

CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANCORP
Form 10QSB
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended **December 31, 2004**

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number _____

CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANCORP

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

United States

20-0663325

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

2174 EastRidge Center, Eau Claire, WI 54701

(Address of principal executive offices)

715-836-9994

Issuer's telephone number)

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

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

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

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At January 31, 2005, there were 3,041,750 shares of issuer's common stock outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes / / No /X/

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CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANCORP

**Consolidated Balance Sheets
as of December 31, 2004 and September 30, 2004**

<i>Assets</i>	<i>December 31, 2004 (unaudited)</i>	<i>September 30, 2004 (audited)</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,639,096	\$4,768,007
Loans receivable	\$159,545,466	\$152,930,540
Allowance for loan losses	(\$596,473)	(\$554,210)
Loans receivable, net	\$158,948,993	\$152,376,330
Office properties and equipment - Net	\$2,267,417	\$2,198,809
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	\$925,000	\$827,700
Accrued interest receivable	\$465,349	\$466,399
Intangible assets	\$342,104	\$348,486
Other assets	\$958,513	\$994,065
TOTAL ASSETS	\$168,546,472	\$161,979,796
<i>Liabilities and Equity</i>	<i>December 31, 2004 (unaudited)</i>	<i>September 30, 2004 (audited)</i>
Liabilities:		
Deposits	\$129,073,402	\$127,976,262
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	\$18,500,000	\$13,500,000
Other Liabilities	\$1,174,089	\$897,611
Total Liabilities	\$148,747,491	\$142,373,873
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common Stock	\$30,418	\$30,418
Additional Paid-in Capital	\$9,041,783	\$9,029,696
Retained Earnings	\$11,829,700	\$11,678,549
Unearned ESOP Shares	(\$1,102,920)	(\$1,132,740)
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$19,798,981	\$19,605,923
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$168,546,472	\$161,979,796

CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANCORP

Consolidated Statements of Income
For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
Interest and Dividend Income:		
Interest and fees on loans	\$2,634,875	\$2,266,557
Other interest and dividend income	\$22,288	\$18,480
	<i>Total interest and dividend income</i>	<i>\$2,285,037</i>
Interest expense	\$786,657	\$749,106
	<i>Net Interest Income</i>	<i>\$1,535,931</i>
Provision for loan losses	\$100,003	\$96,000
	<i>Net interest income after provision for loan losses</i>	<i>\$1,439,931</i>
Noninterest Income:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$194,063	\$206,227
Insurance commissions	\$98,755	\$62,302
Loan fees and service charges	\$67,793	\$65,201
Other	\$4,327	\$4,262
	<i>Total Noninterest Income</i>	<i>\$337,992</i>
Noninterest expense:		
Salaries and related benefits	\$1,062,416	\$924,709
Occupancy - Net	\$160,968	\$144,494
Office	\$152,580	\$146,598
Data processing	\$77,062	\$75,496
Other	\$342,750	\$184,694
	<i>Total noninterest expense</i>	<i>\$1,475,991</i>
Income before provision for income tax	\$339,665	\$301,932
Provision for income taxes	\$139,581	\$119,263
Net income	\$200,084	\$182,669
<i>Basic and diluted earnings per share</i>	<i>\$0.07</i>	<i>NA</i>

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Three Months ended December 2004 and 2003

	<i>December 31, 2004</i> <i>(unaudited)</i>	<i>December 31, 2003</i> <i>(unaudited)</i>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net Income	\$200,084	\$182,669
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for depreciation	\$61,432	\$64,823
Provision for loan losses	\$100,003	\$96,000
Amortization of core deposit intangible	\$6,382	\$5,183
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(\$12,400)	(\$11,700)
ESOP contribution expense in excess of shares released	\$12,087	\$0
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest receivable and other assets	\$36,602	(\$89,047)
Increase in other liabilities	\$276,478	\$122,307
Total adjustments	\$480,584	\$187,566
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$680,668	\$370,235
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(\$84,900)	\$0
Net increase in loans	(\$6,672,666)	(\$3,892,086)
Capital expenditures	(\$130,040)	(\$51,872)
Cash received for branch acquisition	\$0	\$6,970,198
Net cash used in investing activities	(\$6,887,606)	\$3,026,240
Cash from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in Borrowings	\$5,000,000	(\$3,700,000)
Increase (decrease) in deposits	\$1,097,140	(\$1,075,018)
Reduction in unallocated shares held by ESOP	\$29,820	\$0

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Cash dividends paid	(\$48,933)	\$0
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$6,078,027	(\$4,775,018)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(\$128,911)	(\$1,378,543)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning	\$4,768,007	\$3,074,024
Cash and cash equivalents at end	\$4,639,096	\$1,695,481

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CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Three Months ended December 31, 2004 and 2003
(UNAUDITED)

Three Months Ended December 31, 2004	Shares	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Unearned ESOP Shares	Total
Balance - Beginning of period	3,041,750	\$30,418	\$9,029,696	\$11,678,549	(\$1,132,740)	\$19,605,923
Comprehensive Income:						
Net Income				\$200,084		\$200,084
Other Comprehensive Income				\$0		\$0
Total Comprehensive Income				\$200,084		\$200,084
Committed ESOP shares					\$29,820	\$29,820
Appreciation in fair value of ESOP shares charged to expense			\$12,087			\$12,087
Cash dividends (\$0.05 per share)				(\$48,933)		(\$48,933)
Balance - End of Period	3,041,750	\$30,418	\$9,041,783	\$11,829,700	(\$1,102,920)	\$19,798,981

Three Months Ended December 31, 2003	Shares	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Unearned ESOP Shares	Total
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Balance - Beginning of period	0	\$0	\$0	\$10,990,936	\$0	\$10,990,936
Comprehensive Income:						
Net Income				\$182,669		\$182,669
Other Comprehensive Income				\$0		\$0
Total Comprehensive Income				\$182,669		\$182,669
Balance - End of Period	0	0	0	11,173,605	0	11,173,605

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CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANCORP

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

The financial statements of Citizens Community Federal included herein have been included by Citizens Community Bancorp (the "Company") pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company is a successor to Citizens Community Federal as a result of a regulatory restructuring into a mutual holding company form, which was effective on March 29, 2004. The restructuring included the capitalization of the Company, the sale of 978,650 shares of its common stock, including 119,236 shares to the Company's employee stock ownership plan (ESOP), the issuance of 2,063,100 shares to the Citizens Community Mutual Holding Company and the acquisition by the Company of all of the shares of Citizens Community Federal. The ESOP borrowed \$1,192,360 from the Company to purchase 119,236 shares of the Company's stock.

Proceeds from the stock offering, net of the ESOP loan of \$1,192,360, totaled \$7,974,296. \$4,533,328 was used to purchase 100% (3,041,750 shares) of Citizens Community Federal stock and \$3,340,968 was retained by the Company for short-term investments and general corporate purposes. The restructuring included a series of transactions by which the corporate structure of Citizens Community Federal was converted from a mutual savings bank to the mutual holding company form of ownership. Upon completion, Citizens Community Federal became a federal stock savings bank subsidiary of Citizens Community Bancorp. Citizens Community Bancorp is a majority-owned subsidiary of Citizens Community MHC. Members of Citizens Community Federal became members of Citizens Community MHC and continue to have the same voting rights in Citizens Community MHC as they had in Citizens Community Federal. Citizens Community MHC owns 67.83% or 2,063,100 shares of the common stock of Citizens Community Bancorp and the remaining 32.17% of the stock was sold to the public.

The consolidated income of the Company is principally from the income of the Bank. The Bank originates residential and consumer loans and accepts deposits from customers primarily in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Bank acquired a

branch in Mankato, Minnesota in November of 2003 and opened a new branch office in Oakdale, Minnesota on October 1, 2004. The Bank is subject to competition from other financial institutions and non-financial institutions providing financial products. Additionally, the Bank is subject to the regulations of certain regulatory agencies and undergoes periodic examination by those regulatory agencies.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Citizens Community Federal. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

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The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Citizens Community Bancorp have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-QSB. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of Management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three months ended December 31, 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending September 30, 2005. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted.

NOTE 3 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share represent income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, excluding unallocated shares of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP). The weighted average number of shares outstanding was 2,929,967. Earnings per share of \$.07 were reported for the quarter ending December 31, 2004. Earnings per share data does not apply to the prior year period since Citizens Community Federal was a mutual savings bank with no stock outstanding.

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

General

Citizens Community Bancorp (the "Company") was capitalized as a result of an initial public offering related to the mutual holding company reorganization as explained in Note 1 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements, effective March 29, 2004. The Company is the mid-tier holding company for Citizens Community Federal. The Company is chartered under federal law and owns 100% of the stock of Citizens Community Federal (the "Bank.") The Company directs Citizens Community Federal's business activities.

The following discussion focuses on the consolidated financial condition of the Company and subsidiary as of December 31, 2004 and the consolidated results of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included with this report.

Historically, we were a federal credit union. We accepted deposits and made loans to members, who were the people who lived, worked or worshiped in the Wisconsin counties of Chippewa and Eau Claire, and parts of Pepin, Buffalo and Trempealeau. In addition, this included businesses and other entities located in these counties, and members and employees of the Hocak Nation. In December 2001, we converted to a federal mutual savings bank in order to better serve our customers and the local community through the broader lending ability of a federal savings bank, and to expand our customer base beyond the limited field of membership permitted to credit unions. As a federal savings bank, we have expanded authority in structuring residential mortgage and consumer loans, and the ability to make commercial loans, although the Bank does not currently have any immediate plans to commence making commercial loans.

We have utilized this expanded lending authority to significantly increase our ability to market one -to four-family residential lending. Most of these loans are originated through our internal marketing efforts and our existing and walk-in customers. We typically do not rely on real estate brokers and builders to help us generate loan originations.

In order to differentiate ourselves from our competitors, we have stressed the use of personalized branch-oriented customer service. Rather than building additional electronic means for our customers to conduct banking, we have structured operations around a branch system that is staffed with knowledgeable and well-equipped employees. A key to ensuring a high level of quality customer service is our ongoing commitment to training all levels of our staff.

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Critical Accounting Policies

Allowance for Loan Losses. 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 Bank considers loans secured by real estate and all consumer loans to be large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment. The allowance for credit losses attributed to these loans is established via a process that estimates the probable losses inherent in the portfolio, based upon various

analyses. These include historical delinquency and credit loss experience and the current aging of the portfolio, together with analyses that reflect current trends and conditions. Management also considers overall portfolio indicators including historical credit losses, delinquent, non-performing and classified loans, and trends in volumes and term of loans; an evaluation of overall credit quality and the credit process, including lending policies and procedures, and economic, geographical, and other environmental factors. In management's judgment, the allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that represents its best estimate of probable losses relating to specifically identified loans, as well as probable losses inherent in the balance of the loan portfolio.

Financial Condition

Total Assets. Total assets of the Company as of December 31, 2004 were \$168.5 million, compared to \$162.0 million as of September 30, 2004, an increase of \$6.6 million, or 4.1%. Assets increased primarily as a result of an increase in loans receivable. Contributing to the increase was the continued growth of the Mankato, Minnesota branch and the opening of the Oakdale, Minnesota branch.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents decreased from \$4.8 million on September 30, 2004 to \$4.6 million on December 31, 2004. The detail of the change in cash and cash equivalents can be seen on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Loans Receivable. Loans increased by \$6.6 million, or 4.3%, from \$152.9 million as of September 30, 2004 to \$159.5 million as of December 31, 2004. At December 31, 2004, the loan portfolio was comprised of \$101.6 million or 63.7% of loans secured by real estate, \$57.8 million or 36.2% of consumer loans and commercial loans of \$111,000, less than 1% of total loans.

At September 30, 2004, the loan portfolio mix included real estate loans of \$95.4 million or 62.4% of total loans, consumer loans of \$57.4 million or 37.5% of total loans and commercial loans of \$115,000, less than 1% of total loans. As noted, a contributing factor to the loans receivable increase was the loan production at the Mankato and Oakdale, Minnesota branches. At December 31, 2004 loans receivable were \$5.9 million at Mankato and \$3.4 million at Oakdale, compared to \$4.6 million at Mankato and \$1.8 million at Oakdale at September 30, 2004..

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance is based on loss estimates described in "Critical Accounting Policies - Allowance for Loan Losses," Management's evaluation of these factors resulted in an allowance for loan losses of \$596,473 or .37 % of total loans at December 31, 2004, compared to \$554,210, or .36 % of total loans as of September 30, 2004.

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The resulting provision for loan losses are the amounts required to maintain the allowance for loan losses at levels deemed necessary by management after taking into consideration charge-offs and recoveries and the quality of the remaining portfolio. The provisions for loan losses for the three months ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 were \$100,003 and \$96,000, respectively. During the three months ended December 31, 2004, the Bank incurred \$57,740 in net charge-offs, compared to \$78,765 in net charge-offs during the same period in 2003. Management recognizes that there are estimates of inherent losses in the process and the actual losses could be different from the current estimates. Non-performing assets were approximately \$759,000 at December 31, 2004, as compared to \$607,000 at December

31, 2003. The primary cause of the increase was a one-to-four family real estate mortgage loan in the amount of \$88,831 that became delinquent. The loan is secured by a first mortgage on a single family home appraised at \$140,000. No loss is anticipated.

Office Properties and Equipment. Total investment in office properties and equipment was \$2.2 million on September 30, 2004 and \$2.3 million on December 31, 2004.

Deposits. Deposits as of December 31, 2004 were \$129.1 million, compared to \$128.0 million as of September 30, 2004, an increase of \$1.1 million, or 0.9 %. The majority of the deposit growth came from the two Minnesota branch offices.

Borrowed Funds. Federal Home Loan Bank advances increased from \$13.5 million at September 30, 2004 to \$18.5 million on December 31, 2004, as the need to support loan demand increased.

Liquidity and Asset Liability Management. The Company must maintain an adequate liquidity position in order to respond to the short-term demand for funds caused by withdrawals from deposit accounts, increased loan demand and extensions of credit and for payments of operating expenses. Maintaining this position of adequate liquidity is accomplished through the management of a combination of liquid assets; those which can be converted into cash and access to additional sources of funds. Primarily, liquid assets of the Company are cash and due from interest bearing deposits, investments held that are available for sale and maturing loans. Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank system represent the Company's primary source of immediate additional liquidity, and are maintained at a level necessary to fulfill needs. Assets and liabilities are maintained to provide the proper balance between liquidity, safety and profitability. This monitoring process is done on a continuing basis. The Company manages its interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities on a regular basis to lessen the impact of interest rate changes. As part of managing liquidity, the Company monitors its maturing deposits and loans, loan to deposit ratio, competitors' rates and the cost of borrowing funds versus the ability to attract deposits. The Company manages its rate sensitivity position to avoid wide swings in margins and to minimize risk. The Company's management believes its liquidity sources are adequate to meet its operating needs.

Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities. The Company has financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. These instruments include unused commitments for credit cards, lines of credit, overdraft protection and home equity lines of credit, as well as commitments to extend credit. As of December 31, 2004, the Company has \$5.3 million in unused commitments compared to \$5.5 million in unused commitments as of September 30, 2004.

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Capital Resources. Capital ratios applicable to the Bank as of December 31, 2004 were as follows:

Capital Ratios

Actual	For Capital Adequacy Purposes	To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions
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	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
<i>As of December 31, 2004 (Unaudited)</i>						
Total capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$15,569,000	13.8%	\$9,039,000 >=	8.0%	\$11,299,000 >=	10.0%
Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$15,132,000	13.4%	\$4,520,000 >=	4.0%	\$6,779,000 >=	6.0%
Tier 1 capital (to adjusted total assets)	\$15,132,000	9.0%	\$6,727,000 >=	4.0%	\$8,409,000 >=	5.0%
Tangible capital (to tangible assets)	\$15,132,000	9.0%	\$2,523,000 >=	1.5%	NA >=	NA
<i>As of September 30, 2004</i>						
Total capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$15,281,000	14.0%	\$8,749,000 >=	8.0%	\$10,936,000 >=	10.0%
Tier 1 capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$14,870,000	13.6%	\$4,374,480 >=	4.0%	\$6,562,000 >=	6.0%
Tier 1 capital (to adjusted total assets)	\$14,870,000	9.2%	\$6,469,000 >=	4.0%	\$8,086,000 >=	5.0%
Tangible capital (to tangible assets)	\$14,870,000	9.2%	\$2,426,000 >=	1.5%	NA >=	NA

Management intends to maintain capital levels in the well-capitalized category established by regulatory authorities. The Bank was categorized as "well-capitalized" under the regulatory framework for capital adequacy as of December 31, 2004 and September 30, 2004.

Results of Operation

Net Income. For the three months ended December 31, 2004, the Company reported net income of \$200,084, an increase of 9.5%, compared to net income of \$182,669 for the three months ended December 31, 2003. The increase was primarily a result of an increase in interest income due to an increase in loan activity. Both interest margin and interest spread decreased from 4.64% and 4.61% for the three months ended December 31, 2003, to 4.52% and 4.38% for the three months ended December 31, 2004.

Total Interest Income. Total interest income increased by \$372,126 for the three-month period ended December 31, 2004, to \$2.7 million from \$2.3 million for the same period in 2003. The increase was a result of an increase in the average balance of loans receivable. The yield in loans receivable decreased from 7.18% for the three-month period ended December 31, 2003 to 6.72% for the three-month period ended December 31, 2004, reflecting the decrease in market rates of interest.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income before provision for loan losses increased by \$334,575 for the three-month period ended December 31, 2004, to \$1.9 million compared to \$1.5 million for the same period in 2003. The increase was due to increased loan volume and an increase in the balance of loans receivable offsetting the increase in interest expense and the decrease in average loan yield. Total interest expense increased 5.0%, from \$749,106 for the period ended December 31, 2003, to \$786,657 for the period ended December 31, 2004. The increase in expense was a result of an increase in deposit growth, partially offset by a decrease in cost of interest-bearing liabilities. The cost of borrowed funds increased from \$7,308 for the period ended December 31, 2003 to \$64,752 for the period ended December 31, 2004. The increase was primarily a result of utilization of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago to fund increased loan demand as management sought the most cost-effective source of funds. The use of borrowed funds helped keep deposit yields lower than would have been necessary to attract the additional funding for loan demand.

Provision for Loan Losses. We establish the provision for loan losses, which are charged to operations, at a level management believes will reflect probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio. In evaluating the level of the allowance for loan losses, management considers the types of loans and the amount of loans in the loan portfolio, historical loss experience, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions. Based on our evaluation of these factors, we made provisions of \$100,003 and \$96,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available, or as future events change. We used the same methodology and generally similar assumptions in assessing the loan allowance for both periods.

The level of the allowance is based on estimates and the ultimate losses may vary from the estimates. Management assesses the allowance for loan losses on a monthly basis and makes provisions for loan losses as necessary in order to maintain the allowance. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, future loan loss provisions may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions or changes in individual account conditions. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part in their examination process, periodically review the allowance for loan losses and may require us to recognize additional provisions based on their judgment of information available to them at the time of their examination. The allowance for loan losses as of December 31, 2004 is maintained at a level that represents management's best estimate of probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio.

Non-Interest Income. Total non-interest income was \$364,938 for the three months ended December 31, 2004, compared to \$337,992 for the same period in 2003. The increase came primarily from an increase in commissions from loan-related insurance products.

Non-Interest Expense. Non-interest expense increased from \$1.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2003, to \$1.8 million for the three month period ended December 31, 2004. The increase was due to the additional operating costs associated with the Mankato branch office and the Oakdale branch office, normal salary increases and the cost associated with compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 404-Management's Assessment of Internal Controls.

Forward-Looking Statements. This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995, and are including this statement for purposes of these safe harbor provisions. "Forward-looking statements", which are based on certain assumptions and describe future plans, strategies and expectations of Citizens Community Bancorp may be identified by the use of words such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "should," "planned," "estimated," and "potential". Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, estimates with respect to our financial condition, results of operation and business that are subject to various factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from these estimates and most other statements that are not historical in nature. These factors include, but are not limited to, general and local economic conditions, changes in interest rates, deposit flows, demand for mortgage, consumer and other loans, real estate values, competition, changes in accounting principles, policies, or guidelines, changes in legislation or regulation, and other economic, competitive, governmental, regulatory and technological factors affecting our operations, pricing, products and services. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Further information concerning Citizens Community Bancorp and its business, including additional factors that could materially affect our financial results, is included in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Section 13(a)-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act") as of December 31, 2004 was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and several other members of our senior management. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of December 31, 2004, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports the Company files or submits under the Act is (i) accumulated and communicated to management (including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) in a timely manner, and (ii) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2004 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially effect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

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The Company does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control procedure, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control procedure are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control procedures, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the

individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any control procedure is also 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 because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control procedure, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that companies evaluate and annually report on their systems of internal control over financial reporting. In addition, our independent accountants must report on management's evaluation. We are in the process of evaluating, documenting and testing our system of internal control over financial reporting to provide the basis for our report that will, for the first time, be a required part of our annual report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005. Due to the ongoing evaluation and testing of our internal controls, there can be no assurance that if any control deficiencies are identified they will be remediated before the end of the 2005 fiscal year, or that there may not be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses that would be required to be reported. In addition, we expect the evaluation process and any required remediation, if applicable, to increase our accounting, legal and other costs and divert management resources from core business operations.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, the Company occasionally becomes involved in various legal proceedings. In the opinion of management, any liability from such proceedings would not have a material adverse effect on the business or financial condition of the Company.

Item 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND SMALL BUSINESS ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The following table summarizes our share repurchase activity during the three months ended December 31, 2004.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under the Plan
October 1, 2004 through October 31, 2004	NA	NA	NA	NA
November 1, 2004 through November 30, 2004	NA	NA	NA	NA
December 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA

Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable

Item 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

- | | |
|------|--|
| 31.1 | Rule 13a-15(e) Certification of the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer. |
| 31.2 | Rule 13a-15(e) Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer |
| 32.0 | Certification |

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SIGNATURES

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

CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANCORP

Date: February 11, 2005

/s/ James G. Cooley

James G. Cooley
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 11, 2005

/s/ John Zettler

John Zettler
Chief Financial Officer

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