

FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES INC

Form 10-Q

May 04, 2011

Table of Contents

**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 March 31, 2011

Commission file number 0-7674

FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas

75-0944023

**(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)**

**(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)**

400 Pine Street, Abilene, Texas

79601

(Address of principal executive offices)

(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

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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

Class
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value
per share

Outstanding at May 4, 2011 (See note 2)
31,437,602

TABLE OF CONTENTS
PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item	Page
<u>1. Financial Statements</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets Unaudited</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Earnings Unaudited</u>	5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings Unaudited</u>	6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders Equity Unaudited</u>	7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Unaudited</u>	8
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Unaudited</u>	9
<u>2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	24
<u>3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	43
<u>4. Controls and Procedures</u>	43

PART II
OTHER INFORMATION

<u>6. Exhibits</u>	45
<u>Signatures</u>	46
<u>EX-3.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32.1</u>	
<u>EX-32.2</u>	
<u>EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 DEFINITION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	

Table of Contents

**PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Item 1. Financial Statements.

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

3

Table of Contents

FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
ASSETS			
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 105,969	\$ 95,234	\$ 124,177
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD	4,945		
INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS IN BANKS	203,018	192,848	243,776
Total cash and cash equivalents	313,932	288,082	367,953
SECURITIES HELD-TO-MATURITY (fair value of \$6,809, \$11,831 and \$9,240 at March 31, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010, respectively)	6,683	11,478	9,064
SECURITIES AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE, at fair value	1,656,109	1,396,230	1,537,178
LOANS			
Held for investment	1,678,385	1,496,444	1,677,187
Less allowance for loan losses	(32,501)	(28,750)	(31,106)
Net loans held for investment	1,645,884	1,467,694	1,646,081
Held for sale	3,427	2,557	13,159
Net loans	1,649,311	1,470,251	1,659,240
BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, net	70,301	65,652	70,162
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	72,412	62,993	72,524
OTHER ASSETS	59,455	58,269	60,246
Total assets	\$ 3,828,203	\$ 3,352,955	\$ 3,776,367
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
NONINTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS	\$ 969,416	\$ 804,556	\$ 959,473
INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS	2,162,475	1,885,558	2,153,828
Total deposits	3,131,891	2,690,114	3,113,301
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE	7,125	7,087	7,120
SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS	192,171	189,095	178,356
OTHER LIABILITIES	40,801	42,838	35,902

Total liabilities	3,371,988	2,929,134	3,334,679
-------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY**

Common stock \$0.01 par value, authorized 40,000,000 shares;
31,436,257, 20,845,424, and 20,942,141 shares issued at
March 31, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010, respectively

	314	208	209
Capital surplus	275,256	269,880	274,629
Retained earnings	155,462	121,754	146,397
Treasury stock (shares at cost: 251,412, 164,162, and 166,329 at March 31, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010, respectively)	(4,314)	(3,946)	(4,207)
Deferred compensation	4,314	3,946	4,207
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings	25,183	31,979	20,453
Total shareholders equity	456,215	423,821	441,688
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 3,828,203	\$ 3,352,955	\$ 3,776,367

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (UNAUDITED)
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March	
	2011	31, 2010
INTEREST INCOME:		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 24,287	\$ 22,374
Interest on investment securities:		
Taxable	9,592	8,966
Exempt from federal income tax	5,481	4,633
Interest on federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in banks	367	372
 Total interest income	 39,727	 36,345
INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Interest on deposits	2,349	3,535
Other	51	164
 Total interest expense	 2,400	 3,699
 Net interest income	 37,327	 32,646
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	2,127	2,010
 Net interest income after provision for loan losses	 35,200	 30,636
NONINTEREST INCOME:		
Trust fees	3,044	2,526
Service charges on deposit accounts	4,373	4,858
ATM and credit card fees	3,077	2,511
Real estate mortgage operations	933	560
Net gain on available-for-sale securities	219	1
Net gain (loss) on sale of foreclosed assets	(63)	11
Other	1,259	643
 Total noninterest income	 12,842	 11,110
NONINTEREST EXPENSE:		
Salaries and employee benefits	14,235	12,657
Net occupancy expense	1,647	1,578
Equipment expense	1,871	1,838
Printing, stationery and supplies	428	429
FDIC insurance premiums	970	988
Correspondent bank service charges	200	191
ATM and interchange expense	1,050	774

Edgar Filing: FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

Professional and service fees	972	693
Amortization of intangible assets	111	159
Other expenses	4,677	4,031
Total noninterest expense	26,161	23,338
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	21,881	18,408
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	5,586	4,691
NET EARNINGS	\$ 16,295	\$ 13,717
EARNINGS PER SHARE, BASIC	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.44
EARNINGS PER SHARE, ASSUMING DILUTION	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.44
DIVIDENDS PER SHARE	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.23

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 March	
	2011	2010
	31,	
	\$	\$
NET EARNINGS	16,295	13,717
OTHER ITEMS OF COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS:		
Change in unrealized gain on investment securities available-for-sale, before income taxes	7,496	1,388
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains on investment securities included in net earnings, before income tax	(219)	(1)
Total other items of comprehensive earnings	7,277	1,387
Income tax expense related to other items of comprehensive earnings	(2,547)	(485)
COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS	\$ 21,025	\$ 14,619

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock Shares	Treasury Stock Amount	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
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)				13,717					13,717
Stock issuances (unaudited)	18,993		476						476
Cash dividends declared, \$0.23 per share (unaudited)				(7,086)					(7,086)
Change in unrealized gain in investment securities available-for-sale, net of related income taxes (unaudited)								902	902
Additional tax benefit related to directors' deferred compensation plan (unaudited)			15						15
Shares purchased in connection with directors' deferred compensation plan, net (unaudited)					(1,326)	(113)	113		
Stock option expense (unaudited)			95						95
Balances at March 31, 2010 (unaudited)	20,845,424	\$ 208	\$ 269,880	\$ 121,754	(164,162)	\$ (3,946)	\$ 3,946	\$ 31,979	\$ 423,821
Balances at December 31,	20,942,141	\$ 209	\$ 274,629	\$ 146,397	(166,329)	\$ (4,207)	\$ 4,207	\$ 20,453	\$ 441,688

2010										
Net earnings (unaudited)			16,295							16,295
Stock issuances (unaudited)	15,364	508								508
Cash dividends declared, \$0.23 per share (unaudited)			(7,125)							(7,125)
Change in unrealized gain in investment securities available-for-sale, net of related income taxes (unaudited)							4,730			4,730
Additional tax benefit related to directors deferred compensation plan (unaudited)		10								10
Shares purchased in connection with directors deferred compensation plan, net (unaudited)					(1,279)	(107)	107			
Stock option expense (unaudited)		109								109
Three-for-two stock split in the form of a 50% stock dividend (unaudited)	10,478,752	105	(105)	(83,804)						
Balances at March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	31,436,257	\$ 314	\$ 275,256	\$ 155,462	(251,412)	\$ (4,314)	\$ 4,314	\$ 25,183	\$ 456,215	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March	
	31,	
	2011	2010
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net earnings	\$ 16,295	\$ 13,717
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,790	1,777
Provision for loan losses	2,127	2,010
Securities premium amortization (discount accretion), net	1,688	914
Gain on sale of assets, net	(299)	(4)
Deferred federal income tax expense	47	
Net decrease in loans held for sale	9,732	1,767
Change in other assets	1,616	958
Change in other liabilities	4,528	3,519
 Total adjustments	 21,229	 10,941
 Net cash provided by operating activities	 37,524	 24,658
 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Activity in available-for-sale securities:		
Sales	11,224	3,219
Maturities	71,261	44,864
Purchases	(197,743)	(160,617)
Activity in held-to-maturity securities maturities	2,382	3,795
Net decrease (increase) in loans	(3,154)	11,633
Purchases of bank premises and equipment and computer software	(2,372)	(2,985)
Proceeds from sale of other assets	1,064	221
 Net cash used in investing activities	 (117,338)	 (99,870)
 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase (decrease) in noninterest-bearing deposits	9,943	(31,767)
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits	8,647	37,124
Net increase in short-term borrowings	13,815	43,000
Common stock transactions:		
Proceeds from stock issuances	508	476
Dividends paid	(7,120)	(7,080)
 Net cash provided by financing activities	 25,793	 41,753

NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(54,021)	(33,459)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	367,953	321,541
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 313,932	\$ 288,082

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND NONCASH TRANSACTIONS

Interest paid	\$ 2,712	\$ 3,758
Federal income tax paid		
Transfer of loans to foreclosed assets	1,224	1,096
Investment securities purchased but not settled	12,859	13,126
See notes to consolidated financial statements.		

Table of Contents

**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 Investments 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 North Central and West Texas. Including the branches and locations of all our bank subsidiaries, as of March 31, 2011, we had 52 financial centers across Texas, with ten locations in Abilene, two locations in Cleburne, three 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, Southlake, Aledo, Willow Park, Brock, Alvarado, Burleson, 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 six locations in Abilene, San Angelo, Stephenville, Sweetwater, Fort Worth and Odessa, all in Texas. In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the Company 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 months ended March 31, 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.

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 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 three months ended March 31, 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 months ended March 31, 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 March 31, 2011 and 2010, were 31,425,584 and 31,252,458 shares, respectively. The weighted average common shares outstanding used in computing fully diluted earnings per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, were 31,444,586 and 31,301,667, respectively.

Note 4 Securities

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

	March 31, 2011			
	Amortized	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
	Cost Basis			
Securities held-to-maturity:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 6,201	\$ 111	\$	\$ 6,312
Mortgage-backed securities	482	15		497
Total debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ 6,683	\$ 126	\$	\$ 6,809
Securities available-for-sale:				
U. S. Treasury securities	\$ 15,226	\$ 244	\$	\$ 15,470
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	301,323	7,408		308,731
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	547,415	19,874	(2,068)	565,221
Corporate bonds and other	45,681	3,981		49,662
Mortgage-backed securities	699,074	19,976	(2,025)	717,025
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,608,719	\$ 51,483	\$ (4,093)	\$ 1,656,109

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2010			
	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Estimated
	Cost Basis	Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair Value
		Holding	Holding	
		Gains	Losses	
Securities held-to-maturity:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 8,549	\$ 160	\$	\$ 8,709
Mortgage-backed securities	515	16		531
Total debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ 9,064	\$ 176	\$	\$ 9,240
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

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 March 31, 2011, were computed by using scheduled amortization of balances and historical prepayment rates. At March 31, 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 March 31, 2011, by contractual and expected maturity, are shown below (in thousands):

	Held-to-Maturity		Available-for-Sale	
	Amortized	Estimated	Amortized	Estimated
	Cost	Fair	Cost Basis	Fair Value
	Basis	Value		
Due within one year	\$ 5,641	\$ 5,728	\$ 142,265	\$ 144,475
Due after one year through five years	560	584	408,154	423,098
Due after five years through ten years			298,758	311,704
Due after ten years			60,468	59,807
Mortgage-backed securities	482	497	699,074	717,025
Total	\$ 6,683	\$ 6,809	\$ 1,608,719	\$ 1,656,109

During the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, sales of investment securities that were classified as available-for-sale totaled \$11.2 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. Gross realized gains from 2011 and 2010 securities sales and calls during the first quarter totaled \$230 thousand and \$1 thousand, respectively. Gross realized losses from sales during the first quarter of 2011 totaled \$11 thousand. There were no losses realized on securities sales during the first quarter of 2010. The specific identification method was used to determine cost in order to

compute the realized gains.

Table of Contents

The following tables disclose, as of March 31, 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 those that have been in a continuous unrealized-loss position for 12 or more months (in thousands):

	Less than 12 Months Unrealized		12 Months or Longer Unrealized		Total Unrealized	
	Fair Value	Loss	Fair Value	Loss	Fair Value	Loss
March 31, 2011						
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	\$ 4,953	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,953	\$
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	82,278	1,945	2,144	123	84,422	2,068
Mortgage-backed securities	131,473	2,025			131,473	2,025
Total	\$ 218,704	\$ 3,970	\$ 2,144	\$ 123	\$ 220,848	\$ 4,093

	Less than 12 Months Unrealized		12 Months or Longer Unrealized		Total Unrealized	
	Fair Value	Loss	Fair Value	Loss	Fair Value	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 this unrealized loss position totaled 196 at March 31, 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 March 31, 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 \$804.5 million at March 31, 2011, were pledged as collateral for public or trust fund deposits, repurchase agreements and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

Table of Contents**Note 5 Loans And Allowance for Loan Losses**

Loans 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 will be adequate 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 adequacy 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 our general reserve, the loan portfolio, less cash secured loans, government guaranteed loans and classified loans, is multiplied by the Company's historical loss rate. Our 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, we adjust our allowance for qualitative factors such as current local economic conditions and trends, including unemployment, changes in lending staff, policies and procedures, changes in credit concentrations, changes in the trends and severity of problem loans and changes in 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 March 31, 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.

Table of Contents

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 has 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 geographically. 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. These agricultural loans are 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 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. 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):

	March 31,		December
	2011	2010	31, 2010
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 489,638	\$ 457,377	\$ 524,757
Real estate construction	87,324	89,051	91,815
Real estate mortgage	909,778	782,725	883,710

Edgar Filing: FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

Consumer	195,072	169,848	190,064
Total Loans	\$ 1,681,812	\$ 1,499,001	\$ 1,690,346

Included in real estate-mortgage loans above are \$3.4 million, \$2.6 million and \$13.2 million, respectively, in loans held for sale at March 31, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010 in which the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

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

March 31, 2011		March 31, 2010		December 31, 2010	
Recorded Investment	Valuation Allowance	Recorded Investment	Valuation Allowance	Recorded Investment	Valuation Allowance
\$15,411	\$3,091	\$17,775	\$3,407	\$15,445	\$3,152

The average recorded investment in impaired loans for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010 was approximately \$15,308,000 and \$17,242,000, respectively. The Company had approximately \$24,306,000 and \$25,950,000 in nonaccrual, past due 90 days still accruing and restructured loans and foreclosed assets at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Non accrual loans totaled \$15.4 million and \$15.4 million, respectively, of this amount and consisted of (in thousands):

Table of Contents

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Commercial	\$ 1,351	\$ 1,403
Agricultural	996	3,030
Real Estate	12,848	10,675
Consumer	216	337
Total	\$ 15,411	\$ 15,445

The Company's impaired loans and related allowance as of March 31, 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.

March 31, 2011	Unpaid Contractual	Recorded Investment With No	Recorded Investment With	Total Recorded	Related	Average Recorded
	Principal Balance	Allowance	Allowance	Investment	Allowance	Investment
Commercial	\$ 1,602	\$ 495	\$ 856	\$ 1,351	\$ 441	\$ 1,398
Agricultural	1,047	20	976	996	316	1,136
Real Estate	15,403	2,413	10,435	12,848	2,257	12,532
Consumer	296	46	170	216	77	242
Total	\$ 18,348	\$ 2,974	\$ 12,437	\$ 15,411	\$ 3,091	\$ 15,308

December 31, 2010	Unpaid Contractual	Recorded Investment With No	Recorded Investment With	Total Recorded	Related	Average Recorded
	Principal Balance	Allowance	Allowance	Investment	Allowance	Investment
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 quarter ended March 31, 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.

The classifications of loans reflect a judgment about the risks of default and loss associated with the loan. The Company reviews the ratings on credits monthly. Ratings are adjusted to reflect the degree of risk and loss that is felt 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.

Table of Contents

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

March 31, 2011	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial	\$ 398,815	\$ 10,401	\$ 14,168	\$ 97	\$ 423,481
Agricultural	63,617	268	2,255	17	66,157
Real Estate	930,481	19,072	47,466	83	997,102
Consumer	193,832	306	903	31	195,072
Total	\$ 1,586,745	\$ 30,047	\$ 64,792	\$ 228	\$ 1,681,812

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

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

	15-59 Days	60-89 Days	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Total Current	Total Loans	Total 90 Days Past Due Still Accruing
March 31, 2011	Past Due*	Past Due					
Commercial	\$ 2,127	\$ 66	\$ 543	\$ 2,736	\$ 420,745	\$ 423,481	\$ 11
Agricultural	744	3	20	767	65,390	66,157	
Real Estate	8,793	528	2,051	11,372	985,730	997,102	
Consumer	825	233	14	1,072	194,000	195,072	12
Total	\$ 12,489	\$ 830	\$ 2,628	\$ 15,947	\$ 1,665,865	\$ 1,681,812	\$ 23

Edgar Filing: FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

	15-59 Days	60-89 Days	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Total Current	Total Loans	Total 90 Days Past Due Still Accruing
December 31, 2010	Past Due*	Past Due					
Commercial	\$ 2,138	\$ 241	\$ 713	\$ 3,092	\$ 439,086	\$ 442,377	\$ 20
Agricultural	371			371	82,009	82,380	
Real Estate	6,638	1,569	3,792	11,999	963,725	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.

Table of Contents

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

	March 31,		December 31,
	2011	2010	2010
Allowance for loan losses provided for:			
Loans specifically evaluated as impaired	\$ 3,091	\$ 3,407	\$ 3,152
Remaining portfolio	29,410	25,343	27,954
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 32,501	\$ 28,750	\$ 31,106

The following table details the allowance for loan loss at March 31, 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.

March 31, 2011	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,212	\$ 526	\$ 7,562	\$ 265	\$ 11,565
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	5,440	625	13,400	1,471	20,936
Total	\$ 8,652	\$ 1,151	\$ 20,962	\$ 1,736	\$ 32,501
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

Table of Contents

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, 2011 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 7,745	\$ 2,299	\$ 19,101	\$ 1,961	\$ 31,106
Provision for loan losses	874	(1,178)	2,529	(98)	2,127
Recoveries	34	30	107	107	278
Charge-offs	(1)		(775)	(234)	(1,010)
End balance	\$ 8,652	\$ 1,151	\$ 20,962	\$ 1,736	\$ 32,501

The Company's recorded investment in loans as of March 31, 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):

March 31, 2011	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 24,666	\$ 2,540	\$ 66,621	\$ 1,240	\$ 95,067
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	398,815	63,617	930,481	193,832	1,586,745
Total	\$ 423,481	\$ 66,157	\$ 997,102	\$ 195,072	\$ 1,681,812

December 31, 2010	Commercial	Agricultural	Real Estate	Consumer	Total
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

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 March 31, 2011, approximately \$676.8 million in loans held by these subsidiaries were subject to blanket liens as security for these lines of credit.

Note 6 Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$5.6 million for the first quarter in 2011 as compared to \$4.7 million for the same period in 2010. Our effective tax rates on pretax income were 25.5% and 25.5% for the first quarter of 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.

Note 7 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 \$95 thousand, respectively, for the

three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. The additional disclosure requirements under authoritative accounting guidance have been omitted due to immateriality.

Table of Contents

Note 8 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 both March 2011 and March 2010 and continues to evaluate future funding amounts. Net periodic benefit costs totaling \$150 thousand and \$100 thousand were recorded, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

Note 9 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 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.

Table of Contents

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 guidance is effective for the third quarter of 2011 and must be applied retrospectively to restructurings occurring on or after January 1, 2011. Adoption of this new guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Note 10 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.

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.

Table of Contents

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.

There were no transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

The following table summarizes financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 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	\$ 15,470	\$	\$	\$ 15,470
Obligations of U. S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	19,951	288,780		308,731
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	3,340	561,881		565,221
Corporate bonds		46,003		46,003
Mortgage-backed securities	24,916	692,109		717,025
Other securities	3,659			3,659
Total	\$ 67,336	\$ 1,588,773	\$	\$ 1,656,109

Table of Contents

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 March 31, 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 March 31, 2011, impaired loans with a carrying value of \$15.4 million were reduced by specific valuation allowances totaling \$3.1 million resulting in a net fair value of \$12.3 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 March 31, 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 months ended March 31, 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.

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.

Table of Contents

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

	March 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and due from banks	\$ 105,969	\$ 105,969	\$ 124,177	\$ 124,177
Federal funds sold	4,945	4,945		
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	203,018	203,018	243,776	243,776
Held to maturity securities	6,683	6,809	9,064	9,240
Available for sale securities	1,656,109	1,656,109	1,537,178	1,537,178
Loans	1,649,311	1,645,543	1,659,240	1,659,444
Accrued interest receivable	19,607	19,607	21,006	21,006
Deposits with stated maturities	801,198	803,213	837,615	840,234
Deposits with no stated maturities	2,330,693	2,330,693	2,275,686	2,275,686
Short term borrowings	192,171	192,171	178,356	178,356
Accrued interest payable	921	921	1,234	1,234
	23			

Table of Contents

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 our 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;

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

our ability to attract deposits;

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.

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.

Table of Contents

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.

In response to the financial crisis affecting the banking and financial markets, in October 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the EESA) was signed into law. Pursuant to the EESA, the U.S. Treasury (the Treasury) was authorized to purchase equity stakes in U. S. financial institutions. Under this program, known as the Troubled Asset Relief Program Capital Purchase Program (the TARP Capital Purchase Program), the Treasury made \$250 billion of capital available to U.S. financial institutions through the purchase of preferred stock or subordinated debentures by the Treasury. In conjunction with the purchase of preferred stock from publicly-held financial institutions, the Treasury received warrants to purchase common stock with an aggregate market price equal to 15% of the total amount of the preferred investment. Participating financial institutions were required to adopt the Treasury's standards for executive compensation and corporate governance for the period during which the Treasury holds equity issued under the TARP Capital Purchase Program and were restricted from increasing dividends to common shareholders or repurchasing common stock for three years without the consent of the Treasury. The Company made a decision to not participate in the TARP Capital Purchase Program due to its capital and liquidity positions.

Congress and the regulators for financial institutions have proposed and passed significant changes to the laws, rules and regulations governing financial institutions. Most recently, the House of Representatives and Senate passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) which the President has 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.

Table of Contents

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 adequate 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.

Table of Contents

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 adequate 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 unemployment, changes in lending staff, policies or procedures, changes in credit concentrations, changes in the trends and severity of problem loans and changes in 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.

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 March 31, 2011 and 2010 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.

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 has been insignificant.

Table of Contents

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.

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 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 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 three months ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

Performance Summary. Net earnings for the first quarter of 2011 were \$16.3 million compared to \$13.7 million for the same period in 2010, or an 18.8% increase over the same period in 2010.

Basic earnings per share for the first quarter of 2011 were \$0.52 compared to \$0.44 for the same quarter last year. The return on average assets was 1.76% for the first quarter of 2011, as compared to 1.68% for the same quarter of 2010. The return on average equity was 14.86% for the first quarter of 2011 as compared to 13.30% for the same quarter of 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 \$40.5 million for the first quarter of 2011, as compared to \$35.2 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 \$428.0 million for the first quarter of 2011 over the same period in 2010. Average taxable securities, average tax exempt securities, and average loans increased \$174.0 million, \$89.1 million and \$183.9 million, respectively, for the first quarter of 2011 over the first quarter of 2010. Average interest bearing liabilities increased \$291.2 million for the first quarter of 2011, as compared to the same period in 2010. The yield on earning assets decreased 18 basis points during the first quarter of 2011, whereas the rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 32 basis points in the first quarter of 2011 primarily due to the effects of lower interest rates.

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 March 31, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2010		
	Change Attributable to		Total Change
	Volume	Rate	
Short-term investments	\$ (34)	\$ 29	\$ (5)
Taxable investment securities	1,779	(1,153)	626
Tax-exempt investment securities (1)	1,370	(21)	1,349
Loans (1) (2)	2,785	(815)	1,970
Interest income	5,900	(1,960)	3,940
Interest-bearing deposits	(514)	1,700	1,186
Short-term borrowings	(15)	128	113
Interest expense	(529)	1,828	1,299
Net interest income	\$ 5,371	\$ (132)	\$ 5,239

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

(2) Nonaccrual loans are included in loans.

Table of Contents

The net interest margin for the first quarter of 2011 was 4.72%, a slight increase of 3 basis points from the same period in 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. Should interest rates remain at the current low levels for an extended period or if interest rates increase rapidly, we anticipate added pressure on our interest margin as we may face difficulties in achieving significant additional reductions in the rates paid on interest bearing liabilities. 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 March 31,					
	Average Balance	2011 Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	2010 Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets						
Short-term investments (1)	\$ 205,437	\$ 367	0.10%	\$ 224,341	\$ 372	0.67%
Taxable investment securities (2)	1,050,477	9,592	3.65	876,515	8,966	4.09
Tax-exempt investment securities (2)(3)	542,941	8,327	6.13	453,855	6,978	6.15
Loans (3)(4)	1,677,188	24,589	5.95	1,493,321	22,619	6.14
Total earning assets	3,476,043	42,875	5.00	3,048,032	38,935	5.18
Cash and due from banks	115,580			110,820		
Bank premises and equipment, net	70,325			65,086		
Other assets	52,083			48,440		
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	72,470			63,072		
Allowance for loan losses	(31,756)			(28,420)		
Total assets	\$ 3,754,745			\$ 3,307,030		
Liabilities and						
Shareholders Equity						
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 2,169,097	\$ 2,349	0.44%	\$ 1,894,085	\$ 3,535	0.76%
Short-term borrowings	189,963	51	0.11	173,763	164	0.38
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,359,060	2,400	0.41	2,067,848	3,699	0.73
Noninterest-bearing deposits	922,853			787,850		
Other liabilities	28,122			33,082		

Total liabilities	3,310,035	2,888,780
Shareholders equity	444,710	418,250
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 3,754,745	\$ 3,307,030
Net interest income	\$ 40,475	\$ 35,236
Rate Analysis:		
Interest income/earning assets	5.00%	5.18%
Interest expense/earning assets	0.28	0.49
Net yield on earning assets	4.72%	4.69%

- (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 first quarter of 2011 was \$12.8 million, an increase of \$1.7 million over the same period in 2010. Trust fees increased \$518 thousand, real estate mortgage operations increased \$373 thousand, ATM and credit card fees increased \$566 thousand and the net gain on securities transactions increased \$218 thousand. The increase in trust fees reflects higher oil and gas prices, 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

Table of Contents

our consolidated balance sheet, totaled \$2.4 billion at March 31, 2011 as compared to \$2.1 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. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Federal Reserve was authorized to establish rules regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers. While the proposed changes relate only to banks with assets greater than \$10 billion, concern exists that the proposed regulation will also impact the interchange fees we collect. Offsetting these increases was a decrease in service charge income of \$485 thousand, primarily from decreased customer use of overdraft services and changes in overdraft regulations. Beginning in the third quarter of 2010, a new rule issued by the Federal Reserve Board prohibits 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. Consumers must be provided a notice that explains the financial institution's overdraft services, including the fees associated with the service, and the consumer's choices. We continue to monitor the impact of these new regulations and other related developments on our service charge revenue.

Table 3 Noninterest Income (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		
	March 31,		
	Increase		
	2011	(Decrease)	2010
Trust fees	\$ 3,044	\$ 518	\$ 2,526
Service charges on deposit accounts	4,373	(485)	4,858
Real estate mortgage operations	933	373	560
ATM and credit card fees	3,077	566	2,511
Net gain on securities transactions	219	218	1
Net gain (loss) on sale of foreclosed assets	(63)	(74)	11
Other:			
Check printing fees	36	(31)	67
Safe deposit rental fees	170	(1)	171
Exchange fees	27	5	22
Credit life and debt protection fees	52	17	35
Brokerage commissions	51	(5)	56
Interest on loan recoveries	384	347	37
Miscellaneous income	539	284	255
Total other	1,259	616	643
Total Noninterest Income	\$ 12,842	\$ 1,732	\$ 11,110

Noninterest Expense. Total noninterest expense for the first quarter of 2011 was \$26.2 million, an increase of \$2.8 million, or 12.1%, 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 quarter of 2011 was 49.07%, compared to 50.36% from the same period in 2010.

Salaries and employee benefits for the first quarter of 2011 totaled \$14.2 million, an increase of \$1.6 million, or 12.5%, as compared to 2010. The increase was largely the result of the Huntsville acquisition and an increase in profit sharing plan expense.

Table of Contents

All other categories of noninterest expense for the first quarter of 2011 totaled \$11.9 million, an increase of \$1.2 million, or 11.7%, as compared to the same period in 2010. Categories of noninterest expense with increases included ATM and interchange expense, professional and service fees, legal fees and other real estate expenses. ATM and interchange expense increased \$276 thousand, primarily a result of increased use of debit cards. Professional and service fees were \$279 thousand higher, largely as a result of technology conversion expenses related to the Huntsville acquisition and volume-related increases in expenses related to internet banking services.

Table 4 Noninterest Expense (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		
		March 31,	
	2011	Increase	2010
		(Decrease)	
Salaries	\$ 10,365	\$ 842	\$ 9,523
Medical	1,176	183	993
Profit sharing	1,125	385	740
Pension	150	50	100
401(k) match expense	336	13	323
Payroll taxes	974	91	883
Stock option expense	109	14	95
 Total salaries and employee benefits	 14,235	 1,578	 12,657
 Net occupancy expense	 1,647	 69	 1,578
Equipment expense	1,871	33	1,838
Intangible amortization	111	(48)	159
FDIC assessment fees	970	(18)	988
Printing, stationery and supplies	428	(1)	429
Correspondent bank service charges	200	9	191
ATM and interchange expense	1,050	276	774
Professional and service fees	972	279	693
 Other:			
Data processing fees	172	59	113
Postage	334	(12)	346
Advertising	421	19	402
Credit card fees	98	(12)	110
Telephone	365	30	335
Public relations and business development	387	89	298
Directors fees	208	1	207
Audit and accounting fees	327	10	317
Legal fees	196	49	147
Regulatory exam fees	233	22	211
Travel	186	58	128
Courier expense	153	19	134
Operational and other losses	103	(46)	149
Other real estate	187	89	98
Other miscellaneous expense	1,307	271	1,036
 Total other	 4,677	 646	 4,031

Total Noninterest Expense	\$ 26,161	\$ 2,823	\$ 23,338
---------------------------	-----------	----------	-----------

Table of Contents

Income Taxes. Income tax expense was \$5.6 million for the first quarter in 2011 as compared to \$4.7 million for the same period in 2010. Our effective tax rates on pretax income were 25.5% and 25.5% for the first quarters of 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.

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 March 31, 2011, total loans were \$1.682 billion, an increase of \$182.8 million, as compared to December 31, 2010. As compared to December 31, 2010, commercial, financial and agricultural loans decreased \$35.2 million, real estate construction loans decreased \$4.5 million, real estate mortgage loans increased \$26.1 million, and consumer loans increased \$5.0 million. Loans averaged \$1.677 billion during the first quarter of 2011, an increase of \$183.9 million from the prior year first quarter average balances.

Table 5 Composition of Loans (in thousands):

	March 31,		December
	2011	2010	31,
			2010
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 489,638	\$ 457,377	\$ 524,757
Real estate construction	87,324	89,051	91,815
Real estate mortgage	909,778	782,725	883,710
Consumer	195,072	169,848	190,064
Total loans	\$ 1,681,812	\$ 1,499,001	\$ 1,690,346

At March 31, 2011, our real estate loans represent approximately 59.2% of our loan portfolio and are comprised of (i) commercial real estate loans of 31.3%, generally owner occupied, (ii) 1-4 family residence loans of 35.8%, (iii) residential development and construction loans of 6.4%, which includes our custom and speculation home construction loans, (iv) commercial development and construction loans of 3.7% and (v) other loans, which includes ranches, hospitals and universities, of 22.8%.

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 \$24.3 million at March 31, 2011, as compared to \$22.5 million at March 31, 2010. As a percent of loans and foreclosed assets, nonperforming assets were 1.44% at March 31, 2011, as compared to 1.50% at March 31, 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):

	March 31,		December
	2011	2010	31,
			2010
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 15,411	\$ 17,775	\$ 15,445
Loans still accruing and past due 90 days or more	23	290	2,196
Restructured loans			
Foreclosed assets	8,872	4,444	8,309
Total	\$ 24,306	\$ 22,509	\$ 25,950
As a % of loans and foreclosed assets	1.44%	1.50%	1.53%
As a % of total assets	0.63%	0.67%	0.69%

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 quarter ended March 31, 2011 were not significant.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is the amount we determine as of a specific date to be adequate 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 \$2.1 million for the first quarter of 2011, as compared to \$2.0 million for the first quarter of 2010. As a percent of average loans, net loan charge-offs were 0.18% for the first quarter of 2011 compared to 0.24% during the first quarter of 2010. The allowance for loan losses as a percent of loans was 1.93% as of March 31, 2011, as compared to 1.84% as of December 31, 2010 and 1.92% as of March 31, 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 March 31,	
	2011	2010
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 31,106	\$ 27,612
Charge-offs:		
Commercial, financial and agricultural	(1)	(92)
Real Estate	(775)	(680)
Consumer	(234)	(287)
Total charge-offs	(1,010)	(1,059)
Recoveries:		
Commercial, financial and agricultural	64	39
Real Estate	107	46
Consumer	107	102
Total recoveries	278	187
Net charge-offs	(732)	(872)
Provision for loan losses	2,127	2,010
Balance at March 31	\$ 32,501	\$ 28,750
Loans at period end	1,681,812	1,499,001
Average loans	1,677,188	1,493,321
Net charge-offs/average loans (annualized)	0.18%	0.24%
Allowance for loan losses/period-end loans	1.93	1.92
Allowance for loan losses/nonaccrual loans, past due 90 days still accruing and restructured loans	210.7	159.1

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 adequate at March 31, 2011 in spite of these trends.

Interest-Bearing Deposits in Banks. As of March 31, 2011, our interest-bearing deposits were \$203.0 million compared with \$192.8 million and \$243.8 million as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2010. At March 31, 2011, interest-bearing deposits in banks included \$87.9 million invested in FDIC-insured certificates of deposit, \$22.7 million invested in money market accounts at a nonaffiliated regional bank, and \$91.0 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.

Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Securities. At March 31, 2011, securities with an amortized cost of \$6.7 million were classified as securities held-to-maturity and securities with a fair value of \$1.66 billion were

classified as securities available-for-sale. As compared to December 31, 2010, the available for sale portfolio, carried at fair value, at March 31, 2011, reflected (i) an increase of \$29.4 million in U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies, (ii) an increase of \$15.3 million in obligations of states and political subdivisions, (iii) a \$11.2 million decrease in corporate and other bonds, and (iv) a \$85.3 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.

Table of Contents**Table 8 Composition of Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Securities (dollars in thousands):**

	March 31, 2011			
	Amortized	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated
	Cost Basis			Fair Value
Securities held-to-maturity:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 6,201	\$ 111	\$	\$ 6,312
Mortgage-backed securities	482	15		497
Total debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ 6,683	\$ 126	\$	\$ 6,809
Securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 15,226	\$ 244	\$	\$ 15,470
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	301,323	7,408		308,731
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	547,415	19,874	(2,068)	565,221
Corporate bonds and other	45,681	3,981		49,662
Mortgage-backed securities	699,074	19,976	(2,025)	717,025
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,608,719	\$ 51,483	\$ (4,093)	\$ 1,656,109
	December 31, 2010			
	Amortized	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated
	Cost Basis			Fair Value
Securities held-to-maturity:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 8,549	\$ 160	\$	\$ 8,709
Mortgage-backed securities	515	16		531
Total debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ 9,064	\$ 176	\$	\$ 9,240
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

During the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, sales of investment securities that were classified as available-for-sale totaled \$11.2 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. Gross realized gains from 2011 and 2010

securities sales and calls during the first quarter totaled \$230 thousand and \$1 thousand, respectively. Gross realized losses from 2011 sales during the first quarter totaled \$11 thousand. There were no losses realized on securities sales during the first quarter of 2010. The specific identification method was used to determine cost in order to compute the realized gains.

Table of Contents**Table 9 Maturities and Yields of Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Securities Held at March 31, 2011
(in thousands, except percentages):**

	One Year		After One Year Through		Maturing After Five Years Through		After Ten Years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Held-to-Maturity:										
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 5,641	7.23%	\$ 560	6.74%	\$	%	\$	%	\$ 6,201	7.18%
Mortgage-backed securities	10	5.32	310	3.62	162	2.83			482	3.71
Total	\$ 5,651	7.23%	\$ 870	5.80%	\$ 162	2.83%	\$	%	\$ 6,683	6.93%

	One Year or Less		After One Year Through Five Years		Maturing After Five Years Through Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Available-for-Sale:										
U. S. Treasury securities	\$ 4,043	1.09%	\$ 11,427	1.61%	\$	%	\$	%	15,470	1.48%
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	101,020	3.75	207,711	2.61					308,731	3.00
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	30,718	5.54	169,760	5.15	304,936	6.22	59,807	6.12	565,221	5.85
Corporate bonds and other securities	8,694	3.30	34,200	5.25	6,768	7.08			49,662	4.78
Mortgage-backed securities	76,127	5.43	448,183	3.87	155,833	3.37	36,882	4.02	717,025	3.94
Total	\$ 220,602	4.45%	\$ 871,281	3.86%	\$ 467,537	5.28%	\$ 96,689	5.29%	\$ 1,656,109	4.42%

	One Year or Less		After One Year Through Five Years		Maturing After Five Years Through Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Total Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Securities:										

Edgar Filing: FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

U. S. Treasury securities	\$ 4,043	1.09%	\$ 11,427	1.61%	\$	%\$	%\$	15,470	1.48%	
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	101,020	3.75	207,711	2.61				308,731	3.00	
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	36,359	5.81	170,320	5.16	304,936	6.22	59,807	6.12	571,422	5.86
Corporate bonds and other securities	8,694	3.30	34,200	5.25	6,768	7.08			49,662	4.78
Mortgage-backed securities	76,137	5.43	448,493	3.87	155,995	3.37	36,882	4.02	717,507	3.94
Total	\$ 226,253	4.52%	\$ 872,151	3.86%	\$ 467,699	5.28%	\$ 96,689	5.29%	\$ 1,662,792	4.43%

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.

Table of Contents**Table 10 Disclosure of Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Securities with Continuous Unrealized Loss**

The following tables disclose, as of March 31, 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 those that have been in a continuous unrealized-loss position for 12 or more months (in thousands):

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
March 31, 2011						
Obligations of U.S. government sponsored-enterprises and agencies	\$ 4,953	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,953	\$
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	82,278	1,945	2,144	123	84,422	2,068
Mortgage-backed securities	131,473	2,025			131,473	2,025
Total	\$ 218,704	\$ 3,970	\$ 2,144	\$ 123	\$ 220,848	\$ 4,093

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		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 this unrealized loss position totaled 196 at March 31, 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 March 31, 2011 compared to the time of purchase. We have reviewed the ratings of the issuers and have not identified any significant issues related to the ultimate repayment of principal as a result of credit concerns on these securities. Our mortgage related securities are guaranteed by GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC or are collateralized by securities backed by these agencies.

As of March 31, 2011, the investment portfolio had an overall tax equivalent yield of 4.44%, a weighted average life of 4.30 years and modified duration of 3.68 years.

Deposits. Deposits held by subsidiary banks represent our primary source of funding. Total deposits were \$3.13 billion as of March 31, 2011, as compared to \$2.69 billion as of March 31, 2010. Table 11 provides a breakdown of average deposits and rates paid for the first quarters of March 31, 2011 and 2010.

Table of Contents**Table 11 Composition of Average Deposits (in thousands, except percentages):**

	Three Months Ended March 31,		2010	
	2011	Average	Average	Average
	Average	Rate	Average	Rate
	Balance	%	Balance	%
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 922,853		\$ 787,850	
Interest-bearing deposits				
Interest-bearing checking	812,054	0.14	684,997	0.29
Savings and money market accounts	537,478	0.18	453,970	0.35
Time deposits under \$100,000	351,328	0.90	349,495	1.39
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	468,237	0.92	405,623	1.45
Total interest-bearing deposits	2,169,097	0.44%	1,894,085	0.76%
Total average deposits	\$ 3,091,950		\$ 2,681,935	

Short-Term Borrowings. Included in short-term borrowings were Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements of \$192.2 million and \$189.1 million at March 31, 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 \$190.0 million and \$173.8 million in the first quarters of 2011 and 2010, respectively. The average rates paid on Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements were 0.11% and 0.38% for the first quarters 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 \$456.2 million, or 11.92% of total assets, at March 31, 2011, as compared to \$423.8 million, or 12.64% of total assets, at March 31, 2010. Included in shareholders' equity at March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, were \$30.8 million and \$37.2 million, respectively, in unrealized gains on investment securities available-for-sale, net of related income taxes. For the first quarter of 2011, total shareholders' equity averaged \$444.7 million, or 11.84% of average assets, as compared to \$418.3 million, or 12.65% 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 March 31, 2011, our total risk-based and leverage capital ratios were 18.86% and 10.03%, respectively, as compared to total risk-based and leverage capital ratios of 19.28% and 10.50% as of March 31, 2010. We believe by all measurements our capital ratios remain well above regulatory requirements to be considered well capitalized by the regulators.

Table of Contents

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.

As of March 31, 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 0.26% and 1.16%, 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 1.55% relative to the base case over the next twelve months. The likelihood of a decrease in interest rates beyond 50 basis points as of March 31, 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.

Table of Contents**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 \$192.2 million at March 31, 2011, and an unfunded \$25.0 million line of credit established with The Frost National Bank which matures 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 March 31, 2011. Seven of our subsidiary banks have available lines of credit totaling \$233.7 million secured by portions of their loan portfolios and certain investment securities. There were no outstanding balances on such lines at March 31, 2011.

On December 30, 2009, we renewed our loan agreement, effective December 31, 2009, with The Frost National Bank. 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, 2011, interest is paid quarterly at Wall Street Journal Prime, and the line of credit matures June 30, 2011. If a balance exists at June 30, 2011, 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 March 31, 2011. There was no outstanding balance under the line of credit as of March 31, 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 \$34.6 million at March 31, 2011, investment securities which totaled \$19.5 million (of which 45.5% matures within 15 months and the remaining portion over 13 years), available dividends from subsidiary banks which totaled \$43.7 million at March 31, 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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 12 Commitments as of March 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	Total Notional Amounts Committed
Unfunded lines of credit	\$ 289,562
Unfunded commitments to extend credit	52,683
Standby letters of credit	19,371
 Total commercial commitments	 \$ 361,616

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 March 31, 2011, approximately \$43.7 million was available for the payment of intercompany dividends by the Company's subsidiaries without the prior approval of regulatory agencies.

Table of Contents

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 51.7% of net earnings, respectively, for the first quarter 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 state bank subsidiary, which is a member 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 Board 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).

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 March 31, 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

Table of Contents

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 March 31, 2011.

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

Table of Contents

**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.*
- 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 for the ended December 31, 2008).
- 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 No. 1 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 10.2 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed December 28, 2005).
- 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

Edgar Filing: FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

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).
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) / 15(d)-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of First Financial Bankshares, Inc.*
- 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.*

* Filed herewith

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

**FIRST FINANCIAL BANKSHARES,
INC.**

Date: May 4, 2011

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

Date: May 4, 2011

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