

WILSON BANK HOLDING CO
Form 10-K
March 13, 2013

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-20402

WILSON BANK HOLDING COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Tennessee
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

62-1497076
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

623 West Main Street
Lebanon, Tennessee
(Address of principal executive offices)

37087
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (615) 444-2265

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$2.00 par value per share

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2012, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$276,988,465. For purposes of this calculation, affiliates are considered to be the directors and executive officers of the registrant. The market value calculation was determined using \$42.25 per share.

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

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Shares of common stock, \$2.00 par value per share, outstanding on March 13, 2013 were 7,458,877.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part of Form 10-K	Documents from which portions are incorporated by reference
Part II	Portions of the Registrant's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 are incorporated by reference into Items 1, 5, 6, 7, 7A and 8.
Part III	Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement relating to the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 9, 2013 are incorporated by reference into Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

General

Wilson Bank Holding Company (the Company) was incorporated on March 17, 1992 under the laws of the State of Tennessee. The purpose of the Company was to acquire all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Wilson Bank and Trust (the Bank) and act as a one-bank holding company. On November 17, 1992, the Company acquired 100% of the capital stock of the Bank pursuant to the terms of a plan of share exchange and agreement.

All of the Company's banking business is conducted through the Bank, a state chartered bank organized under the laws of the State of Tennessee. The Bank, on December 31, 2012, had eleven full service banking offices located in Wilson County, Tennessee, one full service banking facility in Trousdale County, Tennessee, three full service banking offices in eastern Davidson County, Tennessee, four full service banking offices located in Rutherford County, Tennessee, two full service banking offices in DeKalb County, Tennessee, two full service banking offices in Smith County, Tennessee, and two full service banking office in Sumner County, Tennessee.

Prior to March 31, 2005, the Company owned a 50% interest in DeKalb Community Bank and Community Bank of Smith County. On March 31, 2005, the Company acquired the minority interest in the subsidiaries when the two subsidiaries were merged into the Bank with the shareholders of these subsidiaries, other than the Company, receiving shares of the Company's common stock in exchange for their shares of common stock in the subsidiaries. Prior to March 31, 2005, these two 50% owned subsidiaries were included in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company's principal executive office is located at 623 West Main Street, Lebanon, Tennessee, which is also the principal location of the Bank. The Bank's branch offices are located at 1444 Baddour Parkway, Lebanon, Tennessee; 200 Tennessee Boulevard, Lebanon, Tennessee; Public Square, 402 Watertown, Tennessee; 8875 Stewart's Ferry Pike, Gladeville, Tennessee; 1476 North Mt. Juliet Road, Mt. Juliet, Tennessee; 11835 Highway 70, Mt. Juliet, Tennessee; 127 McMurry Boulevard, Hartsville, Tennessee; 1130 Castle Heights Avenue North, Lebanon, Tennessee; the Wal-Mart Super Center, Lebanon, Tennessee; 440 Highway 109 North, Lebanon, Tennessee; 1436 West Main Street, Lebanon, Tennessee; 709 South Mt. Juliet Road, Mt. Juliet, Tennessee 37122; 4736 Andrew Jackson Parkway in Hermitage, Tennessee; 4347 Lebanon Road, Hermitage, Tennessee; 217 Donelson Pike, Nashville, Tennessee; 802 NW Broad St, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; 3110 Memorial Blvd, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; 210 Commerce Drive, Smyrna, Tennessee; 2640 South Church Street, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; 576 West Broad Street, Smithville, Tennessee; 306 Brush Creek Road, Alexandria, Tennessee; 1300 Main Street North, Carthage, Tennessee; 7 New Middleton Highway, Gordonsville, Tennessee; 175 East Main Street, Hendersonville, Tennessee; and 455 West Main Street, Gallatin, Tennessee. Management believes that Wilson County, Trousdale County, Davidson County Rutherford County, DeKalb County, Smith County, and Sumner County offer an environment for continued banking growth in the Company's target market, which consists of local consumers, professionals and small businesses. The Bank offers a wide range of banking services, including checking, savings, and money market deposit accounts, certificates of deposit and loans for consumer, commercial and real estate purposes. The Bank also offers custodial, trust and discount brokerage services to its customers. The Bank does not have a concentration of deposits obtained from a single person or entity or a small group of persons or entities, the loss of which would have a material adverse effect on the business of the Bank.

The Bank was organized in 1987 to provide Wilson County with a locally-owned, locally-managed commercial bank. Since its opening, the Bank has experienced a steady growth in deposits and loans as a result of providing personal, service-oriented banking services to its targeted market. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company reported net earnings of approximately \$12.1 million and had total assets of approximately \$1.7 billion.

Financial and Statistical Information

The Company's audited consolidated financial statements, selected financial data and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2012 filed as Exhibit 13.1 to this Form 10-K (the 2012 Annual Report), are incorporated herein by reference.

Regulation and Supervision

Both the Company and the Bank are subject to extensive state and federal banking laws and regulations that impose restrictions on and provide for general regulatory oversight of the Company's and the Bank's operations. These laws and regulations are generally intended to protect depositors and borrowers, not shareholders.

In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) was signed into law, incorporating numerous financial institution regulatory reforms. Many of these reforms were implemented over the course of 2011 and 2012 through regulations adopted by various federal banking and securities regulatory agencies, while others are expected to be implemented during 2013 and beyond. The following discussion describes the material elements of the regulatory framework that currently apply. The Dodd-Frank Act implements far-reaching reforms of major elements of the financial landscape, particularly for larger financial institutions. Many of its most far-reaching provisions do not directly impact community-based institutions like the Company or the Bank. For instance, provisions that regulate derivative transactions and limit derivatives trading activity of federally-insured institutions, enhance supervision of systemically significant institutions, impose new regulatory authority over hedge funds, limit proprietary trading by banks, and phase-out the eligibility of trust preferred securities for Tier 1 capital are among the provisions that do not directly impact the Company either because of exemptions for institutions below a certain asset size or because of the nature of the Company's operations. Other provisions that have either been adopted or are expected to be adopted have impacted and, in some cases, will continue to impact the Company include:

Changing the assessment base for federal deposit insurance from the amount of insured deposits to consolidated assets less tangible capital, eliminating the ceiling and increasing the size of the floor of the Deposit Insurance Fund, and offsetting the impact of the increase in the minimum floor on institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets.

Making permanent the \$250,000 limit for federal deposit insurance, increasing the cash limit of Securities Investor Protection Corporation protection to \$250,000 and providing unlimited federal deposit insurance until December 31, 2012 for non-interest-bearing demand transaction accounts at all insured depository institutions.

Repealing the federal prohibition on payment of interest on demand deposits, thereby permitting depositing institutions to pay interest on business transaction and other accounts.

Centralizing responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, responsible for implementing federal consumer protection laws, although banks below \$10 billion in assets will continue to be examined and supervised for compliance with these laws by their federal bank regulator.

Restricting the preemption of state law by federal law and disallowing national bank subsidiaries from availing themselves of such preemption.

Limiting the debit interchange fees that certain financial institutions are permitted to charge.

Imposing new requirements for mortgage lending, including new minimum underwriting standards, prohibitions on certain yield-spread compensation to mortgage originators, special consumer protections for mortgage loans that do not meet certain provision qualifications, prohibitions and limitations on certain mortgage terms and various new mandated disclosures to mortgage borrowers.

Applying the same leverage and risk based capital requirements that apply to insured depository institutions to their holding companies.

Permitting national and state banks to establish de novo interstate branches at any location where a bank based in that state could establish a branch, and requiring that bank holding companies and banks be well-capitalized and well managed in order to acquire banks located outside their home state.

Imposing new limits on affiliated transactions and causing derivative transactions to be subject to lending limits.

Implementing certain corporate governance revisions that apply to all public companies.

As described above, many aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act remain to be implemented and will take effect over several years, and their impact on the Company or the financial industry is difficult to predict before such regulations are adopted.

The Company is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (the "Act") and is registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "FRB"). The Company is required to file annual reports with, and is subject to examination by, the FRB. The Bank is chartered under the laws of the State of Tennessee and is subject to the supervision of, and is regularly examined by, the Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions (the "TDFI"). The Bank is also regularly examined by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC").

Under the Act, a bank holding company may not directly or indirectly acquire ownership or control of more than five percent of the voting shares or substantially all of the assets of any company, including a bank, without the prior approval of the FRB. In addition, bank holding companies are generally prohibited under the Act from engaging in non-banking activities, subject to certain exceptions and the modernization of the financial services industry in connection with the passing of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (the "GLB Act"). Under the Act, the FRB is authorized to approve the ownership by a bank holding company of shares of any company whose activities have been determined by the FRB to be so closely related to banking or to managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto.

In November 1999, the GLB Act became law. Under the GLB Act, a financial holding company may engage in activities the FRB determines to be financial in nature or incidental to such financial activity or complementary to a financial activity and not a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of such depository institutions or the financial system. Generally, such companies may engage in a wide range of securities activities and insurance underwriting and agency activities. The Company has not made application to the FRB to become a financial holding company.

Under the Tennessee Bank Structure Act, a bank holding company which controls 30% or more of the total deposits (excluding certain deposits) in all federally insured financial institutions in Tennessee is prohibited from acquiring any bank in Tennessee. With prior regulatory approval, Tennessee law permits banks based in the state to either establish new or acquire existing branch offices throughout Tennessee. As a result of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Bank and other state-chartered or national bank generally may branch across state lines to the same extent as banks chartered in the state of the branch.

The Company and the Bank are subject to certain restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, respectively, on any extensions of credit to the bank holding company or its subsidiary bank, on investments in the stock or other securities of the bank holding company or its subsidiary bank, and on taking such stock or other securities as collateral for loans of any borrower. The Bank takes Company Common Stock as collateral for borrowings subject to the aforementioned restrictions.

The FRB has the power to prohibit dividends by bank holding companies if their actions constitute unsafe or unsound practices. The FRB has issued a policy statement expressing its view that a bank holding company should pay cash dividends only to the extent that the company's net income for the past year is sufficient to cover both the cash dividends and a rate of earnings retention that is consistent with the company's capital needs, asset quality, and overall financial condition.

The Company is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank. Over time, the principal source of the Company's cash flow, including cash flow to pay dividends to the Company's common stock shareholders, will be dividends that the Bank pays to the Company as its sole shareholder. Under Tennessee law, the Company is not permitted to pay dividends if, after giving effect to such payment, the Company would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the normal course of business or the Company's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus any amounts needed to satisfy any preferential rights if the Company were dissolving. In addition, in deciding whether or not to declare a dividend of any particular size, the Company's board of directors must consider the Company's current and prospective capital, liquidity, and other needs.

Statutory and regulatory limitations also apply to the Bank's payment of dividends to the Company. Under Tennessee law, the Bank in any one calendar year can only pay dividends to the Company in an amount equal to or less than the total amount of its net income for that calendar year combined with retained net income for the preceding two years. Payment of dividends in excess of this amount requires the consent of the Commissioner of the TDFI.

The payment of dividends by the Bank and the Company may also be affected by other factors, such as the requirement to maintain adequate capital above regulatory guidelines. The federal banking agencies have indicated that paying dividends that deplete a depository institution's capital base to an inadequate level would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA), a depository institution may not pay any dividend if payment would cause it to become undercapitalized or if it already is undercapitalized. Moreover, the federal agencies have issued policy statements that provide that bank holding companies and insured banks should generally only pay dividends out of current operating earnings.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, and previously under FRB policy, the Company is expected to act as a source of financial strength to its banking subsidiary and, where required, to commit resources to support such subsidiary. This support can be required at times when it would not be in the best interest of the Company's shareholders and creditors to provide it. Further, if the Bank's capital levels were to fall below certain minimum regulatory guidelines, the Bank would need to develop a capital plan to increase its capital levels and the Company would be required to guarantee the Bank's compliance with the capital plan in order for such plan to be accepted by the federal regulatory authority.

Both the Company and the Bank are required to comply with the capital adequacy standards established by the FRB, in the Company's case, and the FDIC, in the case of the Bank. The FRB has established a risk-based and a leverage measure of capital adequacy for bank holding companies, like the Company. The Bank is also subject to risk-based and leverage capital requirements adopted by the FDIC, which are substantially similar to those adopted by the FRB for bank holding companies. In addition, the FDIC and TDFI may require state banks that are not members of the FRB, like the Bank, to maintain capital at levels higher than those required by general regulatory requirements.

The risk-based capital standards are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banks and bank holding companies, to account for off-balance-sheet exposure, and to minimize disincentives for holding liquid assets. Assets and off-balance-sheet items, such as letters of credit and unfunded loan commitments, are assigned to broad risk categories, each with appropriate risk weights. The resulting capital ratios represent capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets and off-balance-sheet items.

Under FRB guidelines, the minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets is 8% to be considered adequately capitalized. Total capital consists of two components, Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital generally consists of common stock, minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, and a limited amount of cumulative perpetual preferred stock, less goodwill and other specified intangible assets. Under FRB guidelines, Tier 1 capital must equal at least 4% of risk-weighted assets. Tier 2 capital generally consists of subordinated debt, other preferred stock, and a limited amount of loan loss reserves. The total amount of Tier 2 capital is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital.

In addition, the FRB has established minimum leverage ratio guidelines for bank holding companies. These guidelines provide that a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets, less goodwill and other specified intangible assets, of at least 4% should be maintained for most bank holding companies. The guidelines also provide that bank holding companies experiencing high internal growth or making acquisitions will be expected to maintain strong capital positions substantially above the minimum supervisory levels. Furthermore, the FRB has indicated that it will consider a bank holding company's Tier 1 capital leverage ratio, after deducting all intangibles, and other indicators of capital strength in evaluating proposals for expansion or new activities.

For a holding company to be considered well-capitalized, it must maintain a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6% and not be subject to a written agreement, order or directive to maintain a specific capital level.

In late 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision issued Basel III: A Global Regulatory Framework for More Resilient Banks and Banking Systems (Basel III), a new capital framework for banks and bank holding companies. Basel III will impose a stricter definition of capital, with more focus on common equity for those banks to which it is applicable. On June 6, 2012, the federal bank regulatory agencies, including the FRB and the FDIC, issued a series of proposed rules that would revise their risk-based and leverage capital requirements and their method for calculating risk-weighted assets to make them consistent with the agreements that were reached by the Basel III Committee and certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The proposed rules would apply to all depository institutions, top-tier bank holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more, and top-tier savings and loan holding companies (banking organizations). Among other things, the proposed rules establish a new common equity tier 1 minimum capital requirement of 4.5% and a minimum tier 1 capital requirement of 6% (up from the currently required 4%) and assign higher risk weightings (150%) to exposures that are more than 90 days past due or are on nonaccrual status and certain commercial real estate facilities that finance the acquisition, development or construction of real property. The proposed rules also required unrealized gains and losses on certain securities holdings to be included for purposes of calculating regulatory capital requirements. In addition, the proposed rules would phase out trust preferred securities as tier 1 capital over a period of ten years. The proposed rules limit a banking organization's capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments as well as a banking organization's ability to repurchase its own shares if the banking organization does not hold a capital conservation buffer consisting of an additional 2.5% of common equity tier 1 capital in addition to the amount necessary to meet its minimum risk-based capital requirements. As a result, when fully phased in, the capital requirements would be a tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%, a tier 1 common risk-based equity capital ratio of 7%, a tier 1 equity risk-based capital ratio of 8.5% and a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.5%. The proposed rules indicated that the final rule would become effective on January 1, 2013, and the changes set forth in the final rules would be phased in from January 1, 2013 through January 1, 2019. However, the federal bank regulatory agencies indicated in December 2012 that, due to the substantial volume of public comments received, the final rule would not be in effect on January 1, 2013 and the agencies have not yet announced a new effective date for the rules. Accordingly, it is difficult at this time to predict when or how any new standards will ultimately be applied to the Company or the Bank.

The FRB has adopted regulations applicable to bank holding companies with assets over \$50 billion that require such holding companies to develop and submit to the FRB annually capital plans demonstrating the company's ability to meet, under various stressed economic conditions and over a nine-quarter planning horizon, the above-described minimum leverage capital, Tier 1 risk based capital and total risk based capital requirements, as well as a minimum Tier 1 common capital Ratio (Tier 1 risk based capital less preferred stock and trust preferred securities) of at least 5%. While these regulations are not applicable to the Company, the Company's federal regulator may seek to impose similar stress testing on the Company through its examination authority.

Failure to meet statutorily mandated capital guidelines or more restrictive ratios separately established for a financial institution could subject a bank or bank holding company to a variety of enforcement remedies, including issuance of a capital directive, the termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC, a prohibition on accepting or renewing brokered deposits, limitations on the rates of interest that the institution may pay on its deposits and other restrictions on its business. As described above, significant additional restrictions can be imposed on FDIC-insured depository institutions that fail to meet applicable capital requirements.

Additionally, the FDICIA establishes a system of prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of undercapitalized financial institutions. Under this system, the federal banking regulators have established five capital categories (well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized) into one of which all institutions are placed. Federal banking regulators are required to take various mandatory supervisory actions and are authorized to take other discretionary actions with respect to institutions in the three undercapitalized categories. The severity of the action depends upon the capital category in which the institution is placed. Generally, subject to a narrow exception, the banking regulator must appoint a receiver or conservator for an institution that is critically undercapitalized. The federal banking agencies have specified by regulation the relevant capital level for each category.

The Dodd-Frank Act contains a number of provisions dealing with capital adequacy of insured depository institutions and their holding companies, and for the most part will result in insured depository institutions and their holding companies being subject to more stringent capital requirements. Under the so-called Collins Amendment to the Dodd-Frank Act, federal regulators have established minimum leverage and risk-based capital requirements for, among other entities, banks and bank holding companies on a consolidated basis. These minimum requirements to be considered adequately capitalized require that a bank holding company maintain a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of not less than 4% and a total risk-based capital ratio of not less than 8%. The Collins Amendment also excludes trust preferred securities issued after May 19, 2010 from being included in Tier 1 capital unless the issuing company is a bank holding company with less than \$500 million in total assets. Trust preferred securities issued prior to that date will continue to count as Tier 1 capital for bank holding companies with less than \$15 billion in total assets, and such securities will be phased out of Tier 1 capital treatment for bank holding companies with over \$15 billion in total assets over a three-year period beginning in 2013. The proposed regulations that seek to implement Basel III would require that trust preferred securities no longer be allowed to count as capital for banks of all sizes, with the elimination being phased in over ten years.

The FDIC has adopted a risk-based assessment system for insured depository institutions that takes into account the risks attributable to different categories and concentrations of assets and liabilities. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC has adopted regulations that base deposit insurance assessments on total assets less capital rather than deposit liabilities and include off-balance sheet liabilities of institutions and their affiliates in risk-based assessments.

The Dodd-Frank Act increased the basic limit on federal deposit insurance coverage to \$250,000 per depositor. In addition, non-interest bearing deposit transaction accounts had unlimited FDIC insurance coverage until December 31, 2012. The Dodd-Frank Act also repealed the prohibition on paying interest on demand transaction accounts, but did not extend unlimited insurance protection for these accounts.

The FDIC may terminate its insurance of deposits if it finds that the institution has engaged in unsafe and unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or condition imposed by the FDIC.

The Financial Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 provides that a holding company's controlled insured depository institutions are liable for any loss incurred by the FDIC in connection with the default of, or any FDIC-assisted transaction involving, an affiliated insured bank or savings association.

The maximum permissible rates of interest on most commercial and consumer loans made by the Bank are governed by Tennessee's general usury law and the Tennessee Industrial Loan and Thrift Companies Act (Industrial Loan Act). Certain other usury laws affect limited classes of loans, but the Company believes that the laws referenced above are the most significant. Tennessee's general usury law authorizes a floating rate of 4% per annum over the average prime or base commercial loan rate, as published by the FRB from time to time, subject to an absolute 24% per annum limit. The Industrial Loan Act, which is generally applicable to most of the loans made by the Company's bank subsidiary in Tennessee, authorizes an interest rate of up to 24% per annum and also allows certain loan charges, generally on a more liberal basis than does the general usury law.

The President of the United States signed the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (the Patriot Act), into law on October 26, 2001. The Patriot Act established a wide variety of new and enhanced ways of combating international terrorism. The provisions that affect banks (and other financial institutions) most directly are contained in Title III of the act. In general, Title III amended existing law primarily the Bank Secrecy Act to provide the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the Treasury) and other departments and agencies of the federal government with enhanced authority to identify, deter, and punish international money laundering and other crimes.

Among other things, the Patriot Act prohibits financial institutions from doing business with foreign shell banks and requires increased due diligence for private banking transactions and correspondent accounts for foreign banks. In addition, financial institutions will have to follow new minimum verification of identity standards for all new accounts and will be permitted to share information with law enforcement authorities under circumstances that were not previously permitted. These and other provisions of the Patriot Act became effective at varying times and the Treasury and various federal banking agencies are responsible for issuing regulations to implement the law.

The banking industry is generally subject to extensive regulatory oversight. The Company, as a publicly held bank holding company, and the Bank, as a state-chartered bank with deposits insured by the FDIC, are subject to a number of laws and regulations. Many of these laws and regulations have undergone significant change in recent years. In July 2010, the U.S. Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Act, which includes significant consumer protection provisions related to, among other things, residential mortgage loans that have increased, and are likely to further increase, our regulatory compliance costs. With the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act and the significant amount of regulations that are to come from the passage of that legislation, the nature and extent of the future legislative and regulatory changes affecting financial institutions and the resulting impact on those institutions is very unpredictable at this time. The Dodd-Frank Act, in particular, required that a significant number of new regulations be adopted by various financial regulatory agencies over 2011 and 2012.

Competition

The banking industry is highly competitive. The Company, through its subsidiary bank, competes with national and state banks for deposits, loans, and trust and other services.

The Bank competes with much larger commercial banks in Wilson County, the Bank's primary market area, including four banks in Wilson County owned by regional multi-bank holding companies headquartered outside of Tennessee and four banks owned by Tennessee multi-bank holding companies and one bank owned by a Tennessee single bank holding company. These institutions enjoy existing depositor relationships and greater financial resources than the Company and can be expected to offer a wider range of banking services. In addition, the Bank competes with three credit unions located in Wilson County and four locally-owned banks.

The Bank competes with much larger commercial banks in DeKalb County, including one bank owned by Tennessee multi-bank holding companies and one regional multi-bank holding company headquartered outside Tennessee. In addition, the Bank competes with one locally-owned bank in DeKalb County. While these institutions enjoy existing depositor relationships and greater financial resources than the Bank and can be expected to offer a wider range of banking services, the Company believes that the Bank can expect to attract customers since most loan and management decisions will be made at the local level.

The Bank competes with one regional multi-bank holding company headquartered outside Tennessee and two commercial banks which are small community banking organizations in Smith County. These institutions enjoy existing depositor relationships; however, the Company believes that the Bank can be expected to offer a wider range of banking services through its financial resources as well as broader range of product offerings.

The Bank competes with over fifteen banks, some of them much larger than the Bank, in Rutherford County. These competitors include several regional multi-bank holding companies. While these larger institutions enjoy existing depositor relationships and greater financial resources than the Bank and can be expected to offer a wider range of banking services, the Company believes that the Bank can expect to attract customers since most loan and management decisions will be made at the local level.

The Bank competes with one commercial bank in Trousdale County, which is a small community banking organization. This institution enjoys existing depositor relationships; however, the Company believes that the Bank can be expected to offer a wider range of banking services through its financial resources as well as a broader range of product offerings.

The Bank competes with over twenty banks, some of them much larger than the Bank, in Sumner County. These competitors include several regional multi-bank holding companies. While these larger institutions enjoy existing depositor relationships and greater financial resources than the Bank and can be expected to offer a wider range of banking services, the Company believes that the Bank can expect to attract customers since most loan and management decisions will be made at the local level.

The Bank also competes with over twenty banks, some of them much larger than the Bank, in Davidson County, including several regional multi-bank holding companies. While these larger institutions enjoy existing depositor relationships and greater financial resources than the Bank and can be expected to offer a wider range of banking services, the Company believes that the Bank can expect to attract customers since most loan and management decisions will be made at the local level.

Given the competitive market place, the Company makes no predictions as to how its relative position will change in the future.

Monetary Policies

The results of operations of the Bank and the Company are affected by the policies of the regulatory authorities, particularly the FRB. An important function of the FRB is to regulate the national supply of bank credit in order to combat recession and curb inflation. Among the instruments used to attain these objectives are open market operations in U.S. government securities, changes in the discount rate on bank borrowings and changes in reserve requirements relating to member bank deposits. These instruments are used in varying combinations to influence overall growth and distribution of bank loans, investments and deposits, and their use may also affect interest rates charged on loans and paid for deposits. Policies of the regulatory agencies have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and are expected to do so in the future. The effect of such policies upon the future business and results of operations of the Company and the Bank cannot be predicted with accuracy.

Employment

As of March 13, 2013, the Company and its subsidiary collectively employed 396 full-time equivalent employees. Additional personnel will be hired as needed to meet future growth, particularly with our expansion into Hendersonville, Tennessee in late 2012.

Available Information

The Company's Internet website is <http://www.wilsonbank.com>. Please note that our website address is provided as an inactive textual reference only. The Company makes available free of charge on its website the Company's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after it electronically files or furnishes such materials to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The information provided on our website is not part of this report, and is therefore not incorporated by reference herein unless such information is otherwise specifically referenced elsewhere in this report.

Statistical Information Required by Guide 3

The statistical information required to be displayed under Item 1 pursuant to Guide 3, Statistical Disclosure by Bank Holding Companies, of the Exchange Act Industry Guides is incorporated herein by reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto and the Management's Discussion and Analysis sections in the Company's 2012 Annual Report. Certain information not contained in the Company's 2012 Annual Report, but required by Guide 3, is contained in the tables immediately following:

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WILSON BANK HOLDING COMPANY

Form 10-K

December 31, 2012

I. Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity;
Interest Rates and Interest Differential

The Schedule which follows indicates the average balances for each major balance sheet item, an analysis of net interest income and the change in interest income and interest expense attributable to changes in volume and changes in rates.

The difference between interest income on interest-earning assets and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities is net interest income, which is the Company's gross margin. Analysis of net interest income is more meaningful when income from tax-exempt earning assets is adjusted to a tax equivalent basis. Accordingly, the following schedule includes a tax equivalent adjustment of tax-exempt earning assets, assuming a weighted average Federal income tax rate of 34%.

In this Schedule, "change due to volume" is the change in volume multiplied by the interest rate for the prior year. "Change due to rate" is the change in interest rate multiplied by the volume for the prior year. Changes in interest income and expense not due solely to volume or rate changes have been allocated to the "change due to volume" and "change due to rate" in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each category.

Non-accrual loans have been included in the loan category. Loan fees of \$3,185,000, \$2,580,000 and \$2,460,000 for 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, are included in loan income and represent an adjustment of the yield on these loans.

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December 31, 2012

	<i>Dollars In Thousands</i>								
	Average Balance	2012 Interest Rate	Income/ Expense	Average Balance	2011 Interest Rate	Income/ Expense	2012/2011 Change		
							Due to Volume	Due to Rate	Total
Loans, net of unearned interest	\$ 1,138,525	5.80%	66,080	1,108,335	5.96%	66,031	1,811	(1,762)	49
Investment securities taxable	325,457	1.61	5,253	269,438	2.02	5,437	1,025	(1,209)	(184)
Investment securities tax exempt	16,922	2.74	464	12,969	3.24	420	115	(71)	44
Taxable equivalent adjustment		1.41	239		1.99	216	59	(36)	23
Total tax-exempt investment securities	16,922	4.15	703	12,969	4.90	636	174	(107)	67
Total investment securities	342,379	1.74	5,956	282,407	2.15	6,073	1,199	(1,316)	(117)
Loans held for sale	9,938	3.09	307	7,292	3.25	237	82	(12)	70
Federal funds sold	29,236	.44	129	21,328	.45	97	34	(2)	32
Restricted equity securities	3,012	4.25	128	3,012	4.25	128			
Total earning assets	1,523,090	4.77	72,600	1,422,374	5.10%	72,566	3,126	(3,092)	34
Cash and due from banks	45,302			37,970					
Allowance for loan losses	(25,745)			(23,895)					
Bank premises and equipment	35,534			32,876					
Other assets	45,202			44,485					
Total assets	\$ 1,623,383			1,513,810					

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	2012			<i>Dollars In Thousands</i> 2011			2012/2011 Change		
	Average Balance	Interest Rate	Income/Expense	Average Balance	Interest Rate	Income/Expense	Due to Volume	Due to Rate	Total
Deposits:									
Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts	\$ 274,248	.71%	1,942	240,799	.90%	2,176	270	(504)	(234)
Money market demand accounts	319,920	.61	1,960	270,426	.79	2,148	350	(538)	(188)
Individual retirement accounts	99,211	1.71	1,695	97,034	2.13	2,071	45	(421)	(376)
Other savings deposits	96,806	.77	745	75,704	1.08	818	195	(268)	(73)
Certificates of deposit \$100,000 and over	263,603	1.51	3,983	270,928	1.98	5,367	(142)	(1,242)	(1,384)
Certificates of deposit under \$100,000	273,221	1.36	3,725	291,834	1.80	5,255	(317)	(1,213)	(1,530)
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,327,009	1.06	14,050	1,246,725	1.43	17,835	401	(4,186)	(3,785)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	8,426	.66	56	6,166	.86	53	17	(14)	3
Federal funds purchased	104	.96	1	214	.93	2	(1)		(1)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,335,539	1.06	14,107	1,253,105	1.43	17,890	417	(4,200)	(3,783)
Demand deposits	118,573			105,056					
Other liabilities	6,990			7,267					
Stockholders equity	162,281			148,382					
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 1,623,383			1,513,810					
Net interest income			58,493			54,767			
Net yield on earning assets (1)		3.84%			3.85%				
Net interest spread (2)		3.71%			3.67%				

(1) Net interest income divided by average earning assets.

(2) Average interest rate on earning assets less average interest rate on interest-bearing liabilities.

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	<i>Dollars In Thousands</i>								
	2011			2010			2011/2010 Change		
	Average Balance	Interest Rate	Income/Expense	Average Balance	Interest Rate	Income/Expense	Due to Volume	Due to Rate	Total
Loans, net of unearned interest	\$ 1,108,335	5.96%	66,031	1,093,343	6.16%	67,356	906	(2,231)	(1,325)
Investment securities taxable	269,438	2.02	5,437	282,651	2.80	7,927	(358)	(2,132)	(2,490)
Investment securities tax exempt	12,969	3.24	420	12,808	3.54	453	6	(39)	(33)
Taxable equivalent adjustment		1.99	216		1.99	233	3	(20)	(17)
Total tax-exempt investment securities	12,969	4.90	636	12,808	5.36	686	9	(59)	(50)
Total investment securities	282,407	2.15	6,073	295,459	2.92	8,613	(349)	(2,191)	(2,540)
Loans held for sale	7,292	3.25	237	7,715	3.07	237	(13)	13	
Federal funds sold	21,328	.45	97	20,188	.39	78	5	14	19
Restricted equity securities	3,012	4.25	128	3,012	4.28	129		(1)	(1)
Total earning assets	1,422,374	5.10%	72,566	1,419,717	5.38	76,413	549	(4,396)	(3,847)
Cash and due from banks	37,970			29,052					
Allowance for loan losses	(23,895)			(19,683)					
Bank premises and equipment	32,876			31,050					
Other assets	44,485			37,423					
Total assets	\$ 1,513,810			1,497,559					

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	<i>Dollars In Thousands</i>								
	Average Balance	2011 Interest Rate	Income/Expense	Average Balance	2010 Interest Rate	Income/Expense	2011/2010 Change Due to Volume	2011/2010 Change Due to Rate	Total
Deposits:									
Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts	\$ 240,799	.90%	2,176	218,666	1.17%	2,554	245	(623)	(378)
Money market demand accounts	270,426	.79	2,148	240,344	1.04	2,488	295	(635)	(340)
Individual retirement accounts	97,034	2.13	2,071	94,900	2.71	2,572	56	(557)	(501)
Other savings deposits	75,704	1.08	818	48,426	1.40	679	319	(180)	139
Certificates of deposit \$100,000 and over	270,928	1.98	5,367	324,535	2.49	8,074	(1,209)	(1,498)	(2,707)
Certificates of deposit under \$100,000	291,834	1.80	5,255	317,948	2.39	7,610	(588)	(1,767)	(2,355)
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,246,725	1.43	17,835	1,244,819	1.93	23,977	(882)	(5,260)	(6,142)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	6,166	.86	53	5,617	1.25	70	7	(24)	(17)
Federal funds purchased	214	.93	2	810	.62	5	(5)	2	(3)
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank				3					
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,253,105	1.43	17,890	1,251,249	1.92	24,052	(880)	(5,282)	(6,162)
Demand deposits	105,056			99,890					
Other liabilities	7,267			6,202					
Stockholders equity	148,382			140,218					
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 1,513,810			1,497,559					
Net interest income			54,767			52,361			
Net yield on earning assets (1)		3.85%			3.69%				
Net interest spread (2)		3.67%			3.46%				

(1) Net interest income divided by average earning assets.

(2) Average interest rate on earning assets less average interest rate on interest-bearing liabilities.

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II. Investment Portfolio, Continued:

A. Continued:

Investment securities at December 31, 2012 consist of the following:

	Securities Held-To-Maturity (In Thousands)			Estimated Market Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Mortgage-backed:				
Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) residential	\$ 2,918	122		3,040
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	12,590	687		13,277
	\$ 15,508	809		16,317
	Securities Available-For-Sale (In Thousands)			Estimated Market Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	\$ 122,110	643	55	122,698
Mortgage-backed:				
GSE residential	177,787	3,373	32	181,128
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	13,214	267	29	13,452
	\$ 313,111	4,283	116	317,278

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II. Investment Portfolio, Continued:

A. Continued:

Securities at December 31, 2011 consist of the following:

	Securities Held-To-Maturity (In Thousands)			Estimated Market Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Mortgage-backed:				
Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) residential	\$ 12,039	699		12,738
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	2,425	103		2,528
	\$ 14,464	802		15,266
	Securities Available-For-Sale (In Thousands)			Estimated Market Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	\$ 114,819	268	161	114,926
Mortgage-backed:				
GSE residential	1,521	117		1,638
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	192,989	1,379	201	194,167
	\$ 309,329	1,764	362	310,731

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II. Investment Portfolio:

A. Securities at December 31, 2010 consist of the following:

	Securities Held-To-Maturity <i>(In Thousands)</i>			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Market Value
Mortgage-backed:				
Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) residential	\$ 1,637	19	6	1,650
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	11,759	369	88	12,040
	\$ 13,396	388	94	13,690

	Securities Available-For-Sale <i>(In Thousands)</i>			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Market Value
U.S. Government and Federal agencies	\$ 2,004	8		2,012
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	157,089	235	2,646	154,678
Mortgage-backed:				
GSE residential*	121,838	31	3,069	118,800
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,522	27	7	1,542
	\$ 282,453	301	5,722	277,032

* Includes collateralized mortgage obligations of \$7,586 (market value of \$7,735) at December 31, 2010.

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II. Investment Portfolio, Continued:

- B. The following schedule details the contractual maturities and weighted average yields of investment securities of the Company. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities of mortgage-backed securities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be called or prepaid with or without penalty. Therefore, these securities are not included in the maturity categories noted below as of December 31, 2012:

Held-To-Maturity Securities	Amortized Cost	Estimated Market Value	Weighted Average Yields
	<i>(In Thousands, Except Yields)</i>		
Mortgage-backed:			
GSEs residential	\$ 2,918	3,040	3.59%
Obligations of states and political subdivisions*:			
Less than one year	1,881	1,895	3.72
One to three years	3,030	3,169	2.73
Three to five years	2,479	2,665	2.82
Five to ten years	3,542	3,752	2.55
More than ten years	1,658	1,796	3.94
Total obligations of states and political subdivisions	12,590	13,277	3.01
Total held-to-maturity securities	\$ 15,508	16,317	3.12%

* Weighted average yield is stated on a tax-equivalent basis, assuming a weighted average Federal income tax rate of 34%.

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II. Investment Portfolio, Continued:

B. Continued:

Available-For-Sale Securities	Amortized Cost	Estimated Market Value	Weighted Average Yields
	<i>(In Thousands, Except Yields)</i>		
Mortgage-backed:			
GSE residential	\$ 177,787	181,127	1.43%
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs):			
Less than one year	2,009	2,013	.40
One to three years	8,198	8,220	.49
Three to five years	17,000	17,101	1.08
Five to ten years	87,405	87,830	1.72
More than ten years	7,498	7,535	1.51
Total U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	122,110	122,699	1.52
Obligations of states and political subdivisions*:			
Less than one year			
One to three years			
Three to five years			
Five to ten years	10,407	10,659	2.03
More than ten years	2,807	2,793	1.73
Total obligations of states and political subdivisions	13,214	13,452	1.97
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 313,111	317,278	1.49%

* Weighted average yield is stated on a tax-equivalent basis, assuming a weighted average Federal income tax rate of 34%.

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III. Loan Portfolio:A. Loan Types

The following schedule details the loans of the Company at December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	<i>In Thousands</i>				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 35,521	48,080	66,107	82,254	99,864
Real estate construction	190,356	166,460	176,842	198,732	208,083
Real estate mortgage	902,930	866,060	797,932	771,925	711,747
Consumer	41,713	44,689	55,734	63,765	70,783
Total loans	1,170,520	1,125,289	1,096,615	1,116,676	1,090,477
Deferred loan fees	(2,912)	(2,031)	(1,347)	(1,415)	(1,292)
Total loans, net of deferred fees	1,167,608	1,123,258	1,095,268	1,115,261	1,089,185
Less allowance for loan losses	(25,497)	(24,525)	(22,177)	(16,647)	(12,138)
Net loans	\$ 1,142,111	1,098,733	1,073,091	1,098,614	1,077,047

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III. Loan Portfolio, Continued:B. Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates

The following table classifies our fixed and variable rate loans at December 31, 2012 according to contractual maturities of: (1) one year or less, (2) after one year through five years, and (3) after five years. The table also classifies our variable rate loans pursuant to the contractual repricing dates of the underlying loans (dollars in thousands):

	Amounts at December 31, 2012			At
	Fixed Rates	Variable Rates	Totals	December 31, 2012
Based on contractual maturity:				
Due within one year	\$ 182,750	46,608	229,358	19.6%
Due in one year to five years	153,549	75,196	228,745	19.6
Due after five years	77,808	631,697	709,505	60.8
Totals	\$ 414,107	753,501	1,167,608	100.0%
Based on contractual repricing dates:				
Daily floating rate	\$	118,485	118,485	10.2%
Due within one year	182,836	181,396	364,232	31.2
Due in one year to five years	153,533	383,922	537,455	46.0
Due after five years	77,738	69,698	147,436	12.6
Totals	\$ 414,107	753,501	1,167,608	100.0%

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III. Loan Portfolio, Continued:C. Risk Elements

The following schedule details selected information as to non-performing loans of the Company at December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	2012	<i>In Thousands, Except Percentages</i>			2008
		2011	2010	2009	
Non-accrual loans:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$	35	490	100	228
Real estate construction		9,626	14,378	5,636	5,964
Real estate mortgage		7,229	10,552	19,750	4,189
Consumer				28	27
Total non-accrual	\$	16,855	24,965	22,161	25,514
Loans 90 days past due still accruing:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$	54	158	1,291	1,388
Real estate construction		24	95	29	182
Real estate mortgage		736	5,339	2,435	1,807
Consumer		105	78	314	339
Total loans 90 days past due still accruing	\$	919	5,670	4,069	3,716
Renegotiated loans:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$	17	245		
Real estate construction		1,291			
Real estate mortgage		2,226	3,938		
Consumer					
Lease financing receivable					
Total renegotiated loans past due	\$	3,534	4,183		
Loans current considered uncollectible	\$				
Total non-performing loans	\$	21,308	34,818	29,583	14,124
Total loans, net of unearned interest	\$	1,167,608	1,123,258	1,095,268	1,115,261
Percentage of total non-performing loans to total loans outstanding, net of unearned interest		1.82%	3.10	2.65	1.30
Other real estate	\$	15,307	19,117	3,924	4,993

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III. Loan Portfolio, Continued:

C. Risk Elements, Continued:

The accrual of interest income is discontinued when it is determined that collection of interest is less than probable or the collection of any amount of principal is doubtful. The decision to place a loan on a non-accrual status is based on an evaluation of the borrower's financial condition, collateral liquidation value, economic and business conditions and other factors that affect the borrower's ability to pay. At the time a loan is placed on a non-accrual status, the accrued but unpaid interest is also evaluated as to collectibility. If collectibility is doubtful, the unpaid interest is charged off. Thereafter, interest on non-accrual loans is recognized only as received. Non-accrual loans totaled \$16,855,000 at December 31, 2012, \$24,965,000 at December 31, 2011, \$22,161,000 at December 31, 2010, \$25,514,000 at December 31, 2009 and \$10,408,000 at December 31, 2008. Gross interest income on non-accrual loans that would have been recorded for the year ended December 31, 2012 if the loans had been current totaled \$697,000 compared to \$875,000 in 2012, \$1,836,000 in 2010, \$978,000 in 2009 and \$370,000 in 2008. The amount of interest and fee income recognized on total loans during 2012 totaled \$66,080,000 as compared to \$66,031,000 in 2011, \$67,356,000 in 2010, \$71,028,000 in 2009 and \$74,740,000 in 2008.

At December 31, 2012, loans, which include the above, totaling \$49,418,000 were included in the Company's internal classified loan list. Of these loans \$48,955,000 are real estate and \$463,000 are various other types of loans. The values collateralizing these loans is estimated by management to be approximately \$67,272,000 (\$67,272,000 related to real property securing real estate loans and \$0 related to the various other types of loans). Such loans are listed as classified when information obtained about possible credit problems of the borrowers has prompted management to question the ability of the borrower to comply with the repayment terms of the loan agreement. The loan classifications do not represent or result from trends or uncertainties which management expects will materially impact future operating results, liquidity or capital resources.

At December 31, 2012, real estate construction and mortgage loans made up 16.3% and 77.1% of the Company's loan portfolio.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, other real estate totaled \$15,307,000 and \$19,117,000, respectively.

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III. Loan Portfolio, Continued:

C. Risk Elements, Continued:

There were no material amounts of other interest-bearing assets (interest-bearing deposits with other banks, municipal bonds, etc.) at December 31, 2012 which would be required to be disclosed as past due, non-accrual, restructured or potential problem loans, if such interest-bearing assets were loans.

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IV. Summary of Loan Loss Experience:

The following schedule details selected information related to the allowance for loan loss account of the Company at December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and the years then ended.

	2012	<i>In Thousands, Except Percentages</i>			
		2011	2010	2009	2008
Allowance for loan losses at beginning of period	\$ 24,525	22,177	16,647	12,138	9,473
Less: net of loan charge-offs:					
Charge-offs:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	(454)	(517)	(253)	(403)	(1,068)
Real estate construction	(2,226)	(1,681)	(3,791)	(127)	(345)
Real estate mortgage	(6,066)	(4,103)	(4,913)	(1,717)	(1,464)
Consumer	(412)	(461)	(719)	(1,423)	(1,590)
	(9,158)	(6,762)	(9,676)	(3,670)	(4,467)
Recoveries:					
Commercial, financial and agricultural	71	22	111	49	30
Real estate construction	174	67	30	4	66
Real estate mortgage	169	106	40	51	51
Consumer	188	237	191	247	267
	602	432	372	351	414
Net loan charge-offs	8,556	(6,330)	(9,304)	(3,319)	(4,053)
Provision for loan losses charged to expense	9,528	8,678	14,834	7,828	6,718
Allowance for loan losses at end of period	\$ 25,497	24,525	22,177	16,647	12,138
Total loans, net of unearned interest, at end of year	\$ 1,167,608	1,123,258	1,095,268	1,115,261	1,089,185
Average total loans out-standing, net of unearned interest, during year	\$ 1,138,525	1,108,335	1,093,343	1,099,082	1,051,550
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average total loans outstanding, net of deferred fees, during year	0.75%	0.57	0.85	0.30	0.39
Ending allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans outstanding net of deferred fees, at end of year	2.18%	2.18	2.02	1.49	1.11

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IV. Summary of Loan Loss Experience. Continued:

The allowance for loan losses is an amount that management believes will be adequate to absorb possible losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. The provision for loan losses charged to operating expense is based on past loan loss experience and other factors which, in management's judgment, deserve current recognition in estimating possible loan losses. Such other factors considered by management include growth and composition of the loan portfolio, review of specific loan problems, the relationship of the allowance for loan losses to outstanding loans, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral and current economic conditions that may affect the borrower's ability to pay.

Management conducts a continuous review of all loans that are delinquent, previously charged down or which are determined to be potentially uncollectible. Loan classifications are reviewed periodically by a person independent of the lending function. The Board of Directors of the Company periodically reviews the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

The following detail provides a breakdown of the allocation of the allowance for loan losses:

	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	In Thousands	Percent of Loans In Each Category To Total Loans	In Thousands	Percent of Loans In Each Category To Total Loans
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 397	3.0%	\$ 1,328	4.3%
Real estate construction	7,191	16.3	6,223	14.8
Real estate mortgage	17,515	77.1	16,518	77.0
Consumer	394	3.6	456	3.9
	\$ 25,497	100.0%	\$ 24,525	100.0%

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	In Thousands	Percent of Loans In Each Category To Total Loans	In Thousands	Percent of Loans In Each Category To Total Loans
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 1,230	6.0%	\$ 1,593	7.4%
Real estate construction	5,558	16.1	3,412	17.8
Real estate mortgage	14,502	72.8	10,252	69.1
Consumer	887	5.1	1,390	5.7
	\$ 22,177	100.0%	\$ 16,647	100.0%

December 31, 2008
Percent of
Loans In

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	In Thousands	Each Category To Total Loans
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 3,435	9.1%
Real estate construction	704	19.1
Real estate mortgage	6,407	65.3
Consumer	1,592	6.5
	\$ 12,138	100.0%

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V. Deposits:

The average amounts and average interest rates for deposits for 2012, 2011 and 2010 are detailed in the following schedule:

	2012		2011		2010	
	Average Balance <i>In</i> <i>Thousands</i>	Average Rate <i>%</i>	Average Balance <i>In</i> <i>Thousands</i>	Average Rate <i>%</i>	Average Balance <i>In</i> <i>Thousands</i>	Average Rate <i>%</i>
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$ 118,573		\$ 105,056		99,890	
Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts	274,248	.71%	240,799	.90%	218,666	1.17%
Money market demand accounts	319,920	.61%	270,426	.79%	240,344	1.04%
Individual retirement accounts	99,211	1.71%	97,034	2.13%	94,900	2.71%
Other savings	96,806	.77%	75,704	1.08%	48,426	1.40%
Certificates of deposit \$100,000 and over	263,603	1.51%	270,928	1.98%	324,535	2.49%
Certificates of deposit under \$100,000	273,221	1.36%	291,834	1.80%	317,948	2.39%
	\$ 1,445,582	.97%	\$ 1,351,781	1.32%	1,344,709	1.78%

The following schedule details the maturities of certificates of deposit and individual retirement accounts of \$100,000 and over at December 31, 2012:

	Certificates of Deposit	<i>In Thousands</i> Individual Retirement Accounts	Total
Less than three months	\$ 127,786	21,023	148,809
Three to six months	87,492	13,435	100,927
Six to twelve months	96,805	13,767	110,572
More than twelve months	211,654	51,069	262,723
	\$ 523,737	99,294	623,031

WILSON BANK HOLDING COMPANY

Form 10-K

December 31, 2012

VI. Return on Equity and Assets:

The following schedule details selected key ratios of the Company at December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010:

	2012	2011	2010
Return on assets			
(Net income divided by average total assets)	.75%	.66%	.60%
Return on equity			
(Net income divided by average equity)	7.49%	6.77%	6.44%
Dividend payout ratio			
(Dividends declared per share divided by net income per share)	51.52%	43.48%	48.00%
Equity to asset ratio			
(Average equity divided by average total assets)	10.00%	9.80%	9.36%
Leverage capital ratio			
(Equity divided by fourth quarter average total assets, excluding the net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities and including minority interest)	9.79%	9.73%	9.57%

The minimum leverage capital ratio required by the regulatory agencies is 4%.

WILSON BANK HOLDING COMPANY

Form 10-K

December 31, 2012

VI. Return on Equity and Assets. Continued:

The following schedule details the Company's risk-based capital at December 31, 2012 excluding the net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities which is shown as a deduction in stockholders' equity in the consolidated financial statements:

	<i>In Thousands</i>
Tier I capital:	
Stockholders' equity, excluding the net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, intangible assets and goodwill	\$ 162,321
Total capital:	
Allowable allowance for loan losses	15,841
Total capital	\$ 178,162
Risk-weighted assets	\$ 1,257,583
Risk-based capital ratios:	
Tier I capital ratio	14.17%
Total risk-based capital ratio	12.91%

WILSON BANK HOLDING COMPANY

Form 10-K

December 31, 2012

VI. Return on Equity and Assets. Continued:

The Company is required to maintain a total capital to risk-weighted asset ratio of 8% and a Tier I capital to risk-weighted asset ratio of 4%. At December 31, 2012, the Company and Wilson Bank & Trust were in compliance with these requirements.

The following schedule details the Company's interest rate sensitivity at December 31, 2012:

<i>(In Thousands)</i>	Total	0-30 Days	Repricing Within			Over 1 Year
			31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181-365 Days	
Earning assets:						
Loans, net of unearned interest	\$ 1,167,608	157,225	70,917	98,043	156,532	684,891
Securities	332,786	750	305	490	2,348	328,893
Loans held for sale	15,648	15,648				
Federal funds sold	23,780	23,780				
Restricted equity securities	3,012	3,012				
Total earning assets	1,542,834	200,415	71,222	98,533	158,880	1,013,784
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Negotiable order of withdrawal accounts	310,080	310,080				
Money market demand accounts	339,417	339,417				
Individual retirement accounts	99,295	9,290	12,029	13,169	13,762	51,045
Other savings	94,441	94,441				
Certificates of deposit, \$100,000 and over	260,641	26,657	40,374	43,506	42,923	107,181
Certificates of deposit, under \$100,000	263,095	17,487	44,151	45,028	51,956	104,473
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	10,584	10,584				
	1,377,553	807,956	96,554	101,703	108,641	262,699
Interest-sensitivity gap	\$ 165,281	(607,541)	(25,332)	(3,170)	50,239	751,085
Cumulative gap		(607,541)	(632,873)	(636,043)	(585,804)	165,281
Interest-sensitivity gap as % of total assets		(36.15)	(1.51)	(.19)	2.99	44.69
Cumulative gap as % of total assets		(36.15)	(37.66)	(37.85)	(34.86)	9.83

The Company presently maintains a liability sensitive position over the next twelve months. However, management expects that liabilities of a demand nature will renew and that it will not be necessary to replace them with significantly higher cost funds.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Investing in our common stock involves various risks which are particular to our company, our industry and our market area. Several risk factors regarding investing in our common stock are discussed below. If any of the following risks were to occur, we may not be able to conduct our business as currently planned and our financial condition or operating results could be materially and negatively impacted. These matters could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline in future periods.

Negative developments in the U.S. and local economy and in local real estate markets have adversely impacted the Company's operations and results and may continue to adversely impact its results in the future.

Economic conditions in the markets in which the Company operates deteriorated significantly between early 2008 and the middle of 2010. As a result, the Company has experienced a significant reduction in its earnings when compared to historical levels. These challenges resulted primarily from provisions for loan losses and other real estate expense related to declining collateral values in the Company's real estate construction and development loan portfolio and increased costs associated with our portfolio of other real estate owned. Although economic conditions began to stabilize in the Company's markets in the second half of 2010 and through 2011 and 2012, the Company believes that it will continue to experience a somewhat, albeit less, challenging economic environment in 2013. Accordingly, the Company expects that its results of operations will continue to be negatively impacted by economic conditions in 2013. There can be no assurance that the economic conditions that have adversely affected the financial services industry, and the capital, credit and real estate markets, generally, or the Company in particular, will improve materially, or at all, in the near future, or thereafter, in which case the Company could continue to experience reduced earnings and write-downs of assets, and could face capital and liquidity constraints or other business challenges.

The Company's loan portfolio includes a significant amount of real estate loans, including construction and development loans, which loans have a greater credit risk than residential mortgage loans.

As of December 31, 2012, approximately 94% of the Company's loans held for investment were secured by real estate. Of this amount, approximately 43% were commercial real estate loans, 37% were residential real estate loans, 17% were construction and development loans and 3% were other real estate loans. In total these loans make up approximately 99% of the Company's non-performing loans at December 31, 2012. Construction and development lending is generally considered to have relatively high credit risks because the principal is concentrated in a limited number of loans with repayment dependent on the successful completion and operation of the related real estate project. Consequently, the credit quality of many of these loans has deteriorated as a result of the current adverse conditions in the real estate market within the Company's markets. Throughout 2011, the number of newly constructed homes or lots sold in the Company's market areas continued to decline, negatively affecting collateral values and contributing to increased provision expense and higher levels of non-performing assets. While conditions have stabilized somewhat in 2012, if residential real estate prices again decline or demand weakens that could again result in price reductions in home and land values adversely affecting the value of collateral securing the construction and development loans that the Company holds. These adverse economic and real estate market conditions may lead to further increases in non-performing loans and other real estate owned, increased charge offs from the disposition of non-performing assets, increases in provision for loan losses and increases in operating expenses as a result of the allocation of management time and resources to the collection and work out of these loans, all of which would negatively impact the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company has significant credit exposure to borrowers that are homebuilders and land developers.

At December 31, 2012, the Company had significant credit exposures to borrowers in certain businesses, including new home builders and land subdividers. These industries continue to experience challenges as a result of the continued sluggish economy and, as a result, an increased level of borrowers in these industries have been unable to perform their obligations under their existing loan agreements with the Company, or have suffered loan downgrades which has negatively impacted the Company's results of operations. If the economic environment in the Company's market does not further improve in 2013 or beyond, these industry concentrations could result in further higher than normal deterioration in credit quality, past dues, loan charge offs and collateral value declines, which could cause the Company's earnings to continue to be negatively impacted. Furthermore, any of the Company's large credit exposures that deteriorate unexpectedly could cause the Company to have to make significant additional loan loss provisions, negatively impacting the Company's earnings.

The Company has increased levels of other real estate, primarily as a result of foreclosures, and it anticipates higher levels of expense related to other real estate owned.

As the Company continues to resolve non-performing real estate loans, it continues to have elevated levels of other real estate owned primarily through foreclosures acquired from builders and from residential land developers. Expense related to other real estate owned consists of three types of charges: maintenance costs, valuation adjustments owed on new appraisal values and gains or losses on disposition. These charges will likely remain at above historical levels as the Company's level of other real estate owned remains elevated, and also if local real estate values again begin to decline, negatively affecting the Company's results of operations.

Currently proposed changes to capital requirements for bank holding companies and depository institutions may negatively impact the Company's and the Bank's results of operations.

On June 7, 2012, the FRB and the FDIC approved proposed rules that would substantially amend the regulatory risk-based capital rules applicable to the Company and the Bank. The proposed rules implement the Basel III regulatory capital reforms and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

Various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act increase the capital requirements of bank holding companies, such as the Corporation. The leverage and risk-based capital ratios of these entities may not be lower than the leverage and risk-based capital ratios for insured depository institutions. The proposed rules that seek to implement the Basel III regulatory capital reforms include new minimum risk-based capital and leverage ratios, which were initially expected to be phased in during 2013 and 2014. These rules if implemented would refine the definition of what constitutes capital for purposes of calculating those ratios. The proposed new minimum capital level requirements applicable to the Company and the Bank under the proposals would be: (i) a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%; (ii) a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% (increased from 4%); (iii) a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% (unchanged from current rules); and (iv) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% for all institutions. The proposed rules would also establish a capital conservation buffer of 2.5% above the new regulatory minimum capital ratios, and would result in the following minimum ratios: (i) a common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 7.0%, (ii) a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 8.5%, and (iii) a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.5%. As currently proposed, the capital conservation buffer requirement would be phased in beginning in January 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and would increase each year until fully implemented in January 2019. An institution would be subject to limitations on paying dividends, engaging in share repurchases and paying discretionary bonuses if its capital levels fall below the buffer amounts. These limitations would establish a maximum percentage of eligible retained income that could be utilized for such actions. While the proposed Basel III changes and other regulatory capital requirements will likely result in generally higher regulatory capital standards, it is difficult at this time to predict when or how any new standards will ultimately be applied to the Company or the Bank as the federal regulatory agencies that have proposed the rules have announced that they are indefinitely delaying the implementation of the rules.

The application of more stringent capital requirements for the Company and the Bank, like those proposed to implement the Basel III reforms, could, among other things, result in lower returns on invested capital, require the raising of additional capital, and result in regulatory actions if the Company or the Bank were to be unable to comply with such requirements. Furthermore, the imposition of liquidity requirements in connection with the implementation of Basel III could result in the Company or the Bank having to lengthen the term of its funding, restructure its business models and/or increase its holdings of liquid assets. Implementation of changes to asset risk weightings for risk based capital calculations, items included or deducted in calculating regulatory capital and/or additional capital conservation buffers could result in management modifying its business strategy and could limit the Company's and the Bank's ability to make distributions, including paying dividends or buying back shares.

The December 31, 2012 expiration of the FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program could negatively impact the Bank's liquidity and cost of funds.

Under the FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program, certain non-interest bearing transaction accounts, including those of consumers and businesses, were insured by the FDIC even if their balances were over and above the customary \$250,000 limit. This program expired on December 31, 2012, and deposits held in such non-interest bearing accounts are now aggregated with any interest bearing deposits the owner may hold in the same ownership category. Although the Bank has not experienced a large number of withdrawals with respect to these deposits, a withdrawal of these deposits could negatively impact the Bank's liquidity. Furthermore, the withdrawal of these deposits could negatively impact the Bank's cost of funds by potentially reducing its levels of core deposits and increasing its need to rely on more expensive funding sources.

The effectiveness of the Company's asset management activities are critical to its ability to improve, resolve or liquidate nonperforming loans and other real estate and thereby reduce loan losses and other real estate expense.

Over the past three years, the Company has undertaken various initiatives to enhance its credit review, loan administration and special asset management and administration procedures, and believes that these enhancements have begun to reduce the levels of our problem and potential problem assets. However, continued improvement is dependent to a degree on market conditions and other factors beyond the Company's control and the Company is unable to successfully manage its problem and potential problem assets in a timely matter, it could experience materially increased loan losses and other real estate expenses.

The Company is dependent on its information technology and telecommunications systems and third-party servicers, and systems failures, interruptions or breaches of security could have an adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's operations rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in its computer systems and networks. Although the Company takes protective measures and endeavors to modify these systems as circumstances warrant, the security of its computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to breaches, unauthorized access, misuse, computer viruses or other malicious code and other events that could have a security impact. The Company outsources many of its major systems, such as data processing, loan servicing and deposit processing systems. The failure of these systems, or the termination of a third-party software license or service agreement on which any of these systems is based, could interrupt the Company's operations. Because the Company's information technology and telecommunications systems interface with and depend on third-party systems, the Company could experience service denials if demand for such services exceeds capacity or such third-party systems fail or experience interruptions. If sustained or repeated, a system failure or service denial could result in a deterioration of the Company's ability to process new and renewal loans, gather deposits and provide customer service, compromise its ability to operate effectively, damage its reputation, result in a loss of customer business and/or subject it to additional regulatory scrutiny and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the Company provides its customers the ability to bank remotely, including online over the Internet. The secure transmission of confidential information is a critical element of remote banking. The Company's network could be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses, phishing schemes, spam attacks, human error, natural disasters, power loss and other security breaches. The Company may be required to spend significant capital and other resources to protect against the threat of security breaches and computer viruses, or to alleviate problems caused by security breaches or viruses. To the extent that the Company's activities or the activities of its customers involve the storage and transmission of confidential information, security breaches and viruses could expose the Company to claims, litigation and other possible liabilities. Any inability to prevent security breaches or computer viruses could also cause existing customers to lose confidence in the Company's systems and could adversely affect the Company's reputation, results of operations and ability to attract and maintain customers and businesses. In addition, a security breach could also subject the Company to additional regulatory scrutiny, expose it to civil litigation and possible financial liability and cause reputational damage.

Environmental liability associated with commercial lending could result in losses.

In the course of business, the Bank may acquire, through foreclosure, properties securing loans it has originated or purchased which are in default. Particularly in commercial real estate lending, there is a risk that hazardous substances could be discovered on these properties. In this event, the Company, or the Bank, might be required to remove these substances from the affected properties at the Company's sole cost and expense. The cost of this removal could substantially exceed the value of affected properties. The Company and the Bank may not have adequate remedies against the prior owner or other responsible parties and could find it difficult or impossible to sell the affected properties. These events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company is geographically concentrated in Wilson County, Tennessee and its surrounding counties and changes in local economic conditions could impact its profitability.

The Company operates primarily in Wilson, DeKalb, Smith, Rutherford and Sumner counties and the surrounding counties and substantially all of its loan customers and most of its deposit and other customers live or have operations in this same geographic area. Accordingly, the Company's success significantly depends upon the growth in population, income levels, and deposits in these areas, along with the continued attraction of business ventures to the area and the area's economic stability and strength of the housing market, and its profitability is impacted by the changes in general economic conditions in this market. Economic conditions in the Company's markets, although beginning to stabilize, remain challenging and continue to negatively affect the Company's operations, particularly the real estate construction and development segment of the Company's loan portfolio. Additionally, unemployment levels remained elevated in 2012. The Company cannot assure you that economic conditions in its markets will improve during 2013 or thereafter, and continued weak economic conditions in the Company's markets could cause the Company to continue to constrict its growth rate, affect the ability of its customers to repay their loans and generally affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is less able than a larger institution to spread the risks of unfavorable local economic conditions across a large number of diversified economies. Moreover, the Company cannot give any assurance that it will benefit from any market growth or return of more favorable economic conditions in its primary market areas if they do occur.

The Company could sustain losses if its asset quality declines.

The Company's earnings are significantly affected by its ability to properly originate, underwrite and service loans. The Company could sustain losses if it incorrectly assesses the creditworthiness of its borrowers or fails to detect or respond to deterioration in asset quality in a timely manner. Problems with asset quality, particularly within the commercial real estate segment of the Company's loan portfolio, could cause the Company's interest income and net interest margin to decrease and its provisions for loan losses and non-interest expenses to increase, which could continue to adversely affect its results of operations and financial condition.

If the federal funds rate remains at current extremely low levels, the Company's net interest margin, and consequently the Company's net earnings, may be negatively impacted.

Because of significant competitive pressures in the Company's market and the negative impact of these pressures on the Company's deposit and loan pricing, coupled with the fact that a significant portion of the Company's loan portfolio has variable rate pricing that moves in concert with changes to the FRB's federal funds rate (which is at an extremely low rate as a result of current economic conditions), the Company's net interest margin may be negatively impacted. Additionally, the amount of non-accrual loans and other real estate owned has been and may continue to be elevated. The Company also expects loan pricing to remain competitive in 2013 and believes that economic factors affecting broader markets will likely result in reduced yields for the Company's investment securities portfolio as prepayments continue to escalate. As a result, the Company's net interest margin, and consequently its profitability, may continue to be negatively impacted in 2013 and beyond.

Fluctuations in interest rates could reduce the Company's profitability.

The absolute level of interest rates as well as changes in interest rates may affect the Company's level of interest income, the primary component of its gross revenue, as well as the level of its interest expense. Interest rate fluctuations are caused by many factors which, for the most part, are not under the Company's direct control. For example, national monetary policy plays a significant role in the determination of interest rates. Additionally, competitor pricing and the resulting negotiations that occur with the Company's customers also impact the rates the Company collects on loans and the rates it pays on deposits.

As interest rates change, the Company expects that it will periodically experience gaps in the interest rate sensitivities of its assets and liabilities, meaning that either its interest-bearing liabilities (usually deposits and borrowings) will be more sensitive to changes in market interest rates than its interest-earning assets (usually loans and investment securities), or vice versa. In either event, if market interest rates should move contrary to the Company's position, this gap may work against the Company, and its earnings may be negatively affected.

Changes in the level of interest rates also may negatively affect the Company's ability to originate real estate loans, the value of its assets and its ability to realize gains from the sale of its assets, all of which ultimately affect the Company's earnings. A decline in the market value of the Company's assets may limit the Company's ability to borrow additional funds. As a result, the Company could be required to sell some of its loans and investments under adverse market conditions, upon terms that are not favorable to the Company, in order to maintain its liquidity. If those sales are made at prices lower than the amortized costs of the investments, the Company will incur losses.

An inadequate allowance for loan losses would reduce the Company's earnings.

The risk of credit losses on loans varies with, among other things, general economic conditions, the type of loan being made, the creditworthiness of the borrower over the term of the loan and, in the case of a collateralized loan, the value and marketability of the collateral for the loan. Management maintains an allowance for loan losses based upon, among other things, historical experience, an evaluation of economic conditions and regular reviews of delinquencies and loan portfolio quality. Based upon such factors, management makes various assumptions and judgments about the ultimate collectibility of the loan portfolio and provides an allowance for loan losses based upon a percentage of the outstanding balances and takes a charge against earnings with respect to specific loans when their ultimate collectibility is considered questionable. If management's assumptions and judgments prove to be incorrect and the allowance for loan losses is inadequate to absorb losses, the Bank's earnings and capital could be significantly and adversely affected.

In addition, federal and state regulators periodically review the Company's loan portfolio and may require it to increase its allowance for loan losses or recognize loan charge-offs. Their conclusions about the quality of the Company's loan portfolio may be different than the Company's. Any increase in the Company's allowance for loan losses or loan charge-offs as required by these regulatory agencies could have a negative effect on the Company's operating results. Moreover, additions to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in economic and real estate market conditions, new information regarding existing loans or borrowers, identification of additional problem loans and other factors, both within and outside of the Company's management's control. These additions may require increased provision expense which would negatively impact the Company's results of operations.

Liquidity needs could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company relies on dividends from the Bank as its primary source of funds. The primary source of funds of the Bank are customer deposits and loan repayments. While scheduled loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, they are subject to the ability of borrowers to repay the loans. The ability of borrowers to repay loans can be adversely affected by a number of factors, including changes in economic conditions, adverse trends or events affecting business industry groups, reductions in real estate values or markets, business closings or lay-offs, inclement weather, natural disasters and international instability. Additionally, deposit levels may be affected by a number of factors, including rates paid by competitors, general interest rate levels, deposit customers' views on the Bank's financial strength, returns available to customers on alternative investments and general economic conditions. Accordingly, the Company may be required from time to time to rely on secondary sources of liquidity to meet withdrawal demands or otherwise fund operations. Such sources include Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances and federal funds lines of credit from correspondent banks and the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. While the Company believes that these sources are currently adequate, there can be no assurance they will be sufficient to meet future liquidity demands.

Competition from financial institutions and other financial service providers may adversely affect the Company's profitability.

The banking business is highly competitive and the Company experiences competition in each of its markets from many other financial institutions. The Company competes with commercial banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, mortgage banking firms, consumer finance companies, securities brokerage firms, insurance companies, money market funds, and other mutual funds, as well as other community banks and super-regional and national financial institutions that operate offices in the Company's primary market areas and elsewhere. Many of the Company's competitors are well-established, larger financial institutions that have greater resources and lending limits and a lower cost of funds than the Company has.

Additionally, the Company faces competition from similarly sized community banks, including those with senior management who were previously affiliated with other local or regional banks or those controlled by investor groups with strong local business and community ties. These community banks may offer higher deposit rates or lower cost loans in an effort to attract the Company's customers, and may attempt to hire the Company's management and employees.

The Company competes with these other financial institutions both in attracting deposits and in making loans. In addition, the Company has to attract its customer base from other existing financial institutions and from new residents. This competition has made it more difficult for the Company to make new loans and at times has forced the Company to offer higher deposit rates. Price competition for loans and deposits might result in the Company earning less interest on its loans and paying more interest on its deposits, which reduces the Company's net interest income. The Company's profitability depends upon its continued ability to successfully compete with an array of financial institutions in its market areas.

The Company's key management personnel may leave at any time.

The Company's future success depends to a significant extent on the continued service of its key management personnel, especially Randall Clemons, its president and chief executive officer, and Elmer Richerson, the president of the Bank. While the Company does not have employment agreements with any of its personnel and can provide no assurance that it will be able to retain any of its key officers and employees or attract and retain qualified personnel in the future, it has entered into non-competition agreements with such persons which would prevent them in most circumstances, from competing with the Bank for one year following their termination. In addition, these persons are parties to certain deferred compensation and equity incentive plans, the benefits of which would cease to accrue upon the termination of the person's employment with the Company or the Bank.

The Company, as well as the Bank, operate in a highly regulated environment that is becoming more so and are supervised and examined by various federal and state regulatory agencies who may adversely affect the Company's ability to conduct business.

The TDFI and the FRB supervise and examine the Bank and the Company, respectively. Because the Bank's deposits are federally insured, the FDIC also regulates its activities. These and other regulatory agencies impose certain regulations and restrictions on the Bank, including:

explicit standards as to capital and financial condition;

limitations on the permissible types, amounts and extensions of credit and investments;

restrictions on permissible non-banking activities; and

restrictions on dividend payments.

Federal and state regulatory agencies have extensive discretion and power to prevent or remedy unsafe or unsound practices or violations of law by banks and bank holding companies. As a result, the Company must expend significant time and expense to assure that it is in compliance with regulatory requirements and agency practices.

The Company, as well as the Bank, also undergoes periodic examinations by one or more regulatory agencies. Following such examinations, the Company or the Bank may be required, among other things, to make additional provisions to its allowance for loan loss or to restrict its operations. These actions would result from the regulators' judgments based on information available to them at the time of their examination. The Bank's operations are also governed by a wide variety of state and federal consumer protection laws and regulations. These federal and state regulatory restrictions limit the manner in which the Company and the Bank may conduct business and obtain financing. These laws and regulations can and do change significantly from time to time, and any such changes could adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

National or state legislation or regulation may increase the Company's expenses and reduce earnings.

Federal bank regulators are increasing regulatory scrutiny, and additional restrictions (including those originating from the Dodd-Frank Act) on financial institutions have been proposed or adopted by regulators and by Congress. Changes in tax law, federal legislation, regulation or policies, such as bankruptcy laws, deposit insurance, consumer protection laws, and capital requirements, among others, can result in significant increases in the Company's expenses and/or charge-offs, which may adversely affect its earnings. Changes in state or federal tax laws or regulations can have a similar impact. Changes in state or federal tax laws or regulations can have a similar impact. Many state and municipal governments, including the State of Tennessee, are under financial stress due to the economy. As a result, these governments could seek to increase their tax revenues through increased tax levies which could have a meaningful impact on our results of operations. Furthermore, financial institution regulatory agencies continue to be very aggressive in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations, including the continued issuance of additional formal or informal enforcement or supervisory actions. These actions, whether formal or informal, could result in the Company's or the Bank's agreeing to limitations or to take actions that limit its operational flexibility, restrict its growth or increase its capital or liquidity levels. Failure to comply with any formal or informal regulatory restrictions, including informal supervisory actions, could lead to further regulatory enforcement actions. Negative developments in the financial services industry and the impact of recently enacted or new legislation in response to those developments could negatively impact the Company's operations by restricting its business operations, including its ability to originate or sell loans, and adversely impact its financial performance. In addition, industry, legislative or regulatory developments may cause the Company to materially change its existing strategic direction, capital strategies, compensation or operating plans.

Implementation of the various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act has resulted in increases in our operating costs and may continue to cause additional increases, and implementation of those provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act that are not yet implemented could have a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed the Dodd-Frank Act. This landmark legislation includes, among other things, (i) the creation of a Financial Services Oversight Counsel to identify emerging systemic risks and improve interagency cooperation; (ii) the elimination of the Office of Thrift Supervision and the transfer of oversight of federally chartered thrift institutions and their holding companies to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve; (iii) the creation of a Consumer Financial Protection Agency authorized to promulgate and enforce consumer protection regulations relating to financial products that would affect banks and non-bank finance companies; (iv) the establishment of new capital and prudential standards for banks and bank holding companies; (v) the termination of investments by the U.S. Treasury under the U.S. Treasury's Troubled Asset Relief Program; (vi) enhanced regulation of financial markets, including the derivatives, securitization and mortgage origination markets; (vii) the elimination of certain proprietary trading and private equity investment activities by banks; (viii) the elimination of barriers to de novo interstate branching by banks; (ix) a permanent increase of the previously implemented temporary increase of FDIC deposit insurance to \$250,000; (x) the authorization of interest-bearing transaction accounts; and (xi) changes in how the FDIC deposit insurance assessments will be calculated and an increase in the minimum designated reserve ratio for the Deposit Insurance Fund.

Certain provisions of the legislation are not immediately effective or are subject to required studies and implementing regulations. Further, community banks with less than \$10 billion in assets (like the Company) are exempt from certain provisions of the legislation. Although a number of regulations implementing portions of the Dodd-Frank Act have been promulgated, the Company is still unable to predict how portions of this significant new legislation may be interpreted and enforced or how implementing regulations and supervisory policies may affect it. There can be no assurance that these or future reforms will not significantly increase the Company's compliance or operating costs or otherwise have a significant impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's asset valuation may include methodologies, estimations and assumptions which are subject to differing interpretations and could result in changes to asset valuations that may materially adversely affect its results of operations or financial condition.

The Company uses estimates, assumptions, and judgments when financial assets and liabilities are measured and reported at fair value. Assets and liabilities carried at fair value inherently result in a higher degree of financial statement volatility. Fair values and the information used to record valuation adjustments for certain assets and liabilities are based on quoted market prices and/or other observable inputs provided by independent third-party sources, when available. When such third-party information is not available, fair value is estimated primarily by using cash flow and other financial modeling techniques utilizing assumptions such as credit quality, liquidity, interest rates and other relevant inputs. Changes in underlying factors, assumptions, or estimates in any of these areas could materially impact the Company's future financial condition and results of operations.

During periods of market disruption, including periods of significantly rising or high interest rates, rapidly widening credit spreads or illiquidity, it may be difficult to value certain assets if trading becomes less frequent and/or market data becomes less observable. There may be certain asset classes that were in active markets with significant observable data that become illiquid due to the current financial environment. In such cases, certain asset valuations may require more subjectivity and management judgment. As such, valuations may include inputs and assumptions that are less observable or require greater estimation. Further, rapidly changing and unprecedented credit and equity market conditions could materially impact the valuation of assets as reported within the Company's consolidated financial statements and the period-to-period changes in value could vary significantly. Decreases in value may have a material adverse effect on results of operations or financial condition.

Valuation methodologies which are particularly susceptible to the conditions mentioned above include those used to value certain securities in the Company's available for sale investment portfolio such as auction rate securities and non-agency mortgage and asset-backed securities, in addition to non-marketable private equity securities, loans held for sale and intangible assets.

The Company's common stock is thinly traded, and recent prices may not reflect the prices at which the stock would trade in an active trading market.

The Company's common stock is not traded through an organized exchange, but rather is traded in individually-arranged transactions between buyers and sellers. Therefore, recent prices may not necessarily reflect the actual value of the Company's common stock. A shareholder's ability to sell the shares of Company common stock in a timely manner may be substantially limited by the lack of a trading market for the common stock.

An investment in the Company's common stock is not an insured deposit.

The Company's common stock is not a bank deposit and, therefore, is not insured against loss by the FDIC, any other deposit insurance fund or by any other public or private entity. Investment in the Company's common stock is inherently risky for the reasons described in this Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this report and is subject to the equity market forces like other common stock. As a result, if you acquire the Company's stock, you could lose some or all of your investment.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties

The Company's main office is owned by the Company and consists of approximately four acres at 623 West Main Street, Lebanon, Tennessee. The building is a two story, brick building, with approximately 35,000 square feet. The lot has approximately 350 feet of road frontage on West Main Street. In addition thereto, the Bank has twenty-five branch locations located at the following locations: 1436 West Main Street, Lebanon, Tennessee; 1444 Baddour Parkway, Lebanon, Tennessee; 200 Tennessee Boulevard, Lebanon, Tennessee; 8875 Stewart's Ferry Pike, Gladeville, Tennessee; 402 Public Square, Watertown, Tennessee; 1476 North Mt. Juliet Road, Mt. Juliet, Tennessee; 11835 Highway 70, Mount Juliet, Tennessee; 1130 Castle Heights Avenue North, Lebanon, Tennessee; 127 McMurry Blvd., Hartsville, Tennessee; the Wal-Mart Supercenter, Lebanon, Tennessee; 440 Highway 109 North, Lebanon, Tennessee; 4736 Andrew Jackson Parkway in Hermitage, Tennessee; 4347 Lebanon Road in Hermitage, Tennessee; 3110 Memorial Blvd in Murfreesboro, Tennessee; 210 Commerce Drive in Smyrna, Tennessee; 2640 South Church Street, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; 217 Donelson Pike, Nashville, Tennessee; 710 NW Broad in Murfreesboro, Tennessee; 576 West Broad Street in Smithville, Tennessee; 306 Brush Creek Road in Alexandria, Tennessee; 1300 Main Street North in Carthage, Tennessee; 7 New Middleton Highway in Gordonsville, Tennessee; 709 South Mt. Juliet Road, Mt. Juliet, Tennessee; 455 West Main Street, Gallatin, Tennessee; 175 East Main Street, Hendersonville, Tennessee; and a Loan Production Office at 393 Maple Street Suite 100-A in Gallatin, Tennessee.

The Mt. Juliet office contains approximately 16,000 square feet of space; the Castle Heights Office contains 2,400 square feet of space; the Hartsville Office contains 8,000 square feet of space; the Leeville-109 branch contains approximately 4,000 square feet. The Hermitage branch opened in the fall of 1999 and contains 8,000 square feet of space. The Gladeville branch contains approximately 3,400 square feet of space. The Lebanon facility at Tennessee Boulevard was expanded in 1997 to 2,200 square feet of space. The Mt. Juliet facility on Highway 70 was completed in July 2004 and contains approximately 3,450 square feet of space and the Providence facility which was opened in 2011 contains approximately 4,450 square feet of space. The NorthWest Broad Street facility was relocated from a leased office to an office owned by the Bank in 2011 and contains approximately 6,300 square feet of space. The Smyrna office opened in September of 2006 and contains approximately 3,600 square feet of space. The Memorial Blvd office in Murfreesboro opened in October of 2006 and contains approximately 7,800 square feet of space. Also, the South Church Street office in Murfreesboro opened in January 2008 and contains approximately 7,800 square feet of space. Each of the branch facilities of the Bank not otherwise described above contains approximately 1,000 square feet of space. The Bank owns all of its branch facilities except for the Lebanon facility at Tennessee Boulevard, its space in the Wal-Mart Supercenter, its Loan Production office in Gallatin, and its space in the McKendree Village which are leased. The Bank also leases space at seven locations within Wilson County, DeKalb County, Rutherford County, Davidson County, Smith County and Cannon County where it maintains and operates automatic teller machines.

The Bank also has a facility at 576 West Broad Street in Smithville, Tennessee which was expanded in 2001 and now contains approximately 10,300 square feet of space and a facility at 306 Brush Creek Road in Alexandria, Tennessee which occupies approximately 2,400 square feet of space. The Bank owns both facilities. The Bank also owns a building at 1300 Main Street North, Carthage, Tennessee, which was expanded in 2005 and now contains approximately 11,000 square feet and a second facility in Gordonsville, Tennessee at 7 New Middleton Highway, Gordonsville, Tennessee. The Bank owns a building at 455 West Main Street in Gallatin, Tennessee which occupies approximately 4,800 square feet of space and a building at 175 East Main Street in Hendersonville, Tennessee which occupies approximately 6,300 square feet of space.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

As of the date hereof, there are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or of which any of its properties are subject; nor are there material proceedings known to the Company or its subsidiaries to be contemplated by any governmental authority; nor are there material proceedings known to the Company or its subsidiaries, pending or contemplated, in which any director, officer or affiliate or any principal security holder of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or any associate of any of the foregoing, is a party or has an interest adverse to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Information required by this item is contained under the heading "Holding Company & Stock Information" on page 87 of the Company's 2012 Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company did not repurchase any shares of its common stock during the quarter ended December 31, 2012.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Information required by this item is contained under the heading "Wilson Bank Holding Company Financial Highlights (Unaudited)" on page 13 of the Company's 2012 Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Information required by this item is contained under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" as set forth on pages 14 through 38 of the Company's 2012 Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Information required by this item is contained under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" as set forth on page 32 of the Company's 2012 Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The consolidated financial statements and the independent auditor's report of Maggart & Associates, P.C. required by this item are contained in pages 39 through 86 of the Company's 2012 Annual Report and are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by it in the reports that it 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 its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the evaluation of these disclosure controls and procedures, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Internal control over financial reporting includes those written policies and procedures that:

Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorization of management and directors of the Company; and

Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of the changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management evaluated the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. This assessment was based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Based on that assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2012, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting, which report is contained on page 39 of Wilson Bank Holding Company's 2012 Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Controls

No changes were made to the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2012 that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item with respect to directors is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled "Item-1 Election of Directors-Information Concerning Nominees" and "Item-1 Election of Directors-Director Qualifications" in the Company's definitive proxy materials filed in connection with the Company's 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The information required by this item with respect to executive officers is set forth below:

James Randall Clemons (60) Mr. Clemons is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank. Mr. Clemons also serves on the Board of Directors of the Company and the Bank. He has held such positions with the Company since its formation in March 1992 and has held his Bank positions since the Bank commenced operations in May 1987. Prior to that time, Mr. Clemons served as Senior Vice President and Cashier for Peoples Bank, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Elmer Richerson (60) Mr. Richerson joined the Bank in February 1989. Prior to such time, Mr. Richerson was the manager of the Lebanon branch of Heritage Federal Savings and Loan Association from March 1988 to February 1989. From September 1986 until March 1988, Mr. Richerson was a liquidation assistant for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Since May 2002, Mr. Richerson has served as President of the Bank. From 1997 to May 2002, Mr. Richerson served as an Executive Vice President and Senior Loan Officer of the Bank and oversaw the branch administration for the Bank. Mr. Richerson also serves on the Board of Directors of the Bank and in 1998 was elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the Company as well.

Gary Whitaker (55) Mr. Whitaker joined the Bank in May 1996. Prior to that time Mr. Whitaker was employed with NationsBank of Tennessee, N.A. in Nashville (and its predecessors) from 1979. He has held positions in collections, as branch manager, in construction lending, retail marketing, automobile lending, loan administration, operations analyst, as Vice President, Senior Vice President and most recently as Executive Vice President since 2002. His principal duties include overseeing the Bank's lending function and loan operations.

Lisa Pominski (48) Ms. Pominski is Senior Vice President and the Chief Financial Officer of the Bank and the Company and is the Company's principal financial and accounting officer. Ms. Pominski has held several positions including Asst. Cashier, Asst. Vice President and Vice President since the Bank's formation in May of 1987. Prior to 1987 Ms. Pominski was employed by Peoples Bank, Lebanon, TN 37087.

John McDearman (44) Mr. McDearman joined the Bank in November of 1998. He has held positions in branch administration and commercial lending. From November 2002 to January 2009, he held the position of Senior Vice President-Central Division of the Bank. Currently he serves as Executive Vice President, a position he has held since January 2009. Prior to joining the Bank in 1998 he was Assistant Vice President, Banking Center Manager for NationsBank, Chattanooga, TN, a position he held from 1994 to 1998. His primary duties include the continuing development of the commercial loan portfolio and the supervision of the Sumner and Rutherford County offices.

All officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. No officers are involved in any legal proceedings which are material to an evaluation of their ability and integrity.

The Company has adopted a code of conduct for its senior executive and financial officers (the "Code of Conduct"), a copy of which will be provided to any person, without charge, upon request to the Company at 623 West Main Street, Lebanon, Tennessee 37087, Attention: Corporate Secretary. The Company will make any legally required disclosures regarding amendments to, or waivers of, provisions of its Code of Conduct in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC.

The information required by this item with respect to the Company's audit committee and any audit committee financial expert is incorporated herein by reference to the section entitled "Item-1 Election of Directors - Description of the Board and Committees of the Board" in the Company's definitive proxy materials filed in connection with the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The information required by this item with respect to compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated herein by reference to the Section entitled "Item-1 Election of Directors - Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934" in the Company's definitive proxy materials filed in connection with the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled "Executive Compensation" and "Personnel Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" in the Company's definitive proxy materials filed in connection with the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section entitled "Stock Ownership" in the Company's definitive proxy materials filed in connection with the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The following table summarizes information concerning the Company's equity compensation plans at December 31, 2012 and has been adjusted to reflect the Company's two-for-one stock split in the form of a 100% stock dividend paid on October 30, 2003 and a four for three stock split in the form of a stock dividend paid on May 31, 2007:

Plan Category	Number of Shares to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options or Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options or Warrants	Number of Shares Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Shares Reflected in First Column)
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	48,987	\$ 34.24	45,250
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders			
Total	48,987	\$ 34.24	45,250

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information required by this item with respect to certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated herein by reference to the section entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" in the Company's definitive proxy materials filed in connection with the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Information required by this item with respect to director independence is incorporated herein by reference to the section entitled "Item-1 Election of Directors - Director Independence" in the Company's definitive proxy materials filed in connection with the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section entitled "Item-2 Ratification of the Appointment of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Company's definitive proxy materials filed in connection with the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

- (a)(1) Financial Statements. See Item 8.
- (a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules. Inapplicable.
- (a)(3) Exhibits. See Index to Exhibits.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

WILSON BANK HOLDING COMPANY

By: /s/ J. Randall Clemons

J. Randall Clemons
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 13, 2013

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ J. Randall Clemons J. Randall Clemons	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 13, 2013
/s/ Lisa Pominski Lisa Pominski	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 13, 2013
/s/ Elmer Richerson Elmer Richerson	Executive Vice President & Director	March 13, 2013
/s/ Charles Bell Charles Bell	Director	March 13, 2013
/s/ Jack W. Bell Jack W. Bell	Director	March 13, 2013
/s/ Mackey Bentley Mackey Bentley	Director	March 13, 2013
/s/ James F. Comer James F. Comer	Director	March 13, 2013
/s/ Jerry L. Franklin Jerry L. Franklin	Director	March 13, 2013

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/s/ John B. Freeman John B. Freeman	Director	March 13, 2013
/s/ Harold R. Patton Harold R. Patton	Director	March 13, 2013
/s/ James Anthony Patton James Anthony Patton	Director	March 13, 2013
/s/ John R. Trice John R. Trice	Director	March 13, 2013
/s/ Robert T. VanHooser, Jr. Robert T. VanHooser, Jr.	Director	March 13, 2013

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

- 2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger dated November 16, 2004, among Wilson Bank Holding Company, Wilson Bank and Trust and DeKalb Community Bank. (Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the Schedules to this agreement are omitted, but will be provided supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-121943)).
- 2.2 Agreement and Plan of Merger dated November 16, 2004, among Wilson Bank Holding Company, Wilson Bank and Trust and Community Bank of Smith County. (Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the schedules to this agreement are omitted, but will be provided supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-122534)).
- 3.1 Charter of Wilson Bank Holding Company, as amended (restated for SEC electronic filing purposes only) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-121943)).
- 3.2 Bylaws of Wilson Bank Holding Company, as amended (restated for SEC electronic filing purposes only) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-121943)).
- 4.1 Specimen Common Stock Certificate. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-121943)).
- 10.1 Wilson Bank Holding Company 1999 Stock Option Plan (incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-32442)).*
- 10.2 Wilson Bank Holding Company 2009 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-158621)).*
- 10.3 Amendment to the Wilson Bank and Trust Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of January 1, 2001 by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Larry Squires (incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001).*
- 10.4 Form of Wilson Bank Holding Company Incentive Stock Option Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005).*
- 10.5 Amendment, dated December 30, 2008, to Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and J. Randall Clemons (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.6 Amendment, dated December 30, 2008, to Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Elmer Richerson (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.7 Amendment, dated December 30, 2008, to Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Lisa T. Pominski (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.8 Amendment, dated December 30, 2008, to Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Gary Whitaker (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*

- 10.9 Amendment, dated December 30, 2008, to Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of January 1, 2006, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and John C. McDearman III (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.10 Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and J. Randall Clemons (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.11 Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Elmer Richerson (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.12 Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Lisa T. Pominski (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.13 Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of March 30, 2006, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Johnny D. Goodman III (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.14 Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Gary Whitaker (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.15 Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of July 28, 2006, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and John C. McDearman III (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 6, 2009).*
- 10.16 Amendment, dated November 23, 2012, to Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and J. Randall Clemons (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.17 Amendment, dated November 23, 2012, to Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Elmer Richerson (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.18 Amendment, dated November 23, 2012, to Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Lisa T. Pominski (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.19 Amendment, dated November 23, 2012, to Amended and Restated Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Gary Whitaker (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.20 Amendment, dated November 23, 2012, to Executive Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of January 1, 2006, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and John C. McDearman III (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*

- 10.21 Second Amendment, dated November 23, 2012 to Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002 by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and J. Randall Clemons (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.22 Second Amendment, dated November 23, 2012 to Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002 by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Elmer Richerson (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.23 Second Amendment, dated November 23, 2012 to Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002 by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Lisa T. Pominski (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.24 Second Amendment, dated November 23, 2012 to Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002 by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Gary Whitaker (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.25 Amendment, dated November 23, 2012 to Wilson Bank and Trust Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated as of July 28, 2006 by and between Wilson Bank and John C. McDearman III (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.26 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan Agreement, dated November 23, 2012, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and J. Randall Clemons (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.27 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan Agreement, dated November 23, 2012, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Elmer Richerson (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.28 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan Agreement, dated November 23, 2012, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Lisa T. Pominski (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.29 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan Agreement, dated November 23, 2012, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Gary Whitaker (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.30 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan Agreement, dated November 23, 2012, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and John C. McDearman III (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.31 First Amendment, dated April 21, 2003 to Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and J. Randall Clemons (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.32 First Amendment, dated April 21, 2003 to Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Elmer Richerson (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*

- 10.33 First Amendment, dated April 21, 2003 to Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Lisa T. Pominski (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.34 First Amendment, dated April 21, 2003 to Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Gary Whitaker (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.35 Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and J. Randall Clemons (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.36 Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Elmer Richerson (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.37 Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Lisa T. Pominski (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.38 Wilson Bank and Trust Amended and Restated Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated October 7, 2002, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and Gary Whitaker (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 10.39 Wilson Bank and Trust Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement dated July 28, 2006, by and between Wilson Bank and Trust and John C. McDearman III (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 29, 2012).*
- 13.1 Selected Portions of the Wilson Bank Holding Company Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2012 incorporated by reference into items 1, 5, 6, 7, 7A and 8.
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Company.
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101 Interactive Data File.

* Management compensatory plan or contract