

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012

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 0-15204

NATIONAL BANKSHARES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

54-1375874
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

101 Hubbard Street
P. O. Box 90002
Blacksburg, VA
(Address of principal executive offices)

24062-9002
(Zip Code)

(540) 951-6300
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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

Class
Common Stock, \$1.25 Par Value

Outstanding at October 31, 2012
6,947,974

(This report contains 55 pages)

NATIONAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Form 10-Q

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Item 1. Financial Statements

Part I
Financial Information
National Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets

\$ in thousands, except per share data	(Unaudited) September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,445	\$ 11,897
Interest-bearing deposits	67,394	98,355
Securities available for sale, at fair value	198,079	174,918
Securities held to maturity (fair value approximates \$172,163 at September 30, 2012 and \$151,429 at December 31, 2011)	161,728	143,995
Mortgage loans held for sale	3,015	2,623
Loans:		
Loans, net of unearned income and deferred fees	591,461	588,470
Less allowance for loan losses	(8,254)	(8,068)
Loans, net	583,207	580,402
Premises and equipment, net	10,491	10,393
Accrued interest receivable	6,291	6,304
Other real estate owned, net	1,894	1,489
Intangible assets and goodwill	9,648	10,460
Bank-owned life insurance	20,346	19,812
Other assets	6,434	6,454
Total assets	\$ 1,080,972	\$ 1,067,102
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 147,346	\$ 142,163
Interest-bearing demand deposits	418,482	404,801
Savings deposits	66,576	61,298
Time deposits	291,979	311,071
Total deposits	924,383	919,333
Accrued interest payable	178	206
Other liabilities	6,013	6,264
Total liabilities	930,574	925,803
Commitments and contingencies	---	---
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, no par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	---	---
Common stock of \$1.25 par value. Authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 6,943,974 shares at September 30, 2012 and 6,939,974 shares at December 31, 2011	8,680	8,675
Retained earnings	143,383	133,945
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(1,665)	(1,321)
Total stockholders' equity	150,398	141,299
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,080,972	\$ 1,067,102

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

National Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011
(Unaudited)

\$ in thousands, except per share data	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Interest Income		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 8,923	\$ 9,184
Interest on interest-bearing deposits	60	37
Interest on securities – taxable	1,620	1,740
Interest on securities – nontaxable	1,634	1,616
Total interest income	<u>12,237</u>	<u>12,577</u>
Interest Expense		
Interest on time deposits of \$100,000 or more	355	485
Interest on other deposits	1,581	1,797
Total interest expense	<u>1,936</u>	<u>2,282</u>
Net interest income	<u>10,301</u>	<u>10,295</u>
Provision for loan losses	778	643
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	<u>9,523</u>	<u>9,652</u>
Noninterest Income		
Service charges on deposit accounts	674	692
Other service charges and fees	40	57
Credit card fees	807	805
Trust income	271	264
BOLI income	205	189
Other income	130	125
Realized securities losses, net	(19)	(3)
Total noninterest income	<u>2,108</u>	<u>2,129</u>
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	3,104	2,834
Occupancy and furniture and fixtures	387	349
Data processing and ATM	390	416
FDIC assessment	133	353
Credit card processing	607	639
Intangible assets amortization	270	271
Net costs of other real estate owned	58	52
Franchise taxes	258	162
Other operating expenses	881	811
Total noninterest expense	<u>6,088</u>	<u>5,887</u>
Income before income taxes	5,543	5,894
Income tax expense	1,250	1,385
Net Income	<u>\$ 4,293</u>	<u>\$ 4,509</u>

Basic net income per share	\$	0.62	\$	0.65
Fully diluted net income per share	\$	0.62	\$	0.65
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic		6,941,757		6,937,974
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – diluted		6,962,852		6,945,174
Dividends declared per share	\$	---	\$	---

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

National Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011
(Unaudited)

\$ in thousands	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Net Income	\$ 4,293	\$ 4,509
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available for sale securities net of taxes of (\$351) and \$536 for the periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(653)	996
Reclassification adjustment, net of taxes of \$6 and \$4 for the periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	12	7
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes of (\$345) and \$540 for the periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(641)	1,003
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 3,652	\$ 5,512

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

National Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011
(Unaudited)

\$ in thousands, except per share data	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Interest Income		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 26,554	\$ 27,386
Interest on interest-bearing deposits	187	104
Interest on securities – taxable	4,991	5,115
Interest on securities – nontaxable	4,801	4,912
Total interest income	36,533	37,517
Interest Expense		
Interest on time deposits of \$100,000 or more	1,171	1,551
Interest on other deposits	4,900	5,456
Total interest expense	6,071	7,007
Net interest income	30,462	30,510
Provision for loan losses	2,554	2,196
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	27,908	28,314
Noninterest Income		
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,956	1,952
Other service charges and fees	130	174
Credit card fees	2,441	2,365
Trust income	1,037	817
BOLI income	605	559
Other income	341	293
Realized securities gains (losses), net	33	(7)
Total noninterest income	6,543	6,153
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	9,014	8,561
Occupancy and furniture and fixtures	1,181	1,207
Data processing and ATM	1,206	1,289
FDIC assessment	343	1,049
Credit card processing	1,817	1,871
Intangible assets amortization	812	813
Net costs of other real estate owned	209	281
Franchise taxes	646	619
Other operating expenses	2,302	2,306
Total noninterest expense	17,530	17,996
Income before income taxes	16,921	16,471
Income tax expense	3,859	3,722
Net Income	\$ 13,062	\$ 12,749

Basic net income per share	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.84
Fully diluted net income per share	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.83
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic	6,940,573	6,936,100
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – diluted	6,958,316	6,951,155
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.48

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

National Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011
(Unaudited)

\$ in thousands	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Net Income	\$ 13,062	\$ 12,749
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available for sale securities net of taxes of (\$178) and \$1,689 for the periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(331)	3,137
Reclassification adjustment, net of taxes of (\$7) and \$8 for the periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(13)	14
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes of (\$185) and \$1,697 for the periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(344)	3,151
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 12,718	\$ 15,900

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

National Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011
(Unaudited)

\$ in thousands	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balances at December 31, 2010	\$ 8,667	\$ 123,161	\$ (2,641)	\$ 129,187
Net income	---	12,749	---	12,749
Dividends \$0.48 per share	---	(3,329)	---	(3,329)
Stock options exercised	5	57	---	62
Other comprehensive income, net of tax \$1,697	---	---	3,151	3,151
Balances at September 30, 2011	\$ 8,672	\$ 132,638	\$ 510	\$ 141,820
Balances at December 31, 2011	\$ 8,675	\$ 133,945	\$ (1,321)	\$ 141,299
Net income	---	13,062	---	13,062
Dividends \$0.53 per share	---	(3,678)	---	(3,678)
Stock options exercised	5	54	---	59
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax (\$185)	---	---	(344)	(344)
Balances at September 30, 2012	\$ 8,680	\$ 143,383	\$ (1,665)	\$ 150,398

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

National Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011
(Unaudited)

\$ in thousands	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 13,062	\$ 12,749
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	2,554	2,196
Depreciation of bank premises and equipment	571	601
Amortization of intangibles	812	813
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	168	167
(Gains) losses on disposal of fixed assets	(2)	1
(Gains) losses on sales and calls of securities available for sale, net	(19)	22
Gains on calls of securities held to maturity, net	(14)	(15)
Losses and write-downs on other real estate owned	29	137
Net change in:		
Mortgage loans held for sale	(392)	1,352
Accrued interest receivable	13	(343)
Other assets	(266)	1,006
Accrued interest payable	(28)	(50)
Other liabilities	(251)	(2,351)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>16,237</u>	<u>16,285</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Net change interest-bearing deposits	30,961	(502)
Proceeds from calls, principal payments, sales and maturities of securities available for sale	119,493	52,025
Proceeds from calls, principal payments and maturities of securities held to maturity	24,255	15,958
Purchases of securities available for sale	(143,306)	(42,574)
Purchases of securities held to maturity	(42,063)	(23,158)
Purchases of loan participations	(2,000)	(41)
Collections of loan participations	4,656	159
Loan originations and principal collections, net	(9,699)	(22,787)
Proceeds from disposal of other real estate owned	1,174	1,318
Recoveries on loans charged off	76	64
Additions to bank premises and equipment	(667)	(464)
Proceeds from disposal of bank premises and equipment	---	4
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(17,120)</u>	<u>(19,998)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net change in time deposits	(19,092)	(19,543)
Net change in other deposits	24,142	29,195
Cash dividends paid	(3,678)	(3,329)
Stock options exercised	59	62
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>1,431</u>	<u>6,385</u>
Net change in cash and due from banks	548	2,672
Cash and due from banks at beginning of period	11,897	9,858
Cash and due from banks at end of period	<u>\$ 12,445</u>	<u>\$ 12,530</u>

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

Interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds	\$	6,099	\$	7,057
Income taxes paid		3,937		2,783

Supplemental Disclosure of Noncash Activities

Loans charged against the allowance for loan losses	\$	2,444	\$	1,205
Loans transferred to other real estate owned		1,608		1,491
Unrealized net gains (losses) on securities available for sale		(529)		4,848

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

National Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
September 30, 2012
(Unaudited)

\$ in thousands, except per share data

Note 1: General

The consolidated financial statements of National Bankshares, Inc. (“NBI”) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, The National Bank of Blacksburg (“NBB”) and National Bankshares Financial Services, Inc. (“NBFS”) (collectively, the “Company”), conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and to general practices within the banking industry. The accompanying interim period consolidated financial statements are unaudited; however, in the opinion of management, all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements, have been included. The results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of results of operations for the full year or any other interim period. The interim period consolidated financial statements and financial information included in this Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the notes to consolidated financial statements included in the Company’s 2011 Form 10-K. The Company posts all reports required to be filed under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 on its web site at www.nationalbankshares.com.

Subsequent events have been considered through the date when the Form 10-Q was issued.

Note 2: Stock-Based Compensation

The Company had a stock option plan, the 1999 Stock Option Plan, that was adopted in 1999 and that was terminated on March 9, 2009. Incentive stock options were granted annually to key employees of NBI and its subsidiaries from 1999 to 2005 and none have been granted since 2005. All of the stock options are vested.

Options	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2012	77,000	\$ 22.82		
Exercised	4,000	14.83		
Forfeited or expired	---	---		
Outstanding September 30, 2012	73,000	\$ 23.26	3.97	\$ 745
Exercisable at September 30, 2012	73,000	\$ 23.26	3.97	\$ 745

There were 4,000 shares with an intrinsic value of \$74 exercised during the first nine months of 2012. There were 4,500 shares with an intrinsic value of \$42 exercised during the first nine months of 2011.

Note 3: Loan Portfolio

The loan portfolio, excluding loans held for sale, was comprised of the following.

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Real estate construction	\$ 49,799	\$ 48,528
Consumer real estate	141,413	149,750
Commercial real estate	305,367	303,192
Commercial non real estate	35,729	38,849
Public sector and IDA	26,589	15,407
Consumer non real estate	32,564	32,744
Total	\$ 591,461	\$ 588,470

Note 4: Allowance for Loan Losses, Nonperforming Assets and Impaired Loans

The allowance for loan losses methodology incorporates individual evaluation of impaired loans and collective evaluation of groups of non-impaired loans. The Company performs ongoing analysis of the loan portfolio to determine credit quality and to identify impaired loans. Credit quality is rated based on the loan's payment history, the borrower's current financial situation and value of the underlying collateral.

Impaired loans are those loans that have been modified in a troubled debt restructure ("TDR" or "restructure") and larger, non-homogeneous loans that are in nonaccrual or exhibit payment history or financial status that indicate the probability that collection will not occur according to the loan's terms. Generally, impaired loans are risk rated "classified" or "other assets especially mentioned." Impaired loans are measured at the lower of the invested amount or the fair market value. Impaired loans with an impairment loss are designated nonaccrual. Please refer to Note 1 of the Company's 2011 Form 10-K, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for additional information on evaluation of impaired loans and associated specific reserves, and policies regarding nonaccruals, past due status and charge-offs.

Troubled debt restructurings impact the estimation of the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses. If the restructuring included forgiveness of a portion of principal or accrued interest, the charge-off is included in the historical charge-off rates applied to the collective evaluation methodology. Further, restructured loans are individually evaluated for impairment, with amounts below fair value accrued in the allowance for loan losses. TDRs that experience a payment default are examined to determine whether the default indicates collateral dependency or cash flows below those that were included in the fair value measurement. TDRs, as well as all impaired loans, that are determined to be collateral dependent or for which decreased cash flows indicate a decline in fair value are charged down to fair value.

The Company evaluated characteristics in the loan portfolio and determined major segments and smaller classes within each segment for application of the allowance for loan losses methodology. These characteristics include collateral type, repayment sources, and (if applicable) the borrower's business model.

Change in Portfolio Segments and Classes

During the first quarter of 2012, the Company revised its basis for determining segments and classes for the allowance for loan losses. In previous periods, the loan portfolio was segmented primarily by repayment source, whereas beginning with the first quarter of 2012 disaggregation is based primarily upon collateral type for secured loans and borrower type or repayment terms for unsecured loans. This aligns the allowance categories with those used for financial statements and other notes, providing greater uniformity and comparability. Consistent with accounting guidance, prior periods have not been restated and are shown as originally published using the segments and classes in effect for the period. These changes had an insignificant effect on the calculation of the balance in the allowance for loan losses.

The segments and classes used in determining the allowance for loan losses, beginning with the first quarter of 2012 are as follows.

Real Estate Construction	Commercial Non Real Estate
Construction, residential	Commercial and Industrial
Construction, other	
	Public Sector and IDA
Consumer Real Estate	Public sector and IDA
Equity lines	
Residential closed-end first liens	Consumer Non Real Estate
Residential closed-end junior liens	Credit cards
	Automobile
Commercial Real Estate	Other consumer loans
Multifamily real estate	
Commercial real estate, owner occupied	
Commercial real estate, other	

Prior to the first quarter of 2012, the Company's segments and classes were as follows.

Consumer Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate
Equity lines	College housing
Closed-end consumer real estate	Office/Retail space
Consumer construction	Nursing homes
	Hotels
Consumer, Non Real Estate	Municipalities
Credit cards	Medical professionals
Consumer, general	Religious organizations
Consumer overdraft	Convenience stores
	Entertainment and sports
Commercial & Industrial	Nonprofits
Commercial & Industrial	Restaurants
	General contractors
Construction, Development and Land	Other commercial real estate
Residential	
Commercial	

Risk factors are analyzed for each class to estimate collective reserves. Factors include allocations for the historical charge-off percentage and changes in national and local economic and business conditions, in the nature and volume of the portfolio, in loan officers' experience and in loan quality. Increased allocations for the risk factors applied to each class are made for special mention and classified loans. The Company allocates additional reserves for "high risk" loans, determined to be junior lien mortgages, high loan-to-value loans and interest-only loans.

A detailed analysis showing the allowance roll-forward by portfolio segment and related loan balance by segment follows.

Activity in the Allowance for Loan Losses for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012

	Real Estate Construction	Consumer Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Non Real Estate	Public Sector and IDA	Consumer Non Real Estate	Unallocated	Total
Balance, June 30, 2012	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,910	\$ 3,257	\$ 909	\$ 111	\$ 422	\$ 163	\$ 8,168
Charge-offs	(51)	(33)	(592)	---	---	(40)	---	(716)
Recoveries	---	---	---	1	---	23	---	24
Provision for loan losses	(158)	95	872	(46)	34	(5)	(14)	778
Balance, September 30, 2012	\$ 1,187	\$ 1,972	\$ 3,537	\$ 864	\$ 145	\$ 400	\$ 149	\$ 8,254

Activity in the Allowance for Loan Losses for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012

	Real Estate Construction	Consumer Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Non Real Estate	Public Sector and IDA	Consumer Non Real Estate	Unallocated	Total
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,245	\$ 3,515	\$ 1,473	\$ 232	\$ 403	\$ 121	\$ 8,068
Charge-offs	(640)	(278)	(1,329)	(5)	---	(192)	---	(2,444)
Recoveries	13	2	---	2	---	59	---	76
Provision for loan losses	735	1,003	1,351	(606)	(87)	130	28	2,554
Balance, September 30, 2012	\$ 1,187	\$ 1,972	\$ 3,537	\$ 864	\$ 145	\$ 400	\$ 149	\$ 8,254

Activity in the Allowance for Loan Losses for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2011

	Consumer Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Consumer Non Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Commercial Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Commercial & Industrial ⁽¹⁾	Construction, Development & Other Land ⁽¹⁾	Unallocated	Total
Balance, June 30, 2011	\$ 1,371	\$ 483	\$ 4,333	\$ 1,348	\$ 636	\$ 323	\$ 8,494
Charge-offs	(217)	(58)	(41)	(30)	(100)	---	(446)
Recoveries	---	28	---	---	---	---	28
Provision for loan losses	61	8	339	(76)	515	(204)	643
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 1,215	\$ 461	\$ 4,631	\$ 1,242	\$ 1,051	\$ 119	\$ 8,719

⁽¹⁾ Segments at September 30, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

Activity in the Allowance for Loan Losses for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011

	Consumer Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Consumer Non Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Commercial Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Commercial & Industrial ⁽¹⁾	Construction, Development & Other Land ⁽¹⁾	Unallocated	Total
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 1,059	\$ 586	\$ 4,033	\$ 1,108	\$ 749	\$ 129	\$ 7,664
Charge-offs	(429)	(208)	(301)	(167)	(100)	---	(1,205)
Recoveries	7	56	---	1	---	---	64
Provision for loan losses	578	27	899	300	402	(10)	2,196
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 1,215	\$ 461	\$ 4,631	\$ 1,242	\$ 1,051	\$ 119	\$ 8,719

⁽¹⁾ Segments at September 30, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

Allowance for Loan Losses as of September 30, 2012

	Real Estate Construction	Consumer Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Non Real Estate	Public Sector and IDA	Consumer Non Real Estate	Unallocated	Total
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ ---	\$ 47	\$ 44	\$ 236	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 327
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,187	1,925	3,493	628	145	400	149	7,927
Total	\$ 1,187	\$ 1,972	\$ 3,537	\$ 864	\$ 145	\$ 400	\$ 149	\$ 8,254

Allowance for Loan Losses as of December 31, 2011

	Consumer Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Consumer Non Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Commercial Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Commercial & Industrial ⁽¹⁾	Construction, Development & Other Land ⁽¹⁾	Unallocated	Total
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,014	\$ 62	\$ 47	\$ ---	\$ 1,123
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,052	401	3,497	973	901	121	6,945
Total	\$ 1,052	\$ 401	\$ 4,511	\$ 1,035	\$ 948	\$ 121	\$ 8,068

⁽¹⁾ Segments at December 31, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

Loans as of September 30, 2012

	Real Estate Construction	Consumer Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Non Real Estate	Public Sector and IDA	Consumer Non Real Estate	Unallocated	Total
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,623	\$ 949	\$ 6,859	\$ 534	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 11,965
Collectively evaluated for impairment	46,176	140,464	298,508	35,195	26,589	32,564	---	579,496
Total	\$ 49,799	\$ 141,413	\$ 305,367	\$ 35,729	\$ 26,589	\$ 32,564	\$ ---	\$ 591,461

Loans as of December 31, 2011

	Consumer Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Consumer Non Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Commercial Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	Commercial & Industrial ⁽¹⁾	Construction, Development & Other Land ⁽¹⁾	Unallocated	Total
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 238	\$ ---	\$ 9,067	\$ 139	\$ 3,152	\$ ---	\$ 12,596
Collectively evaluated for impairment	109,843	29,707	357,507	37,584	41,233	---	575,874
Total	\$ 110,081	\$ 29,707	\$ 366,574	\$ 37,723	\$ 44,385	\$ ---	\$ 588,470

⁽¹⁾ Segments at December 31, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

A summary of ratios for the allowance for loan losses follows.

	Nine Months Ended		Year Ended
	September 30,		December 31,
	2012	2011	2011
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to the end of period loans, net of unearned income and deferred fees	1.40%	1.46%	1.37%
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans, net of unearned income and deferred fees ⁽¹⁾	0.54%	0.26%	0.43%

⁽¹⁾ Net charge-offs are on an annualized basis.

A summary of nonperforming assets follows.

	September 30,		December 31,
	2012	2011	2011
Nonperforming assets:			
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 3,876	\$ 1,263	\$ 1,398
Restructured loans in nonaccrual	2,254	3,081	3,806
Total nonperforming loans	6,130	4,344	5,204
Other real estate owned, net	1,894	1,759	1,489
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 8,024	\$ 6,103	\$ 6,693
Ratio of nonperforming assets to loans, net of unearned income and deferred fees, plus other real estate owned	1.35%	1.02%	1.13%
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans ⁽¹⁾	134.65%	200.71%	155.03%

⁽¹⁾ The Company defines nonperforming loans as nonaccrual loans. Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing and accruing restructured loans are excluded.

A summary of loans past due 90 days or more and impaired loans follows.

	September 30,		December 31,	
	2012	2011	2011	
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	\$ 114	\$ 339	\$ 481	
Ratio of loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing to loans, net of unearned income and deferred fees	0.02%	0.06%	0.08%	
Accruing restructured loans	\$ 2,021	\$ 5,524	\$ 3,756	
Impaired loans:				
Impaired loans with no valuation allowance	\$ 11,063	\$ 2,286	\$ 5,505	
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	902	7,754	7,091	
Total impaired loans	\$ 11,965	\$ 10,040	\$ 12,596	
Valuation allowance	(327)	(1,829)	(1,123)	
Impaired loans, net of allowance	\$ 11,638	\$ 8,211	\$ 11,473	
Average recorded investment in impaired loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 13,831	\$ 7,834	\$ 8,734	
Interest income recognized on impaired loans, after designation as impaired	\$ 292	\$ 90	\$ 141	
Amount of income recognized on a cash basis	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	

⁽¹⁾ Recorded investment includes principal, accrued interest and net deferred fees.

Nonaccrual loans are designated as impaired. No interest income was recognized on nonaccrual loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 or September 30, 2011 or for the year ended December 31, 2011, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for a detailed analysis of the changes in impaired loans with a valuation allowance.

A detailed analysis of investment in impaired loans, associated reserves and interest income recognized, segregated by loan class follows.

Impaired Loans as of September 30, 2012					
	Principal Balance	(A) Total Recorded Investment⁽¹⁾	Recorded Investment⁽¹⁾ in (A) for Which There is No Related Allowance	Recorded Investment⁽¹⁾ in (A) for Which There is a Related Allowance	Related Allowance
Real Estate Construction					
Construction, residential	\$ 123	\$ 118	\$ 118	\$ ---	\$ ---
Construction, other	3,500	3,498	3,498	---	---
Consumer Real Estate					
Equity lines	---	---	---	---	---
Residential closed-end first liens	790	793	638	155	47
Residential closed-end junior liens	159	159	159	---	---
Commercial Real Estate					
Multifamily real estate	2,034	2,049	1,787	262	44
Commercial real estate, owner occupied	4,825	4,842	4,842	---	---
Commercial real estate, other	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial Non Real Estate					
Commercial and Industrial	534	534	44	490	236
Public Sector and IDA					
Public sector and IDA	---	---	---	---	---
Consumer Non Real Estate					
Credit cards	---	---	---	---	---
Automobile	---	---	---	---	---
Other consumer loans	---	---	---	---	---
Total	\$ 11,965	\$ 11,993	\$ 11,086	\$ 907	\$ 327

⁽¹⁾ Recorded investment includes the unpaid principal balance and any accrued interest and net deferred fees.

Impaired Loans as of December 31, 2011⁽³⁾

	Principal Balance	(A) Total Recorded Investment ⁽¹⁾	Recorded Investment ⁽¹⁾ in (A) for Which There is No Related Allowance	Recorded Investment ⁽¹⁾ in (A) for Which There is a Related Allowance	Related Allowance
Consumer Real Estate⁽²⁾					
Closed-end consumer real estate	\$ 237	\$ 237	\$ 237	\$ ---	\$ ---
Commercial Real Estate⁽²⁾					
College housing	366	366	366	---	---
Office and retail	3,500	3,500	---	3,500	57
Hotel	3,319	3,320	2,794	526	16
Medical professionals	66	67	---	67	66
General contractors	703	703	176	527	402
Other commercial real estate	1,113	1,112	425	687	474
Commercial & Industrial⁽²⁾					
Commercial and Industrial	139	139	---	139	62
Construction, Development and Land⁽²⁾					
Residential	2,901	2,912	1,256	1,656	46
Commercial	252	252	252	---	---
Total	\$ 12,596	\$ 12,608	\$ 5,506	\$ 7,102	\$ 1,123

⁽¹⁾ Recorded investment includes the unpaid principal balance and any accrued interest and net deferred fees.

⁽²⁾ Only classes with impaired loans are shown.

⁽³⁾ Segments and classes at December 31, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

The following tables show the average investment and interest income recognized for impaired loans.

	Average Investment and Interest Income for Impaired Loans			
	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	
	Average Recorded Investment⁽¹⁾	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment⁽¹⁾	Interest Income Recognized
Real Estate Construction				
Construction, residential	\$ 1,428	\$ ---	\$ 1,486	\$ ---
Construction, other	3,498	58	4,568	184
Consumer Real Estate				
Equity lines	6	---	135	2
Residential closed-end first liens	1,038	3	889	7
Residential closed-end junior liens	220	---	245	---
Commercial Real Estate				
Multifamily real estate	2,083	16	1,226	24
Commercial real estate, owner occupied	5,401	28	4,656	72
Commercial real estate, other	---	---	---	---
Commercial Non Real Estate				
Commercial and Industrial	549	1	587	3
Public Sector and IDA				
Public sector and IDA	---	---	---	---
Consumer Non Real Estate				
Credit cards	---	---	---	---
Automobile	8	---	5	---
Other consumer	---	---	34	---
Total	\$ 14,231	\$ 106	\$ 13,831	\$ 292

⁽¹⁾ Recorded investment includes the unpaid principal balance and any accrued interest and net deferred fees.

Average Investment and Interest Income of Impaired Loans For the Year Ended December 31, 2011⁽³⁾		
	Average Recorded Investment⁽¹⁾	Interest Income Recognized
Consumer Real Estate⁽²⁾		
Closed-end consumer real estate	\$ 450	\$ 3
Commercial Real Estate⁽²⁾		
College housing	281	7
Office & retail	292	---
Hotel	3,445	41
Medical professionals	67	5
General contractors	112	4
Other commercial real estate	1,139	24
Commercial & Industrial⁽²⁾		
Commercial and Industrial	553	---
Construction, Development and Land⁽²⁾		
Residential	2,143	49
Commercial	252	8
Total	\$ 8,734	\$ 141

⁽¹⁾ Recorded investment includes the unpaid principal balance and any accrued interest and net deferred fees.

⁽²⁾ Only classes with impaired loans are shown.

⁽³⁾ Segments at December 31, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

An analysis of past due and nonaccrual loans as of September 30, 2012 follows.

	30 – 89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due and Still Accruing	Nonaccruals (Including Impaired Nonaccruals)
Real Estate Construction				
Construction, residential	\$ 158	\$ 123	\$ ---	\$ 123
Construction, other	---	89	---	89
Consumer Real Estate				
Equity lines	14	54	30	24
Residential closed-end first liens	2,167	593	48	972
Residential closed-end junior liens	99	114	---	198
Commercial Real Estate				
Multifamily real estate	701	433	---	1,278
Commercial real estate, owner occupied	1,223	2,706	20	2,953
Commercial real estate, other	---	---	---	---
Commercial Non Real Estate				
Commercial and Industrial	435	96	---	490
Public Sector and IDA				
Public sector and IDA	---	---	---	---
Consumer Non Real Estate				
Credit cards	46	3	3	---
Automobile	283	6	5	3
Other consumer loans	140	8	8	---
Total	\$ 5,266	\$ 4,225	\$ 114	\$ 6,130

An analysis of past due and nonaccrual loans as of December 31, 2011⁽¹⁾ follows.

	30 – 89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due and Still Accruing	Nonaccruals (Including Impaired Nonaccruals)
Consumer Real Estate				
Equity lines	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Closed-end consumer real estate	1,735	658	346	313
Consumer construction	---	---	---	---
Consumer Non Real Estate				
Credit cards	26	8	8	---
Consumer general	270	38	38	---
Consumer overdraft	---	---	---	---
Commercial Real Estate				
College housing	452	250	---	250
Office/retail	---	---	---	---
Nursing homes	---	---	---	---
Hotels	616	526	---	1,397
Municipalities	---	---	---	---
Medical professionals	---	---	---	---
Religious organizations	---	---	---	---
Convenience stores	---	---	---	---
Entertainment and sports	---	---	---	---
Nonprofits	---	---	---	---
Restaurants	---	---	---	---
General contractors	103	---	---	703
Other commercial real estate	815	488	63	1,112
Commercial and Industrial				
Commercial and Industrial	31	26	26	139
Construction, Development and Land				
Residential	---	1,290	---	1,290
Commercial	252	---	---	---
Total	\$ 4,300	\$ 3,284	\$ 481	\$ 5,204

⁽¹⁾ Segments at December 31, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

The estimate of credit risk for non-impaired loans is obtained by applying allocations for internal and external factors. The allocations are increased for loans that exhibit greater credit quality risk.

Credit quality indicators, which the Company terms risk grades, are assigned through the Company's credit review function for larger loans and selective review of loans that fall below credit review thresholds. Loans that do not indicate heightened risk are graded as "pass." Loans that appear to have elevated credit risk because of frequent or persistent past due status, which is less than 75 days, or that show weakness in the borrower's financial condition are risk graded "special mention." Loans with frequent or persistent delinquency exceeding 75 days or that have a higher level of weakness in the borrower's financial condition are graded "classified." Classified loans have regulatory risk ratings of "substandard" and "doubtful." Allocations are increased by 50% and by 100% for loans with grades of "special mention" and "classified," respectively.

Determination of risk grades was completed for the portfolio as of September 30, 2012 and 2011 and December 31, 2011.

The following displays collectively-evaluated loans by credit quality indicator.

September 30, 2012

	Pass	Special Mention	Classified (Excluding Impaired)
Real Estate Construction			
Construction, 1-4 family residential	\$ 15,284	\$ ---	\$ ---
Construction, other	27,842	2,961	89
Consumer Real Estate			
Equity lines	18,265	98	72
Closed-end first liens	112,188	702	2,096
Closed-end junior liens	6,778	124	140
Commercial Real Estate			
Multifamily residential real estate	32,342	3,533	262
Commercial real estate owner-occupied	165,685	986	1,087
Commercial real estate other	91,482	3,132	---
Commercial Non Real Estate			
Commercial and Industrial	34,721	13	461
Public Sector and IDA			
States and political subdivisions	26,589	---	---
Consumer Non Real Estate			
Credit cards	6,501	---	---
Automobile	12,913	81	51
Other consumer	12,908	66	44
Total	\$ 563,498	\$ 11,696	\$ 4,302

The following displays collectively-evaluated loans by credit quality indicator.

December 31, 2011⁽¹⁾

	Pass	Special Mention	Classified (Excluding Impaired)
Consumer Real Estate			
Equity lines	\$ 17,971	\$ ---	\$ 14
Closed-end consumer real estate	87,882	595	1,332
Consumer construction	2,050	---	---
Consumer Non Real Estate			
Credit cards	6,594	---	1
Consumer general	22,679	42	105
Consumer overdraft	285	---	1
Commercial Real Estate			
College housing	88,157	452	215
Office/retail	73,106	420	267
Nursing homes	16,173	---	---
Hotel	24,498	---	616
Municipalities	19,230	---	---
Medical professionals	18,577	---	---
Religious organizations	15,852	---	---
Convenience stores	10,519	---	---
Entertainment and sports	7,346	---	---
Nonprofit	3,265	3,170	---
Restaurants	6,138	---	387
General contractors	4,550	109	247
Other commercial real estate	63,422	---	790
Commercial and Industrial			
Commercial and Industrial	37,252	196	137
Construction, Development and Land			
Residential	15,732	---	---
Commercial	22,409	2,961	130
Total	\$ 563,687	\$ 7,945	\$ 4,242

⁽¹⁾ Segments at December 31, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

Sales, Purchases and Reclassification of Loans

The Company finances mortgages under “best efforts” contracts with mortgage purchasers. The mortgages are designated as held for sale upon initiation. There have been no major reclassifications from portfolio loans to held for sale. Occasionally, the Company purchases or sells participations in loans. All participation loans purchased met the Company’s normal underwriting standards at the time the participation was entered. Participation loans are included in the appropriate portfolio balances to which the allowance methodology is applied.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

The Company modified loans in troubled debt restructurings during the periods ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011. The following tables present restructurings by class that occurred during the periods.

Note: Only classes with restructured loans are presented.

	Restructurings That Occurred During the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Principal Balance	Post-Modification Outstanding Principal Balance
Consumer Real Estate			
Residential closed-end first liens	1	\$ 38	\$ 38
Commercial Real Estate			
Commercial real estate, owner occupied	1	193	193
Total	2	\$ 231	\$ 231

	Restructurings That Occurred During the Three Months Ended September 30, 2011 ⁽¹⁾		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Principal Balance	Post-Modification Outstanding Principal Balance
Construction, Development and Land			
Residential	1	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,300
Commercial Real Estate			
General contractors	2	128	128
Other commercial real estate	1	392	392
Total	4	\$ 2,920	\$ 2,820

⁽¹⁾ Segments at September 30, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

Restructurings That Occurred During the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012			
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Principal Balance	Post-Modification Outstanding Principal Balance
Consumer Real Estate			
Residential closed-end first liens	5	\$ 383	\$ 402
Residential closed-end junior liens	1	143	147
Commercial Real Estate			
Commercial real estate, owner occupied	3	890	895
Commercial Non Real Estate			
Commercial and Industrial	1	400	400
Total	10	\$ 1,816	\$ 1,844

Restructurings That Occurred During the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011⁽¹⁾			
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Principal Balance	Post-Modification Outstanding Principal Balance
Consumer Real Estate			
Closed-end consumer real estate	1	\$ 75	\$ 75
Commercial and Industrial	1	50	50
Construction, Development and Land			
Residential	2	2,634	2,534
Commercial Real Estate			
College housing	2	422	332
Medical professionals	3	73	73
General contractors	2	128	128
Other commercial real estate	3	696	688
Total	14	\$ 4,078	\$ 3,880

⁽¹⁾ Segments at September 30, 2011 are reported using the segmentation method in effect for 2011. The Company began reporting under revised segments beginning in 2012.

Troubled debt restructurings totaled \$4,275, with specific allocations of \$284 as of September 30, 2012. At September 30, 2011, total restructured loans amounted to \$8,605 with specific allocations of \$1,372.

Loans modified in troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended September 30, 2012 received non-financial underwriting exceptions that reduced payments by changing maturities or amortization structures. The troubled debt restructurings for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 included partial charge offs of \$109 for two consumer real estate loans; providing payment relief primarily by extending maturity dates or changing amortization structures without reducing interest rates or amounts owed; and adding a co-borrower to one consumer real estate loan. Restructured loans are designated impaired and measured for impairment. Collateral dependent restructured loans are measured using the fair value of collateral. Non-collateral dependent restructured loans are measured using the present value of cash flows. The impairment measurement resulted in no specific allocations for loans modified during the three months ended September 30, 2012 and \$220 for loans modified during the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

The following table presents restructured loans that were modified between the dates of October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2012 and that experienced payment default during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2012. The company defines default as one or more payments that occur more than 90 days past the due date, or charge-offs after the date of restructuring.

	Restructured Loans That Were Modified			
	Between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2012 and Defaulted During the			
	3 Month Period Ended September 30, 2012		9 Month Period Ended September 30, 2012	
	Number of Contracts	Principal Balance	Number of Contracts	Principal Balance
Consumer Real Estate				
Residential closed-end first liens	1	\$ 96	1	\$ 96
Residential closed-end junior liens	1	84	1	84
Commercial Real Estate				
Commercial real estate owner-occupied	2	861	2	861
Total	4	\$ 1,041	4	\$ 1,041

	Restructured Loans That Were Modified			
	Between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011 and Defaulted During the			
	3 Month Period Ended September 30, 2011		9 Month Period Ended September 30, 2011	
	Number of Contracts	Principal Balance	Number of Contracts	Principal Balance
Construction, Development and Land				
Residential	---	\$ ---	1	\$ 234
Commercial Real Estate				
College housing	---	---	1	255
General Contractors	2	128	2	131
Other commercial real estate	1	392	3	700
Total	3	\$ 520	7	\$ 1,320

Of the restructured loans that experienced a payment delay of 90 days or more during the period, all are secured by real estate. The impairment measurement is based upon the fair value of the underlying collateral and as such, was not significantly affected by the payment default. All of the above loans are in nonaccrual status.

Note 5: Securities

The amortized costs, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair values for securities available for sale by major security type as of September 30, 2012 are as follows.

	September 30, 2012			
	Amortized Costs	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Values
Available for Sale:				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 2,006	\$ 86	\$ ---	\$ 2,092
U.S. Government agencies	126,960	1,343	684	127,619
Mortgage-backed securities	4,842	455	---	5,297
States and political subdivisions	38,253	2,006	3	40,256
Corporate	18,215	494	21	18,688
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,596	---	---	1,596
Federal Reserve Bank stock	92	---	---	92
Other securities	2,574	36	171	2,439
Total	\$ 194,538	\$ 4,420	\$ 879	\$ 198,079

The amortized costs, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair values for securities held to maturity by major security type as of September 30, 2012 are as follows.

	September 30, 2012			
	Amortized Costs	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Values
Held to Maturity:				
U.S. Government agencies	\$ 12,992	\$ 568	\$ 25	\$ 13,535
Mortgage-backed securities	736	87	---	823
States and political subdivisions	147,348	9,962	168	157,142
Corporate	652	11	---	663
Total	\$ 161,728	\$ 10,628	\$ 193	\$ 172,163

Information pertaining to securities with gross unrealized losses at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, follows.

	September 30, 2012			
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Temporarily Impaired Securities:				
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	\$ 41,282	\$ 709	\$ ---	\$ ---
States and political subdivisions	10,814	168	536	3
Corporate debt securities	---	---	1,979	21
Other	---	---	133	171
Total temporarily Impaired Securities	\$ 52,096	\$ 877	\$ 2,648	\$ 195

	December 31, 2011			
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Temporarily Impaired Securities:				
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	\$ 6,230	\$ 20	\$ ---	\$ ---
States and political subdivisions	3,527	19	981	26
Corporate debt securities	4,916	97	---	---
Other	---	---	142	162
Total Temporarily Impaired Securities	\$ 14,673	\$ 136	\$ 1,123	\$ 188

The Company had 62 securities with a fair value of \$54,744 which were temporarily impaired at September 30, 2012. The total unrealized loss on these securities was \$1,072. Of the temporarily impaired total, five securities with a fair value of \$2,648 and an unrealized loss of \$196 have been in a continuous loss position for twelve months or more. The Company has determined that these securities are temporarily impaired at September 30, 2012 for the reasons set out below.

U.S. Government agencies. The unrealized losses in this category of investments were caused by interest rate and market fluctuations. The contractual terms of the investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the cost basis of each investment. Because the Company does not intend to sell any of the investments and it is not likely that the Company will be required to sell any of these investments before recovery of its amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

States and political subdivisions. This category's unrealized losses are primarily the result of interest rate and market fluctuations and also a certain few ratings downgrades brought about by the impact of the economic downturn on states and political subdivisions. The contractual terms of the investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the cost basis of each investment. Because the Company does not intend to sell any of the investments and it is not likely that the Company will be required to sell any of the investments before recovery of its amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Corporate debt securities. The Company's unrealized losses in corporate debt securities are related to interest rate and market fluctuations and to ratings downgrades for a limited number of securities. The contractual terms of the investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the cost basis of each investment. Because the Company does not intend to sell any of the investments before recovery of its amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Other. The Company holds an investment in an LLC and a small amount of community bank stock. The value of these investments has been negatively affected by market conditions. Because the Company does not intend to sell these investments before recovery of amortized cost basis, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

As a member of the Federal Reserve and the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of Atlanta, NBB is required to maintain certain minimum investments in the common stock of those entities. Required levels of investment are based upon NBB's capital and a percentage of qualifying assets. In addition, NBB is eligible to borrow from the FHLB with borrowings collateralized by qualifying assets, primarily residential mortgage loans and NBB's capital stock investment in the FHLB. Redemption of FHLB stock is subject to certain limitations and conditions. At its discretion, the FHLB may declare dividends on the stock. Management reviews for impairment based upon the ultimate recoverability of the cost basis of the FHLB stock, and at September 30, 2012, management did not consider there to be any impairment.

Management regularly monitors the credit quality of the investment portfolio. Changes in ratings are noted and follow-up research on the issuer is undertaken when warranted. Management intends to carefully follow any changes in bond quality. Refer to "Securities" in this report for additional information.

Note 6: Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-03, "Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) – Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements." The amendments in this ASU remove from the assessment of effective control (1) the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee and (2) the collateral maintenance implementation guidance related to that criterion. The amendments in this ASU were effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The guidance should be applied prospectively to transactions or modifications of existing transactions that occur on or after the effective date. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, "Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) – Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs." This ASU is the result of joint efforts by the

FASB and International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to develop a single, converged fair value framework on how (not when) to measure fair value and what disclosures to provide about fair value measurements. The ASU is largely consistent with existing fair value measurement principles in U.S. GAAP (Topic 820), with many of the amendments made to eliminate unnecessary wording differences between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The amendments were effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 with prospective application. The Company has included the required disclosures in its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) – Presentation of Comprehensive Income.” The objective of this ASU is to improve the comparability, consistency and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income by eliminating the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders’ equity. The amendments require that all non-owner changes in stockholders’ equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The single statement of comprehensive income should include the components of net income, a total for net income, the components of other comprehensive income, a total for other comprehensive income, and a total for comprehensive income. In the two-statement approach, the first statement should present total net income and its components followed consecutively by a second statement that should present all the components of other comprehensive income, a total for other comprehensive income, and a total for comprehensive income. The amendments do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income, the option for an entity to present components of other comprehensive income either net of related tax effects or before related tax effects, or the calculation or reporting of earnings per share. The amendments were effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2011. The amendments did not require transition disclosures. The Company has included the required disclosures in its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08, “Intangible – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) – Testing Goodwill for Impairment.” The amendments in this ASU permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors related to goodwill to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill test described in Topic 350. The more-likely-than-not threshold is defined as having a likelihood of more than 50 percent. Under the amendments in this ASU, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The amendments in this ASU were effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-11, “Balance Sheet (Topic 210) – Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities.” This ASU requires entities to disclose both gross information and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the balance sheet and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. An entity is required to apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. An entity should provide the disclosures required by those amendments retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2011-11 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) – Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05.” The amendments are being made to allow the Board time to redeliberate whether to present on the face of the financial statements the effects of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the components of net income and other comprehensive income for all periods presented. While the Board is considering the operational concerns about the presentation requirements for reclassification adjustments and the needs of financial statement users for additional information about reclassification adjustments, entities should continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect before ASU 2011-05. All other requirements in ASU 2011-05 are not affected by ASU 2011-12, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. Public entities should apply these requirements for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company has included the required disclosures in its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment.” The amendments in this ASU apply to all entities that have indefinite-lived intangible assets, other than goodwill, reported in their financial statements. The amendments in this ASU provide an entity with the option to make a qualitative assessment about the likelihood that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired to determine whether it should perform a quantitative impairment test. The amendments also enhance the consistency of impairment testing guidance among long-lived asset categories by permitting an entity to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to calculate the asset’s fair value when testing an indefinite-lived intangible asset for impairment. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2012-02 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In October 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-06, “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Subsequent Accounting for an Indemnification Asset Recognized at the Acquisition Date as a Result of a Government-Assisted Acquisition of a Financial Institution.” The amendments in this ASU clarify the applicable guidance for subsequently measuring an indemnification asset recognized as a result of a government-assisted acquisition of a financial institution. In addition, the amendments should resolve current diversity in practice on the subsequent measurement of these types of indemnification assets. The amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after December 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied prospectively to any new indemnification assets acquired after the date of adoption and to indemnification assets existing as of the date of adoption arising from a government-assisted acquisition of a financial institution. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2012-06 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 7: Defined Benefit Plan

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

	Pension Benefits	
	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Service cost	\$ 351	\$ 327
Interest cost	555	528
Expected return on plan assets	(807)	(609)
Amortization of prior service cost	(75)	(75)
Recognized net actuarial loss	381	219
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	<u>\$ 405</u>	<u>\$ 390</u>

2012 Plan Year Employer Contribution

Without considering the prefunding balance, NBI’s minimum required contribution to the National Bankshares, Inc. Retirement Income Plan (the “Plan”) is \$733. Considering the prefunding balance, the 2012 minimum required contribution is \$0. The Company elected to contribute \$549 to the Plan during the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Note 8: Fair Value Measurements

The Company records fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and determines fair value disclosures utilizing a definition of fair value of assets and liabilities that states that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Additional considerations come into play in determining the fair value of assets in markets that are not active.

The Company uses a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company’s market assumptions. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy based on these two types of inputs are as follows:

Level 1 – Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuation is based on observable inputs including quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in less active markets, and model-based valuation techniques for which significant assumptions can be derived primarily from or corroborated by observable data in the market.

Level 3 – Valuation is based on model-based techniques that use one or more significant inputs or assumptions that are unobservable in the market.

The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in the financial statements.

Securities Available for Sale

Securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted market prices, when available (Level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are measured utilizing independent valuation techniques of identical or similar securities for which significant assumptions are derived primarily from or corroborated by observable market data. Third party vendors compile prices from various sources and may determine the fair value of identical or similar securities by using pricing models that consider observable market data (Level 2). The carrying value of restricted Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock approximates fair value based upon the redemption provisions of each entity and is therefore excluded from the following table.

The following table presents the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Description	Balance as of September 30, 2012	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2012 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
U.S. Treasury	\$ 2,092	\$ ---	\$ 2,092	\$ ---
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	127,619	---	127,619	---
States and political subdivisions	40,256	---	40,256	---
Mortgage-backed securities	5,297	---	5,297	---
Corporate debt securities	18,688	---	18,688	---
Other securities	2,439	---	2,439	---
Total Securities Available for Sale	\$ 196,391	\$ ---	\$ 196,391	\$ ---

Description	Balance as of December 31, 2011	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2011 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
U.S. Treasury	\$ 2,150	\$ ---	\$ 2,150	\$ ---
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	96,003	---	96,003	---
States and political subdivisions	49,122	---	49,122	---
Mortgage-backed securities	7,725	---	7,725	---
Corporate debt securities	16,077	---	16,077	---
Other securities	2,175	---	2,175	---
Total Securities Available for Sale	\$ 173,252	\$ ---	\$ 173,252	\$ ---

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. Adjustments to the fair value of these assets usually result from the application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure certain assets recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the financial statements.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or market value. These loans currently consist of one-to-four family residential loans originated for sale in the secondary market. Fair value is based on the price secondary markets are currently offering for similar loans using observable market data which is not materially different than cost due to the short duration between origination and sale (Level 2). As such, the Company records any fair value adjustments on a nonrecurring basis. No nonrecurring fair value adjustments were recorded on loans held for sale at September 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011. Gains and losses on the sale of loans are recorded within income from mortgage banking on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Impaired Loans

Loans are designated as impaired when, in the judgment of management based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all the contractual interest and principal payments as scheduled in the loan agreement. Troubled debt restructurings are impaired loans. The measurement of loss associated with impaired loans may be based on either the observable market price of the loan, the present value of the expected cash flows or the fair value of the collateral. Collateral may be in the form of real estate or business assets including equipment, inventory, and accounts receivable. The vast majority of the collateral is real estate. The value of real estate collateral is determined utilizing an income or market valuation approach based on an appraisal conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser outside of the Company using observable market data (Level 2). However, if the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction, if an appraisal of the real estate property is over 12 months old or if the real estate market is considered by management to be experiencing volatility, then the fair value is considered Level 3. The value of business equipment is based upon an outside appraisal using observable market data, if the collateral is deemed significant. If the collateral is not deemed significant, the value of business equipment is based on the net book value on the borrower's financial statements. Likewise, values for inventory and accounts receivables collateral are based on the borrower's financial statement balances or aging reports (Level 3). Estimated losses on impaired loans allocated to the allowance for loan losses are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as provision for loan losses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table summarizes the Company's impaired loans that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at September 30, 2012 and at December 31, 2011.

Date	Description	Balance	Carrying Value		
			Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:					
September 30, 2012	Impaired loans net of valuation allowance	\$ 575	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 575
December 31, 2011	Impaired loans net of valuation allowance	5,968	---	---	5,968

The following table summarizes the activity in Company's impaired loans that were valued using Level 3 inputs for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

	Principal Balance, December 31, 2011	Additions	Deletions due to Foreclosure	Change in Balance ⁽¹⁾	Impaired Loans Removed from Level 3 ⁽²⁾	Principal Balance, September 30, 2012
Impaired loans						
Principal balance	\$ 7,091	\$ 1,846	\$ (2,222)	\$ (555)	\$ (5,258)	\$ 902
Impairment allocation	(1,123)	(272)	449	163	456	(327)
Net impaired loans	\$ 5,968	\$ 1,574	\$ (1,773)	\$ (392)	\$ (4,802)	\$ 575

⁽¹⁾ The reported amounts represent changes in the balance due to principal payments by borrowers.

⁽²⁾ The reported amount represents loans that were valued using Level 3 inputs as of December 31, 2011 that no longer have impairment allocations based on Level 3 valuation, or for which Level 3 impairment allocations were reduced due to an updated valuation analysis.

Impaired loans are measured quarterly for impairment. The Company employs the most applicable valuation method for each loan based on current information at the time of valuation. The valuation procedures for the first nine months of 2012 resulted in changes to valuation method from collateral-based to the present value of cash flows for certain loans, and resulted in reduced allocations for certain loans. The impaired loans removed from Level 3 as well as the change in balance for impairment allocation summarized above reflect the change in valuation method and allocation for these loans.

Certain loans were removed from impaired Level 3 due to foreclosure. One foreclosure resulted in an increase to the Company's other real estate owned. The remaining foreclosures were either unsecured, or secured by properties that were purchased by third parties at auction.

The following table presents information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements for September 30, 2012.

	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Impaired loans	Discounted appraised value	Selling cost	0% - 10.00% (10.00%)
Impaired loans	Discounted appraised value	Discount for lack of marketability and age of appraisal	0% - 40.00% (29.67%)
Impaired loans	Present value of cash flows	Discount rate	6.00% ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Of the Company's impaired loans with specific allocations based on Level 3 inputs, only one loan was valued using present value of cash flows.

Other Real Estate Owned

Certain assets such as other real estate owned (OREO) are measured at fair value less cost to sell.

The following table summarizes the Company's other real estate owned that was measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at September 30, 2012 and at December 31, 2011.

Date	Description	Balance	Carrying Value		
			Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:					
September 30, 2012	Other real estate owned net of valuation allowance	\$ 1,894	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,894
December 31, 2011	Other real estate owned net of valuation allowance	1,489	---	---	1,489

The following table summarizes the activity in the Company's other real estate owned that were valued using Level 3 inputs for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

	Carrying Value, December 31, 2011	Additions	Sale of Property	Change in Valuation Allowance	Carrying Value, September 30, 2012
Other real estate owned	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,608	\$ (1,144)	\$ (59)	\$ 1,894

The following table presents information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements for September 30, 2012.

	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Other real estate owned	Discounted appraised value	Selling cost	0.00% ⁽¹⁾ - 6.25% (6.06%)
Other real estate owned	Discounted appraised value	Discount for lack of marketability and age of appraisal	0.00% - 29.72% (7.12%)

⁽¹⁾ The Company markets other real estate owned both independently and with local realtors. Properties marketed by realtors are discounted by selling costs. Properties that the Company markets independently are not discounted by selling costs.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments.

Cash and Due from Banks and Interest-Bearing Deposits

The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Securities

The fair value of securities, excluding restricted stock, is determined by quoted market prices or dealer quotes. The fair value of certain state and municipal securities is not readily available through market sources other than dealer quotations, so fair value estimates are based on quoted market prices of similar instruments adjusted for differences between the quoted instruments and the instruments being valued. The carrying value of restricted securities approximates fair value based upon the redemption provisions of the applicable entities.

Loans Held for Sale

The fair value of loans held for sale is based on commitments on hand from investors or prevailing market prices.

Loans

Fair value for the loan portfolio is estimated on an account-level basis by discounting scheduled cash flows through the projected maturity for each loan. The calculation applies estimated market discount rates that reflect the credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loan. The estimate of maturity is based on the Company's historical experience with repayments for loan classification, modified by an estimate of the effect of economic conditions on lending.

Impaired loans are individually evaluated for fair value. Fair value for the Company's impaired loans at September 30, 2012 is estimated by using either discounted cash flows or the appraised value of collateral. Any amount of principal balance that exceeds fair value is accrued in the allowance for loan losses. Assumptions regarding credit risk, cash flows and discount rates are determined within management's judgment, using available market information and specific borrower information. Discount rates for cash flow analysis are based on the loan's interest rate, and cash flows are estimated based upon the loan's historical payment performance and the borrower's current financial condition. Appraisals may be discounted for age, reasonableness, and selling costs.

Deposits

The fair value of demand and savings deposits is the amount payable on demand. The fair value of fixed maturity term deposits and certificates of deposit is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities.

Accrued Interest

The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

Bank owned life insurance represents insurance policies on officers of the Company. The cash values of the policies are estimates using information provided by insurance carriers. These policies are carried at their cash surrender value, which approximates the fair value.

Commitments to Extend Credit and Standby Letters of Credit

The only amounts recorded for commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and financial guarantees written are the deferred fees arising from these unrecognized financial instruments. These deferred fees are not deemed significant at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and, as such, the related fair values have not been estimated.

The estimated fair values and related carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments follow.

	September 30, 2012				
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3	Total Estimated Fair Value
Financial Assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,445	\$ 12,445	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 12,445
Interest-bearing deposits	67,394	67,394	---	---	67,394
Securities	358,119	---	368,554	---	370,242
Mortgage loans held for sale	3,015	---	3,015	---	3,015
Loans, net	583,207	---	574,455	575	575,030
Accrued interest receivable	6,291	---	6,291	---	6,291
BOLI	20,346	---	20,346	---	20,346
Financial Liabilities:					
Deposits	\$ 924,383	\$ ---	\$ 922,017	\$ ---	\$ 922,017
Accrued interest payable	178	---	178	---	178

	December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 11,897	\$ 11,897
Interest-bearing deposits	98,355	98,355
Securities	318,913	326,347
Mortgage loans held for sale	2,623	2,623
Loans, net	580,402	572,357
Accrued interest receivable	6,304	6,304
Bank-owned life insurance	19,812	19,812
Financial Liabilities:		
Deposits	\$ 919,333	\$ 913,882
Accrued interest payable	206	206

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

\$ in thousands, except per share data

The purpose of this discussion and analysis is to provide information about the financial condition and results of operations of National Bankshares, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (the "Company"), which are not otherwise apparent from the consolidated financial statements and other information included in this report. Please refer to the financial statements and other information included in this report as well as the 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K for an understanding of the following discussion and analysis.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

We make forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q that are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include statements regarding our profitability, liquidity, allowance for loan losses, interest rate sensitivity, market risk, growth strategy, and financial and other goals, and are based upon our management's views and assumptions as of the date of this report. The words "believes," "expects," "may," "will," "should," "projects," "contemplates," "anticipates," "forecasts," "intends," or other similar words or terms are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are based upon or are affected by factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from historical results or from any results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, changes in:

- interest rates,
- general economic conditions,
- the legislative/regulatory climate,
- monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government, including policies of the U.S. Treasury, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the impact of any policies or programs implemented pursuant to the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ("EESA") the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and other financial reform legislation,
- unanticipated increases in the level of unemployment in the Company's trade area,
- the quality or composition of the loan and/or investment portfolios,
- demand for loan products,
- deposit flows,
- competition,
- demand for financial services in the Company's trade area,
- the real estate market in the Company's trade area,
- the Company's technology initiatives,
- loss or retirement of key executives,
- adverse changes in the securities market, and
- applicable accounting principles, policies and guidelines.

These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating the forward-looking statements contained in this report. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on those statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the description of our "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. of our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The recession continues to impact the national economy as well as the Company's market. Signs of economic recovery are mixed with continued high unemployment and diminished real estate values. The Company's trade area contains a diverse economy that includes large public colleges and universities, which somewhat insulated the Company's market from the dramatic declines in real estate values seen in some other areas of the country. Real estate values in the Company's market area saw moderate declines in 2009 and 2010 that appeared to stabilize in 2011 and 2012. If the economic recovery wavers or reverses, it is likely that unemployment will continue at higher-than-normal levels or rise in the Company's trade area. Because of the importance to the Company's markets of state-funded universities, cutbacks in the funding provided by the State as a result of the recession could also negatively impact employment. This could lead to an even higher rate of delinquent loans and a greater number of real estate foreclosures. Higher unemployment and the fear of layoffs causes reduced consumer demand for goods and services, which negatively impacts the Company's business and professional customers. A slow economic recovery could have an adverse effect on all financial institutions, including the Company.

Critical Accounting Policies

General

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). The financial information contained within our statements is, to a significant extent, financial information that is based on measures of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset or relieving a liability. The Company uses historical loss factors as one factor in determining the inherent loss that may be present in the loan portfolio. Actual losses could differ significantly from one previously acceptable method to another method. Although the economics of the Company's transactions would be the same, the timing of events that would impact the transactions could change.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is an accrual of estimated losses that have been sustained in our loan portfolio. The allowance is reduced by charge-offs of loans and increased by the provision for loan losses and recoveries of previously charged-off loans. The determination of the allowance is based on two accounting principles, Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 450-20 (Contingencies) which requires that losses be accrued when occurrence is probable and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable, and ASC Topic 310-10 (Receivables) which requires accrual of losses on impaired loans if the recorded investment exceeds fair value.

Probable losses are accrued through two calculations, individual evaluation of impaired loans and collective evaluation of the remainder of the portfolio. Impaired loans are larger non-homogeneous loans for which there is a probability that collection will not occur according to the loan terms, as well as nonaccrual loans and loans whose terms have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring. Impaired loans with an estimated impairment loss are placed on nonaccrual status.

Impaired loans

Impaired loans are identified through the Company’s credit risk rating process. Estimated loss for an impaired loan is the amount of recorded investment that exceeds the loan’s fair value. Fair value of an impaired loan is measured by one of three methods: the fair value of collateral (“collateral method”), the present value of future cash flows (“cash flow method”), or observable market price. The Company applies the collateral method to collateral-dependent loans, loans for which foreclosure is eminent and to loans for which the fair value of collateral is a more reliable estimate of fair value. The cash flow method is applied to loans that are not collateral dependent and for which cash flows may be estimated.

The Company bases collateral-method fair valuation upon the “as-is” value of independent appraisals or evaluations. Updated appraisals or evaluations are ordered when the loan becomes impaired if the appraisal or evaluation on file is more than twelve months old. Appraisals and evaluations are reviewed for propriety and reasonableness and may be discounted if the Company determines that the value exceeds reasonable levels. If an updated appraisal or evaluation has been ordered but has not been received by a reporting date, the fair value may be based on the most recent available appraisal or evaluation, discounted for age.

The appraisal or evaluation value for a collateral-dependent loan for which recovery is expected solely from the sale of collateral is reduced by estimated selling costs. Estimated losses on collateral-dependent loans, as well as any other impairment loss considered uncollectible, are charged against the allowance for loan losses. For loans that are not collateral dependent, the impairment loss is accrued in the allowance. Impaired loans with partial charge-offs are maintained as impaired until the remaining balance is satisfied. Smaller homogeneous impaired loans that are not troubled debt restructurings or part of a larger impaired relationship are collectively evaluated.

Troubled debt restructurings are impaired loans and are measured for impairment under the same valuation methods as other impaired loans. Troubled debt restructurings are maintained in nonaccrual status until the loan has demonstrated reasonable assurance of repayment with at least six months of consecutive timely payment performance, unless the impairment measurement indicates a loss. Troubled debt restructurings with impairment losses remain in nonaccrual status.

Collectively-evaluated loans

Non-impaired loans and smaller homogeneous impaired loans that are not troubled debt restructurings and not part of a larger impaired relationship are grouped by portfolio segments that are made up of smaller loan classes. Loans within a segment or class have similar risk characteristics. Probable loss is determined by applying historical net charge-off rates as well as additional percentages for trends and current levels of quantitative and qualitative factors. Loss rates are calculated for and applied to individual classes and encompass losses for the current year and the previous year. Qualitative factors represented by delinquency rates, loan quality and concentrations are evaluated on a class level, with allocations based on the evaluation of trends and levels. Economic factors such as unemployment rates, bankruptcy rates and others are evaluated, with standard allocations applied consistently to relevant classes.

The Company accrues additional estimated loss for criticized loans within each class and for loans designated high risk. High risk loans are defined as junior lien mortgages, loans with high loan-to-value ratios and loans with terms that require only interest payments. Both criticized loans and high risk loans are included in the base risk analysis for each class and are allocated additional reserves.

Estimation of the allowance for loan losses

The estimation of the allowance involves analysis of internal and external variables, methodologies, assumptions and our judgment and experience. Key judgments used in determining the allowance for loan losses include internal risk rating determinations, market and collateral values, discount rates, loss rates, and our view of current economic conditions. These judgments are inherently subjective and our actual losses could be greater or less than the estimate. Future estimates of the allowance could increase or decrease based on changes in the financial condition of individual borrowers, concentrations of various types of loans, economic conditions or the markets in which collateral may be sold. The estimate of the allowance accrual determines the amount of provision expense and directly affects our financial results.

The estimate of the allowance for September 30, 2012 considered market and portfolio conditions during the first nine months of 2012 as well as the elevated levels of delinquencies and net charge-offs in 2011. Given the continued economic difficulties, the ultimate amount of loss could vary from that estimate. For additional discussion of the allowance, see Note 4 to the financial statements and “Asset Quality,” and “Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses.”

Goodwill and Core Deposit Intangibles

Goodwill is subject to at least an annual assessment for impairment by applying a fair value based test. The Company performs impairment testing in the fourth quarter of each year. The Company’s most recent impairment test was performed in the fourth quarter of 2011 under accounting guidance in effect at that time. The Company’s goodwill impairment analysis considered three valuation techniques appropriate to the measurement. The first technique used the Company’s market capitalization as an estimate of fair value; the second technique estimated fair value using current market pricing multiples for companies comparable to NBI; while the third technique used current market pricing multiples for change-of-control transactions involving companies comparable to NBI. Each measure indicated that the Company’s fair value exceeded its book value, validating that goodwill is not impaired.

Certain key judgments were used in the valuation measurement. Goodwill is held by the Company’s bank subsidiary. The bank subsidiary is 100% owned by the Company, and no market capitalization is available. Because most of the Company’s assets are comprised of the subsidiary bank’s equity, the Company’s market capitalization was used to estimate NBB’s capitalization. Other judgments include the assumption that the companies and transactions used as comparables for the second and third technique were appropriate to the estimate of the Company’s fair value, and that the comparable multiples are appropriate indicators of fair value, and compliant with accounting guidance.

Under accounting guidance adopted for years following 2011, the Company’s test in 2012 will first assess qualitative factors to determine the likelihood that the fair value is below carrying value. If the assessment determines that the likelihood exceeds 50 percent that fair value is below carrying value, the Company will perform the fair value assessment as in previous years. If the initial assessment does not indicate the likelihood of fair value below carrying value, in accordance with ASC Topic 350, the Company will not perform estimation of fair value for goodwill.

Acquired intangible assets (such as core deposit intangibles) are recognized separately from goodwill if the benefit of the asset can be sold, transferred, licensed, rented, or exchanged, and amortized over its useful life. The Company amortizes intangible assets arising from branch transactions over their useful life. Core deposit intangibles are subject to a recoverability test based on undiscounted cash flows, and to the impairment recognition and measurement provisions required for other long-lived assets held and used. The impairment testing showed that the expected cash flows of the intangible assets exceeded the carrying value.

Overview

National Bankshares, Inc. (“NBI”) is a financial holding company incorporated under the laws of Virginia. Located in southwest Virginia, NBI has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, the National Bank of Blacksburg (“NBB”) and National Bankshares Financial Services, Inc. (“NBFS”). NBB, which does business as National Bank from twenty-five office locations, is a community bank. NBB is the source of nearly all of the Company’s revenue. NBFS does business as National Bankshares Investment Services and National Bankshares Insurance Services. Income from NBFS is not significant at this time, nor is it expected to be so in the near future.

NBI common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market and is traded under the symbol “NKSH.” National Bankshares, Inc. has been included in the Russell Investments Russell 3000 and Russell 2000 Indexes since June 29, 2009.

Performance Summary

The following table presents NBI's key performance ratios for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011. The measures for September 30, 2012 are annualized, except for basic earnings per share and fully diluted earnings per share.

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Return on average assets	1.62 %	1.71%
Return on average equity	12.14 %	12.89%
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.54
Fully diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.54
Net interest margin ⁽¹⁾	4.40 %	4.59%
Noninterest margin ⁽²⁾	1.37 %	1.45%

⁽¹⁾ Net interest margin: Year-to-date tax-equivalent net interest income divided by year-to-date average earning assets.

⁽²⁾ Noninterest margin: Noninterest expense (excluding the provision for bad debts and income taxes) less noninterest income (excluding securities gains and losses) divided by average year-to-date assets.

The annualized return on average assets declined slightly for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, due primarily to growth in average assets. The annualized return on average equity declined 75 basis points for the same period, due to growth in average equity. Average equity tends to build in the months preceding the payment of dividends which have historically been paid semi-annually.

The annualized net interest margin was 4.40% at the end of the third quarter of 2012, down 19 basis points from the 4.59% reported for the year ended December 31, 2011. The primary factor driving the decrease in the net interest margin was the declining yield on earning assets offset by a smaller decline in the cost to fund earning assets.

The annualized noninterest margin decreased 8 basis points from the year ended December 31, 2011 primarily because of a decrease in noninterest expense. Please refer to the discussion under noninterest expense for further information.

Growth

NBI's key growth indicators are shown in the following table.

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	Percent Change
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 67,394	\$ 98,355	(31.48)%
Securities	359,807	318,913	12.82 %
Loans, net	583,207	580,402	0.48 %
Deposits	924,383	919,333	0.55 %
Total assets	1,080,972	1,067,102	1.30 %

Total securities grew by 12.82% from December 31, 2011, while loans increased slightly. The increases were funded primarily by a decrease in interest-bearing deposits as well as, in smaller measure, by an increase in customer deposits.

Asset Quality

Key indicators of NBI's asset quality are presented in the following table.

	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2011
Nonperforming loans	\$ 6,130	\$ 4,344	\$ 5,204
Accruing restructured loans	2,021	5,524	3,756
Loans past due 90 days or more, and still accruing	114	339	481
Other real estate owned	1,894	1,759	1,489
Allowance for loan losses to loans	1.40 %	1.46 %	1.37 %
Net charge-off ratio	0.54 %	0.26 %	0.43 %
Ratio of nonperforming assets to loans, net of unearned income and deferred fees, plus other real estate owned	1.35 %	1.02 %	1.13 %
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	134.65 %	200.71 %	155.03 %

The Company monitors asset quality indicators in managing credit risk and in determining the allowance and provision for loan losses. The recent economic recession and slow recovery have contributed to levels of some asset quality measures that are higher than normal for the Company. Nonperforming loans, net charge-offs and other real estate owned increased while accruing restructured loans and accruing loans past due 90 days or more improved when compared to both September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2011.

The Company's risk analysis determined an allowance for loan losses of \$8,254 at September 30, 2012, an increase from \$8,068 at December 31, 2011. The provision for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was \$2,554, an increase of \$358 from \$2,196 for the same period in 2011. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to loans increased slightly from December 31, 2011, but decreased slightly from the level at September 30, 2011. The increase in the net charge-off ratio and in nonperforming loans contributed to the increase in the allowance for loan losses from December 31, 2011. The Company continues to monitor risk levels within the loan portfolio.

Other real estate owned increased \$405 from December 31, 2011 and \$135 from September 30, 2011, due to foreclosures. As of September 30, 2012, total properties approximating \$470 are in various stages of foreclosure and may impact other real estate owned in future quarters. It is not possible to accurately predict the future total of other real estate owned because property sold at foreclosure may be acquired by third parties and NBB's other real estate owned properties are regularly marketed and sold.

Net Interest Income

The net interest income analysis for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 follows:

	September 30, 2012			September 30, 2011		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Rate
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans, net (1)(2)(3)	\$ 588,844	\$ 26,820	6.08 %	\$ 588,710	\$ 27,594	6.27%
Taxable securities	163,070	4,991	4.09 %	157,759	5,115	4.33%
Nontaxable securities (1)(4)	164,432	7,431	6.04 %	163,366	7,602	6.22%
Interest-bearing deposits	96,410	187	0.26 %	56,998	104	0.24%
Total interest-earning assets	\$ 1,012,756	\$ 39,429	5.20 %	\$ 966,833	\$ 40,415	5.59%
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits						
deposits	\$ 415,839	\$ 3,144	1.01 %	\$ 375,536	\$ 3,081	1.10%
Savings deposits	64,323	28	0.06 %	57,816	34	0.08%
Time deposits	302,887	2,899	1.28 %	315,980	3,892	1.65%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 783,049	\$ 6,071	1.04 %	\$ 749,332	\$ 7,007	1.25%
Net interest income and interest rate spread		\$ 33,358	4.16 %		\$ 33,408	4.34%
Net yield on average interest-earning assets			4.40 %			4.62%

- (1) Interest on nontaxable loans and securities is computed on a fully taxable equivalent basis using a Federal income tax rate of 35% in the two nine-month periods presented.
- (2) Included in interest income are loan fees of \$642 and \$560 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (3) Nonaccrual loans are included in average balances for yield computations.
- (4) Daily averages are shown at amortized cost.

The net interest margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 decreased 22 basis points from the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The decrease in net interest margin was driven by a decline in the yield on earning assets of 39 basis points offset by a decline in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities of 21 basis points. Both loans and securities experienced a decline in yields. The 19 basis point decline in the yield on loans stemmed from contractual repricing terms and the renegotiation of loan interest rates in response to competition. The yield on taxable securities was 24 basis points lower for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, when compared with the same period in 2011, while the yield on nontaxable securities declined 18 basis points over the same period. The market yield for securities of a comparable term has declined over the past year, causing matured and called bonds to be replaced with lower yielding investments. The decline in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities came primarily from a 37 basis point reduction in the cost of time deposits when the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 are compared.

The Company's yield on earning assets and cost of funds are largely dependent on the interest rate environment. In the recent past, historically low interest rates caused funding costs to decline at a faster pace than the yield on earning assets. The decline in deposit pricing has begun to slow while competitive and market forces continue to pressure the yield on earning assets. The Company's cost of funding is more sensitive to interest rate changes than is the yield on earning assets.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses for the nine month period ended September 30, 2012 was \$2,554, compared with \$2,196 for the nine months of 2011. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans at the end of the third quarter of 2012 was 1.40%, which compares to 1.37% at December 31, 2011. The net charge-off ratio was 0.54% at September 30, 2012 and 0.43% at December 31, 2011. See "Asset Quality" for additional information.

Noninterest Income

	Nine Months Ended		
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	Percent Change
Service charges on deposits	\$ 1,956	\$ 1,952	0.20 %
Other service charges and fees	130	174	(25.29) %
Credit card fees	2,441	2,365	3.21 %
Trust fees	1,037	817	26.93 %
BOLI income	605	559	8.23 %
Other income	341	293	16.38 %
Realized securities gains (losses)	33	(7)	571.43 %

Service charges on deposit accounts for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 remained at a similar level as the same period in 2011.

Other service charges and fees includes charges for official checks, income from the sale of checks to customers, safe deposit box rent, fees for letters of credit and the income earned from commissions on the sale of credit life, accident and health insurance. Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 decreased \$44 from the same period in 2011, due to minor and routine fluctuations.

Credit card fees for the nine months of 2012 increased \$76, or 3.21%, when compared with the same period last year. The increase was due to a higher volume of merchant transactions and credit card fees. Management anticipates that this category of noninterest income may be negatively affected by provisions included in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. As directed by the legislation the Federal Reserve has adopted rules to control the level of debit card interchange fees. Financial institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets are exempt, however competitive forces may affect the Company's pricing structure. It is not yet known the extent to which these rules may impact the level of credit card fees or when that impact will occur.

Income from trust fees increased 26.93% or \$220 from the \$817 earned in the same period of 2011. Trust income varies depending on the total assets held in trust accounts, the type of accounts under management and financial market conditions. Estate fees contributed approximately \$148 to this increase.

BOLI income increased \$46 from September 30, 2011 to September 30, 2012. The increase in income stems from a purchase of \$1,900 in BOLI assets in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Other income includes net gains from the sales of fixed assets, revenue from investment and insurance sales and other smaller miscellaneous components. Other income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased 16.38%, when compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2011. These areas fluctuate with market conditions and because of competitive factors.

Net realized securities gains for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 were \$33, as compared with net losses of \$7 for the same period in 2011. Net realized securities gains and losses are market driven and have resulted from calls of securities.

Noninterest Expense

	Nine Months Ended		
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	Percent Change
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 9,014	\$ 8,561	5.29 %
Occupancy, furniture and fixtures	1,181	1,207	(2.15) %
Data processing and ATM	1,206	1,289	(6.44) %
FDIC assessment	343	1,049	(67.30) %
Credit card processing	1,817	1,871	(2.89) %
Intangibles amortization	812	813	(0.12) %
Net costs of other real estate owned	209	281	(25.62) %
Franchise taxes	646	619	4.36 %
Other operating expenses	2,302	2,306	(0.17) %

Total noninterest expense declined \$466 or 2.59% when the nine months ended September 30, 2012 are compared to the same period of 2011. The most significant contributing factor was the decrease in FDIC assessment expense, which fell \$706 from the first nine months of 2011. Prior to the third quarter of 2011, the FDIC assessment was based on the level of deposits. The FDIC implemented a new formula that uses assets as the assessment base. The new formula resulted in decreased expense for the Company.

Salary and benefits expense was \$9,014 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, an increase of 5.29% from \$8,561 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. No material items affected the increase.

Occupancy, furniture and fixtures expense declined 2.15%, from \$1,207 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 to \$1,181 as of September 30, 2012. The decline is a result of general cost control measures with no significant decreases in any one factor.

Data processing and ATM expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 decreased \$83 from the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The nine months of 2011 contained higher data processing expense associated with increased costs for communications because of infrastructure upgrades.

Credit card processing expense declined by 2.89% from the total for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. This expense is driven by volume and other factors and is subject to a degree of variability.

The expense for intangibles amortization is related to acquisitions. There were no acquisitions in the past year, with a small decrease in expense between the nine month periods ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011.

Net costs of other real estate owned decreased \$72 or 25.62% from the nine months ended September 30, 2011 to \$209 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This expense category includes maintenance costs as well as valuation write-downs and gains and losses on the sale of properties. The expense varies with the number of properties, the maintenance required and changes in the real estate market.

Bank franchise taxes increased 4.36%, from \$619 at September 30, 2011 to \$646 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Bank franchise taxes are calculated based on equity.

The category of other operating expenses includes noninterest expense items such as professional services, stationery and supplies, telephone costs, postage and charitable donations. Other operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 remained at a similar level as the same period in 2011.

Balance Sheet

Year-to-date daily averages for the major balance sheet categories are as follows:

Assets	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	Percent Change
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 96,410	\$ 64,977	48.38 %
Securities available for sale	188,885	186,296	1.39 %
Securities held to maturity	142,860	134,612	6.13 %
Loans, net	578,993	580,037	(0.18) %
Total assets	1,073,887	1,031,899	4.07 %
Liabilities and stockholders' equity			
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 140,690	\$ 135,880	3.54 %
Interest-bearing demand deposits	415,839	378,971	9.73 %
Savings deposits	64,323	58,273	10.38 %
Time deposits	302,887	314,920	(3.82) %
Stockholders' equity	143,685	136,794	5.04 %

Securities

Management regularly monitors the quality of the securities portfolio, and management closely follows the uncertainty in the economy and the volatility of financial markets. The value of individual securities will be written down if the decline in fair value is considered to be other than temporary based upon the totality of circumstances. See Note 5 Securities for additional information.

Loans

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	Percent Change
Real estate construction loans	\$ 49,799	\$ 48,528	2.62 %
Consumer real estate loans	141,413	149,750	(5.57) %
Commercial real estate loans	305,367	303,192	0.72 %
Commercial non real estate loans	35,729	38,849	(8.03) %
Public sector and IDA	26,589	15,407	72.58 %
Consumer non real estate	32,564	32,744	(0.55) %
Loans, net of unearned income	\$ 591,461	\$ 588,470	0.51 %

The Company's loans net of unearned income increased by \$2,991 or 0.51%, from \$588,470 at December 31, 2011 to \$591,461 at September 30, 2012. Growth in real estate construction, commercial real estate and public sector loans was offset by small declines in other categories. Real estate construction loans grew by \$1,271 and public sector loans grew by \$11,182 from December 31, 2011 to September 30, 2012.

The 0.55% decline in consumer non real estate loans continues a trend that has been evident over the past several years. The availability of low cost dealer auto loans and other products, such as home equity lines of credit, make traditional consumer installment loans less attractive to customers.

Commercial real estate loans remained at similar levels as those at December 31, 2011 while consumer real estate loans declined \$8,337 or 5.57%. The declines are due to market, economic and competitive forces and are not the result of changes in lending policies.

The Company does not now, nor has it ever, offered certain types of higher-risk loans such as subprime loans, option ARM products, reverse mortgages or loans with initial teaser rates.

Deposits

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	Percent Change
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 147,346	\$ 142,163	3.65 %
Interest-bearing demand deposits	418,482	404,801	3.38 %
Saving deposits	66,576	61,298	8.61 %
Time deposits	291,979	311,071	(6.14) %
Total deposits	\$ 924,383	\$ 919,333	0.55 %

Total deposits increased \$5,050, or 0.55% from \$919,333 at December 31, 2011 to \$924,383 at September 30, 2012. Increases in all deposit categories other than time deposits totaled \$24,142, or 3.97%. These increases were offset by a decline in time deposits of \$19,092, or 6.14%, when September 30, 2012 is compared with December 31, 2011. Historically low rates have caused a migration from time deposits to other types of deposits. As longer-term certificates of deposit mature, customers are unwilling to commit their funds for extended periods at low interest rates. Time deposits do not include any brokered deposits.

Liquidity

Liquidity measures the Company's ability to meet its financial commitments at a reasonable cost. Demands on the Company's liquidity include funding additional loan demand and accepting withdrawals of existing deposits. The Company has diverse sources of liquidity, including customer and purchased deposits, customer repayments of loan principal and interest, sales, calls and maturities of securities, Federal Reserve discount window borrowing, short-term borrowing, and Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") advances. At September 30, 2012, the bank did not have purchased deposits, discount window borrowings, short-term borrowings, or FHLB advances. To assure that short-term borrowing is readily available, the Company tests accessibility annually.

Liquidity from securities is restricted by accounting and business considerations. The securities portfolio is segregated into available-for-sale and held-to-maturity. The Company considers only securities designated available-for-sale for typical liquidity needs. Further, portions of the securities portfolio are pledged to meet state requirements for public funds deposits. Discount window borrowings also require pledged securities. Increased or decreased liquidity from public funds deposits or discount window borrowings results in increased or decreased liquidity from pledging requirements. The Company monitors public funds pledging requirements and the amount of unpledged available-for-sale securities that are accessible for liquidity needs.

Regulatory capital levels determine the Company's ability to utilize purchased deposits and the Federal Reserve discount window for liquidity needs. At September 30, 2012, the Company is considered well capitalized and does not have any restrictions on purchased deposits or the Federal Reserve discount window.

The Company monitors factors that may increase its liquidity needs. Some of these factors include deposit trends, large depositor activity, maturing deposit promotions, interest rate sensitivity, maturity and repricing timing gaps between assets and liabilities, the level of unfunded loan commitments and loan growth. At September, 2012, the Company's liquidity is sufficient to meet projected trends in these areas.

To monitor and estimate liquidity levels, the Company performs stress testing under varying assumptions on credit sensitive liabilities. It also tests the sources and amounts of balance sheet and external liquidity available to replace outflows. The Company's Contingency Funding Plan sets forth avenues for rectifying liquidity shortfalls. At September 30, 2012, the analysis indicated adequate liquidity under the tested scenarios.

The Company utilizes several other strategies to maintain sufficient liquidity. Loan and deposit growth are managed to keep the loan to deposit ratio within the Company's own policy range of 65% to 75%. At September 30, 2012, the loan to deposit ratio was 63.98%, slightly below the Company's internal target. The investment strategy takes into consideration the term of the investment, and securities in the available for sale portfolio are laddered to account for projected funding needs.

Capital Resources

Total stockholders' equity at September 30, 2012 was \$150,398, an increase of \$9,099, or 6.44%, from the \$141,299 at December 31, 2011. The Tier I and Tier II risk-based capital ratios at September 30, 2012 were 20.80% and 22.01%, respectively. Capital levels remain significantly above the regulatory minimum capital requirements of 4.0% for Tier I and 8.0% for Tier II capital.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, NBB extends lines of credit and letters of credit to its customers. Depending on their needs, customers may draw upon lines of credit at any time, in any amount up to a pre-approved limit. Standby letters of credit are issued for two purposes. Financial letters of credit guarantee payments to facilitate customer purchases. Performance letters of credit guarantee payment if the customer fails to complete a specific obligation.

Historically, the full approved amount of letters and lines of credit has not been drawn at any one time. The Company has developed plans to meet a sudden and substantial funding demand. These plans include accessing a line of credit with a correspondent bank, borrowing from the FHLB, selling available for sale investments or loans and raising additional deposits.

The Company sells mortgages on the secondary market for which there are recourse agreements should the borrower default. Mortgages must meet strict underwriting and documentation requirements for the sale to be completed. The Company has determined that its risk in this area is not significant because of a low volume of secondary market mortgage loans and high underwriting standards. The Company estimates a potential loss reserve for recourse provisions that is not material as of September 30, 2012. To date, no recourse provisions have been invoked. If funds were needed, the Company would access the same sources as noted above for funding lines and letters of credit.

There were no material changes in off-balance sheet arrangements during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, except for normal seasonal fluctuations in the total of mortgage loan commitments.

Contractual Obligations

The Company had no capital lease or purchase obligations and no long-term debt at September 30, 2012. Operating lease obligations, which are for buildings used in the Company's day-to-day operations, were not material at the end of the nine months of 2012 and have not changed materially from those which were disclosed in the Company's 2011 Form 10-K.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company considers interest rate risk to be a significant market risk and has systems in place to measure the exposure of net interest income to adverse movement in interest rates. Interest rate shock analyses provide management with an indication of potential economic loss due to future rate changes. There have not been any changes which would significantly alter the results disclosed as of December 31, 2011 in the Company's 2011 Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company's management evaluated, with the participation of the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that

evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of September 30, 2012 to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, the Company believes that no system of controls, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide absolute assurance that all control issues have been detected.

Part II Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There are no pending or threatened legal proceedings to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or to which the property of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is subject that, in the opinion of management, may materially impact the financial condition of the Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Please refer to the "Risk Factors" previously disclosed in Item 1A of our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K and the factors discussed under "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in Part I. Item 2 of this Form 10-Q.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Subsequent Events

From September 30, 2012, the balance sheet date of this Form 10-Q, through the date of filing the Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission, there have been no material subsequent events that 1) provide additional evidence about conditions that existed on the date of the balance sheet, or 2) provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet, but arose after the balance sheet date.

Item 6. Exhibits

See Index of Exhibits.

Signatures

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

NATIONAL BANKSHARES, INC.

Date: November 7, 2012

/s/ James G. Rakes

James G. Rakes
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 7, 2012

/s/ David K. Skeens

David K. Skeens
Treasurer and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Index of Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description	Page No. in Sequential System
3(i)	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of National Bankshares, Inc.	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Form 8K for filed on March 16, 2006)
3(ii)	Amended By-laws of National Bankshares, Inc.	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) of the Annual Report on Form 10K for fiscal year ended December 31, 2007)
4(i)	Specimen copy of certificate for National Bankshares, Inc. common stock	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(a) of the Annual Report on Form 10K for fiscal year ended December 31, 1993)
*10(iii)(A)	National Bankshares, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Form S-8, filed as Registration No. 333-79979 with the Commission on June 4, 1999)
*10(iii)(A)	Executive Employment Agreement dated December 17, 2008, between National Bankshares, Inc. and James G. Rakes	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Annual Report on Form 10K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
*10(iii)(A)	Executive Employment Agreement dated December 17, 2008, between National Bankshares, Inc. and F. Brad Denardo	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Annual Report on Form 10K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
*10(iii)(A)	Salary Continuation Agreement dated February 8, 2006, between The National Bank of Blacksburg and James G. Rakes	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on February 8, 2006)
*10(iii)(A)	Salary Continuation Agreement dated February 8, 2006, between The National Bank of Blacksburg and F. Brad Denardo	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on February 8, 2006)
*10(iii)(A)	Salary Continuation Agreement dated February 8, 2006, between The National Bank of Blacksburg and David K. Skeens	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on January 25, 2012)
*10(iii)(A)	First Amendment, dated December 19, 2007, to The National Bank of Blacksburg Salary Continuation Agreement for James G. Rakes	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on December 19, 2007)
*10(iii)(A)	First Amendment, dated December 19, 2007, to The National Bank of Blacksburg Salary Continuation Agreement for F. Brad Denardo	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on December 19, 2007)
*10(iii)(A)	First Amendment, dated December 19, 2007, to The National Bank of Blacksburg Salary Continuation Agreement for David K. Skeens	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on January 25, 2012)
*10(viii)(A)	Second Amendment, dated June 12, 2008, to The National Bank of Blacksburg Salary Continuation Agreement for F. Brad Denardo	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on June 12, 2008)

*10(viii)(A)	Second Amendment, dated December 17, 2008, to The National Bank of Blacksburg Salary Continuation Agreement for James G. Rakes	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Annual Report on Form 10K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
*10(iii)(A)	Second Amendment, dated June 12, 2008, to The National Bank of Blacksburg Salary Continuation Agreement for David K. Skeens	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on January 25, 2012)
*10(viii)(A)	Third Amendment, dated December 17, 2008, to The National Bank of Blacksburg Salary Continuation Agreement for F. Brad Denardo	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Annual Report on Form 10K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008)
*10(iii)(A)	Third Amendment, dated January 20, 2012, to The National Bank of Blacksburg Salary Continuation Agreement for David K. Skeens	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on January 25, 2012)
*10(iii)(A)	Salary Continuation Agreement dated January 20, 2012 between The National Bank of Blacksburg and Bryson J. Hunter	(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(iii)(A) of the Form 8K filed on January 25, 2012)
31(i)	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer	(included herewith)
31(ii)	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer	(included herewith)
32(i)	18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer	(included herewith)
32(ii)	18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer	(included herewith)
101	Pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T, the following financial information from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2012 is formatted in XBRL interactive data files: (i) Consolidated Statements of Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, and 2011; (ii) Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011; and (v) Notes to Financial Statements	

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan.

CERTIFICATIONS

I, James G. Rakes, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of National Bankshares, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 7, 2012

/s/ James G. Rakes

James G. Rakes

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, David K. Skeens, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of National Bankshares, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 7, 2012

/s/David K. Skeens
David K. Skeens
Treasurer and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 32 (i)

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350

In connection with the Form 10-Q of National Bankshares, Inc. for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, I, James G. Rakes, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) of National Bankshares, Inc., hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that:

(1) such Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in such Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of National Bankshares, Inc.

/s/ James G. Rakes

James G. Rakes
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
November 7, 2012

Exhibit 32 (ii)

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350

In connection with the Form 10-Q of National Bankshares, Inc. for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, I, David K. Skeens, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) of National Bankshares, Inc., hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that:

(1) such Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in such Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of National Bankshares, Inc.

/s/David K. Skeens

David K. Skeens
Treasurer and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)
November 7, 2012