OTHER ITEMS OF COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS:				
Change in unrealized gain on investment securities available-for-sale, before income taxes	16,588	16,201	42,774	17,447
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains on investment securities included in net earnings, before income tax	(67)	(7)	(328)	(79)
Total other items of comprehensive earnings	16,521	16,194	42,446	17,368
Income tax expense related to other items of comprehensive earnings	(5,782)	(5,668)	(14,856)	(6,079)
COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS	\$ 28,826	\$ 26,755	\$ 78,492	\$ 55,433

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Common Stock		Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock		Deferred Compensation	Accumulated	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			Other Comprehensive Earnings				
Balances at December 31, 2009	20,826,431	\$ 208	\$ 269,294	\$ 115,123	(162,836)	\$ (3,833)	\$ 3,833	\$ 31,077	\$ 415,702
Net earnings (unaudited)				44,144					44,144
Stock issuances (unaudited)	25,721		658						658
Cash dividends declared, \$0.68 per share (unaudited)				(21,265)					(21,265)
Change in unrealized gain in investment securities available-for-sale, net of related income taxes (unaudited)								11,289	11,289
Additional tax benefit related to directors' deferred compensation plan (unaudited)			113						113
Shares purchased in connection with directors' deferred compensation plan, net (unaudited)					(2,540)	(282)	282		
Stock option expense (unaudited)			290						290
Balances at September 30, 2010 (unaudited)	20,852,152	\$ 208	\$ 270,355	\$ 138,002	(165,376)	\$ (4,115)	\$ 4,115	\$ 42,366	\$ 450,931
Balances at December 31, 2010	20,942,141	\$ 209	\$ 274,629	\$ 146,397	(166,329)	\$ (4,207)	\$ 4,207	\$ 20,453	\$ 441,688
Net earnings (unaudited)				50,902					50,902
Stock issuances (unaudited)	28,965		821						821
Cash dividends declared, \$0.71 per share (unaudited)				(22,239)					(22,239)
Change in unrealized gain in investment securities available-for-sale, net of related income taxes (unaudited)								27,590	27,590
			111						111

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Additional tax benefit related to directors' deferred compensation plan (unaudited)									
Shares purchased in connection with directors' deferred compensation plan, net (unaudited)					(4,376)	(269)	269		
Stock option expense (unaudited)			326						326
Three-for-two stock split in the form of a 50% stock dividend (unaudited)	10,481,177	105		(105)	(83,146)				
Balances at September 30, 2011 (unaudited)	31,452,283	\$ 314	\$ 275,887	\$ 174,955	(253,851)	\$ (4,476)	\$ 4,476	\$ 48,043	\$ 499,199

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - (UNAUDITED)**

(Dollars in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net earnings	\$ 50,902	\$ 44,144
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,461	5,275
Provision for loan losses	5,405	6,971
Securities premium amortization (discount accretion), net	5,279	3,236
Gain on sale of assets, net	(26)	(2,570)
Deferred federal income tax expense	1,885	254
Change in loans held for sale	6,898	(4,624)
Change in other assets	1,467	3,930
Change in other liabilities	4,201	5,136
Total adjustments	30,570	17,608
Net cash provided by operating activities	81,472	61,752
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Activity in available-for-sale securities:		
Sales	13,244	17,403
Maturities	1,380,354	145,720
Purchases	(1,542,627)	(255,153)
Activity in held-to-maturity securities - maturities	4,703	6,049
Net increase in loans	(53,340)	(33,107)
Purchases of bank premises and equipment and computer software	(9,947)	(9,090)
Proceeds from sale of other assets	4,732	8,750
Net cash used in investing activities	(202,881)	(119,428)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase (decrease) in noninterest-bearing deposits	61,479	(55,095)
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits	11,825	108,984
Net increase in short-term borrowings	2,434	32,003
Common stock transactions:		
Proceeds from stock issuances	821	658
Dividends paid	(21,811)	(21,256)
Net cash provided by financing activities	54,748	65,294
NET DECREASE (INCREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(66,661)	7,618
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	367,953	321,541
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 301,292	\$ 329,159

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND NONCASH TRANSACTIONS

Interest paid	\$ 6,962	\$ 10,830
Federal income tax paid	13,824	12,994
Transfer of loans to foreclosed assets	5,747	9,822
Investment securities purchased but not settled	19,797	35,830
See notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, a Texas corporation and a financial holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, or BHCA, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: First Financial Bankshares of Delaware, Inc.; First Financial Bank, National Association, Abilene, Texas; First Financial Bank, Hereford, Texas; First Financial Bank, National Association, Sweetwater, Texas; First Financial Bank, National Association, Eastland, Texas; First Financial Bank, National Association, Cleburne, Texas; First Financial Bank, National Association, Stephenville, Texas; First Financial Bank, National Association, San Angelo, Texas; First Financial Bank, National Association, Weatherford, Texas; First Financial Bank, National Association, Southlake, Texas; First Financial Bank, National Association, Mineral Wells, Texas; First Financial Bank, Huntsville, Texas; First Technology Services, Inc.; First Financial Trust & Asset Management Company, National Association; First Financial Investments, Inc.; and First Financial Insurance Agency, Inc.

Through our subsidiary banks, we conduct a full-service commercial banking business. Most of our service centers are located in Central, North Central and West Texas. Including the branches and locations of all our bank subsidiaries, as of September 30, 2011, we had 52 financial centers across Texas, with ten locations in Abilene, two locations in Cleburne, two locations in Stephenville, three locations in Granbury, two locations in San Angelo, three locations in Weatherford, and one location each in Mineral Wells, Hereford, Sweetwater, Eastland, Ranger, Rising Star, Cisco, Southlake, Aledo, Willow Park, Brock, Alvarado, Burselson, Keller, Trophy Club, Boyd, Bridgeport, Decatur, Roby, Trent, Merkel, Clyde, Moran, Albany, Midlothian, Crowley, Glen Rose, Odessa, Fort Worth and Huntsville. Our trust subsidiary has seven locations in Abilene, San Angelo, Stephenville, Sweetwater, Fort Worth, Odessa and Granbury, all in Texas.

In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position and unaudited results of operations and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements, and notes thereto, for the year ended December 31, 2010. All adjustments were of a normal recurring nature. However, the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2011, due to seasonality, changes in economic conditions and loan credit quality, interest rate fluctuations, regulatory and legislative changes and other factors. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) have been condensed or omitted under SEC rules and regulations. The Company evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and/or disclosure through the date the consolidated financial statements were issued.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are evaluated annually for impairment as of the end of the second quarter. No such impairment has been noted in connection with these prior evaluations.

On October 26, 2011, the Company announced plans to activate its existing stock repurchase plan to repurchase up to 750,000 shares of its common stock, which represents approximately 2.4 percent of the Company's outstanding shares, through September 30, 2014. The Board of Directors previously authorized the repurchase of up to 500,000 shares of common stock for a three-year period, which was prior to the three-for-two stock split effective June 1, 2011. The stock buyback plan authorizes management to repurchase the stock at such time as repurchases are considered beneficial to stockholders. Any repurchase of stock will be made through the open market, block trades or in privately negotiated transactions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Under the repurchase plan, there is no minimum number of shares that the Company is required to repurchase.

Note 2 Stock Split

On April 26, 2011, the Company's Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split in the form of a 50% stock dividend effective for shareholders of record on May 16, 2011 to be distributed on June 1, 2011. All share and per share amounts in this report have been restated to reflect this stock split. An amount equal to the par value of the additional common shares to be issued pursuant to the stock split was reflected as a transfer from retained earnings to common stock on the consolidated financial statements as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Table of Contents**Note 3 Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the periods presented. In computing diluted earnings per common share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company assumes that all dilutive outstanding options to purchase common stock have been exercised at the beginning of the period (or the time of issuance, if later). The dilutive effect of the outstanding options is reflected by application of the treasury stock method, whereby the proceeds from the exercised options are assumed to be used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the respective periods. The weighted average common shares outstanding used in computing basic earnings per common share for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, were 31,451,687 and 31,274,853 shares, respectively. The weighted average common shares outstanding used in computing basic earnings per common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, were 31,440,178 and 31,266,387 shares, respectively. The weighted average common shares outstanding used in computing diluted earnings per common share for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, were 31,481,092 and 31,281,734 shares, respectively. The weighted average common shares outstanding used in computing diluted earnings per common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, were 31,488,129 and 31,295,903, respectively.

Note 4 Securities

A summary of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2011			
	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale:				
U. S. Treasury securities	\$ 15,171	\$ 253	\$	\$ 15,424
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	244,429	7,092		251,521
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	590,453	42,555	(219)	632,789
Corporate bonds and other	116,006	4,051	(168)	119,889
Mortgage-backed securities	679,894	29,108	(68)	708,934
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,645,953	\$ 83,059	\$ (455)	\$ 1,728,557
Securities held-to-maturity:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 3,920	\$ 45	\$	\$ 3,965
Mortgage-backed securities	442	17		459
Total securities held-to-maturity	\$ 4,362	\$ 62	\$	\$ 4,424

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	December 31, 2010			
	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale:				
U. S. Treasury securities	\$ 15,253	\$ 263	\$	\$ 15,516
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	270,706	8,542		279,248
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	543,074	12,695	(5,861)	549,908
Corporate bonds and other	56,710	4,118		60,828
Mortgage-backed securities	611,275	22,283	(1,880)	631,678
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,497,018	\$ 47,901	\$ (7,741)	\$ 1,537,178
Securities held-to-maturity:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 8,549	\$ 160	\$	\$ 8,709
Mortgage-backed securities	515	16		531
Total securities held-to-maturity	\$ 9,064	\$ 176	\$	\$ 9,240

The Company invests in mortgage-backed securities that have expected maturities that differ from their contractual maturities. These differences arise because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without a prepayment penalty. These securities include collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and other asset-backed securities. The expected maturities of these securities at September 30, 2011, were computed by using scheduled amortization of balances and historical prepayment rates. At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company did not hold any CMOs that entail higher risks than standard mortgage-backed securities.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at September 30, 2011, by contractual and expected maturity, are shown below (in thousands):

	Held-to-Maturity		Available-for-Sale	
	Amortized Cost Basis	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost Basis	Estimated Fair Value
Due within one year	\$ 3,531	\$ 3,561	\$ 141,376	\$ 143,935
Due after one year through five years	389	403	397,698	415,437
Due after five years through ten years			399,787	431,411
Due after ten years			27,198	28,840
Mortgage-backed securities	442	460	679,894	708,934
Total	\$ 4,362	\$ 4,424	\$ 1,645,953	\$ 1,728,557

During the quarter ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, sales of investment securities that were classified as available-for-sale totaled \$800 thousand and \$2.4 million, respectively. Gross realized gains from 2011 and 2010 securities sales and calls during the third quarter totaled \$67 thousand and \$7 thousand, respectively. There were no losses realized on securities sales and calls during these periods. During the nine-months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, sales of investment securities that were classified as available-for-sale totaled \$13.2 million and \$17.4 million, respectively. Gross realized gains for 2011 and 2010 securities sales and calls during the nine-month period totaled \$341 thousand and \$79 thousand, respectively. Gross realized losses for the 2011 nine-month period totaled \$13 thousand. There were no losses realized on securities sales during the 2010 nine-month period. The specific identification method was used to determine cost in order to compute the realized gains and losses.

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The following tables disclose, as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, our available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities that have been in a continuous unrealized-loss position for less than 12 months and for 12 or more months (in thousands):

	\$166,507 Less than 12 Months		\$166,507 12 Months or Longer		\$166,507 Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
September 30, 2011						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$5,081	\$ 219			\$5,081	\$ 219
Corporate bonds	18,506	168			18,506	168
Mortgage-backed securities	6,467	68			6,467	68
Total	\$30,054	\$ 455	\$	\$	\$30,054	\$ 455

	\$166,507 Less than 12 Months		\$166,507 12 Months or Longer		\$166,507 Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
December 31, 2010						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 164,437	\$ 5,665	\$ 2,070	\$ 196	\$ 166,507	\$ 5,861
Mortgage-backed securities	110,591	1,880			110,591	1,880
Total	\$ 275,028	\$ 7,545	\$ 2,070	\$ 196	\$ 277,098	\$ 7,741

The number of investment positions in an unrealized-loss position totaled 24 at September 30, 2011. We do not believe these unrealized losses are other than temporary as (i) we do not have the intent to sell our securities prior to recovery and/or maturity and (ii) it is more likely than not that we will not have to sell our securities prior to recovery and/or maturity. In making the determination, we also consider the length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than cost and the financial condition of the issuer. The unrealized losses noted are interest rate related due to the level of interest rates at September 30, 2011 compared to the time of purchase. We have reviewed the ratings of the issuers and have not identified any issues related to the ultimate repayment of principal as a result of credit concerns on these securities. Our mortgage-related securities are backed by GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC or are collateralized by securities backed by these agencies.

Securities, carried at approximately \$758.4 million at September 30, 2011, were pledged as collateral for public or trust fund deposits, repurchase agreements and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

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Note 5 Loans And Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans held for investment are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, reduced by unearned income and an allowance for loan losses. Interest on loans is calculated by using the simple interest method on daily balances of the principal amounts outstanding. The Company defers and amortizes net loan origination fees and costs as an adjustment to yield. The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense. Loans are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management believes the collectibility of the principal is unlikely.

The allowance is an amount management believes is appropriate to absorb estimated inherent losses on existing loans that are deemed uncollectible based upon management's review and evaluation of the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses is comprised of three elements: (i) specific reserves determined in accordance with current authoritative accounting guidance based on probable losses on specific classified loans; (ii) general reserve determined in accordance with current authoritative accounting guidance that consider historical loss rates; and (iii) qualitative reserves determined in accordance with current authoritative accounting guidance based upon general economic conditions and other qualitative risk factors both internal and external to the Company. The allowance for loan losses is increased by charges to income and decreased by charge-offs (net of recoveries). Management's periodic evaluation of the appropriateness of the allowance is based on general economic conditions, the financial condition of borrowers, the value and liquidity of collateral, delinquency, prior loan loss experience, and the results of periodic reviews of the portfolio. For purposes of determining the general reserve, the loan portfolio, less cash secured loans, government guaranteed loans and classified loans, is multiplied by the Company's historical loss rate. The Company's methodology is constructed so that specific allocations are increased in accordance with deterioration in credit quality and a corresponding increase in risk of loss. In addition, the Company adjusts the allowance for qualitative factors such as current local economic conditions and trends, including changes in unemployment, lending staff, policies and procedures, credit concentrations, the trends and severity of problem loans and trends in volume and terms of loans. This additional allocation based on qualitative factors serves to compensate for additional areas of uncertainty inherent in our portfolio that are not reflected in our historic loss factors. Accrual of interest is discontinued on a loan and payments applied to principal when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of interest is doubtful. Generally all loans past due greater than 90 days, based on contractual terms, are placed on non-accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. Consumer loans are generally charged-off when a loan becomes past due 90 days. For other loans in the portfolio, facts and circumstances are evaluated in making charge-off decisions.

Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable we 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. If a loan is impaired, a specific valuation allowance is allocated, if necessary. 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.

The Company's policy requires measurement of the allowance for an impaired collateral dependent loan based on the fair value of the collateral. Other loan impairments are measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows or the loan's observable market price. At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, all significant impaired loans have been determined to be collateral dependent and the allowance for loss has been measured utilizing the estimated fair value of the collateral.

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From time to time, the Company modifies its loan agreement with a borrower. A modified loan is considered a troubled debt restructuring when two conditions are met: (i) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and (ii) concessions are made by the Company that would not otherwise be considered for a borrower with similar credit risk characteristics. Modifications to loan terms may include a lower interest rate, a reduction of principal, or a longer term to maturity. To date, these troubled debt restructurings have been such that, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, the collection of interest is doubtful and therefore the loan has been placed on non-accrual. Each of these loans is evaluated for impairment and a specific reserve is recorded based on probable losses, taking into consideration the related collateral and modified loan terms and cash flow. As of September 30, 2011, all of the Company's troubled debt restructured loans are included in the non-accrual totals.

The Company originates mortgage loans primarily for sale in the secondary market. Accordingly, these loans are classified as held for sale and are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. The mortgage loan sales contracts contain indemnification clauses should the loans default, generally in the first sixty to ninety days or if documentation is determined not to be in compliance with regulations. The Company's historic losses as a result of these indemnities have been insignificant.

Loans acquired, including loans acquired in a business combination, that have evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and for which it is probable, at acquisition, that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts contractually owed, are initially recorded at fair value with no valuation allowance. The difference between the undiscounted cash flows expected at acquisition and the investment in the loan, is recognized as interest income on a level-yield method over the life of the loan. Contractually required payments for interest and principal that exceed the undiscounted cash flows expected at acquisition are not recognized as a yield adjustment. Increases in expected cash flows subsequent to the initial investment are recognized prospectively through adjustment of the yield on the loan over its remaining life. Decreases in expected cash flows are recognized as impairment. Valuation allowances on these impaired loans reflect only losses incurred after the acquisition.

The Company has certain lending policies and procedures in place that are designed to maximize loan income with an acceptable level of risk. Management reviews and approves these policies and procedures on a regular basis and makes changes as appropriate. Management receives frequent reports related to loan originations, quality, concentrations, delinquencies, non-performing and potential problem loans. Diversification in the loan portfolio is a means of managing risk associated with fluctuations in economic conditions, both by type of loan and geography.

Commercial loans are underwritten after evaluating and understanding the borrower's ability to operate profitably and effectively. Underwriting standards are designed to determine whether the borrower possesses sound business ethics and practices and to evaluate current and projected cash flows to determine the ability of the borrower to repay their obligations as agreed. Commercial loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and, secondarily, on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. Most commercial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets, such as accounts receivable or inventory, and include personal guarantees.

Agricultural loans are subject to underwriting standards and processes similar to commercial loans. Agricultural loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and, secondarily, on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. Most agricultural loans are secured by the agriculture related assets being financed, such as farm land, cattle or equipment, and include personal guarantees.

Real estate loans are also subject to underwriting standards and processes similar to commercial and agricultural loans. These loans are underwritten primarily based on projected cash flows and, secondarily, as loans secured by real estate. The repayment of real estate loans is generally largely dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loans or the business conducted on the property securing

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the loan. Real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in the real estate markets or in the general economy. The properties securing the Company's real estate portfolio are generally diverse in terms of type and geographic location, through central, north and west Texas. This diversity helps reduce the exposure to adverse economic events that affect any single market or industry. Generally real estate loans are owner occupied which further reduces the Company's risk.

The Company utilizes methodical credit standards and analysis to supplement its policies and procedures in underwriting consumer loans. The Company's loan policy addresses types of consumer loans that may be originated and the collateral, if secured, that must be perfected. The relatively smaller individual dollar amounts of consumer loans that are spread over numerous individual borrowers also minimizes the Company's risk.

Major classifications of loans are as follows (in thousands):

	September 30,		December 31,
	2011	2010	2010
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 500,106	\$ 462,024	\$ 524,757
Real estate construction	88,366	85,145	91,815
Real estate mortgage	932,859	807,256	883,710
Consumer	207,501	183,283	190,064
Total Loans	\$ 1,728,832	\$ 1,537,708	\$ 1,690,346

Included in real estate-mortgage loans above are \$6.3 million, \$8.9 million and \$13.2 million, respectively, in loans held for sale at September 30, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010 in which the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

The Company's non-accrual loans, loans still accruing and past due 90 days or more and restructured loans are as follows (in thousands):

	September 30,		December 31,
	2011	2010	2010
Non-accrual loans	\$ 17,598	\$ 14,110	\$ 15,445
Loans still accruing and past due 90 days or more	52	69	2,196
Restructured loans*			
Total	\$ 17,650	\$ 14,179	\$ 17,641

* Restructured loans whose interest collection, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, is doubtful are included in non-accrual loans.

The Company's recorded investment in impaired loans and the related valuation allowance are as follows (in thousands):

September 30, 2011		September 30, 2010		December 31, 2010	
Recorded Investment	Valuation Allowance	Recorded Investment	Valuation Allowance	Recorded Investment	Valuation Allowance
\$ 17,598	\$ 4,211	\$ 14,110	\$ 2,633	\$ 15,445	\$ 3,152

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The average recorded investment in impaired loans for the quarter and nine-months ended September 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010 was approximately \$18,001,000, \$18,746,000 and \$17,242,000, respectively. The Company had approximately \$27,904,000 and \$25,950,000 in non-accrual, past due 90 days still accruing, restructured loans and foreclosed assets at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Non-accrual loans totaled \$17.6 million and \$15.4 million, respectively, of this amount and consisted of (in thousands):

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Commercial	\$ 3,644	\$ 1,403
Agricultural	193	3,030
Real Estate	13,557	10,675
Consumer	204	337
Total	\$ 17,598	\$ 15,445

The Company's impaired loans and related allowance as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are summarized in the following table (in thousands). No interest income was recognized on impaired loans subsequent to their classification as impaired.

	Unpaid Contractual Principal Balance	Recorded Investment With No Allowance	Recorded Investment With Allowance	Total Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
September 30, 2011						
Commercial	\$ 3,961	\$ 56	\$ 3,588	\$ 3,644	\$ 1,530	\$ 3,844
Agricultural	227	3	190	193	68	243
Real Estate	15,371	281	13,276	13,557	2,549	14,417
Consumer	248	58	146	204	64	242
Total	\$ 19,807	\$ 398	\$ 17,200	\$ 17,598	\$ 4,211	\$ 18,746

	Unpaid Contractual Principal Balance	Recorded Investment With No Allowance	Recorded Investment With Allowance	Total Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
December 31, 2010						
Commercial	\$ 1,625	\$ 434	\$ 969	\$ 1,403	\$ 471	\$ 1,622
Agricultural	3,048	405	2,625	3,030	695	3,922
Real Estate	12,518	1,224	9,451	10,675	1,881	11,276
Consumer	449	81	256	337	105	422
Total	\$ 17,640	\$ 2,144	\$ 13,301	\$ 15,445	\$ 3,152	\$ 17,242

Interest payments received on impaired loans are recorded as interest income unless collections of the remaining recorded investment are doubtful, at which time payments received are recorded as reductions of principal. The Company recognized interest income on impaired loans of approximately \$425,000 during the year ended December 31, 2010. If interest on impaired loans had been recognized on a full accrual basis during the year ended December 31, 2010, such income would have approximated \$1,479,000. Such amounts for the three-months and nine-months ended September 30, 2011 were not significant.

From a credit risk standpoint, the Company classifies its loans in one of four categories: (i) pass, (ii) special mention, (iii) substandard or (iv) doubtful. Loans classified as loss are charged-off.

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The classifications of loans reflect a judgment about the risks of default and loss associated with the loan. Updates to internally assigned classifications are made monthly and/or upon significant developments. Ratings are adjusted to reflect the degree of risk and loss that is believed to be inherent in each credit as of each monthly reporting period. Our methodology is structured so that specific allocations are increased in accordance with deterioration in credit quality (and a corresponding increase in risk and loss) or decreased in accordance with improvement in credit quality (and a corresponding decrease in risk and loss).

Credits rated special mention show clear signs of financial weaknesses or deterioration in credit worthiness, however, such concerns are not so pronounced that the Company generally expects to experience significant loss within the short-term. Such credits typically maintain the ability to perform within standard credit terms and credit exposure is not as prominent as credits rated more harshly.

Credits rated substandard are those in which the normal repayment of principal and interest may be, or has been, jeopardized by reason of adverse trends or developments of a financial, managerial, economic or political nature, or important weaknesses exist in collateral. A protracted workout on these credits is a distinct possibility. Prompt corrective action is therefore required to strengthen the Company's position, and/or to reduce exposure and to assure that appropriate remedial measures are taken by the borrower. Credit exposure becomes more likely in such credits and a serious evaluation of the secondary support to the credit is performed.

Credits rated doubtful are those in which full collection of principal appears highly questionable, and which some degree of loss is anticipated, even though the ultimate amount of loss may not yet be certain and/or other factors exist which could affect collection of debt. Based upon available information, positive action by the Company is required to avert or minimize loss. Credits rated doubtful are generally also placed on nonaccrual.

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the following summarizes the Company's internal ratings of its loans (in thousands):

September 30, 2011	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial	\$ 416,801	\$ 7,419	\$ 11,176	\$ 54	\$ 435,450
Agricultural	61,941	348	2,353	14	64,656
Real Estate	960,611	22,236	38,306	72	1,021,225
Consumer	206,487	283	718	13	207,501
Total	\$ 1,645,840	\$ 30,286	\$ 52,553	\$ 153	\$ 1,728,832

December 31, 2010	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial	\$ 414,436	\$ 11,505	\$ 16,346	\$ 90	\$ 442,377
Agricultural	72,124	1,094	9,144	18	82,380
Real Estate	912,691	15,721	47,036	77	975,525
Consumer	188,325	197	1,510	32	190,064
Total	\$ 1,587,576	\$ 28,517	\$ 74,036	\$ 217	\$ 1,690,346

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At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company's past due loans are as follows (in thousands):

	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832
	15-59	60-89	Greater	Total	Total	Total Loans	Total 90
	Days	Days	Than	Past	Current		Days Past
	Past	Past	90	Past			Due Still
	Due*	Due	Days	Due			Accruing
September 30, 2011							
Commercial	\$ 1,640	\$ 370	\$ 88	\$ 2,098	\$ 433,352	\$ 435,450	\$
Agricultural	244	20		264	64,392	64,656	
Real Estate	10,285	223	778	11,286	1,009,939	1,021,225	49
Consumer	1,354	97	21	1,472	206,029	207,501	3
Total	\$ 13,523	\$ 710	\$ 887	\$ 15,120	\$ 1,713,712	\$ 1,728,832	\$ 52

	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832	\$1,728,832
	15-59	60-89	Greater	Total	Total	Total Loans	Total 90
	Days	Days	Than	Past	Current		Days Past
	Past	Past	90	Past			Due Still
	Due*	Due	Days	Due			Accruing
December 31, 2010							
Commercial	\$ 2,138	\$ 241	\$ 713	\$ 3,092	\$ 439,285	\$ 442,377	\$ 20
Agricultural	371			371	82,009	82,380	
Real Estate	6,638	1,569	3,792	11,999	963,526	975,525	2,169
Consumer	1,048	180	25	1,253	188,811	190,064	7
Total	\$ 10,195	\$ 1,990	\$ 4,530	\$ 16,715	\$ 1,673,631	\$ 1,690,346	\$ 2,196

* The Company monitors commercial, agricultural and real estate loans after such loans are 15 days past due. Consumer loans are monitored after such loans are 30 days past due.

The allowance for loan losses as of September 30, 2011 and 2010, and December 31, 2010, is presented below. Management has evaluated the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses by estimating the probable losses in various categories of the loan portfolio, which are identified below (in thousands):

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2010
Allowance for loan losses provided for:			
Loans specifically evaluated as impaired	\$ 4,211	\$ 2,633	\$ 3,152
Remaining portfolio	30,090	27,380	27,954
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 34,301	\$ 30,013	\$ 31,106

The following table details the allowance for loan loss at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 by portfolio segment (in thousands). Allocation of a portion of the allowance to one category of loans does not preclude its availability to absorb losses in other categories.

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September 30, 2011	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,983	\$ 490	\$ 7,324	\$ 251	\$ 12,048
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	4,975	727	15,151	1,400	22,253
Total	\$ 8,958	\$ 1,217	\$ 22,475	\$ 1,651	\$ 34,301

December 31, 2010	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,718	\$ 1,548	\$ 6,829	\$ 445	\$ 12,540
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	4,027	751	12,272	1,516	18,566
Total	\$ 7,745	\$ 2,299	\$ 19,101	\$ 1,961	\$ 31,106

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Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

For the three month period ended September 30, 2011:

	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 8,567	\$ 1,766	\$ 21,394	\$ 1,679	\$ 33,406
Provision for loan losses	580	(549)	1,291	32	1,354
Recoveries	27	1	144	91	263
Charge-offs	(216)	(1)	(354)	(151)	(722)
Ending balance	\$ 8,958	\$ 1,217	\$ 22,475	\$ 1,651	\$ 34,301

For the nine month period ended September 30, 2011:

	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 7,745	\$ 2,299	\$ 19,101	\$ 1,961	\$ 31,106
Provision for loan losses	1,376	(1,113)	5,096	46	5,405
Recoveries	100	32	496	290	918
Charge-offs	(263)	(1)	(2,218)	(646)	(3,128)
Ending balance	\$ 8,958	\$ 1,217	\$ 22,475	\$ 1,651	\$ 34,301

The Company's recorded investment in loans as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 related to the balance in the allowance for loan losses on the basis of the Company's impairment methodology was as follows (in thousands):

	\$1,021,225 Commercial	\$1,021,225 Agricultural	\$1,021,225 Real Estate	\$1,021,225 Consumer	\$1,021,225 Total
September 30, 2011					
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 18,649	\$ 2,715	\$ 60,614	\$ 1,014	\$ 82,992
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	416,801	61,941	960,611	206,487	1,645,840
Total	\$ 435,450	\$ 64,656	\$ 1,021,225	\$ 207,501	\$ 1,728,832

	\$1,021,225 Commercial	\$1,021,225 Agricultural	\$1,021,225 Real Estate	\$1,021,225 Consumer	\$1,021,225 Total
December 31, 2010					
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 27,941	\$ 10,256	\$ 62,834	\$ 1,739	\$ 102,770
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	414,436	72,124	912,691	188,325	1,587,576
Total	\$ 442,377	\$ 82,380	\$ 975,525	\$ 190,064	\$ 1,690,346

The Company's loans that were modified in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 and considered a troubled debt restructuring are as follows (dollars in thousands):

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	Three-months ended September 30, 2011			Nine-months ended September 30, 2011		
	Number	Pre-Modification Recorded Investment	Post- Modification Recorded Investment	Number	Pre-Modification Recorded Investment	Post- Modification Recorded Investment
Commercial	2	\$ 82	\$ 82	2	\$ 82	\$ 82
Agricultural				2	2,479	2,479
Real Estate	1	1,386	1,386	5	1,569	1,569
Consumer						
Total	3	\$ 1,468	\$ 1,468	9	\$ 4,130	\$ 4,130

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The balances below provide information as to how the loans were modified as troubled debt restructured loans during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

	Three months ended September 30, 2011			Nine months ended September 30, 2011		
	Adjusted Interest Rate	Extended Maturity	Combined Rate and Maturity	Adjusted Interest Rate	Extended Maturity	Combined Rate and Maturity
Commercial	\$	\$ 82	\$	\$	\$ 82	\$
Agricultural					2,479	
Real Estate		1,386			1,468	101
Consumer						
Total	\$	\$ 1,468	\$	\$	\$ 4,029	\$ 101

There were no loans modified as a troubled debt restructured loan within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011. A default for purposes of this disclosure is a troubled debt restructured loan in which the borrower is 90 days past due or results in the foreclosure and repossession of the applicable collateral.

As of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company has no commitments to lend additional funds to loan customers whose terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings.

Certain of our subsidiary banks have established lines of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas to provide liquidity and meet pledging requirements for those customers eligible to have securities pledged to secure certain uninsured deposits. At September 30, 2011, approximately \$710.7 million in loans held by these subsidiaries were subject to blanket liens as security for these lines of credit. At September 30, 2011, \$79.9 million in letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas were outstanding under these lines of credit. These letters of credit were pledged as collateral for public funds deposits held by subsidiary banks.

Note 6 Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$6.5 million for the third quarter in 2011 as compared to \$5.2 million for the same period in 2010. Our effective tax rates on pretax income were 26.32% and 25.88% for the third quarter of 2011 and 2010, respectively. Income tax expense was \$17.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 as compared to \$14.8 million for the same period in 2010. Our effective tax rates on pretax income were 25.89% and 25.69% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The effective tax rates differ from the statutory Federal tax rate of 35% largely due to tax exempt interest income earned on certain investment securities and loans, the deductibility of dividends paid to our employee stock ownership plan and Texas state taxes. The above effective tax rates for 2010 do not reflect income taxes related to the extraordinary item.

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Note 7 Extraordinary Item

In the third quarter of 2010, the Company recorded income from an extraordinary item in the amount of \$1.3 million, after income taxes, related to the expropriation of a portion of our real property. The Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) expropriated a portion of our real property at our Southlake bank location to expand highway access. As a result, our prior Southlake location's accessibility significantly deteriorated and we constructed a new bank location in Southlake. We sold the prior Southlake location in August 2011. TXDOT paid \$2.2 million for land and damages to our prior Southlake property resulting in a net gain of \$2.0 million before income taxes.

Note 8 Stock Based Compensation

The Company grants incentive stock options for a fixed number of shares with an exercise price equal to the fair value of the shares at the date of grant to employees. No stock options have been granted in 2011 or 2010. The Company recorded stock option expense totaling approximately \$109 thousand and \$97 thousand, respectively, for the three month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. The Company recorded stock option expense totaling approximately \$326 thousand and \$290 thousand, respectively, for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. The additional disclosure requirements under authoritative accounting guidance have been omitted due to immateriality.

Note 9 Pension Plan

The Company's defined benefit pension plan was frozen effective January 1, 2004, whereby no additional years of service will accrue to participants, unless the pension plan is reinstated at a future date. The pension plan covered substantially all of the Company's employees at the time. The benefits for each employee were based on years of service and a percentage of the employee's qualifying compensation during the final years of employment. The Company's funding policy was and is to contribute annually the amount necessary to satisfy the Internal Revenue Service's funding standards. Contributions to the pension plan, prior to freezing the plan, were intended to provide not only for benefits attributed to service to date but also for those expected to be earned in the future. As a result of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (the Protection Act), the Company will be required to contribute amounts in future years to fund any shortfalls. The Company has evaluated the provisions of the Protection Act as well as the Internal Revenue Service's funding standards to develop a plan for funding in future years. The Company made a contribution totaling \$1.0 million in March 2011, \$500 thousand in September 2011 and \$1.0 million in March 2010 and continues to evaluate future funding amounts.

Net periodic benefit costs totaling \$150 thousand and \$99 thousand were recorded, respectively, for the three-months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Net periodic benefit costs totaling \$449 thousand and \$299 thousand were recorded, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

Note 10 Recently Issued Authoritative Accounting Guidance

In 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance expanding disclosures related to fair value measurements including (i) the amounts of significant transfers of assets or liabilities between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for the transfers, (ii) the reasons for transfers of assets or liabilities in or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, with significant transfers disclosed separately, (iii) the policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized and (iv) for recurring fair value measurements of assets and liabilities in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a gross presentation of information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements. The new guidance further clarifies that (i) fair value measurement disclosures should be provided for each class of assets and liabilities (rather than major category), which would generally be a subset of assets or liabilities

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within a line item in the statement of financial position and (ii) disclosures should be provided about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements for each class of assets and liabilities included in Levels 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The disclosures related to the gross presentation of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements of assets and liabilities included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy became effective January 1, 2011. The remaining disclosure requirements and clarifications made by the new guidance became effective in 2010.

In 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance that requires entities to provide enhanced disclosures in the financial statements about their loans including credit risk exposures and the allowance for loan losses. While some of the required disclosures are already included in the management discussion and analysis section of our interim and annual filings, the new guidance requires inclusion of such analyses in the notes to the financial statements. Included in the new guidance are a roll forward of the allowance for loan losses as well as credit quality information, impaired loan, nonaccrual and past due information. Disclosures must be disaggregated by portfolio segment, the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for loan losses, and class of loans. The period-end information became effective in 2010 and the activity-related information became effective with the first quarter of 2011.

In 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance that modified Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity should consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist such as if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. This new authoritative guidance became effective for the Company on January 1, 2011 and did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In 2011, the FASB issued authoritative guidance to provide additional guidance and clarification in determining whether a creditor has granted a concession and whether a debtor is experiencing financial difficulties for purposes of determining whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. The new guidance includes examples illustrating whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. The authoritative guidance became effective for the Company for the third quarter of 2011 and was applied retrospectively to restructurings occurring on or after January 1, 2011. Adoption of this new guidance did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Note 11 Fair Value Disclosures

The authoritative accounting guidance for fair value measurements defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The price in the principal (or most advantageous) market used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability shall not be adjusted for transaction costs. An orderly transaction is a transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period prior to the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets and liabilities; it is not a forced transaction. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal market that are (i) independent, (ii) knowledgeable, (iii) able to transact and (iv) willing to transact.

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The authoritative accounting guidance requires the use of valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, the income approach and/or the cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets and liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, to a single present amount on a discounted basis. The cost approach is based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement costs). Valuation techniques should be consistently applied. Inputs to valuation techniques refer to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Inputs may be observable, meaning those that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources, or unobservable, meaning those that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. In that regard, the authoritative guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 Inputs Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. Level 2 investments consist primarily of obligations of U.S. government sponsored enterprises and agencies, obligations of state and municipal subdivisions, corporate bonds and mortgage backed securities.

Level 3 Inputs Significant unobservable inputs that reflect an entity's own assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below.

In general, fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If such quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. While management believes the Company's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Securities classified as available-for-sale and trading are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 and Level 2 inputs. For these securities, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the United States Treasury (the Treasury) yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayments speeds, credit information and the security's terms and conditions, among other things. Securities are considered to be measured with Level 1 inputs at the time of purchase and for 30 days following. After 30 days, the majority of securities are transferred to Level 2 as they are considered to be measured with Level 2 inputs, with the exception of U.S. Treasury securities and any other security for which there remain Level 1 inputs. Transfers are recognized on the actual date of transfer.

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There were no transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

The following table summarizes financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2011, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value (dollars in thousands):

	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
Available for sale investment securities:				
U. S. Treasury securities	\$ 15,424	\$	\$	\$ 15,424
Obligations of U. S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	5,393	246,128		251,521
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	29,904	602,885		632,789
Corporate bonds	34,839	81,259		116,098
Mortgage-backed securities	6,421	702,512		708,933
Other securities	3,792			3,792
 Total	 \$ 95,773	 \$ 1,632,784	 \$	 \$ 1,728,557

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include the following at September 30, 2011:

Impaired Loans Impaired loans are reported at the fair value of the underlying collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Collateral values are estimated using Level 3 input based on the discounting of the collateral measured by appraisals. At September 30, 2011, impaired loans with a carrying value of \$17.6 million were reduced by specific valuation allowances totaling \$4.2 million resulting in a net fair value of \$13.4 million, based on Level 3 inputs.

Loans Held for Sale Loans held for sale are reported at the lower of cost or fair value. In determining whether the fair value of loans held for sale is less than cost when quoted market prices are not available, the Company considers investor commitments/contracts. These loans are considered Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. At September 30, 2011, the Company's mortgage loans held for sale were recorded at cost as fair value exceeded cost.

Certain non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis include other real estate owned, goodwill and other intangible assets and other non-financial long-lived assets. Measurement activity was not significant for these accounts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

The Company is required under authoritative accounting guidance to disclose the estimated fair value of their financial instrument assets and liabilities including those subject to the requirements discussed above. For the Company, as for most financial institutions, substantially all of its assets and liabilities are considered financial instruments, as defined. Many of the Company's financial instruments, however, lack an available trading market as characterized by a willing buyer and willing seller engaging in an exchange transaction.

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The estimated fair value amounts of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required to interpret data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

In addition, reasonable comparability between financial institutions may not be likely due to the wide range of permitted valuation techniques and numerous estimates that must be made given the absence of active secondary markets for many of the financial instruments. This lack of uniform valuation methodologies also introduces a greater degree of subjectivity to these estimated fair values.

Financial instruments with stated maturities have been valued using a present value discounted cash flow with a discount rate approximating current market for similar assets and liabilities. Financial instrument liabilities with no stated maturities have an estimated fair value equal to both the amount payable on demand and the carrying value.

The carrying value and the estimated fair value of the Company's contractual off-balance-sheet unfunded lines of credit, loan commitments and letters of credit, which are generally priced at market at the time of funding, are not material.

The estimated fair values and carrying values of all financial instruments under current authoritative guidance at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and due from banks	\$ 127,174	\$ 127,174	\$ 124,177	\$ 124,177
Federal funds sold	3,580	3,580		
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	170,538	170,538	243,776	243,776
Held to maturity securities	4,362	4,424	9,064	9,240
Available for sale securities	1,728,557	1,728,557	1,537,178	1,537,178
Loans	1,694,531	1,694,868	1,659,240	1,659,444
Accrued interest receivable	19,430	19,430	21,006	21,006
Deposits with stated maturities	768,758	770,241	837,615	840,234
Deposits with no stated maturities	2,417,848	2,417,848	2,275,686	2,275,686
Short term borrowings	180,790	180,790	178,356	178,356
Accrued interest payable	592	592	1,234	1,234

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. When used in this Form 10-Q, words such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, predict, project, and similar expressions, as they relate to us or management, identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on information currently available to our management. Actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including, but not limited to, those listed in Item 1A- Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and the following:

general economic conditions, including our local and national real estate markets and employment trends;

volatility and disruption in national and international financial markets;

government intervention in the U.S. financial system including the effects of recent legislative, tax, accounting and regulatory actions and reforms, including the Dodd-Frank Act and Basel III;

political instability;

the ability of the Federal government to deal with the national economic slowdown and the effect of stimulus packages enacted by Congress as well as future stimulus packages, if any;

competition from other financial institutions and financial holding companies;

the effects of and changes in trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

changes in the demand for loans;

fluctuations in the value of collateral securing our loan portfolio and in the level of the allowance for loan losses;

the accuracy of our estimates of future loan losses;

the accuracy of our estimates and assumptions regarding the performance of our securities portfolio;

soundness of other financial institutions with which we have transactions;

inflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations;

changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;

continued higher levels of FDIC deposit insurance assessments, including the possibility of additional special assessments;

our ability to attract deposits;

changes in our liquidity position;

changes in the reliability of our vendors, internal control system or information systems;

our ability to attract and retain qualified employees;

the possible impairment of goodwill associated with our acquisitions;

consequences of continued bank mergers and acquisitions in our market area, resulting in fewer but much larger and stronger competitors;

expansion of operations, including branch openings, new product offerings and expansion into new markets;

changes in compensation and benefit plans;

acquisitions and integration of acquired businesses; and

acts of God or of war or terrorism.

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Such statements reflect the current views of our management with respect to future events and are subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to our operations, results of operations, growth strategy and liquidity. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this paragraph. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Introduction

As a multi-bank financial holding company, we generate most of our revenue from interest on loans and investments, trust fees, and service charges. Our primary source of funding for our loans and investments are deposits held by our subsidiary banks. Our largest expenses are interest on these deposits and salaries and related employee benefits. We usually measure our performance by calculating our return on average assets, return on average equity, our regulatory leverage and risk based capital ratios, and our efficiency ratio, which is calculated by dividing noninterest expense by the sum of net interest income on a tax equivalent basis and noninterest income.

The following discussion of operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying footnotes included in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q as well as those included in the Company's 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Regulatory Reform and Legislation

The U. S. and global economies have experienced and are experiencing significant stress and disruptions in the financial sector. Dramatic slowdowns in the housing industry with falling home prices and increasing foreclosures and unemployment have created strains on financial institutions, including government-sponsored entities and investment banks. As a result, many financial institutions sought and continue to seek additional capital, merge or seek mergers with larger and stronger institutions and, in some cases, failed.

Congress and the regulators for financial institutions have proposed and passed significant changes to the laws, rules and regulations governing financial institutions. The House of Representatives and Senate passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) which the President signed. Prior to the Dodd-Frank Act, Congress and the financial institution regulators made other significant changes affecting many aspects of banking. These recent actions address many issues including capital, interchange fees, compliance and risk management, debit card interchange fees, overdraft fees, the establishment of a new consumer regulator, healthcare, incentive compensation, expanded disclosures and corporate governance. While many of the new regulations are for financial institutions with assets greater than \$10 billion, we expect the new regulations to reduce our revenues and increase our expenses in the future. We are closely monitoring those actions to determine the appropriate response to comply and, at the same time, minimize the adverse effect on our banks and find other sources of income to offset the negative effect of these regulations.

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On September 12, 2010, the Group of Governors and Heads of Supervision, the oversight body of the Basel Committee, announced agreement on the calibration and phase in arrangements for a strengthened set of capital requirements, known as Basel III. Basel III increases the minimum Tier 1 common equity ratio to 4.5%, net of regulatory deductions, and introduces a capital conservation buffer of an additional 2.5% of common equity to risk weighted assets, raising the target minimum common equity ratio to 7%. This capital conservation buffer also increases the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio from 6% to 8.5% and the minimum total capital ratio from 8% to 10.5%. In addition, Basel III introduces a countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% of common equity or other fully loss absorbing capital for periods of excess credit growth. Basel III also introduces a non-risk adjusted Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3%, based on a measure of total exposure rather than total assets, and new liquidity standards. The Basel III capital and liquidity standards will be phased in over a multi-year period. The final package of Basel III reforms was submitted to the Seoul G20 Leaders Summit in November 2010 for endorsement by G20 leaders, and then will be subject to individual adoption by member nations, including the United States. The Federal Reserve will likely implement changes to the capital adequacy standards applicable to the Company and our subsidiary banks in light of Basel III.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare consolidated financial statements based on the selection of certain accounting policies, generally accepted accounting principles and customary practices in the banking industry. These policies, in certain areas, require us to make significant estimates and assumptions.

We deem a policy critical if (1) the accounting estimate required us to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time we make the accounting estimate; and (2) different estimates that reasonably could have been used in the current period, or changes in the accounting estimate that are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, would have a material impact on the financial statements.

The following discussion addresses (1) our allowance for loan losses and our provision for loan losses and (2) our valuation of securities, which we deem to be our most critical accounting policies. We have other significant accounting policies and continue to evaluate the materiality of their impact on our consolidated financial statements, but we believe these other policies either do not generally require us to make estimates and judgments that are difficult or subjective, or it is less likely they would have a material impact on our reported results for a given period.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is an amount we believe will be appropriate to absorb probable losses on existing loans in which full collectability is unlikely based upon our review and evaluation of the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses is increased by charges to income and decreased by charge-offs (net of recoveries).

Our methodology is based on current authoritative accounting guidance, including guidance from the SEC. We also follow the guidance of the Interagency Policy Statement on the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses, issued jointly by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, the National Credit Union Administration and the Office of Thrift Supervision. We have developed a loan review methodology that includes allowances assigned to certain classified loans, allowances assigned based upon estimated loss factors and qualitative reserves. The level of the allowance reflects our periodic evaluation of general economic conditions, the financial condition of our borrowers, the value and liquidity of collateral, delinquencies, prior loan loss experience, and the results of periodic reviews of the portfolio by our independent loan review department and regulatory examiners.

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Our allowance for loan losses is comprised of three elements: (i) specific reserves determined in accordance with current authoritative accounting guidance based on probable losses on specific classified loans; (ii) general reserves determined in accordance with current authoritative accounting guidance that consider historical loss rates; and (iii) qualitative reserves determined in accordance with current authoritative accounting guidance based upon general economic conditions and other qualitative risk factors both internal and external to the Company. We regularly evaluate our allowance for loan losses to maintain an appropriate level to absorb estimated probable loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Factors contributing to the determination of specific reserves include the creditworthiness of the borrower, changes in the value of pledged collateral, and general economic conditions. All classified loans are specifically reviewed and a specific allocation is assigned based on the losses expected to be realized from those loans. For purposes of determining the general reserve, the loan portfolio less cash secured loans, government guaranteed loans and classified loans is multiplied by the Company's historical loss rates. The qualitative reserves are determined by evaluating such things as current economic conditions and trends, including changes in unemployment, lending staff, policies or procedures, credit concentrations, the trends and severity of problem loans and trends in volume and terms of loans. This additional allocation based on qualitative factors serves to compensate for additional areas of uncertainty inherent in our portfolio that are not reflected in our historic loss factors.

Although we believe we use the best information available to make loan loss allowance determinations, future adjustments could be necessary if circumstances or economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making our initial determinations. A further downturn in the economy and employment could result in increased levels of nonperforming assets and charge-offs, increased loan loss provisions and reductions in income. Additionally, as an integral part of their examination process, bank regulatory agencies periodically review our allowance for loan losses. The bank regulatory agencies could require the recognition of additions to the loan loss allowance based on their judgment of information available to them at the time of their examination of subsidiary banks.

Valuation of Securities. The Company records its available-for-sale and trading securities portfolio at fair value.

Fair values of these securities are determined based on methodologies in accordance with current authoritative accounting guidance. Fair values are volatile and may be influenced by a number of factors, including market interest rates, prepayment speeds, discount rates, credit ratings and yield curves. Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on the quoted prices of similar instruments or an estimate of fair value by using a range of fair value estimates in the market place as a result of the illiquid market specific to the type of security.

When the fair value of a security is below its amortized cost, and depending on the length of time the condition exists and the extent the fair value is below amortized cost, additional analysis is performed to determine whether another-than-temporary impairment condition exists. Available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities are analyzed quarterly for possible other-than-temporary impairment. The analysis considers (i) whether we have the intent to sell our securities prior to recovery and/or maturity, (ii) whether it is more likely than not that we will have to sell our securities prior to recovery and/or maturity, (iii) the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than costs, and (iv) the financial condition of the issuer. Often, the information available to conduct these assessments is limited and rapidly changing, making estimates of fair value subject to judgment. If actual information or conditions are different than estimated, the extent of the impairment of the security may be different than previously estimated, which could have a material effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

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Acquisition

On September 9, 2010, we entered into an agreement and plan of merger with Sam Houston Financial Corp., the parent company of The First State Bank, Huntsville, Texas. On November 1, 2010, the transaction was completed. Pursuant to the agreement, we paid \$22.0 million in cash and our common stock, for all of the outstanding shares of Sam Houston Financial Corp.

At closing, Sam Houston Financial Corp. was merged into First Financial Bankshares of Delaware, Inc. and The First State Bank became a wholly owned bank subsidiary. The total purchase price exceeded the estimated fair value of tangible net assets acquired by approximately \$10.0 million, of which approximately \$228 thousand was assigned to an identifiable intangible asset with the balance recorded by the Company as goodwill. The identifiable intangible asset represents the future benefit associated with the acquisition of the core deposits and is being amortized over seven years, utilizing a method that approximates the expected attrition of the deposits.

The primary purpose of the acquisition was to expand the Company's market share along Interstate Highway 45 in Central Texas. Factors that contributed to a purchase price resulting in goodwill include Huntsville's historic record of earnings and its geographic location. The results of operations from this acquisition are included in the consolidated earnings of the Company commencing November 1, 2010.

Stock Split

On April 26, 2011, the Company's Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split in the form of a 50% stock dividend effective for shareholders of record on May 16, 2011 to be distributed on June 1, 2011. All share and per share amounts in this report have been restated to reflect this stock split. An amount equal to the par value of the additional common shares to be issued pursuant to the stock split was reflected as a transfer from retained earnings to common stock on the consolidated financial statements as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Results of Operations

Performance Summary. Net earnings for the third quarter of 2011 were \$18.1 million compared to \$16.2 million for the same period in 2010, or an 11.4% increase over the same period in 2010. Net earnings before extraordinary item for the third quarter of 2010 were \$14.9 million.

Net earnings for 2010 included income from an extraordinary item totaling \$1.3 million, after related income taxes, related to the expropriation of a portion of our real property. The Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) expropriated a portion of real property at our prior Southlake bank location to expand highway access. As a result, our prior Southlake location's accessibility significantly deteriorated and we constructed a new bank location in Southlake and sold the prior location. TXDOT paid \$2.2 million for land and damages to our existing property resulting in a net gain of \$2.0 million before income taxes.

Basic earnings per share for the third quarter of 2011 were \$0.58 compared to \$0.52 for the same quarter last year. Basic earnings per share before extraordinary item for the third quarter of 2010 were \$0.48. The return on average assets was 1.87% for the third quarter of 2011, as compared to 1.91% for the same quarter of 2010. The return (based on net earnings before extraordinary item) on average assets was 1.76% for the third quarter of 2010. The return on average equity was 14.79% for the third quarter of 2011 as compared to 14.62% for the same quarter of 2010. The return (based on net earnings before extraordinary item) on average equity was 13.46% for the third quarter of 2010.

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Net earnings for the first nine-month period ended September 30, 2011 were \$50.9 million compared to \$44.1 million for the same period in 2010, or a 15.3% increase over the same period in 2010. Net earnings before extraordinary item for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were \$42.8 million.

Basic earnings per share for the nine-months of 2011 were \$1.62 compared to \$1.41 for the same period last year. Basic earnings per share before extraordinary item for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were \$1.37. The return on average assets was 1.79% for the first nine-months of 2011, as compared to 1.77% for the same period of 2010. The return on average assets (based on net earnings before extraordinary item) was 1.72% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The return on average equity was 14.65% for the first nine-months of 2011 as compared to 13.78% for the same period of 2010. The return on average equity (based on net earnings before extraordinary item) was 13.38% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income is the difference between interest income on earning assets and interest expense on liabilities incurred to fund those assets. Our earning assets consist primarily of loans and investment securities. Our liabilities to fund those assets consist primarily of noninterest-bearing and interest-bearing deposits.

Tax-equivalent net interest income was \$41.5 million for the third quarter of 2011, as compared to \$36.6 million for the same period last year. The increase in 2011 compared to 2010 was largely attributable to an increase in the volume of earning assets. Average earning assets increased \$456.4 million for the third quarter of 2011 over the same period in 2010. The acquisition of the First State Bank (now operating as First Financial Bank) in Huntsville, Texas in November 2010 contributed \$149.1 million in additional earning assets. Average taxable securities, average tax exempt securities, and average loans increased \$165.5 million, \$97.4 million and \$199.7 million, respectively, for the third quarter of 2011 over the third quarter of 2010. Average interest bearing liabilities increased \$233.8 million for the third quarter of 2011, as compared to the same period in 2010. The yield on earning assets decreased 28 basis points during the third quarter of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010, whereas the rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 31 basis points in the third quarter of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 primarily due to the effects of lower interest rates.

Tax-equivalent net interest income was \$123.3 million for the first nine-month period of 2011, as compared to \$108.0 million for the same period last year. The increase in 2011 compared to 2010 was largely attributable to an increase in the volume of earning assets. Average earning assets increased \$442.2 million for the first nine-months of 2011 over the same period in 2010. The acquisition of the First State Bank (now operating as First Financial Bank) in Huntsville, Texas in November 2010 contributed \$149.1 million in additional earning assets. Average taxable securities, average tax exempt securities, and average loans increased \$162.5 million, \$93.2 million and \$190.4 million, respectively, for the first nine-month period of 2011 over the first nine-month period of 2010. Average interest bearing liabilities increased \$262.5 million for the nine-month period of 2011, as compared to the same period in 2010. The yield on earning assets decreased 22 basis points during the second quarter of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010, whereas the rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 32 basis points in the first nine months of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 primarily due to the effects of lower interest rates.

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Table 1 allocates the change in tax-equivalent net interest income between the amount of change attributable to volume and to rate.

Table 1 Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expense (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		
	Compared to Three Months Ended			Compared to Nine Months Ended		
	September 30, 2010			September 30, 2010		
	Change Attributable to		Total Change	Change Attributable to		Total Change
Volume	Rate	Volume		Rate		
Short-term investments	\$ (13)	\$ (92)	\$ (105)	\$ (30)	\$ (112)	\$ (142)
Taxable investment securities	1,600	(1,263)	337	4,808	(3,250)	1,558
Tax-exempt investment securities (1)	1,467	(203)	1,264	4,266	(392)	3,874
Loans (1) (2)	3,045	(1,146)	1,899	8,691	(2,956)	5,735
Interest income	6,099	(2,704)	3,395	17,735	(6,710)	11,025
Interest-bearing deposits	333	(1,776)	(1,443)	1,289	(5,366)	(4,077)
Short-term borrowings	21	(70)	(49)	51	(295)	(244)
Interest expense	354	(1,846)	(1,492)	1,340	(5,661)	(4,321)
Net interest income	\$ 5,745	\$ (858)	\$ 4,887	\$ 16,395	\$ (1,049)	\$ 15,346

(1) Computed on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a marginal tax rate of 35%.

(2) Nonaccrual loans are included in loans.

The net interest margin for the third quarter of 2011 was 4.62%, a decrease of 5 basis points from the same period in 2010. The net interest margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was 4.68%, unchanged from the same period of 2010. The target Federal funds rate was reduced to a range of zero to 25 basis points in December 2008. The low level of interest rates has reduced the yields on our short-term investments and investment securities as the proceeds from maturing investment securities have been invested at lower rates. We have been able to offset this effect by reducing rates paid on interest bearing liabilities. We expect interest rates to remain at the current low levels through at least mid-2013 as recently announced by the Federal Reserve which will place pressure on our interest margin as we may face difficulties in achieving significant additional reductions in the rates paid on interest bearing liabilities.

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The net interest margin, which measures tax-equivalent net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets, is illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2 Average Balances and Average Yields and Rates (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three months ended September 30,					
	2011			2010		
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets						
Short-term investments (1)	\$ 162,498	\$ 275	0.67%	\$ 168,709	\$ 381	0.90%
Taxable investment securities (2)	1,098,898	9,363	3.41	933,394	9,026	3.87
Tax-exempt investment securities (2)(3)	574,311	8,447	5.88	476,889	7,182	6.02
Loans (3)(4)	1,733,316	25,288	5.79	1,533,624	23,389	6.05
Total earning assets	3,569,023	43,373	4.82%	3,112,616	39,978	5.10%
Cash and due from banks	111,230			101,173		
Bank premises and equipment, net	73,082			66,195		
Other assets	50,650			50,926		
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	72,259			62,766		
Allowance for loan losses	(33,793)			(29,444)		
Total assets	\$ 3,842,451			\$ 3,364,232		
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity						
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 2,138,043	\$ 1,807	0.34%	\$ 1,939,078	\$ 3,249	0.66%
Short-term borrowings	192,866	47	0.10	158,051	97	0.24
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,330,909	1,854	0.32%	2,097,129	3,346	0.63%
Noninterest-bearing deposits	981,869			787,069		
Other liabilities	44,467			39,756		
Total liabilities	3,357,245			2,923,954		
Shareholders equity	485,206			440,278		
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 3,842,451			\$ 3,364,232		
Net interest income		\$ 41,519			\$ 36,632	
Rate Analysis:						
Interest income/earning assets			4.82%			5.10%
Interest expense/earning assets			0.20			0.43
Net yield on earning assets			4.62%			4.67%

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	Nine months ended September 30,					
	Average Balance	2011 Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	2010 Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets						
Short-term investments (1)	\$ 182,616	\$ 960	0.70%	\$ 186,560	\$ 1,102	0.79%
Taxable investment securities (2)	1,082,779	28,787	3.54	920,279	27,229	3.95
Tax-exempt investment securities (2)(3)	556,744	25,083	6.01	463,508	21,209	6.10
Loans (3)(4)	1,703,375	74,805	5.87	1,512,992	69,070	6.10
Total earning assets	3,525,514	129,635	4.92%	3,083,339	118,610	5.14%
Cash and due from banks	111,301			104,661		
Bank premises and equipment, net	71,541			65,820		
Other assets	51,432			49,741		
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	72,363			62,917		
Allowance for loan losses	(32,832)			(29,055)		
Total assets	\$ 3,799,319			\$ 3,337,423		
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity						
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 2,152,529	\$ 6,170	0.38%	\$ 1,912,051	\$ 10,247	0.72%
Short-term borrowings	191,671	150	0.10	169,692	393	0.31
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,344,200	6,320	0.36	2,081,743	10,640	0.68
Noninterest-bearing deposits	954,467			792,042		
Other liabilities	35,977			35,379		
Total liabilities	3,334,644			2,909,164		
Shareholders equity	464,675			428,259		
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 3,799,319			\$ 3,337,423		
Net interest income		\$ 123,315			\$ 107,970	
Rate Analysis:						
Interest income/earning assets			4.92%			5.14%
Interest expense/earning assets			0.24			0.46
Net yield on earning assets			4.68%			4.68%

(1) Short-term investments are comprised of Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in banks.

(2) Average balances include unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities.

(3) Computed on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a marginal tax rate of 35%.

(4) Nonaccrual loans are included in loans.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income for the third quarter of 2011 was \$13.9 million, an increase of \$985 thousand from the same period in 2010. Trust fees increased \$559 thousand, ATM, interchange and credit card fees increased \$629 thousand and other noninterest income increased \$748 thousand. The increase in trust fees reflects increased fees from oil and gas management, new fees due to our acquisition of another bank's trust operations, the migration to fully managed and fee based accounts and an increase in assets under management over the prior year. The fair value of our trust assets managed, which are not reflected in our consolidated balance sheet, totaled \$2.30 billion at September 30, 2011 as compared to \$2.22 billion for the same date in 2010. The increase in ATM and credit card fees is primarily a result of increased use of

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debit cards and an increase in the number of accounts. As described above, the Federal Reserve's rules, effective in October 2011, regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers may also impact the interchange fees we collect in the future. Included in other noninterest income for the third quarter of 2011 were gains on sales of bank assets of \$588 thousand. Gains on sales of bank assets included \$466 thousand from the sale of our former bank facility in Southlake.

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Offsetting these increases were decreases in service charges on deposit accounts and net gains on the sale of foreclosed assets of \$618 thousand and \$295 thousand, respectively. The decrease in service charge income stems primarily from decreased customer use of overdraft privilege services and changes in overdraft regulations. Beginning in the third quarter of 2010, a new rule issued by the Federal Reserve prohibited financial institutions from charging consumers fees for paying overdrafts on automated teller machine and debit card transactions, unless a consumer consents, or opts in, to the overdraft service for those types of transactions. We continue to monitor the impact of these new regulations and other related developments on our service charge revenue. Effective July 1, 2011, we implemented additional changes to our overdraft program which could further reduce our service charge income.

Noninterest income for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011 was \$38.6 million, an increase of \$2.0 million over the same period in 2010. Trust fees increased \$1.6 million, real estate mortgage operations increased \$359 thousand, ATM, interchange and credit card fees increased \$1.8 million, the net gain on securities transactions increased \$249 thousand and other noninterest income increased \$1.4 million. The increase in trust fees reflects increased fees from oil and gas management, new fees due to our acquisition of another bank's trust operation, the migration to fully managed and fee based accounts and an increase in assets under management over the prior year. The fair value of our trust assets managed, which are not reflected in our consolidated balance sheet, totaled \$2.30 billion at September 30, 2011 as compared to \$2.22 billion for the same date in 2010. Real estate mortgage income increased primarily due to increased market share. The increase in ATM and credit card fees is primarily a result of increased use of debit cards and an increase in the number of accounts. As described above, the Federal Reserve's rules, effective in October 2011, regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers may also impact the interchange fees we collect in the future. Included in other noninterest income for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, were gains on sales of bank assets of \$854 thousand. Gains on sales of bank assets included \$466 thousand from the sale of our former bank facility in Southlake.

Offsetting these increases were net losses on the sale and writedown of foreclosed assets of \$1.5 million and a decrease in service charges on deposit accounts of \$1.9 million. Included in net losses on the sale and writedown of foreclosed assets was a \$1.0 million writedown of foreclosed real estate from a commercial customer from which the Company suffered a large charge-off in 2010. The decrease in service charge income stems primarily from decreased customer use of overdraft privilege services and changes in overdraft regulations. Beginning in the third quarter of 2010, a new rule issued by the Federal Reserve prohibited financial institutions from charging consumers fees for paying overdrafts on automated teller machine and debit card transactions, unless a consumer consents, or opts in, to the overdraft service for those types of transactions. We continue to monitor the impact of these new regulations and other related developments on our service charge revenue. Effective July 1, 2011, we have implemented additional changes to our overdraft program which could further reduce our service charge income.

Table of Contents**Table 3 Noninterest Income (in thousands):**

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2011	Increase (Decrease)	2010	2011	Increase (Decrease)	2010
Trust fees	\$ 3,265	\$ 559	\$ 2,706	\$ 9,520	\$ 1,616	\$ 7,904
Service charges on deposit accounts	4,482	(618)	5,100	13,376	(1,876)	15,252
Real estate mortgage operations	1,056	(98)	1,154	2,930	359	2,571
ATM, interchange and credit card fees	3,544	629	2,915	10,036	1,781	8,255
Net gain on securities transactions	67	60	7	328	249	79
Net gain (loss) on sale of foreclosed assets	18	(295)	313	(1,156)	(1,539)	383
Other:						
Check printing fees	56	11	45	159	(13)	172
Safe deposit rental fees	98	7	91	364	7	357
Exchange fees	25	(3)	28	80	3	77
Credit life and debt protection fees	73	30	43	177	52	125
Brokerage Commissions	34	(32)	66	163	(52)	215
Interest on loan recoveries	108	39	69	524	163	361
Gains on sales of assets	588	460	128	854	738	116
Miscellaneous income	497	236	261	1,291	550	741
Total other	1,479	748	731	3,612	1,448	2,164
Total Noninterest Income	\$ 13,911	\$ 985	\$ 12,926	\$ 38,646	\$ 2,038	\$ 36,608

Noninterest Expense. Total noninterest expense for the third quarter of 2011 was \$26.3 million, an increase of \$1.6 million, or 6.5%, as compared to the same period in 2010. An important measure in determining whether a banking company effectively manages noninterest expenses is the efficiency ratio, which is calculated by dividing noninterest expense by the sum of net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis and noninterest income. Lower ratios indicate better efficiency since more income is generated with a lower noninterest expense total. Our efficiency ratio for the third quarter of 2011 was 47.48%, compared to 47.92% from the same period in 2010. The efficiency ratio for 2010 included the income from the extraordinary item.

Salaries and employee benefits for the third quarter of 2011 totaled \$14.1 million, an increase of \$982 million, or 7.5%, as compared to 2010. The increase was largely the result of the Huntsville acquisition and an increase in profit sharing plan expense.

All other categories of noninterest expense for the third quarter of 2011 totaled \$12.2 million, an increase of \$632 thousand, or 5.5%, as compared to the same period in 2010. Categories of noninterest expense with increases included ATM, interchange and credit card expenses, net occupancy expense and equipment expense. ATM, interchange and credit card expenses increased \$386 thousand, primarily a result of increased use of debit cards. Net occupancy expense increased \$169 thousand primarily as a result of the Huntsville acquisition and higher utilities expense. Equipment expense increased \$119 thousand primarily as a result of the Huntsville acquisition. Partially offsetting the increase in noninterest expense was a decrease of \$414 thousand in FDIC insurance premiums resulting from changes in the deposit insurance assessment base and rates under the Dodd-Frank Act.

Total noninterest expense for the first nine-months of 2011 was \$78.4 million, an increase of \$6.4 million, or 8.9%, as compared to the same period in 2010. An important measure in determining whether a banking company effectively manages noninterest expenses is the efficiency ratio, which is calculated by dividing noninterest expense by the sum of net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis and noninterest income. Lower ratios indicate better efficiency since more income is generated with a lower noninterest expense total. Our efficiency ratio for the first nine-months of 2011 was 48.39%, compared to 49.12% from the same period in 2010. The efficiency ratio for 2010 included the income from the extraordinary item.

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Salaries and employee benefits for the first nine-months of 2011 totaled \$42.4 million, an increase of \$3.7 million, or 9.6%, as compared to 2010. The increase was largely the result of the Huntsville acquisition and an increase in profit sharing plan expense.

All other categories of noninterest expense for the first nine-months of 2011 totaled \$36.0 million, an increase of \$2.6 million, or 7.9%, as compared to the same period in 2010. Categories of noninterest expense with increases included ATM, interchange and credit card expenses, professional and service fees and net occupancy expense. ATM, interchange and credit card expenses increased \$1.2 million, primarily a result of increased use of debit cards. Professional and service fees increased \$465 thousand higher, largely as a result of technology conversion and other expenses related to the Huntsville acquisition and volume-related increases in expenses related to internet banking services. Net occupancy expense increased \$361 thousand primarily as a result of the Huntsville acquisition and higher utilities expense. Partially offsetting the increase in noninterest expense was a decrease of \$824 thousand in FDIC insurance premiums resulting from changes in the deposit insurance assessment base and rates under the Dodd-Frank Act.

Table of Contents**Table 4 Noninterest Expense (in thousands):**

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2011	Increase (Decrease)	2010	2011	Increase (Decrease)	2010
Salaries	\$ 10,750	\$ 882	\$ 9,868	\$ 31,739	\$ 2,605	\$ 29,134
Medical	729	(234)	963	2,830	64	2,766
Profit sharing	1,318	170	1,148	3,535	568	2,967
Pension	150	51	99	449	150	299
401(k) match expense	323	31	292	988	80	908
Payroll taxes	729	70	659	2,484	224	2,260
Stock option expense	109	12	97	326	36	290
Total salaries and employee benefits	14,108	982	13,126	42,351	3,727	38,624
Net occupancy expense	1,823	169	1,654	5,154	361	4,793
Equipment expense	1,970	119	1,851	5,792	250	5,542
Intangible amortization	101	(50)	151	317	(146)	463
FDIC assessment fees	561	(414)	975	2,129	(824)	2,953
Printing, stationery and supplies	443	18	425	1,359	76	1,283
Correspondent bank service charges	198	6	192	606	42	564
ATM, interchange expense and credit card expenses	1,276	386	890	3,607	1,188	2,419
Professional and service fees	730	18	712	2,507	465	2,042
Other:						
Data processing fees	125	11	114	379	40	339
Postage	350	(33)	383	1,022	(49)	1,071
Advertising	625	228	397	1,487	307	1,180
Telephone	408	65	343	1,096	76	1,020
Public relations and business development	409	4	405	1,224	116	1,108
Directors fees	157	(22)	179	565	2	563
Audit and accounting fees	305	59	246	855	113	742
Legal fees	165	(79)	244	558	(30)	588
Regulatory exam fees	232	12	220	700	48	652
Travel	165	15	150	529	84	445
Courier expense	168	16	152	486	52	434
Operational and other losses	372	81	291	762	71	691
Other real estate	337	(77)	414	787	(100)	887
Other	1,292	100	1,192	4,095	503	3,592
Total other	5,110	380	4,730	14,545	1,233	13,312
Total Noninterest Expense	\$ 26,320	\$ 1,614	\$ 24,706	\$ 78,367	\$ 6,372	\$ 71,995

Income Taxes. Income tax expense was \$6.5 million for the third quarter in 2011 as compared to \$5.2 million for the same period in 2010. Our effective tax rates on pretax income were 26.32% and 25.88% for the third quarters of 2011 and 2010, respectively. The effective tax rates differ from the statutory Federal corporate income tax rate of 35% largely due to tax exempt interest income earned on certain investment securities and loans, the deductibility of dividends paid to our employee stock ownership plan and Texas state taxes. The effective tax rates for 2010 do not reflect income taxes related to the extraordinary item.

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Income tax expense was \$17.8 million for the first nine-months in 2011 as compared to \$14.8 million for the same period in 2010. Our effective tax rates on pretax income were 25.89% and 25.69% for the first nine month periods of 2011 and 2010, respectively. The effective tax rates differ from the statutory Federal corporate income tax rate of 35% largely due to tax exempt interest income earned on certain investment securities and loans, the deductibility of dividends paid to our employee stock ownership plan and Texas state taxes. The effective tax rates for 2010 do not reflect income taxes related to the extraordinary item.

Balance Sheet Review

Loans. Our portfolio is comprised of loans made to businesses, professionals, individuals, and farm and ranch operations located in the primary trade areas served by our subsidiary banks. Real estate loans represent loans primarily for 1-4 family residences and owner-occupied commercial real estate. The structure of loans in the real estate mortgage classification generally provides repricing intervals to minimize the interest rate risk inherent in long-term fixed rate loans. As of September 30, 2011, total loans were \$1.73 billion, an increase of \$38.5 million, as compared to December 31, 2010. As compared to December 31, 2010, commercial, financial and agricultural loans decreased \$24.7 million, real estate construction loans decreased \$3.5 million, real estate mortgage loans increased \$49.1 million, and consumer loans increased \$17.4 million. Loans averaged \$1.70 billion during the third quarter of 2011, an increase of \$190.4 million from the prior year third quarter average balances.

Table 5 Composition of Loans (in thousands):

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2010
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 500,106	\$ 462,024	\$ 524,757
Real estate construction	88,366	85,145	91,815
Real estate mortgage	932,859	807,256	883,710
Consumer	207,501	183,283	190,064
Total loans	\$ 1,728,832	\$ 1,537,708	\$ 1,690,346

At September 30, 2011, our real estate loans represent approximately 59.1% of our loan portfolio and are comprised of (i) commercial real estate loans of 30.8%, generally owner occupied, (ii) 1-4 family residence loans of 38.0%, (iii) residential development and construction loans of 5.8%, which includes our custom and speculation home construction loans, (iv) commercial development and construction loans of 3.9% and (v) other loans, which includes ranches, hospitals and universities, of 21.5%.

Asset Quality. Loan portfolios of each of our subsidiary banks are subject to periodic reviews by our centralized independent loan review group as well as periodic examinations by state and Federal bank regulatory agencies. Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when, in the judgment of management, the collectability of principal or interest under the original terms becomes doubtful. Nonperforming assets, which are comprised of nonaccrual loans, loans still accruing and past due 90 days or more and foreclosed assets, were \$27.9 million at September 30, 2011, as compared to \$26.0 million at December 31, 2010 and \$22.4 million at September 30, 2010. As a percent of loans and foreclosed assets, nonperforming assets were 1.60% at September 30, 2011, as compared to 1.53% at December 31, 2010 and 1.45% at September 30, 2010. The increased dollar amount of nonperforming assets compared to a year ago is a result of ongoing weakness in real estate markets and the overall general economy.

Table of Contents**Table 6 Nonaccrual Loans, Loans Still Accruing and Past Due 90 Days or More, Restructured Loans and Foreclosed Assets (in thousands, except percentages):**

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2010
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 17,598	\$ 14,110	\$ 15,445
Loans still accruing and past due 90 days or more	52	69	2,196
Restructured loans			
Foreclosed assets	10,254	8,217	8,309
Total	\$ 27,904	\$ 22,396	\$ 25,950
As a % of loans and foreclosed assets	1.60%	1.45%	1.53%
As a % of total assets	0.71%	0.65%	0.69%

From time to time, the Company modifies its loan agreement with customers. A modified loan is considered a troubled debt restructuring when two conditions are met: (i) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and (ii) concessions are made by the Company that would not otherwise be considered for a borrower with similar credit characteristics. Modifications to loan terms may include a lower interest rate, a reduction of principal, or a longer term to maturity. To date, these troubled debt restructurings have been such that, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, the collection of interest is doubtful and therefore the loan has been placed on non-accrual. As a result, as of September 30, 2011, all of the Company's troubled debt restructured loans are included in the non-accrual totals.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is the amount we determine as of a specific date to be appropriate to absorb probable losses on existing loans in which full collectability is unlikely based on our review and evaluation of the loan portfolio. For a discussion of our methodology, see *Critical Accounting Policies - Allowance for Loan Losses* earlier in this section. The provision for loan losses was \$1.4 million for the third quarter of 2011, as compared to \$2.0 million for the third quarter of 2010. The provision for loan losses was \$5.4 million for the first nine months of 2011, as compared to \$7.0 million for the first nine months of 2010. As a percent of average loans, net loan charge-offs were 0.11% for the third quarter of 2011 compared to 0.24% during the third quarter of 2010. As a percent of average loans, net loan charge-offs were 0.17% for the first nine-month period of 2011 compared to 0.40% during the nine-month period of 2010. The decrease in the level of net charge-offs for the nine months of 2010 as compared to 2011 was primarily from one commercial customer resulting in a \$1.8 million charge-off. The allowance for loan losses as a percent of loans was 1.98% as of September 30, 2011, as compared to 1.84% as of December 31, 2010 and 1.95% as of September 30, 2010. Included in Table 7 is further analysis of our allowance for loan losses compared to charge-offs.

Table of Contents**Table 7 Loan Loss Experience and Allowance for Loan Losses (in thousands, except percentages):**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 33,406	\$ 28,954	\$ 31,106	\$ 27,612
Charge-offs:				
Commercial, financial and agricultural	217	183	264	2,457
Real Estate	354	739	2,218	1,734
Consumer	151	256	646	1,017
Total charge-offs	722	1,178	3,128	5,208
Recoveries:				
Commercial, financial and agricultural	28	101	132	192
Real Estate	144	23	496	89
Consumer	91	125	290	357
Total recoveries	263	249	918	638
Net charge-offs	459	929	2,210	4,570
Provision for loan losses	1,354	1,988	5,405	6,971
Balance at September 30	\$ 34,301	\$ 30,013	\$ 34,301	\$ 30,013
Loans at period end	1,728,832	1,537,708	1,728,832	1,537,708
Average loans	1,733,316	1,533,624	1,703,375	1,512,992
Net charge-offs/average loans (annualized)	0.11%	0.24%	0.17%	0.40%
Allowance for loan losses/period-end loans	1.98	1.95	1.98	1.95
Allowance for loan losses/nonaccrual loans, past due 90 days still accruing and restructured loans	194.3	211.7	194.3	211.7

The ratio of our allowance to nonaccrual, past due 90 days still accruing and restructured loans has generally trended downward since 2007, as the economic conditions worsened. Although the ratio declined substantially from prior years when net charge-offs and nonperforming asset levels were historically low, management believes the allowance for loan losses is appropriate at September 30, 2011 in spite of these trends.

Interest-Bearing Deposits in Banks. As of September 30, 2011, our interest-bearing deposits were \$170.5 million compared with \$231.5 million and \$243.8 million as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2010. At September 30, 2011, interest-bearing deposits in banks included \$66.7 million invested in FDIC-insured certificates of deposit, \$5.5 million invested in money market accounts at a nonaffiliated regional bank, and \$96.6 million maintained at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. The continued higher level in our interest-bearing deposits in banks is the result of several factors including cash flows from maturing investment securities, growth in deposits and fluctuating deposits from large depository customers.

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Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Securities. At September 30, 2011, securities with an amortized cost of \$4.4 million were classified as securities held-to-maturity and securities with a fair value of \$1.73 billion were classified as securities available-for-sale. As compared to December 31, 2010, the available-for-sale portfolio, carried at fair value, at September 30, 2011, reflected (i) a \$92 thousand decrease in U.S. Treasury securities, (ii) a \$27.7 million decrease in obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies, (iii) an increase of \$82.9 million in obligations of states and political subdivisions, (iv) a \$59.1 million increase in corporate and other bonds, and (v) a \$77.3 million increase in mortgage-backed securities. Our mortgage related securities are backed by GNMA, FNMA or FHLMC or are collateralized by securities guaranteed by these agencies.

The net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities were \$82.6 million and \$40.2 million at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Table 8 Maturities and Yields of Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Securities Held at September 30, 2011 (in thousands, except percentages):

	\$1,728	\$1,728	\$1,728	\$1,728	\$1,728	\$1,728	\$1,728	\$1,728	\$1,728	\$1,728	\$1,728
			After One Year		After Five Years		After		Total		
	One Year or Less		Through Five Years		Through Ten Years		Ten Years		Amount		Yield
Available-for-Sale:	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	
U. S. Treasury securities	\$ 4,025	1.08%	\$ 11,399	1.63%	\$	%	\$	%	\$ 15,424	1.49%	
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	94,832	3.24	156,689	2.45					251,521	2.75	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	32,549	5.64	190,334	5.52	381,066	6.48	28,840	6.91	632,789	6.16	
Corporate bonds and other securities	12,529	3.24	57,015	3.36	50,345	2.93			119,889	3.19	
Mortgage-backed securities	49,028	5.45	437,936	3.90	220,213	3.45	1,757	2.11	708,934	3.86	
Total	\$ 192,963	4.07%	\$ 853,373	3.98%	\$ 651,624	5.21%	\$ 30,597	6.60%	\$ 1,728,557	4.46%	
	\$1,728,	\$1,728,	\$1,728,	\$1,728,	\$1,728,	\$1,728,	\$1,728,	\$1,728,	\$1,728,	\$1,728,	\$1,728,
			After One Year		After Five Years		After		Total		
	One Year or Less		Through Five Years		Through Ten Years		Ten Years		Amount		Yield
Held-to-Maturity:	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 3,531	7.71%	\$ 389	7.76%	\$	%	\$	%	\$ 3,920	7.71%	
Mortgage-backed securities	5	5.14	303	3.05	134	2.27			442	3.37	
Total	\$ 3,536	7.71%	\$ 692	4.87%	\$ 134	2.27%	\$		\$ 4,362	7.27%	

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All yields are computed on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a marginal tax rate of 35%. Yields on available-for-sale securities are based on amortized cost. Maturities of mortgage-backed securities are based on contractual maturities and could differ due to prepayments of underlying mortgages. Maturities of other securities are reported at the sooner of maturity date or call date.

As of September 30, 2011, the investment portfolio had an overall tax equivalent yield of 4.46%, a weighted average life of 4.31 years and modified duration of 3.74 years.

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Deposits. Deposits held by subsidiary banks represent our primary source of funding. Total deposits were \$3.19 billion as of September 30, 2011, as compared to \$2.74 billion as of September 30, 2010. Table 9 provides a breakdown of average deposits and rates paid for the third quarter and nine month period ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

Table 9 Composition of Average Deposits (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		2010	
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 981,869	0.00%	\$ 787,069	0.00%
Interest-bearing deposits				
Interest-bearing checking	781,417	0.13	659,051	0.26
Savings and money market accounts	580,695	0.16	471,859	0.27
Time deposits under \$100,000	331,306	0.66	344,155	1.23
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	444,625	0.68	464,013	1.22
Total interest-bearing deposits	2,138,043	0.34%	1,939,078	0.66%
Total average deposits	\$ 3,119,913		\$ 2,726,147	

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		2010	
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 954,467	0.00%	\$ 792,042	0.00%
Interest-bearing deposits				
Interest-bearing checking	793,566	0.13	667,247	0.29
Savings and money market accounts	562,959	0.17	461,747	0.31
Time deposits under \$100,000	340,576	0.78	346,772	1.31
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	455,428	0.79	436,285	1.33
Total interest-bearing deposits	2,152,529	0.38%	1,912,051	0.72%
Total average deposits	\$ 3,106,996		\$ 2,704,093	

Short-Term Borrowings. Included in short-term borrowings were Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements of \$180.8 million and \$178.1 million at September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Securities sold under repurchase agreements are generally with significant customers that require short-term liquidity for their funds which we pledge our securities that have a fair value equal to at least the amount of the short-term borrowing. The average balance of Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements was \$192.9 million and \$158.1 million in the third quarters of 2011 and 2010, respectively. The average rates paid on Federal funds purchased and securities sold

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under repurchase agreements were 0.10% and 0.24% for the third quarters of 2011 and 2010, respectively. The average balance of Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements was \$191.7 million and \$169.7 million in the first nine month periods of 2011 and 2010, respectively. The average rates paid on Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements were 0.10% and 0.31% for the first nine month periods of 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Capital Resources

We evaluate capital resources by our ability to maintain adequate regulatory capital ratios to do business in the banking industry. Issues related to capital resources arise primarily when we are growing at an accelerated rate but not retaining a significant amount of our profits or when we experience significant asset quality deterioration.

Total shareholders' equity was \$499.2 million, or 12.68% of total assets, at September 30, 2011, as compared to \$450.9 million, or 13.08% of total assets, at September 30, 2010. Included in shareholders' equity at September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, were \$53.7 million and \$47.6 million, respectively, in unrealized gains on investment securities available-for-sale, net of related income taxes. For the third quarter of 2011, total shareholders' equity averaged \$485.2 million, or 12.63% of average assets, as compared to \$440.3 million, or 13.09% of average assets, during the same period in 2010. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, total shareholders' equity averaged \$464.7 million, or 12.23% of average assets, as compared to \$428.3 million, or 12.83% of average assets, during the same period in 2010.

Banking regulators measure capital adequacy by means of the risk-based capital ratio and leverage ratio. The risk-based capital rules provide for the weighting of assets and off-balance-sheet commitments and contingencies according to prescribed risk categories ranging from 0% to 100%. Regulatory capital is then divided by risk-weighted assets to determine the risk-adjusted capital ratios. The leverage ratio is computed by dividing shareholders' equity less intangible assets by quarter-to-date average assets less intangible assets. Regulatory minimums for total risk-based and leverage ratios are 8.00% and 3.00%, respectively. As of September 30, 2011, our total risk-based and leverage capital ratios were 19.14% and 10.45%, respectively, as compared to total risk-based and leverage capital ratios of 19.45% and 10.89% as of September 30, 2010. We believe by all measurements our capital ratios remain well above regulatory requirements to be considered "well capitalized" by the regulators.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk results when the maturity or repricing intervals of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are different. Our exposure to interest rate risk is managed primarily through our strategy of selecting the types and terms of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities that generate favorable earnings while limiting the potential negative effects of changes in market interest rates. We use no off-balance-sheet financial instruments to manage or hedge interest rate risk.

Each of our subsidiary banks has an asset liability management committee that monitors interest rate risk and compliance with investment policies; there is also a holding company-wide committee that monitors the aggregate Company's interest rate risk and compliance with investment policies. The Company and each subsidiary bank utilize an earnings simulation model as the primary quantitative tool in measuring the amount of interest rate risk associated with changing market rates. The model quantifies the effects of various interest rate scenarios on projected net interest income and net income over the next twelve months. The model measures the impact on net interest income relative to a base case scenario of hypothetical fluctuations in interest rates over the next twelve months. These simulations incorporate assumptions regarding balance sheet growth and mix, pricing and the repricing and maturity characteristics of the existing and projected balance sheet.

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As of September 30, 2011, the model simulations projected that 100 and 200 basis point increases in interest rates would result in positive variances in net interest income of 0.38% and 1.01%, respectively, relative to the base case over the next twelve months, while decreases in interest rates of 50 basis points would result in a negative variance in a net interest income of 2.18% relative to the base case over the next twelve months. The likelihood of a decrease in interest rates beyond 50 basis points as of September 30, 2011 is considered remote given current interest rate levels. These are good faith estimates and assume that the composition of our interest sensitive assets and liabilities existing at each year-end will remain constant over the relevant twelve-month measurement period and that changes in market interest rates are instantaneous and sustained across the yield curve regardless of duration of pricing characteristics of specific assets or liabilities. Also, this analysis does not contemplate any actions that we might undertake in response to changes in market interest rates. We believe these estimates are not necessarily indicative of what actually could occur in the event of immediate interest rate increases or decreases of this magnitude. As interest-bearing assets and liabilities reprice in different time frames and proportions to market interest rate movements, various assumptions must be made based on historical relationships of these variables in reaching any conclusion. Since these correlations are based on competitive and market conditions, we anticipate that our future results will likely be different from the foregoing estimates, and such differences could be material.

Should we be unable to maintain a reasonable balance of maturities and repricing of our interest-earning assets and our interest-bearing liabilities, we could be required to dispose of our assets in an unfavorable manner or pay a higher than market rate to fund our activities. Our asset liability committees oversee and monitor this risk.

Liquidity

Liquidity is our ability to meet cash demands as they arise. Such needs can develop from loan demand, deposit withdrawals or acquisition opportunities. Potential obligations resulting from the issuance of standby letters of credit and commitments to fund future borrowings to our loan customers are other factors affecting our liquidity needs. Many of these obligations and commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon; therefore the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements affecting our liquidity position. The potential need for liquidity arising from these types of financial instruments is represented by the contractual notional amount of the instrument. Asset liquidity is provided by cash and assets which are readily marketable or which will mature in the near future. Liquid assets include cash, Federal funds sold, and short-term investments in time deposits in banks. Liquidity is also provided by access to funding sources, which include core depositors and correspondent banks that maintain accounts with and sell Federal funds to our subsidiary banks. Other sources of funds include our ability to borrow from short-term sources, such as purchasing Federal funds from correspondent banks and sales of securities under agreements to repurchase, which amounted to \$180.8 million at September 30, 2011, and an unfunded \$25.0 million line of credit established with The Frost National Bank which renewed on June 30, 2011 (see next paragraph). First Financial Bank, N. A., Abilene also has Federal funds purchased lines of credit with two non-affiliated banks totaling \$80.0 million. No amount was outstanding at September 30, 2011. Six of our subsidiary banks have available lines of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas totaling \$203.8 million secured by portions of their loan portfolios and certain investment securities.

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We renewed our loan agreement, effective June 30, 2011, with The Frost National Bank for two years. Under the loan agreement, as renewed and amended, we are permitted to draw up to \$25.0 million on a revolving line of credit. Prior to June 30, 2013, interest is paid quarterly at the Wall Street Journal Prime, and the line of credit matures June 30, 2013. If a balance exists at June 30, 2013, the principal balance converts to a term facility payable quarterly over five years and interest is paid quarterly at our election at Wall Street Journal Prime plus 50 basis points or LIBOR plus 250 basis points. The line of credit is unsecured. Among other provisions in the credit agreement, we must satisfy certain financial covenants during the term of the loan agreement, including, without limitation, covenants that require us to maintain certain capital, tangible net worth, loan loss reserve, non-performing asset and cash flow coverage ratio. In addition, the credit agreement contains certain operational covenants, which among others, restricts the payment of dividends above 55% of consolidated net income, limits the incurrence of debt (excluding any amounts acquired in an acquisition) and prohibits the disposal of assets except in the ordinary course of business. Since 1995, we have historically declared dividends as a percentage of our consolidated net income in a range of 37% (low) in 1995 to 53% (high) in 2003 and 2006. Management believes the Company was in compliance with the financial and operational covenants at September 30, 2011. There was no outstanding balance under the line of credit as of September 30, 2011, or December 31, 2010.

Given the strong core deposit base, relatively low loan to deposit ratios maintained at our subsidiary banks, available lines of credit, and dividend capacity of our subsidiary banks, we consider our current liquidity position to be adequate to meet our short- and long-term liquidity needs.

In addition, we anticipate that any future acquisition of financial institutions, expansion of branch locations or offering of new products could also place a demand on our cash resources. Available cash and interest-bearing deposits in banks at our parent company, which totaled \$45.3 million at September 30, 2011, investment securities which totaled \$17.6 million (of which 31.4% matures within 11 months and the remaining portion over 12 to 19 years), available dividends from subsidiary banks which totaled \$56.3 million at September 30, 2011, utilization of available lines of credit, and future debt or equity offerings are expected to be the source of funding for these potential acquisitions or expansions. Existing cash resources at our subsidiary banks may also be used as a source of funding for these potential acquisitions or expansions.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. We are a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These financial instruments include unfunded lines of credit, commitments to extend credit and federal funds sold and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in our consolidated balance sheets.

Our exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the counterparty to the financial instrument for unfunded lines of credit, commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual notional amount of these instruments. We generally use the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as we do for on-balance-sheet instruments.

Unfunded lines of credit and commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. These commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. We evaluate each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, as we deem necessary upon extension of credit, is based on our credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant, and equipment and income-producing commercial properties.

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Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments we issue to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The average collateral value held on letters of credit usually exceeds the contract amount.

Table 10 Commitments as of September 30, 2011 (in thousands):

	Total Notional Amounts Committed
Unfunded lines of credit	\$ 297,568
Unfunded commitments to extend credit	52,175
Standby letters of credit	23,147
 Total commercial commitments	 \$ 372,890

We believe we have no other off-balance sheet arrangements or transactions with unconsolidated, special purpose entities that would expose us to liability that is not reflected on the face of the financial statements.

Parent Company Funding. Our ability to fund various operating expenses, dividends to shareholders, and cash acquisitions is generally dependent on our own earnings (without giving effect to our subsidiaries), cash reserves and funds derived from our subsidiary banks. These funds historically have been produced by dividends from our subsidiary banks and management fees that are limited to reimbursement of actual expenses. We anticipate that our recurring cash sources will continue to include dividends and management fees from our subsidiary banks. At September 30, 2011, approximately \$56.3 million was available for the payment of intercompany dividends by the Company's subsidiaries without the prior approval of regulatory agencies.

Dividends. Our long-term dividend policy is to pay cash dividends to our shareholders of between 40% and 55% of net earnings while maintaining adequate capital to support growth. The cash dividend payout ratios have amounted to 43.7% and 48.2% of net earnings, respectively, for the first nine months of 2011 and the same period in 2010. Given our current capital position and projected earnings and asset growth rates, we do not anticipate any significant change in our current dividend policy.

Our two state bank subsidiaries, which are members of the Federal Reserve System, and each of our national banking association subsidiaries are required by federal law to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve and the OCC, respectively, to declare and pay dividends if the total of all dividends declared in any calendar year would exceed the total of (1) such bank's net profits (as defined and interpreted by regulation) for that year plus (2) its retained net profits (as defined and interpreted by regulation) for the preceding two calendar years, less any required transfers to surplus. In addition, these banks may only pay dividends to the extent that retained net profits (including the portion transferred to surplus) exceed bad debts (as defined by regulation).

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To pay dividends, we and our subsidiary banks must maintain adequate capital above regulatory guidelines. In addition, if the applicable regulatory authority believes that a bank under its jurisdiction is engaged in or is about to engage in an unsafe or unsound practice (which, depending on the financial condition of the bank, could include the payment of dividends), the authority may require, after notice and hearing, that such bank cease and desist from the unsafe practice. The Federal Reserve, the FDIC and the OCC have each indicated that paying dividends that deplete a bank's capital base to an inadequate level would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice. The Federal Reserve, the OCC and the FDIC have issued policy statements that recommend that bank holding companies and insured banks should generally only pay dividends out of current operating earnings. In addition, under the Texas Finance Code, a Texas banking association may not pay a dividend that would reduce its outstanding capital and surplus unless it obtains approval of the Texas Banking Commissioner.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Management considers interest rate risk to be a significant market risk for the Company. See Item 2 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Capital Resources - Interest Rate Risk for disclosure regarding this market risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of September 30, 2011, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our management, which includes our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and all fraud.

A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints; additionally, the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based, in part, upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate due to changes in conditions; also the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded based on our evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, that our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined, under Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, are effective at the reasonable assurance level as of September 30, 2011.

There were no significant changes in internal controls or other factors during the third quarter of 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, these internal controls.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Formation (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed May 4, 2011).
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws, and all amendments thereto, of the Registrant (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 of the Registrant's Form 10-K Annual Report filed February 24, 2009).
- 4.1 Specimen certificate of First Financial Common Stock (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3 of the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Form 8-A filed on Form 8-A/A on January 7, 1994).
- 10.1 Executive Recognition Agreement (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K Report filed July 1, 2010).
- 10.2 1992 Incentive Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed May 4, 2010).
- 10.3 2002 Incentive Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed May 4, 2010).
- 10.4 Loan agreement dated December 31, 2004, between First Financial Bankshares, Inc. and The Frost National Bank (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed May 4, 2010).
- 10.5 First Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated December 28, 2005, between First Financial Bankshares, Inc. and The Frost National Bank (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.5 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed August 2, 2011).
- 10.6 Second Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated December 31, 2006, between First Financial Bankshares, Inc. and The Frost National Bank (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed January 3, 2007).
- 10.7 Third Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated December 31, 2007, between First Financial Bankshares, Inc. and The Frost National Bank (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed January 2, 2008).
- 10.8 Fourth Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated July 24, 2008, between First Financial Bankshares, Inc. and The Frost National Bank (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.10 of the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed July 25, 2008).
- 10.9 Fifth Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated December 19, 2008, between First Financial Bankshares, Inc. and The Frost National Bank (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.6 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed December 23, 2008).
- 10.10 Sixth Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated June 16, 2009, signed June 30, 2009, between First Financial Bankshares, Inc. and The Frost National Bank (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.7 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on June 30, 2009).
- 10.11 Seventh Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated December 30, 2009, between First Financial Bankshares, Inc. and The Frost National Bank (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.8 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed December 31, 2009).
- 10.12 Eighth Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated June 29, 2011, between First Financial Bankshares, Inc. and The Frost National Bank (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.9 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed June 30, 2011).
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) / 15(d)-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of First Financial Bankshares, Inc.*

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- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) / 15(d)-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of First Financial Bankshares, Inc.*
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of First Financial Bankshares, Inc.*
- 32.2 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of First Financial Bankshares, Inc.*

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101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.*
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.*
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.*
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.*
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.*

* Filed herewith

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SIGNATURES

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

FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC.

Date: November 1, 2011

**By: /s/ F. Scott Dueser
F. Scott Dueser
President and Chief Executive Officer**

Date: November 1, 2011

**By: /s/ J. Bruce Hildebrand
J. Bruce Hildebrand
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer**