

CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANCORP
Form 10KSB
December 29, 2004

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

FORM 10-KSB

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

For the fiscal year ended **September 30, 2004** OR

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

Commission File Number: 0-23406

CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANCORP

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

United States

20-0663325

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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

2174 EastRidge Center, Eau Claire, Wisconsin

54701

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (715) 836-9994

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

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

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by check mark whether disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or other information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendments to this Form 10-KSB.

The registrant's revenues for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2004 were \$11.0 million.

As of December 16, 2004, there were issued and outstanding 3,041,750 shares of the registrant's common stock. The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on this date, computed by reference to the average of the closing price of such stock, was \$10.24 million, based on 677,846 shares. (The exclusion from such amount of the market value of the shares owned by any person shall not be deemed an admission by the registrant that such person is an affiliate of the registrant.)

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

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Part II of Form 10-KSB- Annual Report to Stockholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2004.

Part III of Form 10-KSB - Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one) Yes No

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PART I

Item 1. Description of Business

General

Historically, Citizens Community Federal (the "Bank") was a federal credit union. The Bank accepted deposits and made loans to members, who were the people who live, work or worship in the Wisconsin counties of Chippewa and Eau Claire, and parts of Pepin, Buffalo and Trempealeau. In addition, this included businesses and other entities located in these counties, and members and employees of the Hocak Nation. In December 2001, the Bank converted to a federal mutual savings bank in order to better serve our customers and the local community through the broader lending ability of a federal savings bank, and to expand our customer base beyond the limited field of membership permitted for credit unions. As a federal savings bank, the Bank has expanded authority in structuring residential mortgage and consumer loans, and the ability to make commercial loans, although the Bank does not currently have any immediate plans to commence making commercial loans. In 2004, Citizens Community Federal reorganized into the mutual holding company form of organization. The Bank is a federally chartered stock savings institution with ten full service offices.

Citizens Community Bancorp ("Citizens Community Bancorp" or the "Company") is incorporated under Federal law to hold all of the stock of Citizens Community Federal. Citizens Community Bancorp is a unitary savings and loan holding company and is subject to regulation by the Office of Thrift Supervision. Citizens Community Bancorp has no significant assets other than all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Citizens Community Federal, the net proceeds of the Reorganization it kept and its loan to the Citizens Community Bancorp Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

At September 30, 2004, the Company had total assets of \$162.0 million, total deposits of \$128.0 million and stockholders' equity of \$19.6 million. The Company and the Bank are examined and regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision, its primary federal regulator. The Company and the Bank are also regulated by the FDIC. The Bank is required to have certain reserves set by the Federal Reserve Board and is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, which is one of the 12 regional banks in the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

Forward Looking Statements

This document, including information incorporated by reference, contains forward-looking statements about the Company and its subsidiaries which we believe are within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements with respect to anticipated future operating and financial performance, growth opportunities, interest rates, cost savings and funding advantages expected or anticipated to be realized by management. Words such as "may," "could," "should," "would," "believe," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "plan" and similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements by the Company and its management are based on beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, estimates and the intentions of management and are not guarantees of future performance. The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements based on the occurrence of future events, the receipt of new information, or otherwise. The important factors we discuss below, as well as other factors discussed under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and identified in our filings with the SEC and those presented elsewhere by our management from time to time, could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements made in this document:

- the strength of the United States economy in general and the strength of the local economies in which we conduct operations;
- the effects of, and changes in, trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve Board;
- inflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations;

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- the timely development of and acceptance of our new products and services and the perceived overall value of these products and services by users, including the features, pricing and quality compared to competitors' products and services;
- the willingness of users to substitute our products and services for products and services of our competitors;
- the impact of changes in financial services' laws and regulations (including laws concerning taxes, banking, securities and insurance);
- the impact of technological changes;
- acquisitions;

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- changes in consumer spending and saving habits; and
- our success at managing the risks involved in the foregoing.

The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements based on the occurrence of future events, the receipt of new information, or otherwise.

Market Area

The Bank is a community-oriented financial institution offering a variety of financial services to meet the needs of the communities we serve. The Bank is headquartered in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and has ten retail offices primarily serving Eau Claire, Buffalo, Jackson, Sauk, Barron and Chippewa counties in Wisconsin and Blue Earth and Washington Counties in Minnesota. The geographic market area for loans and deposits is principally northwestern and central Wisconsin and south central Minnesota.

The local economy is historically based on manufacturing, but has moved to a more service-oriented economy in the last four decades. Median household income and per capita income for our market area are below the state and national averages, reflecting the lack of urban nature of the market and availability of high paying white collar and technical jobs. As of September 2004, our market area reported an unemployment rate of 4.8%, as compared to the national average of 5.4%. Major employers in our market area include Chippewa Valley Technical College, Consumers Co-op Association, University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire and Taylor Corporation.

Competition

The Bank faces strong competition in originating real estate and other loans and in attracting deposits. Competition in originating real estate loans comes primarily from other savings institutions, commercial banks, credit unions and mortgage bankers. Other savings institutions, commercial banks, credit unions and finance companies provide vigorous competition in consumer lending.

The Bank attracts deposits through its branch office system. Competition for those deposits is principally from other savings institutions, commercial banks and credit unions located in the same community, as well as mutual funds and other alternative investments. The Bank competes for these deposits by offering superior service and a variety of deposit accounts at competitive rates. Based on branch deposit data provided by the FDIC at September 30, 2004, the Bank's share of deposits was approximately 8.05% in Eau Claire County and less than 1.1% in all other market area counties.

Selected Consolidated Financial Information

This information is incorporated by reference from pages 2 and 3 of the 2004 Annual Report to Stockholders attached hereto as Exhibit 13 ("Annual Report").

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Yields Earned and Rates Paid

This information contained under the section captioned "Average Balance, Net Interest Income, Yield Earned and Rates Paid" is incorporated herein by reference from page 10 of the Annual Report.

Rate/Volume Analysis

This information is incorporated by reference from page 11 of the Annual Report.

Average Balance, Interest and Average Yields and Rates

This information contained under the section captioned "Average Balance, Net Interest Income, Yield Earned and Rates Paid" is incorporated herein by reference from page 10 of the Annual Report.

Lending Activities

General. The Bank's first mortgage loans carry a fixed rate of interest. First mortgage loans generally are long-term and amortize on a monthly basis with principal and interest due each month. A majority of the Bank's first mortgage loans also contain a payable on demand clause, which allows the Bank to call the loan due after a stated period, usually between two and five years from origination. The Bank also has home equity loans in its portfolio, which have an interest rate that adjusts based on the prime rate. At September 30, 2004, the net loan portfolio totaled \$152.4 million, which constituted 94.1% of total assets.

Mortgage loans up to \$200,000 and consumer loans may be approved at various levels by loan officers and senior management. The President may approve loans up to \$2.2 million. Loans outside our general underwriting guidelines must be approved by the board of directors.

At September 30, 2004, the maximum amount which the Bank could have loaned to any one borrower and the borrower's related entities was approximately \$2.2 million. The largest lending relationship to a single borrower or a group of related borrowers consisted of two loans to a single borrower with a total balance of \$466,000. The loans were current as of September 30, 2004.

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Loan Portfolio Composition. The following table presents information concerning the composition of the Bank's loan portfolio in dollar amounts and in percentages (before deductions for loans in process,

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deferred fees and discounts and allowances for losses) as of the dates indicated.

At September 30,

	2004		2003		2002		2001		2000	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(Dollars in Thousands)										
<u>Real Estate Loans:</u>										
First mortgages	\$ 89,841	58.8%	\$ 71,108	57.5%	\$ 54,505	52.2%	\$43,026	45.8%	\$40,061	43.9%
Second mortgages	5,398	3.5	4,661	3.8	5,687	5.4	1,638	1.7	1,780	2.0
Multi-family and commercial	321	0.2	239	0.3	147	0.1	—	—	—	—
Total real estate loans	95,560	62.5	76,008	61.6	60,339	57.7	44,664	47.5	41,841	45.9
<u>Consumer Loans:</u>										
Automobile	25,808	16.9	26,905	21.7	29,882	28.6	26,403	28.1	25,606	28.0
Secured personal loans	27,607	18.0	17,028	13.8	10,615	10.2	18,738	20.0	19,298	21.1
Unsecured personal loans	3,955	2.6	3,633	2.9	3,604	3.5	4,119	4.4	4,523	5.0
Total consumer loans	57,370	37.5	47,566	38.4	44,101	42.3	49,260	52.5	49,427	54.1
Total loans	152,930	100.0%	123,574	100.0%	104,440	100.0%	93,924	100.0%	91,268	100.0%
<u>Less:</u>										
Allowance for loan losses	554		467		349		306		333	
Total loans receivable, net	\$152,376		\$123,107		\$104,091		\$93,618		\$90,935	

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The following table shows the composition of the Bank's loan portfolio by fixed- and adjustable-rate at the dates indicated.

At September 30,

	2004		2003		2002		2001		2000	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(Dollars in Thousands)										
<u>Fixed Rate Loans</u>										
Real estate										
First mortgages(1)	\$ 89,841	58.8%	\$ 71,108	57.5%	\$ 54,505	52.2%	\$43,026	45.8%	\$40,061	43.9%
Second mortgages	4,772	3.1	4,099	3.3	5,303	5.1	1,148	1.2	1,304	1.4

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Multi-family and commercial	321	0.2	239	0.3	147	0.1	—	—	—	—
Total real estate loans	94,934	62.1	75,446	61.1	59,955	57.4	44,174	47.0	41,365	45.3
Consumer loans	57,370	37.5	47,566	38.5	44,101	42.2	49,260	52.5	49,427	54.2
Total fixed rate loans	152,304	99.6	123,012	99.6	104,056	99.6	93,434	99.5	90,792	99.5
Adjustable Rate Loans										
Real estate										
First mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second mortgages	626	0.4	562	0.4	384	0.4	490	0.5	476	0.5
Multi-family and commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total real estate loans	626	0.4	562	0.4	384	0.4	490	0.5	476	0.5
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total adjustable rate loans	626	0.4	562	0.4	384	0.4	490	0.5	476	0.5
Total loans	152,930	100.0%	123,574	100.0%	104,440	100.0%	93,924	100.0%	91,268	100.0%
Less:										
Allowance for loan losses	554		467		349		306		333	
Total loans receivable, net	\$152,376		\$123,107		\$104,091		\$93,618		\$90,935	

(1) Includes \$81.6 million in 2004, \$66.4 million in 2003, \$51.2 million in 2002, \$47.3 million in 2001 and \$39.3 million in 2000 of loans with a payable on demand clause.

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The following schedule illustrates the contractual maturity of the Bank's loan portfolio at September 30, 2004. Mortgages which have adjustable or renegotiable interest rates are shown as maturing in the period during which the contract is due. The schedule does not reflect the effects of possible prepayments or enforcement of due-on-demand clauses.

Real Estate						Consumer					
First Mortgage(1)	Second Mortgage	Multi-Family and Commercial		Automobile		Secured Personal		Unsecured Personal		Total	
Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate

(Dollars in Thousands) Due During Years Ending September 30,

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		2005(2)\$
17,4537.88	9,1037.68	9528.98
28,7617.81	2010 - 2011	13805.92
3198.20	5,2757.29	5,8417.17
237.60	11,8387.21	2012 - 2026
40,7206.09	3,9497.80	1036.66
727.98	10,7657.10	6
55,6156.41		
		6.42
		141
		7.25
		—
		—
		48,290
		6.42
		\$89,841
		6.27
		\$5,398
		7.72
		\$321
		6.80
		\$25,808
		7.81
		\$27,607
		7.27
		\$3,955
		11.03
		\$152,930
		6.88
	(1) Includes \$81.6 million of loans with a payable on demand clause.	
	(2) Includes home equity lines of credit, credit card loans, loans having no stated maturity and overdraft loans.	

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The total amount of loans due after September 30, 2005 which have predetermined interest rates is \$150 million, while the total amount of loans due after such date which have floating or adjustable interest rates is \$0.

First Mortgage Lending. The Bank focuses its lending efforts primarily on the origination of loans secured by first mortgages on owner-occupied, one- to four-family residences in our market area. At September 30, 2004, one- to four-family residential mortgage loans totaled \$89.8 million, or 58.7% of the gross loan portfolio.

The Bank generally underwrites its one- to four-family loans based on the applicant's employment and credit history, their debt to income ratio and the appraised value of the subject property. Presently, the Bank generally lends up to 80% of the appraised value for one- to four-family residential loans, up to 70% for non-owner occupied residential loans. For loans used to purchase the property with a loan-to-value ratio in excess of 80%, the Bank requires private mortgage insurance in order to reduce our exposure below 80%. Properties securing one- to four-family loans are appraised by independent fee appraisers approved by the board of directors to the extent the loan exceeds \$50,000. In-house appraisals, prepared by persons other than the originating loan officer, may be used for loans of less than \$50,000, or loans of less than \$100,000 if the loan-to-value ratio is less than 50%. The Bank requires its borrowers to obtain evidence of clear title and hazard insurance, and flood insurance, if necessary.

The Bank currently originates most of its one- to four-family mortgage loans on a fixed-rate basis. The Bank's pricing strategy for mortgage loans includes setting interest rates that are consistent with customer demands and the Bank's internal needs. Our one- to four-family loans are not assumable. Most mortgage loans include a payable on demand clause, which allows the loan to be called at any time after the demand date. The demand date is set based on the loan to value ratio and other underwriting criteria, and is usually two to five years from the date of origination. During the year ended September 30, 2004, the Bank originated \$43.6 million of one- to four-family loans which included the payable on demand clause. Fixed-rate loans secured by one- to four-family residences have contractual maturities of up to 30 years, and are generally fully amortizing, with payments due monthly.

Second Mortgage Lending. The Bank also offers second mortgage loans and home equity lines of credit. Home equity lines of credit totaled \$626,000 and comprised 0.4% of the gross loan portfolio at September 30, 2004. These loans may be originated in amounts, together with the amount of the existing first mortgage, of up to 80% of the value of the property securing the loan. A loan may go over 80% of the value of the property securing the loan if the Bank holds the first mortgage. Home equity lines of credit are originated with an adjustable rate of interest, based on the prime rate of interest plus a margin, fixed for the first year and adjustable monthly thereafter. Home equity lines of credit have up to a 10 year draw period and require the payment of 1.5% of the outstanding loan balance per month during the draw period, which amount may be reborrowed at any time during the draw period. Once the draw period has lapsed, the payment is fixed based on the loan balance at that time. At September 30, 2004, unfunded commitments on these lines of credit totaled \$554,000.

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The Bank also offers second mortgage loans with a fixed rate of interest. These loans may be amortized up to 15 years with a balloon payment at three, five or 10 years. At September 30, 2004, fixed-rate second mortgage loans totaled \$4.8 million, or 3.1% of the gross loan portfolio.

Multi-family and Commercial Real Estate Lending. As part of the acquisition of the Chippewa Falls branch on November 1, 2002, the Bank obtained a nominal amount of multi-family and commercial real estate loans. Currently, the Bank has no plans to originate any new commercial or multi-family loans, but may consider doing so in future. At September 30, 2004, multi-family and commercial real estate loans totaled \$321,000, or 0.2% of the loan portfolio.

The Bank does not generally maintain an insurance escrow account for loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate, although it may maintain a tax escrow account for these loans. In order to monitor the adequacy of cash flows on income-producing properties, the borrower is requested or required to provide periodic financial information.

Loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate properties are generally larger and involve a greater degree of credit risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. These loans typically involve larger balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers. Because payments on loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate properties are often dependent on the successful operation or management of the properties, repayment of such loans may be subject to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy. If the cash flow from the project is reduced, or if leases are not obtained or renewed, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired.

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Consumer Lending. Consumer loans generally have shorter terms to maturity, which reduces the Bank's exposure to changes in interest rates, and carry higher rates of interest than do one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. In addition, management believes that offering consumer loan products helps to expand and create stronger ties to our existing customer base by increasing the number of customer relationships and providing cross-marketing opportunities. At September 30, 2004, consumer and other loans totaled \$57.4 million, or 37.5% of the gross loan portfolio. The Bank offers a variety of secured consumer loans, including new and used auto loans, boat and recreational vehicle loans, and loans secured by savings deposits, and also offers a limited amount of unsecured loans. The Bank originates consumer and other loans primarily in its market areas.

Auto loans totaled \$25.8 million at September 30, 2004, or 16.9% of gross loans. Auto loans may be written for up to five years for a new car and four years for a used car with fixed rates of interest. Loan-to-value ratios are up to 100% of the sales price for new autos and 100% of the retail value on used autos, based on a valuation from official used car guides. In addition, the Bank may, on occasion, originate auto secured loans in excess of 100% loan-to-value ratio based upon the credit quality of the borrower.

Auto loans may also be originated through the Bank's indirect lending program. Indirect auto loans are made using the same underwriting guidelines as auto loans originated directly by the Bank.

The Bank also originates secured loans on an indirect basis through One Source, an indirect dealer program. These secured consumer loans consist of loans for a wide variety of products, including automobiles, recreational vehicles, pianos, all terrain vehicles, televisions and sewing machines. One Source is currently comprised of 200 active dealers with businesses located throughout the Bank's market area. In some instances, the participating dealer may receive a premium rate for the amount over the Bank's initial interest rate. The loans are generally originated with terms from 30 to 36 months and carry fixed rates of interest. The Bank follows its internal underwriting guidelines in evaluating loans obtained through One Source including credit scoring to approve loans. At September 30, 2004, the indirect lending portfolio totaled \$23.6 million.

The Bank also originates unsecured consumer loans consisting primarily of credit card loans totaling \$886,000 at September 30, 2004, overdraft protection loans totaling \$556,000 at September 30, 2004 and loans made through the Freedom Loan program. The Freedom Loan program offers unsecured loans to consumers with a fixed rate of interest for a maximum term of 48 months for amounts not to exceed \$20,000 per individual. At September 30, 2004, loans originated through the Freedom Loan program totaled \$2.1 million.

Consumer and other loans may entail greater risk than do one- to four-family residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans which are secured by rapidly depreciable assets, such as automobiles and recreational vehicles. In these cases, any repossessed collateral for a defaulted loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance. As a result, consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability and, thus, are more likely to be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy.

Loan Originations and Repayments

The Bank originates loans through marketing efforts and our existing and walk-in customers. The ability to originate loans is dependent upon customer demand for loans in the Bank's market areas. Demand is affected by competition and the interest rate environment. Since becoming a savings bank, the Bank has significantly increased its origination of residential real estate loans. During the past few years, the Bank, like many other financial institutions, has experienced significant prepayments on loans due to the low interest rate environment prevailing in the United States. In periods of economic uncertainty, the ability of financial institutions, including the Bank, to originate or purchase large dollar volumes of real estate loans may be substantially reduced or restricted, with a resultant decrease in interest income.

Since the Bank has not purchased or sold any loans, the Bank does not service any loans other than those the Bank originates.

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The following table shows the loan origination, purchase, sale and repayment activities of the Bank for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2004	2003	2002
			(In Thousands)
<u>Originations by type:</u>			
Real estate(1)	\$43,604	\$48,369	\$36,530
Non-real estate - consumer	46,044	38,995	35,271

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Total loans originated	89,648	87,364	71,801
Repayments:			
Principal repayments	60,292	68,129	61,110
Loans transferred to other real estate	—	101	175
Net increase (decrease)	\$29,356	\$19,134	\$10,516

(1) Real estate loans include loans with a payable on demand feature of \$35.0 million in 2004, \$42.2 million in 2003 and \$31.7 million in 2002. Real estate loans also include home equity lines of credit of \$203,000 in 2004, \$163,000 in 2003 and \$0 in 2002.

Asset Quality

Procedures. When a borrower fails to make a payment on a mortgage loan on or before the due date, a late notice is mailed five days after the due date. When the loan is 10 days past due, a loan officer will begin contacting the borrower by phone. This process will continue until satisfactory payment arrangements have been made. If the loan becomes two payments and ten days past due, a notice of right-to-cure default is sent. If the loan becomes over 90 days delinquent, a drive-by inspection is done while further attempts to contact the borrower by phone are made. After the loan is 120 days past due, and acceptable arrangements have not been made, the Bank will generally refer the loan to legal counsel, with instructions to prepare a notice of intent to foreclose. This notice allows the borrower up to 30 days to bring the loan current. During this 30 day period, the Bank will still attempt to contact the borrower to implement satisfactory payment arrangements. If the loan becomes 150 days past due and satisfactory arrangements have not been made, foreclosure will be instituted.

For consumer loans a similar process is followed, with the initial written contact being made once the loan is five days past due. Follow-up contacts are generally on an accelerated basis compared to the mortgage loan procedure.

The Bank divides its loans into two categories, mortgage loans and non-mortgage loans. For all loans in both categories, the Bank employs a dual loss reserve strategy. First, using a running five-year history, all loans are assigned an inherent loss reserve. Next, each loan (mortgage and non-mortgage) that becomes over 61 days delinquent is reviewed by senior management. In addition, the Bank assesses several factors including negative change in income, negative change in collateral, negative change in employment and other characteristics.

The procedure for charging off consumer loans does not differentiate between the different types of consumer loans. The Bank's loan underwriting is based on the borrowers' ability to pay, and not on the value of the collateral. All closed-end consumer loans are either charged off or recognized as a specific loss after they become delinquent 120 days. All open-end consumer loans are charged off or recognized as a specific loss after they become delinquent 180 days. Consumer loans with collateral are charged off or recognized as a specific loss down to collateral resale value less 10 percent if repossession of collateral is assured.

In lieu of charging off the entire balance, loans with non-real estate collateral may be written down to the value of the collateral, if repossession is assured and in process. For open-end and closed-end loans secured by real estate, a current assessment of value will be made no later than 180 days past due. Any outstanding loan balance in excess of the value of the property, less selling costs, is charged off.

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Delinquent Loans. The following table sets forth our loan delinquencies by type, number and amount at September 30, 2004.

	Loans Delinquent For:					
	60-89 Days		90 Days and Over		Total Delinquent Loans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(Dollars in Thousands)						
Real estate	2	\$140	7	\$300	9	\$ 440
Consumer(1)	98	244	96	402	194	646
Total	100	\$384	103	\$702	203	\$1,086

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(1) Includes credit card accounts.

Non-performing Assets. The table below sets forth the amounts and categories of non-performing assets in our loan portfolio. Loans are placed on non-accrual status when the loan becomes more than 90 days delinquent. At all dates presented, we had no troubled debt restructurings which involve forgiving a portion of interest or principal on any loans or making loans at a rate materially less than that of market rates. Foreclosed assets owned include assets acquired in settlement of loans.

	At September 30,				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Non-accruing loans:					
One- to four-family	\$ 300	\$ 162	\$ 51	\$ —	\$ —
Consumer(1)	397	400	483	404	396
Total	697	562	534	404	396
Foreclosed assets:					
One- to four-family	—	—	73	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	73	—	—
Total non-performing assets	\$ 697	\$ 562	\$ 607	\$ 404	\$ 396
Total as a percentage of total assets	0.43%	0.43%	0.53%	0.37%	0.40%

(1) Includes credit card accounts.

For the years ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, gross interest income which would have been recorded had the non-accruing loans been current in accordance with their original terms amounted to \$38,000 and \$21,000, respectively. No amount was included in interest income on these loans for these periods.

Other Loans of Concern. In addition to the non-performing assets set forth in the table above, as of September 30, 2004, there was also an aggregate of \$311,000 of loans with respect to which known information about the possible credit problems of the borrowers have caused management to have doubts as to the ability of the borrowers to comply with present loan repayment terms and which may result in the future inclusion of such items in the non-performing asset categories. These loans are not considered "classified" due to their delinquency status; however, they are identified as "watch" loans. They are not reserved for in the allowance for loan losses other than as part of the inherent portion. These loans have been considered in management's determination of the adequacy of our allowance for loan losses.

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Classified Assets. Federal regulations provide for the classification of loans and other assets, such as debt and equity securities considered by the Office of Thrift Supervision to be of lesser quality, as "substandard," "doubtful" or "loss." An asset is considered "substandard" if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. "Substandard" assets include those characterized by the "distinct possibility" that the insured institution will sustain "some loss" if the deficiencies are not corrected. Assets classified as "doubtful" have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified "substandard," with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make "collection or liquidation in full," on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, "highly questionable and improbable." Assets classified as "loss" are those considered "uncollectible" and of such little value that their continuance as assets without the establishment of a specific loss reserve is not warranted.

When an insured institution classifies problem assets as either substandard or doubtful, it may establish general allowances for loan losses in an amount deemed prudent by management and approved by the board of directors. General allowances represent loss allowances which have been established to recognize the inherent risk associated with lending activities, but which, unlike specific allowances, have not been allocated to particular problem assets. When an insured institution classifies problem assets as "loss," it is required either to establish a specific allowance for losses equal to 100% of that portion of the asset so classified or to charge off such amount. An institution's determination as to the classification of its assets and the amount of its valuation allowances is subject to review by the Office of Thrift Supervision and the FDIC, which may order the establishment of additional general or specific loss allowances.

In connection with the filing of our periodic reports with the Office of Thrift Supervision and in accordance with our classification of assets policy, we regularly review the problem assets in our portfolio to determine whether any assets require classification in accordance with applicable regulations. On the basis of management's review of our assets, at September 30, 2004, the Bank had classified \$568,000 of the loans in its portfolio as substandard, all of which was included in non-performing assets, \$0 as doubtful and \$0 as loss. The total amount classified represented 2.9% of the Company's equity capital and 0.4% of assets at September 30, 2004.

Provision for Loan Losses. The Bank recorded a provision for loan losses for the year ended September 30, 2004 of \$396,000, compared to \$406,000 for the year ended September 30, 2003. The provision

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for loan losses is charged to income to bring the allowance for loan losses to reflect probable incurred losses based on the factors discussed below under "Allowance for Loan Losses." The provision for loan losses for the year ended September 30, 2004 was based on management's review of such factors which indicated that the allowance for loan losses reflected probable incurred losses in the loan portfolio as of the year ended September 30, 2004.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The Bank maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb probable incurred losses in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on ongoing, quarterly assessments of the estimated probable incurred losses in the loan portfolio. In evaluating the level of the allowance for loan losses, management considers the types of loans and the amount of loans in the loan portfolio, historical loss experience, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions.

At September 30, 2004, the allowance for loan losses was \$554,000 or 0.36% of the total loan portfolio. Assessing the allowance for loan losses is inherently subjective as it requires making material estimates, including the amount and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans, that may be susceptible to significant change. In the opinion of management, the allowance, when taken as a whole, reflects estimated probable loan losses in our loan portfolios.

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The following table sets forth an analysis of our allowance for loan losses.

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 467	\$ 349	\$ 306	\$ 333	\$ 269
Charge-offs:					
One- to four-family	—	(16)	(2)	(13)	—
Consumer	(342)	(297)	(340)	(266)	(178)
Total charge-offs	(342)	(313)	(342)	(279)	(178)
Recoveries:					
Consumer	33	25	10	22	40
Total recoveries	33	25	10	22	40
Net charge-offs	(309)	(288)	(332)	(257)	(138)
Other – obtained through acquisition	—	—	—	—	—
Additions charged to operations	396	406	375	230	202
Balance at end of period	\$ 554	\$ 467	\$ 349	\$ 306	\$ 333
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to net loans outstanding at end of period	0.36%	0.38%	0.34%	0.33%	0.37%
Ratio of net charge-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	0.22%	0.25%	0.33%	0.27%	0.16%
Ratio of net charge-offs during the period to average non-performing assets	49.05%	49.23%	65.61%	64.25%	35.48%

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The distribution of our allowance for losses on loans at the dates indicated is summarized as follows:

At September 30,

2004

2003

2002

2001

2000

Amount
of Loan
Loss
Allow-
ance

Loan
Amounts
by
Category

Percent
of Loans
in Each
Category
to Total
Loans

Amount
of Loan
Loss
Allow-
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Loan
Amounts
by
Category

Percent
of Loans
in Each
Category
to Total
Loans

Amount
of Loan
Loss
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Loan
Amounts
by
Category

Percent
of Loans
in Each
Category
to Total
Loans

Amount
of Loan
Loss
Allow-
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Amounts
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Category

Percent
of Loans
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Category
to Total
Loans

Amount
of Loan
Loss
Allow-
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Loan
Amounts
by
Category

Percent
of Loans
in Each
Category
to Total
Loans

(Dollars in Thousands) Real
estate\$ 61\$ 95,56062%\$ 9\$ 75,76961%\$ 4\$ 60,19258%\$ 4\$44,66448%\$ 1\$41,84146%Consumer49057,37038 43347,80539 34044,24842 29349,26052 30949,42754 Unallocated 3

25

5

9

	—
	23
	—
	—
Total	\$554
	\$152,930
	100%
	\$ 467
	\$123,574
	100%
	\$349
	\$104,440
	100%
	\$306
	\$93,924
	100%
	\$333
	\$91,268
	100%

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Investment Activities

Federally chartered savings institutions have the authority to invest in various types of liquid assets, including United States Treasury obligations, securities of various federal agencies, including callable agency securities, certain certificates of deposit of insured banks and savings institutions, certain bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements and federal funds. Subject to various restrictions, federally chartered savings institutions may also invest their assets in investment grade commercial paper and corporate debt securities and mutual funds whose assets conform to the investments that a federally chartered savings institution is otherwise authorized to make directly.

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The chief financial officer has the basic responsibility for the management of our investment portfolio, subject to the direction and guidance of the investment committee. The chief financial officer considers various factors when making decisions, including the marketability, maturity and tax consequences of the proposed investment. The maturity structure of investments will be affected by various market conditions, including the current and anticipated slope of the yield curve, the level of interest rates, the trend of new deposit inflows, and the anticipated demand for funds via deposit withdrawals and loan originations and purchases.

The general objectives of our investment portfolio are to provide liquidity when loan demand is high, to assist in maintaining earnings when loan demand is low and to maximize earnings while satisfactorily managing risk, including credit risk, reinvestment risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Our investment securities have historically consisted solely of certificates of deposit of insured savings institutions. At September 30, 2004, we had no investment securities, except FHLB stock.

The following table sets forth the composition of the Bank's investment securities and interest-bearing deposits at the dates indicated.

At September 30,						
2004		2003		2002		
Book Value	% of Total	Book Value	% of Total	Book Value	% of Total	
(Dollars in Thousands)						
Investment securities:						
FHLB stock	\$828	100.00%	\$671	100.00%	\$ 553	100.00%
Interest-bearing deposits with banks						
	\$ —	—%	\$ —	—%	\$1,485	100.00%

Sources of Funds

General. The Bank's sources of funds are deposits, borrowings, payment of principal and interest on loans, interest earned on or maturation of other investment securities and funds provided from operations.

Deposits. The Bank offers a variety of deposit accounts to both consumers and businesses having a wide range of interest rates and terms. Deposits consist of savings accounts, money market deposit accounts and demand accounts and certificates of deposit. The Bank solicits deposits primarily in its market areas and from financial institutions and has accepted a limited amount of brokered deposits. At September 30, 2004, the Bank had \$3.8 million of brokered deposits. The Bank primarily relies on competitive pricing policies, marketing and customer service to attract and retain these deposits. The Bank from time to time participates in an auction for brokered deposits to assist in finding the lowest cost deposits possible. The Bank constantly searches for the most cost-effective source of funds, either through brokered deposits, or through marketing our own rates to protect our margin and maintain our sales culture.

The flow of deposits is influenced significantly by general economic conditions, changes in money market and prevailing interest rates and competition. The variety of deposit accounts we offer has allowed us to be competitive in obtaining funds and to respond with flexibility to changes in consumer demand. We have become more susceptible

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to short-term fluctuations in deposit flows, as customers have become more interest rate conscious. We try to manage the pricing of our deposits in keeping with our asset/liability management, liquidity and profitability objectives, subject to competitive factors. Based on experience, management believes that the Bank's deposits are relatively stable sources of funds. Despite this stability, the ability to attract and maintain these deposits and the rates paid on them has been and will continue to be significantly affected by market conditions.

The following table sets forth deposit flows during the periods indicated.

Year Ended September 30,					
2004		2003		2002	
(Dollars in Thousands)					
Opening balance	\$114,963	\$104,429	\$ 98,128		
Net deposits	10,208	7,358	2,442		
Interest credited	2,805	3,176	3,859		
<hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/>					
Ending balance	\$127,976	\$114,963	\$104,429		

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Net increase (decrease)	\$ 13,013	\$ 10,534	\$ 6,301
Percent increase (decrease)	11.3%	10.1%	6.4%

The following table sets forth the dollar amount of savings deposits in the various types of deposit programs we offered at the dates indicated.

At September 30,

2004		2003		2002	
Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total

(Dollars in Thousands) Transaction Accounts and Savings Deposits: Demand accounts \$ 11,447 8.94% \$ 10,559 9.19% \$ 9,373 8.97% Savings accounts 15,420 12.05 15,096 13.13 13,634 13.06 Money market accounts 23,629

					18.46
					15,849
					13.79
					11,556
					11.07
Total non-certificates	50,496				39.46
					41,504
					36.11
					34,563
					33.10
<u>Certificates:</u> 6-12 month CDs	17,274 13.50	19,204 16.70	20,932 20.05	17-18 month CDs	12,294 9.61
CDs	553 0.43	1,452 1.26	1,168 1.12	Institutional CDs	8,908 6.96
				Borrowers CDs	280 0.2
				IRA	7,402
					5.78
					8,433
					7.33
					7,751
					7.42
Total certificates	77,480				60.54
					73,459
					63.89

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	69,866
	66.90
Total Deposits	\$127,976
	100.00%
	\$114,963
	100.00%
	\$104,429
	100.00%

The Bank has been able to attract funds with a money market rate considerably below CD rates. Money Market Accounts have been a good source of funds that historically support our core deposits and protect our margin.

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The following table shows rate and maturity information for the Bank's certificates of deposit at September 30, 2004.

0.00– 1.99%	2.00– 3.99%	4.00– 5.99%	6.00– 7.99%	Total	Percent of Total
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	-------	---------------------

(Dollars in Thousands) Certificate accounts maturing during the years ended: September 30, 2005 \$13,576 \$20,536 \$2,912 \$ 974 \$37,998 49.0% September 30, 2006 1,245 22,534 2,178 26,004 33.6% September 30, 2007 7,913 2,768 10,681 13.8% September 30, 2008 1,934 864 2,798 3.6% Thereafter —

Total	\$14,821
	\$52,917
	\$8,761
	\$ 982
	\$77,481
	100.0%

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Percent of total 19.1%

68.3%

11.3%

1.3%

The following table indicates the amount of Citizens Community Federal's certificates of deposit by time remaining until maturity as of September 30, 2004.

	Maturity				Total
	3 Months or Less	Over 3 to 6 Months	Over 6 to 12 Months	Over 12 months	
	(In thousands)				
Certificates of deposit less than \$100,000	\$10,684	\$7,923	\$11,308	\$31,020	\$60,935
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	3,316	1,613	3,153	8,464	16,546
Total certificates of deposit	\$14,000	\$9,536	\$14,461	\$39,484	\$77,481

Borrowings. Although deposits are our primary source of funds, the Bank may utilize borrowings when they are a less costly source of funds and can be invested at a positive interest rate spread, when it desires additional capacity to fund loan demand or when they meet asset/liability management goals. Borrowings consist of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago. See Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Bank may obtain advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago upon the security of certain of our mortgage loans. These advances may be made pursuant to several different credit programs, each of which has its own interest rate, range of maturities and call features. At September 30, 2004, the Bank had \$13.5 million in Federal Home Loan Bank advances outstanding and the ability to borrow an additional \$39.5 million.

The following table sets forth the maximum month-end balance and average balance of borrowings for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(In Thousands)		
<u>Maximum Balance:</u>			
FHLB advances	13,500	\$3,700	\$ —
<u>Average Balance:</u>			
FHLB advances	8,600	\$ 386	\$ —

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The following table sets forth certain information as to Citizens Community Federal's borrowings at the dates indicated.

	At September 30,		
	2004	2003	2002

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(Dollars in Thousands)

FHLB advances	\$13,500	\$3,700	\$ —
Total borrowings	\$13,500	\$3,700	\$ —
Weighted average interest rate of FHLB advances	1.54%	1.39%	—%

Subsidiary and Other Activities

As a federally chartered savings bank, the Bank is permitted by Office of Thrift Supervision regulations to invest up to 2% of assets, or \$3.2 million at September 30, 2004, in the stock of, or unsecured loans to, service corporation subsidiaries. The Bank may invest an additional 1% of our assets in service corporations where such additional funds are used for inner-city or community development purposes. The Bank does not currently have any subsidiary service corporations.

REGULATION

Set forth below is a brief description of certain laws and regulations which are applicable to Citizens Community Bancorp and Citizens Community Federal. The description of these laws and regulations, as well as descriptions of laws and regulations contained elsewhere herein, does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable laws and regulations.

Legislation is introduced from time to time in the United States Congress that may affect the operations of Citizens Community Bancorp and Citizens Community Federal. In addition, the regulations governing Citizens Community Bancorp and Citizens Community Federal may be amended from time to time by the Office of Thrift Supervision. Any such legislation or regulatory changes in the future could adversely affect Citizens Community Bancorp or Citizens Community Federal. No assurance can be given as to whether or in what form any such changes may occur.

General

Citizens Community Federal, as a federally chartered savings institution, is subject to federal regulation and oversight by the Office of Thrift Supervision extending to all aspects of its operations. Citizens Community Federal also is subject to regulation and examination by the FDIC, which insures the deposits of Citizens Community Federal to the maximum extent permitted by law, and requirements established by the Federal Reserve Board. Federally chartered savings institutions are required to file periodic reports with the Office of Thrift Supervision and are subject to periodic examinations by the Office of Thrift Supervision and the FDIC. The investment and lending authority of savings institutions are prescribed by federal laws and regulations, and such institutions are prohibited from engaging in any activities not permitted by such laws and regulations. Such regulation and supervision primarily is intended for the protection of depositors and not for the purpose of protecting stockholders. This regulatory oversight will continue to apply to Citizens Community Federal following the reorganization.

The Office of Thrift Supervision regularly examines Citizens Community Federal and prepares reports for the consideration of Citizens Community Federal's board of directors on any deficiencies that it may find in Citizens Community Federal's operations. The FDIC also has the authority to examine Citizens Community Federal in its role as the administrator of the Savings Association Insurance Fund. The Bank's relationship with its depositors and borrowers also is regulated to a great extent by both Federal and state laws, especially in such matters as the ownership of savings accounts and the form and content of our mortgage requirements. Any change in such regulations, whether

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by the FDIC, the Office of Thrift Supervision or Congress, could have a material adverse impact on Citizens Community Bancorp and Citizens Community Federal and their operations.

Citizens Community Bancorp

Pursuant to regulations of the Office of Thrift Supervision and the terms of Citizens Community Bancorp's charter, the purpose and powers of Citizens Community Bancorp are to pursue any or all of the lawful objectives of a thrift holding company and to exercise any of the powers accorded to a thrift holding company.

If we fail the qualified thrift lender test, Citizens Community Bancorp must obtain the approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision prior to continuing after such failure, directly or through other subsidiaries, any business activity other than those approved for multiple thrift companies or their subsidiaries. In addition, within one year of such failure Citizens Community Bancorp must register as, and will become subject to, the restrictions applicable to bank holding companies.

Citizens Community Federal

The Office of Thrift Supervision has extensive authority over the operations of savings institutions. As part of this authority, we are required to file periodic reports with the Office of Thrift Supervision and we are subject to periodic examinations by the Office of Thrift Supervision and the FDIC. When these examinations are conducted by the Office of Thrift Supervision and the FDIC, the examiners may require Citizens Community Federal to provide for higher general or specific loan loss reserves. All savings institutions are subject to a semi-annual assessment, based upon the savings institution's total assets, to fund the operations of the Office of Thrift Supervision.

The Office of Thrift Supervision also has extensive enforcement authority over all savings institutions and their holding companies, including Citizens Community Federal and Citizens Community Bancorp. This enforcement authority includes, among other things, the ability to assess civil money penalties, to issue cease-and-desist or removal orders and to initiate injunctive actions. In general, these enforcement actions may be initiated for violations of laws and regulations and unsafe or unsound practices. Other actions or inactions may provide the basis for enforcement action, including misleading or untimely reports filed with the Office of Thrift Supervision. Except under certain circumstances, public disclosure of final enforcement actions by the Office of Thrift Supervision is required.

In addition, the investment, lending and branching authority of Citizens Community Federal is prescribed by federal laws and it is prohibited from engaging in any activities not permitted by such laws. For instance, no savings institution may invest in non-investment grade corporate debt securities. In addition, the permissible level of investment by federal institutions in loans secured by non-residential real property may not exceed 400% of total capital, except with approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision. Federal savings institutions are also generally authorized to branch nationwide. Citizens Community Federal is in compliance with the noted restrictions. As part of converting to a thrift charter, and this reorganization, we have filed a business plan with the Office of Thrift Supervision. We are required to provide quarterly variance reports and prior notice to the Office of Thrift Supervision for any business plan deviation. We are also required to obtain an independent audit on an annual basis.

Citizens Community Federal's general permissible lending limit for loans-to-one-borrower is equal to the greater of \$500,000 or 15% of unimpaired capital and surplus (except for loans fully secured by certain

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readily marketable collateral, in which case this limit is increased to 25% of unimpaired capital and surplus). At September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal's lending limit under this restriction was \$2.2 million. Citizens Community Federal is in compliance with the loans-to-one-borrower limitation.

Generally, OTS regulations limit consumer lending to 35% of total assets. Citizens Community Federal has, however, requested and obtained a waiver of that limit, up to 37%, until December 2005. Citizens Community Federal intends to comply with these lending limitations, and the waiver requirements, and does not expect this compliance to have a material adverse effect on its operations or earnings.

The Office of Thrift Supervision, as well as the other federal banking agencies, has adopted guidelines establishing safety and soundness standards on such matters as loan underwriting and documentation, asset quality,

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earnings standards, internal controls and audit systems, interest rate risk exposure and compensation and other employee benefits. Any institution which fails to comply with these standards must submit a compliance plan.

Insurance of Accounts and Regulation by the FDIC

Citizens Community Federal is a member of the Savings Association Insurance Fund, which is administered by the FDIC. Deposits are insured up to the applicable limits by the FDIC and such insurance is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government. As insurer, the FDIC imposes deposit insurance premiums and is authorized to conduct examinations of and to require reporting by FDIC-insured institutions. It also may prohibit any FDIC-insured institution from engaging in any activity the FDIC determines by regulation or order to pose a serious risk to the Savings Association Insurance Fund or the Bank Insurance Fund. The FDIC also has the authority to initiate enforcement actions against savings institutions, after giving the Office of Thrift Supervision an opportunity to take such action, and may terminate the deposit insurance if it determines that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices or is in an unsafe or unsound condition.

Regulatory Capital Requirements

Federally insured savings institutions, such as Citizens Community Federal, are required to maintain a minimum level of regulatory capital. The Office of Thrift Supervision has established capital standards, including a tangible capital requirement, a leverage ratio or core capital requirement and a risk-based capital requirement applicable to such savings institutions. These capital requirements must be generally as stringent as the comparable capital requirements for national banks. The Office of Thrift Supervision is also authorized to impose capital requirements in excess of these standards on a case-by-case basis.

The capital regulations require tangible capital of at least 1.5% of adjusted total assets, as defined by regulation. Tangible capital generally includes common stockholders' equity and retained earnings, and certain noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related earnings. In addition, generally all intangible assets, other than a limited amount of purchased mortgage servicing rights, and certain other items, must be deducted from tangible capital for calculating compliance with the requirement. At September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal had \$348,000 of intangible assets which were subject to these tests.

At September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal had tangible capital of \$14.9 million, or 9.20% of adjusted total assets, which is approximately \$12.4 million above the minimum requirement of 1.5% of adjusted total assets in effect on that date.

The capital standards also require core capital equal to at least 3.0% of adjusted total assets. Core capital generally consists of tangible capital plus certain intangible assets, including a limited amount of purchased credit card relationships. As a result of the prompt corrective action provisions discussed below, however, a savings institution must maintain a core capital ratio of at least 4.0% to be considered adequately capitalized unless its supervisory condition is such as to allow it to maintain a 3.0% ratio. As a result of converting to the thrift charter, Citizens Community Federal is also required to maintain core capital of 8.0% until December 2004.

At September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal had core capital equal to \$14.9 million, or 9.20% of adjusted total assets, which is \$8.4 million above the minimum requirement of 4.0% in effect on that date.

The Office of Thrift Supervision also requires savings institutions to have total capital of at least 8.0% of risk-weighted assets. Total capital consists of core capital, as defined above, and supplementary capital. Supplementary capital consists of certain permanent and maturing capital instruments that do not qualify as core capital and general valuation loan and lease loss allowances up to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets. Supplementary capital may be used to satisfy the risk-based requirement only to the extent of core capital. The Office of Thrift Supervision is also authorized to require a savings institution to maintain an additional amount of total capital to account for concentration of credit risk and the risk of non-traditional activities. At September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal had \$411,000 of general loan loss reserves, which was less than 1.25% of risk-weighted assets.

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In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet items, will be multiplied by a risk weight, ranging from 0% to 100%, based on the risk inherent in the type of asset. For example, the Office of Thrift Supervision has assigned a risk weight of 50% for prudently underwritten permanent one- to four-family first lien mortgage loans not more than 90 days delinquent and having a loan-to-value ratio of not more than 80% at origination unless insured to such ratio by an insurer approved by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

On September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal had total risk-based capital of \$15.3 million and risk-weighted assets of \$109.4 million; or total capital of 13.97% of risk-weighted assets. This amount was \$6.5 million above the 8.0% requirement in effect on that date.

The Office of Thrift Supervision and the FDIC are authorized and, under certain circumstances, required to take certain actions against savings institutions that fail to meet their capital requirements. The Office of Thrift Supervision is generally required to take action to restrict the activities of an "undercapitalized institution," which is an institution with less than either a 4% core capital ratio, a 4% Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio or an 8.0% risk-based capital ratio. Any such institution must submit a capital restoration plan and until such plan is approved by the Office of Thrift Supervision may not increase its assets, acquire another institution, establish a branch or engage in any new activities, and generally may not make capital distributions. The Office of Thrift Supervision is authorized to impose the additional restrictions.

Any savings institution that fails to comply with its capital plan or has Tier 1 risk-based or core capital ratios of less than 3.0% or a risk-based capital ratio of less than 6.0% and is considered "significantly undercapitalized" must be made subject to one or more additional specified actions and operating restrictions which may cover all aspects of its operations and may include a forced merger or acquisition of the institution. An institution that becomes "critically undercapitalized" because it has a tangible capital ratio of 2.0% or less is subject to further mandatory restrictions on its activities in addition to those applicable to significantly undercapitalized institutions. In addition, the Office of Thrift Supervision must appoint a receiver, or conservator with the concurrence of the FDIC, for a savings institution, with certain limited exceptions, within 90 days after it becomes critically undercapitalized. The OTS may take other action as it determines, with the concurrence of the FDIC, would better achieve its objective, after documenting why. If the OTS determines to take action other than appointing a conservator or receiver, a redetermination must be made not later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date the original determination is made. If a redetermination is not made, then a conservator or receiver will, notwithstanding the above and with certain exceptions, be appointed. In general, the OTS will appoint a receiver if the institution is critically undercapitalized on average during the calendar quarter beginning 270 days after the date on which the institution became critically undercapitalized.

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The Office of Thrift Supervision is also generally authorized to reclassify an institution into a lower capital category and impose the restrictions applicable to such category if the institution is engaged in unsafe or unsound practices or is in an unsafe or unsound condition.

The imposition by the Office of Thrift Supervision or the FDIC of any of these measures on Citizens Community Federal may have a substantial adverse effect on its operations and profitability. At September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal was considered a "well-capitalized" institution.

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The table below sets forth the Bank's capital position relative to its FDIC capital requirements at September 30, 2004. The definitions of the terms used in the table are those provided in the capital regulations issued by the FDIC.

At September 30, 2004		
	Amount	Percent of Adjusted Total Assets(1)
(Dollars in Thousands)		
Tier 1 (leverage) capital	\$14,870	9.2%
Tier 1 (leverage) capital requirement	6,469	4.0
Excess	\$ 8,401	5.2%
Tier 1 risk adjusted capital	\$14,870	13.6%
Tier 1 risk adjusted capital requirement	4,374	4.0
Excess	\$10,496	9.6%
Total risk-based capital	\$15,281	14.0%
Total risk-based capital requirement	8,749	8.0
Excess	\$ 6,532	6.0%

(1) For the Tier 1 (leverage) capital calculations, percent of total average assets of \$161.7 million. For the Tier 1 risk-based capital and total risk-based capital calculations, percent of total risk-weighted assets of \$109.4 million.

Limitations on Dividends and Other Capital Distributions

Office of Thrift Supervision regulations impose various restrictions on savings institutions with respect to their ability to make distributions of capital, which include dividends, stock redemptions or repurchases, cash-out mergers and other transactions charged to the capital account.

Generally, savings institutions, such as Citizens Community Federal, that before and after the proposed distribution remain well-capitalized, may make capital distributions during any calendar year equal to up to 100% of net income for the year-to-date plus retained net income for the two preceding years. However, an institution deemed to be in need of more than normal supervision by the Office of Thrift Supervision may have its dividend authority restricted by the Office of Thrift Supervision. Citizens Community Federal may pay dividends in accordance with this general authority.

Savings institutions proposing to make any capital distribution need not submit written notice to the Office of Thrift Supervision prior to such distribution unless they are a subsidiary of a holding company or would not remain well-capitalized following the distribution. Savings institutions that do not, or would not meet their current minimum capital requirements following a proposed capital distribution or propose to exceed these net income limitations must obtain Office of Thrift Supervision approval prior to making such distribution. The Office of Thrift Supervision may object to the distribution during that 30-day period based on safety and soundness concerns.

When Citizens Community Bancorp pays dividends to its stockholders, it is also required to pay dividends to Citizens Community MHC, unless Citizens Community MHC elects to waive the receipt of dividends. Any decision to waive dividends is subject to regulatory approval. Under Office of Thrift Supervision regulations, public stockholders would not be diluted for any dividends waived by Citizens Community MHC in the event Citizens Community MHC converts to stock form.

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During the year, Citizens Community Bancorp announced its first quarterly dividend of five cents per share. The cash dividend was payable on August 17, 2004 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on August 3, 2004. This represented the first quarterly dividend paid by Citizens Community Bancorp since its mutual-to-stock conversion in March 2004.

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Following a determination by the OTS, Citizens Community MHC waived its right to receive cash dividends declared by its subsidiary, Citizens Community Bancorp, for the four quarterly periods ending June 30, 2004, September 30, 2004, December 31, 2004 and March 31, 2005.

Citizens Community Bancorp is not subject to Office of Thrift Supervision regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends. However, dividends from Citizens Community Bancorp may depend, in part, upon receipt of dividends from Citizens Community Federal because Citizens Community Bancorp initially will have no source of income other than dividends from Citizens Community Federal and earnings from the investment of the net proceeds from the offering retained by Citizens Community Bancorp. Office of Thrift Supervision regulations limit distributions from Citizens Community Federal to Citizens Community Bancorp. In addition, Citizens Community Federal may not make a distribution that would constitute a return of capital during the three-year term of the business plan submitted in connection with the reorganization. No insured depository institution may make a capital distribution if, after making the distribution, the institution would be undercapitalized.

Liquidity

All savings institutions, including Citizens Community Federal, are required to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure a safe and sound operation.

Qualified Thrift Lender Test

All savings institutions, including Citizens Community Federal, are required to meet a qualified thrift lender test to avoid certain restrictions on their operations. This test requires a savings institution to have at least 65% of its portfolio assets, as defined by regulation, in qualified thrift investments on a monthly average for nine out of every 12 months on a rolling basis. As an alternative, the savings institution may maintain 60% of its assets in those assets specified in Section 7701(a)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under either test, such assets primarily consist of residential housing related loans and investments. At September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal met the test at 83.0%, and has always met the test since its effectiveness.

Any savings institution that fails to meet the qualified thrift lender test must convert to a national bank charter, unless it requalifies as a qualified thrift lender and thereafter remains a qualified thrift lender. If an institution does not requalify and converts to a national bank charter, it must remain Savings Association Insurance Fund-insured until the FDIC permits it to transfer to the Bank Insurance Fund. If such an institution has not yet requalified or converted to a national bank, its new investments and activities are limited to those permissible for both a savings institution and a national bank, and it is limited to national bank branching rights in its home state. In addition, the institution is immediately ineligible to receive any new Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings and is subject to national bank limits for payment of dividends. If such an institution has not requalified or converted to a national bank within three years after the failure, it must divest of all investments and cease all activities not permissible for a national bank. In addition, it must repay promptly any outstanding Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings, which may result in prepayment penalties. If any institution that fails the qualified thrift lender test is controlled by a holding company, then within one year after the failure, the holding company must register as a bank holding company and become subject to all restrictions on bank holding companies.

Community Reinvestment Act

Under the Community Reinvestment Act, every FDIC-insured institution has a continuing and affirmative obligation consistent with safe and sound banking practices to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. The Community Reinvestment Act does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with the Community Reinvestment Act. The Community Reinvestment Act requires the Office of Thrift Supervision, in connection with the examination of Citizens Community Federal, to assess the institution's record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take such record into account in its evaluation of certain applications, such as a merger or the establishment of a branch, by Citizens Community Federal. An unsatisfactory rating may be used as the basis for the denial of an application by the Office of Thrift Supervision. Due to the heightened attention being given to the

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Community Reinvestment Act in the past few years, Citizens Community Federal may be required to devote additional funds for investment and lending in its local community. Citizens Community Federal received a "satisfactory" rating during its most recent CRA examination.

Transactions with Affiliates

Generally, transactions between a savings institution or its subsidiaries and its affiliates are required to be on terms as favorable to the institution as transactions with non-affiliates. In addition, certain of these transactions, such as loans to an affiliate, are restricted to a percentage of the institution's capital. Affiliates of Citizens Community Federal include Citizens Community Bancorp and any company which is under common control with Citizens Community Federal. In addition, a savings institution may not lend to any affiliate engaged in activities not permissible for a bank holding company or acquire the securities of most affiliates. The Office of Thrift Supervision has the discretion to treat subsidiaries of savings institutions as affiliates on a case by case basis.

On April 1, 2003, the Federal Reserve's Regulation W, which comprehensively amends sections 23A and 23B, became effective. The Federal Reserve Act and Regulation W are applicable to savings associations such as Citizens Community Federal. The Regulation unifies and updates staff interpretations issued over the years, incorporates several new interpretative proposals (such as to clarify when transactions with an unrelated third party will be attributed to an affiliate), and addresses new issues arising as a result of the expanded scope of nonbanking activities engaged in by banks and bank holding companies in recent years and authorized for financial holding companies under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. In addition, the Office of Thrift Supervision regulations prohibit a savings institution from lending to any of its affiliates that is engaged in activities that are not permissible for bank holding companies and from purchasing the securities of any affiliate, other than a subsidiary.

Certain transactions with directors, officers or controlling persons are also subject to conflict of interest regulations enforced by the Office of Thrift Supervision. These conflict of interest regulations and other statutes also impose restrictions on loans to such persons and their related interests. Among other things, such loans must generally be made on terms substantially the same as for loans to unaffiliated individuals.

At September 30, 2003, there was an outstanding option issued in 1995 to Mr. David Westrate, one of our directors, entitling him to purchase land owned by Citizens Community Federal. This option was exercised in December 2003, and the closing was completed on July 24, 2004. The terms of the option, at the time it was entered into, were believed by the Board to be at least as favorable to Citizens Community Federal as they would have been if negotiated with an unaffiliated party.

Federal Securities Law

The stock of Citizens Community Bancorp is registered with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Citizens Community Bancorp will be subject to the information, proxy

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solicitation, insider trading restrictions and other requirements of the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Citizens Community Bancorp stock held by persons who are affiliates of Citizens Community Bancorp may not be resold without registration unless sold in accordance with certain resale restrictions. Affiliates are generally considered to be officers, directors and principal stockholders. If Citizens Community Bancorp meets specified current public information requirements, each affiliate of Citizens Community Bancorp will be able to sell in the public market, without registration, a limited number of shares in any three-month period.

Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve Board requires all depository institutions to maintain non-interest bearing reserves at specified levels against their transaction accounts, primarily checking, NOW and Super NOW checking accounts. At September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal was in compliance with these reserve requirements. The balances maintained to meet the reserve requirements imposed by the Federal Reserve Board may be used to satisfy liquidity requirements that may be imposed by the Office of Thrift Supervision.

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Savings institutions are authorized to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank "discount window," but Federal Reserve Board regulations require institutions to exhaust other reasonable alternative sources of funds, including Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings, before borrowing from the Federal Reserve Bank.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

Citizens Community Federal is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, which is one of 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks, that administers the home financing credit function of savings institutions. Each Federal Home Loan Bank serves as a reserve or central bank for its members within its assigned region. It is funded primarily from proceeds derived from the sale of consolidated obligations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. It makes loans or advances to members in accordance with policies and procedures, established by the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank, which are subject to the oversight of the Federal Housing Finance Board. All advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank are required to be fully secured by sufficient collateral as determined by the Federal Home Loan Bank. In addition, all long-term advances are required to provide funds for residential home financing.

As a member, Citizens Community Federal is required to purchase and maintain stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago. At September 30, 2004, Citizens Community Federal had \$828,000 in Federal Home Loan Bank stock, which was in compliance with this requirement.

Under federal law the Federal Home Loan Banks are required to provide funds for the resolution of troubled savings institutions and to contribute to low- and moderately priced housing programs through direct loans or interest subsidies on advances targeted for community investment and low- and moderate-income housing projects. These contributions have affected adversely the level of Federal Home Loan Bank dividends paid and could continue to do so in the future. These contributions could also have an adverse effect on the value of Federal Home Loan Bank stock in the future. A reduction in value of Citizens Community Federal's Federal Home Loan Bank stock may result in a corresponding reduction in Citizens Community Federal's capital.

For the year ended September 30, 2004, dividends paid by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago to Citizens Community Federal totaled \$44,700, as compared to \$41,800 for the year ended September 30, 2003.

TAXATION

Federal Taxation

General. Citizens Community Bancorp and Citizens Community Federal will be subject to federal income taxation in the same general manner as other corporations, with some exceptions discussed below. The following discussion of federal taxation is intended only to summarize certain pertinent federal income tax matters and is not a comprehensive description of the tax rules applicable to Citizens Community Bancorp or Citizens Community Federal. Citizens Community Federal's federal income tax returns have never been audited. Prior to December 10, 2001, Citizens Community Federal was a credit union, not generally subject to corporate income tax.

Citizens Community Bancorp will file a consolidated federal income tax return with Citizens Community Federal for the year ended September 30, 2004.

Method of Accounting. For federal income tax purposes, Citizens Community Bancorp currently reports its income and expenses on the accrual method of accounting and uses a fiscal year ending on September 30, for filing its federal income tax return.

State Taxation

Citizens Community Bancorp and Citizens Community Federal are subject to the Wisconsin corporate franchise (income) tax which is assessed at the rate of 7.9%. For this purpose, Wisconsin taxable income generally means federal taxable income subject to certain modifications provided for in the Wisconsin law.

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Employees

At September 30, 2004, the Bank had a total of 62 full-time employees and 55 part-time employees. Employees are not represented by any collective bargaining group. Management considers its employee relations to be good.

Item 2. [Description of Properties](#)

Properties

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At September 30, 2004, the Bank had nine full service offices. The Bank leases the space in which its administrative offices are located. At September 30, 2004, the Bank owned all but three of its branch offices. The net book value of investment in premises, equipment and leaseholds, excluding computer equipment, was approximately \$2.1 million at September 30, 2004. All of our branch offices are designed for banking purposes and are suitable for current operations.

The following table provides a list of the Bank's main and branch offices and indicates whether the properties are owned or leased:

Location	Owned or Leased	Lease Expiration Date	Net Book Value at September 30, 2004
(Dollars in Thousands)			
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE 2174 EastRidge Center Eau Claire, WI 54701	Leased	April 30, 2006	N/A
BRANCH OFFICES:			
Westside Branch 2125 Cameron Street Eau Claire, WI 54703	Owned	N/A	\$313,869
East Branch 1028 N. Hillcrest Parkway Altoona, WI 54720	Owned	N/A	\$363,700
Fairfax Branch 219 Fairfax Street Altoona, WI 54720	Owned	N/A	\$853,784
Mondovi Branch 695 E. Main Street Mondovi, WI 54755	Leased	June 30, 2005	N/A
Rice Lake Branch 2462 S. Main Street Rice Lake, WI 54868	Leased	April 30, 2007	N/A
Chippewa Falls Branch 427 W. Prairie View Road Chippewa Falls, WI 54729	Owned	N/A	\$281,482
Baraboo Branch S2423 Highway 12 Baraboo, WI 53913	Owned(1)	N/A	\$ 3,838
Black River Falls Branch W9036 Highway 54 E. Black River Falls, WI 54615	Owned(1)	N/A	\$ 29,575

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Location	Owned or Leased	Lease Expiration Date	Net Book Value at September 30, 2004
(Dollars in Thousands)			
Mankato Branch(2) 1410 Madison Avenue Mankato, MN 56001	Leased	October 30, 2010	N/A
Oakdale Branch(3) 7035 10th Street North Oakdale, MN 55128	Leased	September 30, 2014	N/A

- (1) The building is owned and the land is leased.
(2) Location acquired as of November 2003.
(3) Branch opened October 1, 2004.

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Management believes that the current facilities are adequate to meet the present and immediately foreseeable needs of Citizens Community Federal and Citizens Community Bancorp.

The Bank currently utilizes FIServ-Galaxy Plus, an in-house data processing system. The net book value of the data processing and computer equipment utilized by the Bank at September 30, 2004 was \$139,000.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In the opinion of management, the Bank is not a party to any pending claims or lawsuits that are expected to have a material effect on the Bank's financial condition or operations. Periodically, there have been various claims and lawsuits involving the Bank mainly as a defendant, such as claims to enforce liens, condemnation proceedings on properties in which the Bank holds security interests, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans and other issues incident to the Bank's business. Aside from such pending claims and lawsuits, which are incident to the conduct of the Bank's ordinary business, the Bank is not a party to any material pending legal proceedings that would have a material effect on the financial condition or operations of the Bank.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended September 30, 2004.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

The information contained in the section captioned "Stockholder Information" in the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis

The information contained in the section captioned "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 7. Financial Statements

Report From Independent Registered Accounting Firm*

- (a) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2004 and 2003*
- (b) Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended September 30, 2004 and 2003*
- (c) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity For the Years Ended September 30, 2004 and 2003*
- (d) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended September 30, 2004 and 2003*
- (e) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*

* Contained in the Annual Report filed as an exhibit hereto and incorporated herein by reference. All schedules have been omitted as the required information is either inapplicable or contained in the Consolidated Financial Statements or related Notes contained in the Annual Report.

Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

No disclosure under this item is required.

Item 8A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control procedure, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control procedure are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control procedures, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any control procedure also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control procedure, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

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

Item 8B. Other Information

There was no information required to be disclosed by the Company in a Current Report on Form 8-K during the quarter ended September 30, 2004 that was not so disclosed.

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PART III

Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons; Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Directors

Information concerning the Directors of the Company is incorporated herein by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in February, 2005, a copy of which will be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

Executive Officers

Information concerning the Executive Officers of the Company is incorporated herein by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held in February, 2005, except for information contained under the heading "Report of the Audit Committee," a copy of which will be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

Section 16(a) Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires that the Company's directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than 10% of the Company's Common Stock, file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of the Company's Common Stock. Officers, directors and greater than 10% shareholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. To the Company's knowledge no late reports occurred during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2004. All other Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to our executive officers, directors and greater than 10% beneficial owners were complied with.

Code of Ethics

The Company's code of conduct, adopted on November 18, 2004, is applicable to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer (as well as all other employees), does meet the definition of "code of ethics" set forth in Item 406 of SEC Regulation S-K. A copy of this document is available free of charge by contacting Johnny Thompson, our Investor Relations Officer, at (715) 836-9994. A copy of the Company's Code of Ethics is being filed with the SEC as Exhibit 14 to this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

Item 10. Executive Compensation

Information concerning executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held in February, 2005, except for information contained under the heading "Report of the Audit Committee," a copy of which will be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Information concerning security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated herein by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held in February, 2005, except for information contained under the heading "Report of the Audit Committee," a copy of which will be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

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Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options warrants and rights	Number of Securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity Compensation Plans Approved By Security Holders	—	—	—
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved By Security Holders	—	—	—

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Information concerning certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated herein by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held in February, 2005, except for information contained under the heading "Report of the Audit Committee," a copy of which will be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

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By: /s/ Richard McHugh

Richard McHugh
Chairman of the Board

December 29, 2004

By: /s/ James G. Cooley

James G. Cooley
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

December 29, 2004

By: /s/ Thomas C. Kempen

Thomas C. Kempen
Vice Chairman of the Board

December 29, 2004

By: /s/ Brian R. Schilling

Brian R. Schilling
Director and Treasurer

December 29, 2004

By: /s/ Adonis E. Talmage

Adonis E. Talmage
Director and Secretary

December 29, 2004

By: /s/ David B. Westrate

David B. Westrate
Director

December 29, 2004

By: /s/ John D. Zettler

John D. Zettler
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

December 29, 2004

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Index to Exhibits

Regulation S-B Exhibit Number	Document
3.2	Amended Bylaws of the Registrant
10.e	Tax Allocation Agreement

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13	2004 Annual Report to Stockholders
14	Code of Conduct and Ethics
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
31	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications
32	Section 1350 Certifications

End.
