

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANCSHARES INC
Form 10-K405
March 22, 2001

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 0-23636

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MISSOURI 43-1626350
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
incorporation or organization)

132 EAST HIGH STREET, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(573) 761-6100
(Registrant's telephone number)

SECURITIES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 12(b) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
None	N/A

SECURITIES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 12(g) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT:

Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share
(Title of Class)

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 IF DISCLOSURE OF DELINQUENT FILERS PURSUANT TO
ITEM 405 OF REGULATION S-K IS NOT CONTAINED HEREIN, AND WILL NOT BE CONTAINED,
TO THE BEST OF REGISTRANT'S KNOWLEDGE, IN DEFINITIVE PROXY OR INFORMATION
STATEMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN PART III OF THIS FORM 10-K OR ANY
AMENDMENT TO THIS FORM 10-K.

THE AGGREGATE MARKET VALUE OF THE 2,123,677 SHARES OF VOTING STOCK OF
THE ISSUER HELD BY NON-AFFILIATES COMPUTED BY REFERENCE TO THE \$23.00 CLOSING
PRICES OF SUCH STOCK ON MARCH 15, 2001, IS \$48,844,571. AS OF MARCH 15, 2001,
THE REGISTRANT HAD 2,863,493 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE,
OUTSTANDING.

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DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the following documents are incorporated by reference into the indicated parts of this report: (1) 2000 Annual Report to Shareholders - Part II and (2) definitive Proxy Statement for the 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A - Part III.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

GENERAL

Exchange National Bancshares, Inc. is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. Exchange was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri on October 23, 1992, and on April 7, 1993 it acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of The Exchange National Bank of Jefferson City, a national banking association, pursuant to a corporate reorganization involving an exchange of shares. On November 3, 1997, our Company acquired Union State Bancshares, Inc., and Union's wholly-owned subsidiary, Union State Bank and Trust of Clinton. Following the May 4, 2000 acquisition of Calhoun Bancshares, Inc. by Union State Bank., Calhoun Bancshares' wholly-owned subsidiary, Citizens State Bank of Calhoun, merged into Union State Bank. The surviving bank in this merger is called Citizens Union State Bank & Trust. On January 3, 2000, our Company acquired Mid Central Bancorp, Inc., and Mid Central's wholly-owned subsidiary, Osage Valley Bank. On June 16, 2000, our Company acquired CNS Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiary, City National Savings Bank, FSB. City National subsequently was merged into Exchange National Bank.

Our Company's principal executive offices are located at 132 East High Street, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101, and its telephone number is (573) 761-6100. Except as otherwise provided herein, references herein to "Exchange" or our "Company" include Exchange and its consolidated subsidiaries, and references herein to the "Banks" refer to Exchange National Bank, Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

EXCHANGE. Exchange is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act. Our Company's activities currently are limited to ownership, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, of the outstanding capital stock of Exchange National Bank, Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank. In addition to ownership of its subsidiaries, Exchange could seek expansion through acquisition and may engage in those activities (such as investments in banks or operations closely related to banking) in which it is permitted to engage under applicable law. It is not currently anticipated that Exchange will engage in any business other than that directly related to its ownership of its banking subsidiaries or other financial institutions.

UNION. Union is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act. Union's activities currently are limited to ownership of the outstanding capital stock of Citizens Union State Bank. It is not currently anticipated that Union will engage in any business other than that directly related to its ownership of Citizens Union State Bank.

MID CENTRAL BANCORP. Mid Central Bancorp is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act. Mid Central Bancorp's activities

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currently are limited to ownership of the outstanding capital stock of Osage Valley Bank. It is not currently anticipated that Mid Central Bancorp will engage in any business other than that directly related to its ownership of Osage Valley Bank.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. Exchange National Bank, located in Jefferson City, Missouri, was founded in 1865. Exchange National Bank is the oldest bank in Cole County, and became a national bank in 1927. Exchange National Bank has seven banking offices, including its principal office at 132 East High Street in Jefferson City's central business district, three Jefferson City branch facilities and a branch facility in each of the Missouri communities of Tipton, California and St. Robert. See "Item 2. Properties".

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Exchange National Bank is a full service bank conducting a general banking and trust business, offering its customers checking and savings accounts, electronic cash management services, internet banking, debit cards, certificates of deposit, trust services, brokerage services, safety deposit boxes and a wide range of lending services, including credit card accounts, commercial and industrial loans, single payment personal loans, installment loans and commercial and residential real estate loans.

Exchange National Bank's deposit accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") to the extent provided by law, and it is a member of the Federal Reserve System. Exchange National Bank's operations are supervised and regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "OCC"), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board") and the FDIC. A periodic examination of Exchange National Bank is conducted by representatives of the OCC. Such regulations, supervision and examinations are principally for the benefit of depositors, rather than for the benefit of the holders of Exchange National Bank's common stock. See "Regulation Applicable to Bank Holding Companies " and "Regulation Applicable to the Banks".

CITIZENS UNION STATE BANK. Citizens Union State Bank was founded in 1932 as a Missouri bank known as Union State Bank of Clinton. Citizens Union State Bank converted from a Missouri bank to a Missouri trust company on August 16, 1989, changing its name to Union State Bank and Trust of Clinton. Citizens Union State Bank has eight banking offices, including its principal office at 102 North Second Street in Clinton, Missouri, four Clinton branch facilities, and a branch facility in each of the Missouri communities of Collins, Osceola and Calhoun. See "Item 2. Properties".

Citizens Union State Bank is a full service bank conducting a general banking and trust business, offering its customers checking and savings accounts, internet banking, debit cards, certificates of deposit, trust services, brokerage services, safety deposit boxes and a wide range of lending services, including credit card accounts, commercial and industrial loans, single payment personal loans, installment loans and commercial and residential real estate loans.

Citizens Union State Bank's deposit accounts are insured by the FDIC to the extent provided by law. Citizens Union State Bank's operations are supervised and regulated by the FDIC and the Missouri Division of Finance. Periodic examinations of Citizens Union State Bank are conducted by representatives of the FDIC and the Missouri Division of Finance. Such regulations, supervision and examinations are principally for the benefit of depositors, rather than for the benefit of the holders of Citizens Union State Bank's common stock. See "Regulation Applicable to Bank Holding Companies " and "Regulation Applicable to the Banks".

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OSAGE VALLEY BANK. Osage Valley Bank was founded in 1891 as a Missouri state bank. Osage Valley Bank has two banking offices, including its principal office at 200 Main Street in Warsaw, Missouri and a branch facility in Warsaw, Missouri. See "Item 2. Properties".

Osage Valley Bank is a full service bank conducting a general banking business, offering its customers checking and savings accounts, debit cards, certificates of deposit, safety deposit boxes and a wide range of lending services, including credit card accounts, commercial and industrial loans, single payment personal loans, installment loans and commercial and residential real estate loans.

Osage Valley Bank's deposit accounts are insured by the FDIC to the extent provided by law. Osage Valley Bank's operations are supervised and regulated by the FDIC and the Missouri Division of Finance. Periodic examinations of Osage Valley Bank are conducted by representatives of the FDIC and the Missouri Division of Finance. Such regulations, supervision and examinations are principally for the benefit of depositors, rather than for the benefit of the holders of Osage Valley Bank's common stock. See "Regulation Applicable to Bank Holding Companies " and "Regulation Applicable to the Banks".

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EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2000, Exchange and its subsidiaries had approximately 202 full-time and 33 part-time employees. None of its employees is presently represented by any union or collective bargaining group, and our Company considers its employee relations to be satisfactory.

COMPETITION

Bank holding companies and their subsidiaries and affiliates encounter intense competition from nonbanking as well as banking sources in all of their activities. The Banks' competitors include other commercial banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions and money market mutual funds. Savings and loan associations and credit unions now have the authority to offer checking accounts and to make corporate and agricultural loans and were granted expanded investment authority by recent federal regulations. As a result, these thrift institutions are expected to continue to offer increased competition to commercial banks in the future. In addition, large national and multinational corporations have in recent years become increasingly visible in offering a broad range of financial services to all types of commercial and consumer customers. In the Banks' respective service areas, new competitors, as well as the expanding operations of existing competitors, have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the Banks' market share of deposits and loans in such service areas.

Exchange National Bank experiences substantial competition for deposits and loans within both its primary service area of Jefferson City and its secondary service area of the nearby communities in Cole County. Exchange National Bank's principal competition for deposits and loans comes from four other banks within its primary service area of Jefferson City and, to an increasing extent, nine other banks in nearby communities. Based on publicly available information, management believes that Exchange National Bank is the second largest (in terms of assets) of the banks within Cole County. The main competition for Exchange National Bank's trust services is from other commercial banks.

The areas in which Citizens Union State Bank competes for deposits and

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loans are its primary service areas of Clinton, Collins, Calhoun and Osceola, Missouri and its secondary service area of the nearby communities in Henry and St. Clair counties. Citizens Union State Bank's principal competition for deposits and loans comes from eight other banks within its primary service area and, to an increasing extent, four other banks in nearby communities. Based on publicly available information, management believes that Citizens Union State Bank is the largest (in terms of assets) of the banks within Henry and St. Clair counties. The main competition for Citizens Union State Bank's trust services is from the trust departments of other commercial banks in the Kansas City area.

Osage Valley Bank competes for deposits and loans in its primary service area of Warsaw, Missouri and its secondary service area of the nearby communities in Benton County. Osage Valley Bank's principal competition for deposits and loans comes from banks within its primary service area of Warsaw and in nearby communities. Based on publicly available information, management believes that Osage Valley Bank is the second largest (in terms of assets) of the banks within Benton County; however, Osage Valley Bank and two of the three other banks in Benton County are comparable in size.

REGULATION APPLICABLE TO BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

GENERAL. Each of Exchange, Union and Mid Central Bancorp is a registered bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, subject to the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. Each of Exchange, Union and Mid Central Bancorp is required to file with the Federal Reserve Board an annual report and such other additional information as the Federal Reserve Board may require pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act. Also, the Federal Reserve Board periodically examines Exchange, Union and Mid Central Bancorp. The Federal Reserve Board has authority to issue cease and desist orders against

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bank holding companies if it determines that their actions represent unsafe and unsound practices or violations of law. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board is empowered to impose substantial civil money penalties for violations of certain banking statutes and regulations. Regulation by the Federal Reserve Board is intended to protect depositors of the Banks, not shareholders of Exchange.

SOURCE OF STRENGTH. Federal Reserve Board policy requires a bank holding company to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary banks. Under this policy, a bank holding company is expected to stand ready to use its available resources to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary banks during periods of financial stress or adversity, and to maintain resources and the capacity to raise capital which it can commit to its subsidiary banks. It is the Federal Reserve Board's position that the failure of a bank holding company to serve as a source of strength to a distressed subsidiary bank is an unsafe and unsound banking practice. This has become known as the "source of strength doctrine." It is not clear whether the source of strength doctrine is legally enforceable by the Federal Reserve Board.

LIMITATION ON ACQUISITIONS. The Bank Holding Company Act requires every bank holding company to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board before (i) taking any action that causes a bank to become a controlled subsidiary of the bank holding company, (ii) acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of voting shares of any bank or bank holding company, if the acquisition results in the acquiring bank holding company having control of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of any class of voting securities of such bank or holding company and such bank or bank holding company is not majority-owned by the acquiring bank holding company prior to the acquisition,

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(iii) the acquisition by a bank holding company or any nonbank subsidiary thereof of all or substantially all of the assets of a bank, or (iv) a merger or consolidation with another bank holding company.

In determining whether to approve a proposed acquisition, merger or consolidation, the Federal Reserve Board is required to take into account the competitive effects of the proposed acquisition, the convenience and needs of the community to be served, and the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding companies and banks concerned. If a proposed acquisition, merger or consolidation might have the effect in any section of the United States to substantially lessen competition or to tend to create a monopoly, or if such proposed acquisition, merger, or consolidation otherwise would be in restraint of trade, then the Federal Reserve Board may not approve it unless it finds that the anticompetitive effects are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the proposed transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. Exchange, Union and Mid Central Bancorp may from time to time acquire an interest in the voting stock or assets of other banks or financial institutions.

LIMITATION ON CERTAIN ACTIVITIES. The Bank Holding Company Act also prohibits a bank holding company, with certain exceptions, from engaging in, and from acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of the voting shares or assets of any company engaged in, any activity other than banking or managing or controlling banks, and any activity which the Federal Reserve Board has determined before November 12, 1999 to be so closely related to banking, or managing or controlling banks, as to be a proper incident thereto.

As of November 11, 1999, the Federal Reserve Board, by regulation, has determined that, subject to expressed limitations, certain activities are permissible for bank holding companies and their subsidiaries and may be engaged in upon notice to the Federal Reserve Board without prior approval. These permissible activities include furnishing or providing services for the internal operations of the bank holding company and its subsidiaries, operating a safe deposit business, making and servicing loans, operating an industrial bank, performing certain trust company functions, acting as an investment or financial advisor in certain capacities, leasing certain real or personal property, making certain investments to promote community development, providing certain data processing services, performing certain insurance agency and underwriting functions, owning, controlling and operating a savings association, providing specified courier services, providing management consulting advice to nonaffiliated banks and nonbank depository institutions, selling certain

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money orders, United States savings bonds and traveler's checks, performing appraisals of real and personal property, arranging certain commercial real estate equity financing, providing securities brokerage services, underwriting and dealing in certain government obligations and money market instruments, providing foreign exchange advisory and transactional services, acting as a futures commission merchant, providing investment advice on financial futures and options on futures, providing consumer financial counseling, providing tax planning and preparation services, providing certain check guaranty services, operating a collection agency and operating a credit bureau.

The Federal Reserve Board also has determined that certain other activities, including real estate brokerage and syndication, land development, property management, management consulting, underwriting of life insurance not sold in connection with a credit transaction, and insurance premium funding, are improper activities for bank holding companies and their subsidiaries. Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the "GLB Act"), which was enacted on November 12, 1999,

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the Federal Reserve Board is prohibited from approving new kinds of activities to be permissible for a bank holding company unless the bank holding company has elected to be a financial holding company. Certain bank holding companies and their subsidiaries possess "grandfather rights" giving them authority to engage in one or more of the activities which are not generally permissible because they were engaged in such activities prior to the adoption of legislation restricting such activities.

Under cross-guaranty provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (the "FDIA"), bank subsidiaries of a bank holding company are liable for any loss incurred (or reasonably anticipated to be incurred) by the Bank Insurance Fund (the "BIF"), the federal deposit insurance fund for banks, in connection with the failure of any other bank subsidiary of the bank holding company. Liability under such cross-guaranty would be junior to deposit liabilities and most secured obligations, but senior to obligations to shareholders and most obligations to affiliates. The FDIC has authority to prospectively waive the cross-guaranty provision. Currently Exchange National Bank, Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank are the only bank subsidiaries of Exchange.

A bank holding company and its subsidiaries are prohibited from engaging in certain tie-in arrangements in connection with the extension of credit or the lease or sale of any property or the furnishing of services. Subsidiary banks of a bank holding company are also subject to certain restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve Act on any extensions of credit to the bank holding company or any of its subsidiaries, or investment in the stock or other securities thereof, and on the taking of such stocks or securities as collateral for loans.

ACTIVITIES OF A FINANCIAL HOLDING COMPANY. Under the GLB Act, a bank holding company that elects to be a financial holding company may engage in a wider range of financial activities. Effective March 11, 2000, the GLB Act is (i) terminating the restrictions of the Bank Holding Company Act that prohibit banks from affiliating with insurance companies, (ii) terminating the restrictions of the Glass-Steagall Act that prohibit affiliates of banks from conducting certain securities underwriting activities, and (iii) permitting bank holding companies to conduct other activities that the Federal Reserve Board and the United States Department of Treasury ("Treasury") determine to be financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity or the Federal Reserve Board determines to be complementary to a financial activity.

To engage in the newly authorized financial activities, a bank holding company must elect to become a financial holding company. The bank holding company may make such an election by filing with the Federal Reserve Board (1) a declaration that the company elects to be a financial holding company to engage in Fed-approved financial activities or to acquire a company that engages in such activities, and (2) a certification, based upon the most recent regulatory examinations, that each of the bank holding company's insured depository institutions is well-capitalized and well-managed. Furthermore, each of the insured depository institutions must be rated "satisfactory" in its latest Community Reinvestment Act examination.

The non-bank subsidiaries of a financial holding company may engage in pre-approved financial activities, which include the underwriting of all types of insurance and annuity products, the underwriting of all types of securities products and mutual funds, merchant banking activities, full-service insurance agency activities and operating a travel agency. A financial holding company may conduct any of these activities, so long as the financial holding company notifies the Federal Reserve Board within 30 days after the financial holding company commences such activities or acquires a company that engages in such activities. A financial holding company does not need to file a formal

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application with or obtain prior approval from the Federal Reserve Board to conduct such activities.

If a financial holding company wishes to engage in activities that are "financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity" but not yet specifically authorized by the Federal Reserve Board, the financial holding company must file an application with the Federal Reserve Board. If both the Federal Reserve Board and Treasury approve the application, the financial holding company may commence the new activity. The Federal Reserve Board may also approve a new activity that is complementary to a financial activity, but the financial holding company must make an additional showing that the activity does not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally. On December 19, 2000, the Federal Reserve promulgated a regulation permitting a financial holding company to act as a "finder," which is the activity of bringing together one or more buyers and sellers of any product or service for transactions that the parties themselves negotiate and consummate.

A bank holding company that does not elect to become a financial holding company may remain a bank holding company. A bank holding company's regulatory requirements remain substantially the same, with two exceptions. First, the bank holding company and its subsidiaries will be subject to new customer privacy regulations, which will become effective on July 1, 2001. Second, a bank that engages in securities brokerage activities may be required, under certain circumstances, to move its securities brokerage activities to a subsidiary or non-bank affiliate that is an NASD-registered broker-dealer.

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS. The Federal Reserve Board has promulgated "capital adequacy guidelines" for use in its examination and supervision of bank holding companies. A holding company's ability to pay dividends and expand its business through the acquisition of new banking subsidiaries can be restricted if its capital falls below levels established by these guidelines. In addition, holding companies whose capital falls below specified levels can be required to implement a plan to increase capital.

The Federal Reserve Board's capital adequacy guidelines provide for the following types of capital: Tier 1 capital (also referred to as core capital), Tier 2 capital (also referred to as supplementary capital), Tier 3 capital (consisting of short-term subordinated debt that meets certain conditions and used only in the measure of market risk, as discussed below) and Total capital. A bank holding company's Tier 1 capital generally includes the following elements: common shareholders' equity, qualifying noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus, qualifying cumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus (limited to a maximum of 25% of Tier 1 capital elements) and minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries. Goodwill is generally excluded from Tier 1 capital. Most intangible assets are also deducted from Tier 1 capital. A bank holding company's Tier 2 capital generally includes allowances for loan and lease losses (limited to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets), most perpetual preferred stock and any related surplus (noncumulative and cumulative, without percentage limits), certain hybrid capital instruments, perpetual debt and mandatory convertible debt securities, and certain intermediate-term preferred stock and intermediate-term subordinated debt instruments (to a maximum of 50% of Tier 1 capital excluding goodwill, but phased-out as the instrument matures). The maximum amount of supplementary capital that qualifies as Tier 2 capital is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital (net of goodwill). For purposes of calculating the total risk-based capital ratio, Total capital generally includes Tier 1 capital, plus qualifying Tier 2 capital, minus investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, reciprocal holdings of bank holding company capital securities, certain deferred tax assets and other deductions as determined by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve Board issued a regulation effective on October 1, 1998 which increases the amount of intangible assets which may be included in Tier 1 capital. Under the regulation, mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs"), non-mortgage servicing assets ("NMSAs") and purchased credit card relationships ("PCCRs") are included in Tier 1 capital to the extent that, in the aggregate, they do not exceed 100% of Tier 1 capital and, to the further extent that PCCRs and NMSAs, in the aggregate, do not exceed 25% of Tier 1 capital. MSRs and PCCRs in excess of these limits, as well as core deposit intangibles ("CDI") and all other identified intangible assets, must be deducted in determining Tier 1 capital. As of December 31, 2000, Exchange, Union and Mid Central Bancorp had no NMSAs or PCCRs. Additionally, neither Union, nor Mid Central Bancorp had MSRs. As of December 31, 2000, Exchange had \$622,000 of MSRs (which are included in other assets), \$1,042,000 of CDIs, \$23,867,000 of goodwill and \$425,000 of other identified intangible assets, and Union had \$1,042,000 of CDIs and \$15,678,000 of goodwill. Mid Central Bancorp had \$4,342,000 of goodwill and no CDIs.

Effective October 1, 1998, the Federal Reserve Board amended its capital adequacy guidelines to permit bank holding companies to include as part of Tier 2 capital up to 45 percent of the pretax net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale equity securities.

The Federal Reserve Board's capital adequacy guidelines require a bank holding company to satisfy a Tier 1 Leverage Ratio, a total risk-based capital ratio and a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio. Under the Tier 1 Leverage Ratio capital guideline, a bank holding company must have and maintain Tier 1 capital in an amount equal to at least 3.0% of its average total consolidated assets. In general, average total consolidated assets means the quarterly average total assets (net of the allowance for loan and lease losses) reported on a bank holding company's Consolidated Financial Statements (FR Y-9C Report), minus goodwill and any other intangible assets or investments in subsidiaries which are deducted from Tier 1 capital. The 3.0% minimum Tier 1 Leverage Ratio is considered the absolute minimum amount of Tier 1 capital which the most highly rated bank holding companies (those rated composite 1 under the BOPEC rating system for bank holding companies) or those bank holding companies that have implemented the risk-based capital market risk measure set forth in the Federal Reserve Board's capital adequacy guidelines are required to maintain. All other bank holding companies must maintain a minimum Tier 1 Leverage Ratio of 4.0%.

Under the Federal Reserve Board's capital adequacy guidelines, a bank holding company must have and maintain a ratio of Total capital to risk-weighted assets of 8.00%, and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 4%. The amount of a bank holding company's risk-weighted assets is determined by multiplying the balance sheet amount of each of the bank holding company's consolidated assets by a specified risk-weight factor of 0%, 20%, 50% or 100%, in accordance with the relative risk level of the asset. In determining risk-weighted assets, off-balance sheet items, such as standby letters of credit, are converted to an on-balance sheet credit equivalent amount by multiplying the face amount of the off-balance sheet item by a credit conversion factor of 0%, 20%, 50% or 100%, in accordance with the probability that the off-balance sheet item will become a credit extended by the bank holding company. In general, intangible assets and other assets which are deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and Total capital may also be excluded from risk-weighted assets.

The Federal Reserve Board has proposed to permit portions of claims (including repurchase agreements) collateralized by cash on deposit with the lending institution or by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, U.S. government agencies, or the central governments in other OECD countries to

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be eligible for a zero percent risk weight. The effect of this proposal is to allow banks and bank holding companies to hold less capital for these types of collateralized transactions.

Under the Federal Reserve Board's market risk rules, an institution with significant trading activities must measure and hold capital for exposure to general market risk arising from fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices and exposure to specific risk associated with debt and equity positions in the trading portfolio. This regulation applies to any bank holding company (i) whose

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trading activity equals 10% or more of its total assets or (ii) whose trading activity equals \$1 billion or more. General market risk refers to changes in the market value of on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items resulting from broad market movements. Specific risk refers to changes in the market value of individual positions due to factors other than broad market movements and includes such risks as the credit risk of an instrument's issuer. Under the Federal Reserve Board's rules, an institution must measure its general market risk using its internal risk measurement model to calculate a "value-at-risk" based capital charge. An institution must also measure its specific risk either through a valid internal model or by a so-called standardized approach. The standardized approach for the measurement of specific risk uses a risk-weighting process developed by the Federal Reserve Board which categorizes individual instruments and then assesses a fixed capital charge. Until September 1997, an institution that used an internal model to measure specific risk, rather than the standardized approach, was required to hold capital for specific risk at least equal to 50 percent of the specific risk charge calculated when using the standardized approach (the minimum specific risk charge). If that portion of an institution's "value-at-risk" capital charge which was attributable to specific risk did not equal the minimum specific risk charge, the institution was subject to additional charges to make up for such difference. In September 1997, the Federal Reserve Board has eliminated the use of the minimum specific risk charge and consequently, the need for a dual calculation if an institution uses its internal model to measure specific risk. Therefore, an institution using a valid internal model to measure specific risk may use the "value-at-risk" measures generated by its model without being required to compare the model-generated risk charge to the minimum specific risk charge as calculated under the standardized approach.

The regulation supplements the existing credit risk-based capital standards by requiring an affected institution to adjust its risk-based capital ratio to reflect market risk. In measuring market risk, institutions may use Tier 3 capital to meet the market risk capital requirements. Tier 3 capital is subordinated debt that is unsecured, fully paid up, has an original maturity of at least 2 years, is not redeemable before maturity without the prior approval of the institution's supervisor, is subject to a lock-in clause that prevents the issuer from repaying the debt even at maturity if the issuer's capital ratio is, or with repayment, would become, less than the minimum 8% risk-based capital ratio, and does not contain and is not covered by any covenants, terms or restrictions that may be inconsistent with safe and sound banking practices.

On December 31, 2000, Exchange, Union and Mid Central Bancorp each was in compliance with all of the Federal Reserve Board's capital guidelines. On such date, Exchange had a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 7.07% (compared with a minimum requirement of 3%), a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 11.90% (compared with a minimum requirement of 8%) and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 10.65% (compared with a minimum requirement of 4%),

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Union had a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 8.02%, a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 15.32% and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 14.06% and Mid Central Bancorp had a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 7.09%, a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 18.91% and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 17.83%.

INTERSTATE BANKING AND BRANCHING. Under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (the "Riegle-Neal Act"), bank holding companies are permitted to acquire the stock or substantially all of the assets of banks located in any state regardless of whether such transaction is prohibited under the laws of any state. The Federal Reserve Board, however, may not approve an interstate acquisition if as a result of the acquisition the bank holding company would control more than 10% of the total amount of insured deposits in the United States or would control more than 30% of the insured deposits in the home state of the acquired bank. The 30% of insured deposits state limit does not apply if the acquisition is the initial entry into a state by a bank holding company or if the home state waives such limit.

Under the Riegle-Neal Act, individual states may restrict interstate acquisitions in two ways. First, a state may prohibit an out-of-state bank holding company from acquiring a bank located in the state unless the target bank has been in existence for a specified minimum period of time (not to exceed five years). Second, a state may establish limits on the total amount of insured deposits within the state which are controlled by a

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single bank holding company (a "deposit cap"), provided that such deposit limit does not discriminate against out-of-state bank holding companies. In 1995, Missouri enacted legislation that provides that a bank holding company whose bank subsidiaries were conducting business in states other than the state of Missouri as of January 1, 1995, may not charter de novo a bank or trust company under Missouri law or a national bank located in Missouri, and such bank holding company may not acquire any such bank or trust company or a national bank located in Missouri that has been in continuous existence for less than five years. This provision was enacted to implement a state option permitting bank charter age requirements under the Riegle-Neal Act. Missouri currently has a statewide deposit cap of 13%.

The Riegle-Neal Act now permits affiliated banks in different states to act as agents for each other for purposes of receiving deposits, renewing time deposits, closing loans, servicing loans and receiving payments on loans and other obligations. A bank acting as an agent for an affiliated bank is not considered a branch of the affiliated bank.

Beginning on June 1, 1997, the Riegle-Neal Act authorized interstate branching by a merger of banks with different home states which results in a single bank with branches in both states. The Riegle-Neal Act gave states the right to "opt out" and prohibit interstate mergers by passing legislation before June 1, 1997 that expressly prohibits all merger transactions with out-of-state banks. The Riegle-Neal Act also gave states the right to "opt in" and authorize early interstate mergers by passing legislation that expressly permits interstate merger transactions with all out-of-state banks. The Riegle-Neal Act authorized banks to establish and operate de novo branches in a state (other than the bank's home state) only if the host state "opts in" to authorize de novo interstate banking by passing legislation that expressly permits all out-of-state banks to establish de novo branches in the state. As of June 1, 1997, approximately 44 states acted on the Riegle-Neal Act. Only two states, Texas and Montana, opted out. Seven states contiguous with Missouri's borders, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Tennessee,

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affirmatively "opted-in." Neither Missouri nor Kansas acted by June 1, 1997 to "opt-in" or "opt-out." Therefore, interstate branching of banks by merger is permitted in Missouri and its contiguous states.

Effective October 10, 1997, the Riegle-Neal Act prohibits any bank from establishing or acquiring a branch or branches outside its home state primarily for the purpose of deposit production. An interstate branch must reasonably help meet the credit needs of the communities served as determined by a loan-to-deposit ratio screen. The FDIC and other banking agencies, under the final rule, will determine a bank's total loan-to-deposit ratio for all branches opened in a particular state one year or more after the bank has established an interstate branch. If the ratio is less than 50 percent of the average loan-to-deposit ratio for all banks headquartered in that state, the banking regulators will try to determine whether the branches are making a "reasonable" effort to meet the needs of the community served in that state by using six mitigating factors. The agencies may impose sanctions on institutions found not to meet the community credit needs. The regulators may require the bank to close branches in the state where it has a low loan-to deposit ratio, and may prohibit the bank from opening any new branches unless the institution assures the agencies that it will attempt to meet those credit needs.

MISSOURI BANK HOLDING COMPANY REGULATION. Under Missouri law, a bank holding company is prohibited from acquiring control over a bank, savings association or trust company which has its principal banking office in Missouri if such acquisition would cause the aggregate deposits held by all banks, savings associations and trust companies in which such bank holding company has an interest to exceed 13% of the total deposits of banking and savings institutions in Missouri. Further, an acquisition by a bank holding company of control of a bank or trust company which has its principal banking office in Missouri requires approval of the Missouri Director of Finance. Neither such limitation applies, however, in situations where the acquisition was requested by the Missouri Director of Finance, the FDIC or the Federal Reserve Board in order to protect the public interest against the failure or probable failure of a bank or trust company.

REGULATION APPLICABLE TO THE BANKS

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GENERAL. As a national bank, Exchange National Bank is subject to regulation and examination primarily by the OCC. Exchange National Bank is also regulated by the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC. As Missouri state non-member banks, Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank are subject to regulation and examination by the Missouri Division of Finance and the FDIC. Regulation by these agencies is designed to protect bank depositors rather than our shareholders. Each of the OCC and the FDIC has the authority to issue cease and desist orders if it determines that activities of any of our subsidiary Banks represents unsafe and unsound banking practices or violations of law. In addition, the OCC and FDIC are empowered to impose substantial civil money penalties for violations of banking statutes and regulations.

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS. The OCC and the FDIC have adopted minimum capital requirements applicable to national banks and state non-member banks, respectively, which are substantially similar to the capital adequacy guidelines established by the Federal Reserve Board for bank holding companies. There are, however, technical differences in the methodologies used to calculate the capital ratios.

On December 31, 2000, Exchange National Bank, Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank each was in compliance with all of the OCC's and FDIC's minimum capital requirements. On such date Exchange National Bank had a Tier 1

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Leverage Ratio of 10.77% (compared with a minimum requirement of 3%), a ratio of Total capital to risk-weighted assets of 15.42% (compared with a minimum requirement of 8%), and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 14.16% (compared with a minimum requirement of 4%), Citizens Union State Bank had a Tier 1 Leverage Ratio of 8.01%, a ratio of Total capital to risk-weighted assets of 15.32%, and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 14.06% and Osage Valley Bank had a Tier 1 Leverage Ratio of 8.04%, a ratio of Total capital to risk-weighted assets of 18.99%, and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 17.92%.

CLASSIFICATION OF BANKS. Federal banking laws classify financial institutions in one of the following five categories, depending upon the amount of their capital: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized or critically undercapitalized. Under OCC and FDIC regulations, a bank is deemed to be (i) "well capitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5% or greater (and is not subject to any order or written directive specifying any higher capital ratio), (ii) "adequately capitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4% or greater and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% or greater (or a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3% or greater, if the bank has a CAMELS rating of 1), (iii) "undercapitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio that is less than 8%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio that is less than 4% or a Tier 1 leverage ratio that is less than 4% (or a Tier 1 leverage ratio that is less than 3%, if the bank has a CAMELS rating of 1), (iv) "significantly undercapitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio that is less than 6%, a Tier 1 risk based capital ratio that is less than 3% or a Tier 1 leverage ratio that is less than 3%, and (v) "critically undercapitalized" if it has a Tier 1 leverage ratio that is equal to or less than 2%. Federal banking laws require the federal regulatory agencies to take prompt corrective action against undercapitalized financial institutions. Under OCC regulations, Exchange National Bank was a well capitalized institution as of December 31, 2000, and under FDIC regulations, Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank were well capitalized institutions as of December 31, 2000.

Federal banking laws provide that if an insured depository institution receives a less than satisfactory examination rating for asset quality, management, earnings or liquidity, the examining agency may deem such financial institution to be engaging in an unsafe or unsound practice. The potential consequences of being found to have engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice are significant, because the appropriate federal regulatory agency may: (i) if the financial institution is well-capitalized, reclassify the financial institution as adequately capitalized; (ii) if the financial institution is adequately capitalized, take any of the prompt corrective actions authorized for undercapitalized financial institutions and impose restrictions on capital distributions and management fees; and (iii) if the financial institution is undercapitalized, take any of the prompt corrective actions authorized for significantly undercapitalized financial institutions.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND ASSESSMENTS. The deposits of our subsidiary Banks are insured by the BIF administered by the FDIC, in general, to a maximum of \$100,000 per insured depositor. Under federal banking regulations, our Banks are required to pay semi-annual assessments to the FDIC for deposit insurance. The FDIC has adopted a risk-based assessment system. Under the risk-based assessment system, BIF members pay varying assessment rates depending upon the level of the institution's capital and the degree of supervisory concern over the institution. The assessment rates are set by the FDIC semiannually. The FDIC's assessment rates range from zero (0) cents to 27 cents per \$100 of insured

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deposits. Institutions qualifying for the \$0 assessment rate are no longer required to pay the minimum deposit premium payment of \$2,000 annually. As of January 1, 2001, Exchange National Bank's, Citizens Union State Bank's and Osage Valley Bank's assessment rate was zero cents per \$100 of insured deposits. The FDIC has authority to increase the annual assessment rate if it determines that a higher assessment rate is necessary to increase BIF's reserve ratio. There is no cap on the annual assessment rate which the FDIC may impose.

In addition to any assessments that may be imposed by the FDIC as described above, the Deposit Insurance Funds Act of 1996 provides for the imposition of annual assessments by the Financing Corporation on Savings Association Insurance Fund-assessable ("SAIF-assessable") deposits and BIF-assessable deposits. Generally speaking, until December 31, 1999, the assessment rate imposed by Financing Corporation with respect to BIF-assessable deposits was at a rate equal to one-fifth (1/5) of the assessment rate for SAIF-assessable deposits. As of January 1, 2000, BIF-assessable deposits and SAIF-assessable deposits were assessed by Financing Corporation at the same rate of 1.96 basis points of assessable deposits. As of January 1, 2001, Exchange National Bank, Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank only had BIF-assessable deposits. Consequently, the change in Financing Corporation's assessment rates has resulted in these banks receiving an increased annual assessment from Financing Corporation.

INTEREST RATES. The rate of interest a bank may charge on certain classes of loans is limited by state and federal law. At certain times in the past, these limitations, in conjunction with national monetary and fiscal policies that affect the interest rates paid by banks on deposits and borrowings, have resulted in reductions of net interest margins on certain classes of loans. Such circumstances may recur in the future, although the trend of recent federal and state legislation has been to eliminate restrictions on the rates of interest which may be charged on some types of loans and to allow maximum rates on other types of loans to be determined by market factors.

LOANS TO ONE BORROWER. In addition to limiting the rate of interest chargeable by banks on certain loans, federal law imposes additional restrictions on a national bank's lending activities. For example, under federal law the maximum amount that a national bank may lend to one borrower (and certain related entities of such borrower) generally is limited to 15% of the bank's unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus, plus an additional 10% for loans fully secured by readily marketable collateral. There are certain exceptions to the general rule including loans fully secured by government securities or deposit accounts in the bank. As of December 31, 2000, Exchange National Bank's lending limit under this regulation was approximately \$6,918,000, and its current largest loan to one borrower (aggregate loans to the borrower and its related entities) was approximately \$6,042,000.

Missouri banking law imposes restrictions on a state-chartered bank's lending activities. According to Missouri law, the maximum amount that a bank may lend to any one person or entity is limited to 15% of the unimpaired capital of the bank located in a city having a population of 100,000 or more, 20% of the unimpaired capital of the bank located in a city having a population of less than 100,000 and over 7,000, and 25% of the unimpaired capital of the bank if located elsewhere in the state. These restrictions have some exceptions. As of December 31, 2000, Citizens Union State Bank's lending limit under this law was approximately \$7,285,605, and its current largest loan to one borrower was approximately \$2,205,000. As of December 31, 2000, Osage Valley Bank's lending limit under this law was approximately \$2,107,700, and its current largest loan to one borrower was approximately \$665,000.

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PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS. The National Bank Act restricts the payment of dividends by a national bank as follows: (i) no dividends may be paid if the bank has no undivided profits or retained earnings then on hand; (ii) until the surplus fund of the bank is equal to its capital stock, no dividends may be declared unless there has been carried to the surplus fund not less than one-tenth of the bank's net profits of the preceding half-year period in the case of quarterly or semiannual dividends, or not less than one-tenth of the net profits of the preceding two consecutive half-year periods in the case of annual dividends; and (iii) the approval of the OCC is required if dividends declared by the bank in any year would exceed the total of net profits for that year combined with retained net profits for the preceding two years, less any required transfers to surplus. These laws and related regulations are applicable to Exchange National Bank. Exchange National Bank has obtained approval from the OCC to pay up to \$5,000,000 in dividends to Exchange in 2001, although no assurances can be given that such dividends will be declared.

Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank, as state non-member banks, are subject to the dividend restrictions set forth by Missouri law and the FDIC. Under the FDIA, a FDIC-insured institution may not pay any dividend if payment would cause it to become undercapitalized or while it is undercapitalized. Missouri banking law prohibits the declaration of a dividend if the bank has not made good any existing impairment of its capital. These laws and related regulations are not expected to have a material effect upon the current dividend policies of Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank.

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT. On May 4, 1995, the Federal Reserve Board, the FDIC and the OCC adopted regulations relating to the Community Reinvestment Act (the "CRA"). The purpose of the CRA regulations is to establish the framework and criteria by which the bank regulatory agencies assess an institution's record of helping to meet the credit needs of its community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, and to provide that the agencies' assessment shall be taken into account in reviewing certain applications. The regulations seek to emphasize an institution's performance rather than the process, to promote consistency in evaluation of institutions, and to eliminate unnecessary reporting burdens. The regulations replace the previous twelve assessment factors for large banks with three tests: (i) a lending test, (ii) a service test, and (iii) an investment test. While documentation requirements have been substantially reduced, the safe harbors from CRA protest have also been eliminated.

The Federal Reserve Board, the FDIC and the OCC have adopted regulations, effective April 1, 2001, that require public disclosure of written CRA agreements between any insured depository institution or its affiliates and any nongovernmental entity or person. The regulations require each insured depository institution that is a party to any CRA agreement to provide initial and annual disclosures of such agreement to the appropriate federal banking agency.

OTHER REGULATORY LIMITATIONS. Exchange, Union, Mid Central and the Banks are "affiliates" within the meaning of the Federal Reserve Act. As such, the amount of loans or extensions of credit which Exchange National Bank, Citizens Union State Bank, or Osage Valley Bank may make to Exchange, Union, Mid Central or to third parties, secured by securities or obligations of Exchange, Union or Mid Central, are substantially limited by the Federal Reserve Act and the FDIA. Such acts further restrict the range of permissible transactions between a bank and an affiliated company. A bank and its subsidiaries may engage in certain transactions, including loans and purchases of assets, with an affiliated company only if the terms and conditions of the transaction, including credit standards, are substantially the same as, or at least as favorable to the bank as, those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated companies or, in the absence of comparable transactions, on terms and conditions

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that would be offered to non-affiliated companies.

Each of Exchange National Bank, Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank is also authorized to invest in a service corporation that can offer the same services as the banking related services that bank holding companies are authorized to provide. However, regulatory approval must generally be obtained prior to making such an investment or the performance of such services.

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BANKING ACTIVITIES. The investments and activities of Exchange National Bank are subject to substantial regulation by the OCC, the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC, including without limitation investments in subsidiaries, investments for their own account (including limitations on investments in junk bonds and equity securities), investments in loans, loans to officers, directors and affiliates, security requirements, truth-in-lending, the types of interest bearing deposit accounts which it can offer, trust department operations, brokered deposits, audit requirements, issuance of securities, branching and mergers and acquisitions.

Under the GLB Act, the OCC regulates and monitors the Fair Credit Report Act's restrictions on the transfer of customer information between Exchange National Bank and its affiliates. Starting on either November 12, 2000 or a date thereafter that is specified by the OCC, the OCC will also regulate and monitor restrictions on the transfer of nonpublic personal information of consumers to nonaffiliated third parties.

The Missouri Division of Finance and the FDIC regulate or monitor all areas of the operations of Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank, including capital requirements; issuance of stock; declaration of dividends; interest rates; deposits; record keeping; establishment of branches; acquisitions; mergers; loans; investments; borrowing; security requirements, devices and procedures; employee responsibility and conduct; and directors and affiliates. The Missouri Division of Finance also limits the issuing of capital notes or debentures, holding of real estate and personal property and requires Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank to maintain a certain ratio of reserves against deposits.

Under the GLB Act, the FDIC regulates and monitors the Fair Credit Reporting Act's restrictions on the transfer of customer information between Citizens Union State Bank and Osage Valley Bank and their affiliates. Starting on July 1, 2001, the FDIC will also regulate and monitor restrictions on the transfer of nonpublic personal information of consumers to nonaffiliated third parties.

ACTIVITIES OF A FINANCIAL SUBSIDIARY OF A NATIONAL BANK. The GLB Act authorizes a "financial subsidiary" of a national bank to conduct any financial activity that the Federal Reserve Board permits a financial holding company to conduct, except for (i) insurance underwriting, (ii) real estate development and (iii) merchant banking. The Federal Reserve Board and Treasury may jointly adopt rules to permit a financial subsidiary to engage in merchant banking activities beginning five years after enactment of the GLB Act.

MONETARY POLICY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The principal sources of funds essential to the business of banks and bank holding companies are deposits, shareholders' equity and borrowed funds. The availability of these various sources of funds and other potential sources such as preferred stock or commercial paper, and the extent to which they are utilized, depends on many factors, the most important of which are the monetary

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policies of the Federal Reserve Board and the relative costs of different types of funds.

An important function of the Federal Reserve Board is to regulate the national supply of bank credit in order to combat recession and curb inflationary pressures. Among the instruments of monetary policy used by the Federal Reserve Board to implement these objectives are open market operations in United States government securities, changes in the discount rate on bank borrowings and changes in reserve requirements against bank deposits.

Our Banks are subject to regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board which require depository institutions to maintain non-interest bearing reserves against their transaction accounts and non-personal time deposits. These regulations require depository institutions to maintain reserves equal to 3% of transaction accounts up to \$42.8 million plus 10% (subject to adjustment by the Federal Reserve Board between 8% and 14%) of the total over \$42.8 million. In addition, reserves, subject to adjustment by the Federal Reserve Board between 0% and 9%, must be maintained on non-personal time deposits. This reserve percentage is

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currently 0%. Depository institutions may designate and exempt up to \$5.5 million of reservable liabilities from the above reserve requirements. Because these reserves must generally be maintained in cash or non-interest-bearing accounts, the effect of the reserve requirements is to increase the cost of funds to depository institutions. As of December 31, 2000, Exchange National Bank was required to maintain a reserve balance of \$3,476,000, Citizens Union State Bank was required to maintain a reserve balance of \$1,879,000 and Osage Valley Bank was required to maintain a reserve balance of \$390,000.

Substantially all of the restrictions on the maximum interest rates banks are permitted to pay on deposits have been removed, although banks are still prohibited from paying interest on demand deposits. Consequently, banks and thrift organizations are substantially free to pay interest at any rate. Deregulation has increased competition among such institutions for attracting deposits and has resulted in an overall increase in such institutions' cost of funds.

The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and are expected to continue to do so in the future. In view of the continuing changes in regulations affecting commercial banks and other actions and proposed actions by the Federal government and its monetary and fiscal authorities, including proposed changes in the structure of banking in the United States and general economic conditions, no prediction can be made as to future changes in interest rates, credit availability, deposit levels, loan demand or the overall performance of banks generally and Exchange National Bank, Citizens Union State Bank, Osage Valley Bank, Union, Mid Central Bancorp and Exchange in particular.

The references in the foregoing discussion to various aspects of statutes and regulation are merely summaries which do not purport to be complete and which are qualified in their entirety by reference to the actual statutes and regulations.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

None of Exchange, Union or Mid Central Bancorp owns or leases any property.

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The principal offices of Exchange and Exchange National Bank are located at 132 East High Street in the central business district of Jefferson City, Missouri. The building, which is owned by Exchange National Bank, is a three-story structure constructed in 1927. A recently completed renovation and expansion project increased usable office space from 14,000 square feet to approximately 33,000 square feet. All of this office space is currently used by Exchange and Exchange National Bank. Management believes that this facility is adequately covered by insurance.

Exchange National Bank also owns a branch banking facility at 3701 West Truman Boulevard in Jefferson City. This facility has approximately 21,000 square feet of usable office space, all of which is used for Exchange National Bank operations, and has full drive-in facilities. Exchange National Bank owns a second branch banking facility, which is located at 217 West Dunklin Street in Jefferson City. This facility is a one-story building which has approximately 2,400 square feet of usable office space, all of which is used for Exchange National Bank operations. In addition, Exchange National Bank has established a branch banking facility at 800 Eastland Drive in Jefferson City with approximately 4,100 square feet of usable office space, all of which is used for Exchange National Bank's operations. Exchange National Bank also owns a branch in each of the California, Tipton and St. Robert communities. The California branch located at 201 East Main Street was constructed in the mid 1970's and it is a single story structure with 2,942 square feet of usable office space. All of the California branch's office space is used for Exchange National Bank's operations. The Tipton branch which is located at 445 South Moreau is a single story structure with 1,962 square feet of usable office space all of which is used for Exchange National Bank's operations. The Tipton branch was constructed in the mid 1970's. The St. Robert branch located at 595 Missouri Avenue is a single story structure with 2,236 square feet of usable office space. The St. Robert branch was constructed in the late

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1960's. All of the St. Robert office space is used for Exchange National Bank's operations. Management believes that the condition of these banking facilities presently is adequate for Exchange National Bank's business and that these facilities are adequately covered by insurance.

The principal offices of Union and Citizens Union State Bank are located at 102 North Second Street in Clinton, Missouri. The bank building, which is owned by Citizens Union State Bank, is a one-story structure constructed in 1972. It has approximately 5,000 square feet of usable office space, all of which is currently used for Union's and Citizens Union State Bank's operations. Citizens Union State Bank also operates seven branch banking facilities, of which six are owned by it. Citizens Union State Bank owns its downtown Clinton branch, which is located at 115 North Main Street. This facility has approximately 1,500 square feet of usable office space, all of which is used in Citizens Union State Bank operations. Citizens Union State Bank owns a second branch banking facility, which is located at 1603 East Ohio in Clinton. This facility is a two-story building which has approximately 5,760 square feet of usable office space, all of which is used for Citizens Union State Bank operations. Citizens Union State Bank owns its third branch banking facility, which is located at 608 East Ohio Street in Clinton. This facility is a one-story building which has approximately 3,500 square feet of usable office space, all of which is used for Citizens Union State Bank's operations. Citizens Union State Bank leases its fourth Clinton branch banking facility, which is located inside the Wal-Mart store at 1712 East Ohio. Citizens Union State Bank leases approximately 600 square feet of space at this facility under a five-year

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lease expiring in January 2004, with two five-year renewal options granted to Citizens Union State Bank. Citizens Union State Bank owns one Osceola, Missouri branch banking facility located at 4th and Chestnut. This facility is a one-story building which has approximately 1,580 square feet of usable office space, all of which is used for Citizens Union State Bank operations. Citizens Union State Bank owns one Calhoun, Missouri branch banking facility located at 201 East Main. This facility is a one-story building which has approximately 1,296 square feet of usable office space, all of which is used for Citizens Union State Bank operations. Finally, Citizens Union State Bank owns a 1,500 square foot branch banking facility located at the intersection of Highways 13 and 54 in Collins, Missouri. In addition to its existing facilities, Citizens Union State Bank is constructing a new branch facility at 125 South Main in Windsor, Missouri. The new facility will have 3,600 square feet of office space of which 2,800 square feet is to be used for operations of Citizens Union State Bank. Management believes that the condition of these banking facilities presently is adequate for Citizens Union State Bank's business and that these facilities are adequately covered by insurance.

The principal offices of Mid Central Bancorp and Osage Valley Bank are located at 200 Main Street in Warsaw, Missouri. The bank building, which is owned by Osage Valley Bank, is a two-story structure constructed in 1891. It has approximately 8,900 square feet of usable office space, all of which is currently used for Osage Valley Bank's operations. Osage Valley Bank also operates one branch banking facility, which is owned by it. Osage Valley Bank's branch facility is a one-story structure located at 2102 Long View Drive in Warsaw, Missouri, and it has approximately 1,000 square feet of usable office space, all of which is used for Osage Valley Bank operations. Management believes that the condition of these banking facilities presently is adequate for Osage Valley Bank's business and that these facilities are adequately covered by insurance.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

None of Exchange or its subsidiaries is involved in any material pending legal proceedings, other than routine litigation incidental to their business.

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

No matter was submitted to a vote of the holders of our Company's common stock during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2000.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(2) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Market Price of and Dividends on Equity Securities and Related Matters" in Exchange's 2000 Annual Report to Shareholders.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(2) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the report of the independent auditors and the information under the caption "Selected Consolidated Financial Data" in Exchange's 2000 Annual Report to Shareholders.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS

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OF OPERATION.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(2) to Form 10-K, certain information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Exchange's 2000 Annual Report to Shareholders.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report, including information included or incorporated by reference in this report, contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business of our Company and its subsidiaries, including, without limitation:

- statements that are not historical in nature, and
- statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words "believes," "expects," "may," "will," "should," "could," "anticipates," "estimates," "intends" or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements due to, among others, the following factors:

- competitive pressures among financial services companies may increase significantly,
- costs or difficulties related to the integration of the business of Exchange and its acquisition targets may be greater than expected,
- changes in the interest rate environment may reduce interest margins,
- general economic conditions, either nationally or in Missouri, may be less favorable than expected,
- legislative or regulatory changes may adversely affect the business in which Exchange and its subsidiaries are engaged,
- technological changes may be more difficult or expensive than anticipated, and
- changes may occur in the securities markets.

We have described under " Factors That May Affect Future Results of Operations, Financial Condition or Business" additional factors that could cause actual results to be materially different from those described in the forward-looking

statements. Other factors that we have not identified in this report could also have this effect. You are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statement, which speak only as of the date they were made.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, FINANCIAL CONDITION OR BUSINESS

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We are identifying important risks and uncertainties that could affect our Company's results of operations, financial condition or business and that could cause them to differ materially from our Company's historical results of operations, financial condition or business, or those contemplated by forward-looking statements made herein or elsewhere, by, or on behalf of, our Company. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those factors described below.

BECAUSE EXCHANGE PRIMARILY SERVES MISSOURI, A DECLINE IN THE LOCAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS COULD LOWER EXCHANGE'S PROFITABILITY. The profitability of Exchange is dependant on the profitability of its banking subsidiaries, which operate out of central Missouri. The financial condition of these banks is affected by fluctuations in the economic conditions prevailing in the portion of Missouri in which their operations are located. Accordingly, the financial conditions of both Exchange and its banking subsidiaries would be adversely affected by deterioration in the general economic and real estate climate in Missouri.

An increase in unemployment, a decrease in profitability of regional businesses or real estate values or an increase in interest rates are among the factors that could weaken the local economy. With a weaker local economy:

- customers may not want or need the products and services of Exchange's banking subsidiaries,
- borrowers may be unable to repay their loans,
- the value of the collateral security of the banks' loans to borrowers may decline, and
- the overall quality of the banks' loan portfolio may decline.

Making mortgage loans and consumer loans is a significant source of profits for Exchange's banking subsidiaries. If individual customers in the local area do not want these loans, profits may decrease. Although the banks could make other investments, the banks may earn less revenue on these investments than on loans. Also, the banks' losses on loans may increase if borrowers are unable to make payments on their loans.

INTEREST RATE CHANGES MAY REDUCE THE PROFITABILITY OF EXCHANGE AND ITS BANKING SUBSIDIARIES. The primary source of earnings for Exchange's banking subsidiaries is net interest income. To be profitable, the banks have to earn more money in interest and fees on loans and other interest-earning assets than they pay as interest on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities and as other expenses. If prevailing interest rates decrease, as has already happened on several occasions since January 2001, the amount of interest the banks earn on loans and investment securities may decrease more rapidly than the amount of interest the banks have to pay on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. This would result in a decrease in the profitability of Exchange and its banking subsidiaries, other factors remaining equal.

Changes in the level or structure of interest rates also affect

- the banks' ability to originate loans,
- the value of the banks' loan and securities portfolios,
- the banks' ability to realize gains from the sale of loans and securities,
- the average life of the banks' deposits, and

- the banks' ability to obtain deposits.

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Fluctuations in interest rates will ultimately affect both the level of income and expense recorded on a large portion of the banks' assets and liabilities, and the market value of all interest-earning assets, other than interest-earning assets that mature in the short term. The banks' interest rate management strategy is designed to stabilize net interest income and preserve capital over a broad range of interest rate movements by matching the interest rate sensitivity of assets and liabilities. Although Exchange believes that its banks' current mix of loans, mortgage-backed securities, investment securities and deposits is reasonable, significant fluctuations in interest rates may have a negative effect on the profitability of the banks.

THE PROFITABILITY OF EXCHANGE'S BANKING SUBSIDIARIES DEPENDS ON THEIR ASSET QUALITY AND LENDING Risks. Success in the banking industry largely depends on the quality of loans and other assets. The loan officers of Exchange's banking subsidiaries are actively encouraged to identify deteriorating loans. Loans are also monitored and categorized through an analysis of their payment status. The banks' failure to timely and accurately monitor the quality of their loans and other assets could have a materially adverse effect on the operations and financial condition of Exchange and its banking subsidiaries. There is a degree of credit risk associated with any lending activity. The banks attempt to minimize their credit risk through loan diversification. Although the banks' loan portfolios are varied, with no undue concentration in any one industry, substantially all of the loans in the portfolios have been made to borrowers in central and west central Missouri. Therefore, the loan portfolios are susceptible to factors affecting the central and west central Missouri area and the level of non-performing assets is heavily dependant upon local conditions. There can be no assurance that the level of the banks' non-performing assets will not increase above current levels. High levels of non-performing assets could have a materially adverse effect on the operations and financial condition of Exchange and its banking subsidiaries.

THE PROVISIONS FOR POSSIBLE LOAN LOSSES OF EXCHANGE'S BANKING SUBSIDIARIES MAY NEED TO BE INCREASED. Each of Exchange's banking subsidiaries make a provision for loan losses based upon management's analysis of potential losses in the loan portfolio and consideration of prevailing economic conditions. Each of the banks may need to increase the provision for loan losses through additional provisions in the future if the financial condition of any of its borrowers deteriorates or if real estate values decline. Furthermore, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the loan portfolio, provision for loan losses, and real estate acquired by foreclosure of each of the banks. Such agencies may require the banks to recognize additions to the provisions for loan losses based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of the examination. Any additional provisions for possible loan losses, whether required as a result of regulatory review or initiated by Exchange itself, may materially alter the financial outlook of Exchange and its banking subsidiaries.

IF EXCHANGE AND ITS BANKS ARE UNABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPETE FOR CUSTOMERS IN EXCHANGE'S MARKET AREA, THEIR FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED. Exchange's banking subsidiaries face substantial competition in making loans, attracting deposits and providing other financial products and services. The banks have numerous competitors for customers in their market area. Such competition for loans comes principally from:

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- other commercial banks
- savings banks
- savings and loan associations
- mortgage banking companies
- finance companies
- credit unions

Competition for deposits comes principally from:

- other commercial banks
- savings banks
- savings and loan associations
- brokerage firms
- insurance companies
- money market mutual funds

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- credit unions
- mutual funds (such as corporate and government securities funds)

Many of these competitors have greater financial resources and name recognition, more locations, more advanced technology and more financial products to offer than the banks. Competition from larger institutions may increase due to an acceleration of bank mergers and consolidations in Missouri and the rest of the nation. In addition, the recently enacted Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act removes many of the remaining restrictions in federal banking law against cross-ownership between banks and other financial institutions, such as insurance companies and securities firms. The new law will likely increase the number and financial strength of companies that compete directly with the banks. The profitability of the banks depends of their continued ability to attract new customers and compete in Missouri. New competitors, as well as the expanding operations of existing competitors, have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the banks' market share of deposits and loans in the banks' respective service areas. If the banks are unable to successfully compete, their financial condition and results of operations will be adversely affected.

EXCHANGE AND ITS BANKING SUBSIDIARIES MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL SERVICES INDUSTRY. Banks and bank holding companies such as Exchange are subject to regulation by both federal and state bank regulatory agencies. The regulations, which are designed to protect borrowers and promote certain social policies, include limitations on the operations of banks and bank holding companies, such as minimum capital requirements and restrictions on dividend payments. The regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervision and enforcement activities and their examination policies, including the imposition of restrictions on the operation of a bank, the classification of assets by an institution and requiring an increase in a bank's allowance for loan losses. These regulations are not necessarily designed to maximize the profitability of banking institutions. Future changes in the banking laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on the operations and financial condition of Exchange and its banking subsidiaries.

THE SUCCESS OF EXCHANGE AND ITS BANKS LARGELY DEPENDS ON THE EFFORTS OF THEIR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. The success of Exchange and its banking subsidiaries has been largely dependant on the efforts of Donald Campbell, James Smith and David Turner and the other executive officers. These individuals are expected to continue to perform their services. However, the loss of the services of Messrs. Campbell, Smith or Turner, or any of the other key executive officers could have a materially adverse effect on Exchange and its banks.

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EXCHANGE CANNOT PREDICT HOW CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY WILL AFFECT ITS BUSINESS. The financial services market, including banking services, is increasingly affected by advances in technology, including developments in:

- telecommunications
- data processing
- automation
- Internet-based banking
- telebanking
- debit cards and so-called "smart cards"

The ability of Exchange's banking subsidiaries to compete successfully in the future will depend on whether they can anticipate and respond to technological changes. To develop these and other new technologies the banks will likely have to make additional capital investments. Although the banks continually invest in new technology, there can be no assurance that the banks will have sufficient resources or access to the necessary proprietary technology to remain competitive in the future

ADDITIONAL FACTORS. Additional risks and uncertainties that may affect the future results of operations, financial condition or business of our Company and its banking subsidiaries include, but are not limited to: (i) adverse publicity, news coverage by the media, or negative reports by brokerage firms, industry

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and financial analysts regarding the Banks or our Company; and (ii) changes in accounting policies and practices.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Our Company's exposure to market risk is reviewed on a regular basis by the Banks' Asset/Liability Committees and Boards of Directors. Interest rate risk is the potential of economic losses due to future interest rate changes. These economic losses can be reflected as a loss of future net interest income and/or a loss of current fair market values. The objective is to measure the effect on net interest income and to adjust the balance sheet to minimize the inherent risk while at the same time maximizing income. Management realizes certain risks are inherent and that the goal is to identify and minimize those risks. Tools used by the bank's management include the standard GAP report subject to different rate shock scenarios. At December 31, 2000, the rate shock scenario models indicated that annual net interest income could change by as much as 6% should interest rates rise or fall within 200 basis points from their current level over a one year period.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(2) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the report of the independent auditors and the information under the caption "Consolidated Financial Statements" in Exchange's 2000 Annual Report to Shareholders.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

PART III

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ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to (i) the information under the caption "Election of Directors--The Board of Directors," (ii) the information under the caption "Election of Directors--Nominees and Directors Continuing in Office," (iii) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Executive Officers," and (iv) the information under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance," in each case, in Exchange's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to (i) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Report on Executive Compensation," (ii) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation," (iii) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Executive Compensation," (iv) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Option Exercises and Holdings," (v) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Exchange National Bank Profit-Sharing Trust," (vi) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Citizens Union State Bank Profit-Sharing Plan," (vii) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Stock Option Plan," (viii) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Pension Plan," (ix) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Smith Employment Agreement," (x) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Change

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of Control Agreement," (xi) the information under the caption "Executive Compensation and Other Information--Company Performance," and (xii) the information under the caption "Election of Directors--Compensation of Directors", in each case, in Exchange's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Ownership of Common Stock" in Exchange's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Transactions with Directors and Officers" in Exchange's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

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(a) Exhibits, Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules:

1. Financial Statements:

The following consolidated financial statements of our Company and reports of our Company's independent auditors, included in our Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2000 under the caption "Consolidated Financial Statements", are incorporated herein by reference:

Independent Auditors' Report.

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2000 and 1999.

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Financial Statement Schedules:

Financial statement schedules have been omitted because they either are not required or are not applicable or because equivalent information has been included in the financial statements, the notes thereto or elsewhere herein.

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3. Exhibits:

Exhibit No.	Description
-----	-----
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of our Company (filed as Exhibit 3(a) to our Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 33-54166) and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Bylaws of our Company.
4	Specimen certificate representing shares of our Company's \$1.00 par value common stock (filed with our Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 as Exhibit 4 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1	Employment Agreement, dated November 3, 1997, between the Registrant and James E. Smith (filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1997 as Exhibit 10.4 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.2	Exchange National Bancshares, Inc. Incentive Stock Option Plan

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(filed with our Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 as Exhibit 10.2 and incorporated herein by reference).

- 10.3 Form of Change of Control Agreement and schedule of parties thereto.*
- 13 The Registrant's 2000 Annual Report to Shareholders (only those portions of this Annual Report to Shareholders which are specifically incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K shall be deemed to be filed with the Commission).
- 21 List of Subsidiaries.

* Management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements required to be identified by Item 14(a).

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

No reports on Form 8-K were filed by our Company during the three month period ended December 31, 2000.

(c) Exhibits.

See exhibits identified above under Item 14(a)3.

(d) Financial Statement Schedules.

See financial statement schedules identified above under Item 14(a)2, if any.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

Dated: March 16, 2001

By /s/ Donald L. Campbell

Donald L. Campbell, President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date

Signature and Title

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March 16, 2001	/s/ Donald L. Campbell ----- Donald L. Campbell, President and Chairman of the Directors (Principal Executive Officer)
March 16, 2001	/s/ Richard G. Rose ----- Richard G. Rose, Treasurer (Principal Financial O Principal Accounting Officer)
March 16, 2001	/s/ David T. Turner ----- David T. Turner, Director
March 16, 2001	/s/ James R. Loyd ----- James R. Loyd, Director
March 16, 2001	/s/ Charles G. Dudenhoeffler, Jr. ----- Charles G. Dudenhoeffler, Jr., Director
March 16, 2001	/s/ David R. Goller ----- David R. Goller, Director
March 16, 2001	/s/ Philip D. Freeman ----- Philip D. Freeman, Director
March 16, 2001	/s/ Kevin L. Riley ----- Kevin L. Riley, Director
March 16, 2001	/s/ James E. Smith ----- James E. Smith, Director
March 16, 2001	/s/ Gus S. Wetzel, II ----- Gus S. Wetzel, II, Director

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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3.2	Bylaws of our Company	—
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** Incorporated by reference from previous filings.