

EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES INC

Form 10-Q

May 11, 2009

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 0-20146

EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

54-1601306
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

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2 East Main Street

P.O. Box 391

Berryville, Virginia
(Address of principal executive offices)

(540) 955-2510

22611
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company.)

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

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock (\$2.50 par value) outstanding as of May 1, 2009 was 3,179,385.

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Table of Contents**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(dollars in thousands, except share amounts)

	March 31, 2009 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2008
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 7,425	\$ 7,287
Federal funds sold	16,679	11,052
Securities available for sale, at fair value	101,796	98,919
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of \$5,008 in 2009 and \$4,521 in 2008	383,632	385,565
Bank premises and equipment, net	15,165	15,377
Other assets	10,685	9,942
Total assets	\$ 535,382	\$ 528,142
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing demand deposits	\$ 83,180	\$ 81,340
Savings and interest bearing demand deposits	153,629	154,622
Time deposits	164,471	150,565
Total deposits	\$ 401,280	\$ 386,527
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	14,717	14,693
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	62,250	70,000
Trust preferred capital notes	7,217	7,217
Other liabilities	3,244	2,876
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Total liabilities	\$ 488,708	\$ 481,313
Shareholders Equity		
Preferred stock, \$10 par value; 500,000 shares authorized and unissued	\$	\$
Common stock, \$2.50 par value; authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued 2009, 3,179,385; issued 2008, 3,166,530 shares	7,918	7,888
Surplus	7,872	7,796
Retained earnings	33,194	32,779
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,310)	(1,634)
Total shareholders equity	\$ 46,674	\$ 46,829
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 535,382	\$ 528,142

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)**

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Interest and Dividend Income		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 5,604	\$ 6,491
Interest on federal funds sold	4	28
Interest and dividends on securities available for sale:		
Taxable interest income	753	594
Interest income exempt from federal income taxes	285	297
Dividends	113	182
Interest on deposits in banks		2
Total interest and dividend income	\$ 6,759	\$ 7,594
Interest Expense		
Interest on deposits	1,328	2,115
Interest on federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	97	107
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank advances	564	724
Interest on trust preferred capital notes	61	108
Interest on interest rate swap	17	
Total interest expense	\$ 2,067	\$ 3,054
Net interest income	\$ 4,692	\$ 4,540
Provision For Loan Losses	800	200
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	\$ 3,892	\$ 4,340
Noninterest Income		
Income from fiduciary activities	\$ 240	\$ 219
Service charges on deposit accounts	477	553
Other service charges and fees	486	711
Gain on the sale of loans		376
Other operating income	2	63
Total noninterest income	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,922
Noninterest Expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 2,170	\$ 2,297
Occupancy expenses	296	287
Equipment expenses	171	171
Advertising and marketing expenses	95	88
Stationery and supplies	85	92
ATM network fees	31	103
Other operating expenses	984	844
Total noninterest expenses	\$ 3,832	\$ 3,882

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Income before income taxes	\$ 1,265	\$ 2,380
Income Tax Expense	310	691
Net income	\$ 955	\$ 1,689
Earnings Per Share		
Net income per common share, basic	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.54
Net income per common share, diluted	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.54

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)**

(dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Common Stock	Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 7,798	\$ 7,153	\$ 30,832	\$ (605)		\$ 45,178
Comprehensive income:						
Net income			1,689		\$ 1,689	1,689
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period, net of deferred income taxes of \$8				(15)	(15)	(15)
Total comprehensive income					\$ 1,674	
Issuance of restricted stock, stock incentive plan (3,075 shares)	8	(8)				
Income tax benefit on vesting of restricted stock		(6)				(6)
Stock-based compensation expense		(3)				(3)
Issuance of common stock, dividend investment plan (6,561 shares)	16	120				136
Dividends declared (\$0.16 per share)			(502)			(502)
Balance, March 31, 2008	\$ 7,822	\$ 7,256	\$ 32,019	\$ (620)		\$ 46,477
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 7,888	\$ 7,796	\$ 32,779	\$ (1,634)		\$ 46,829
Comprehensive income:						
Net income			955		\$ 955	955
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized holding losses arising during the period, net of deferred income taxes of \$381,651				(740)	(740)	(740)
Change in market value of interest rate swap, net of deferred income taxes of \$44,309				64	64	64
Total comprehensive income					\$ 279	
Issuance of restricted stock, stock incentive plan (3,509 shares)	8	(8)				
Income tax benefit on vesting of restricted stock		(13)				(13)
Stock-based compensation expense		(26)				(26)
Issuance of common stock, dividend investment plan (8,703 shares)	22	123				145
Dividends declared (\$0.17 per share)			(540)			(540)
Balance, March 31, 2009	\$ 7,918	\$ 7,872	\$ 33,194	\$ (2,310)		\$ 46,674

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 955	\$ 1,689
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	191	202
Amortization of intangible and other assets	37	34
Loss on equity investment		
Provision for loan losses	800	200
Loss on the sale of other real estate owned	4	
Accrual of restricted stock awards	(26)	(3)
Discount accretion on securities, net	(10)	(7)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in other assets	70	381
Increase in other liabilities	236	498
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,994
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from maturities and principal payments of securities held to maturity	\$	\$
Proceeds from maturities and principal payments of securities available for sale	6,576	11,664
Purchases of securities available for sale	(10,565)	(25,403)
Purchases (disposition) of bank premises and equipment	20	(114)
Proceeds from the sale of other real estate owned	160	
Net decrease in loans	684	1,273
Net cash (used in) investing activities	\$ (3,125)	\$ (12,580)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net (decrease) increase in demand deposits, money market and savings accounts	\$ 846	\$ (2,977)
Net (decrease) increase in certificates of deposit	13,907	(1,067)
Net increase in federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	24	2,522
Net increase (decrease) in Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(7,750)	10,000
Issuance of common stock, employee benefit plan		
Cash dividends paid	(394)	(366)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 6,633	\$ 8,112

(continued)

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)**

(continued)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,765	\$ (1,474)
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Beginning	18,339	13,568
Ending	\$ 24,104	\$ 12,094
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Cash payments for:		
Interest	\$ 1,929	\$ 3,083
Income taxes	\$	\$
Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Unrealized loss on securities available for sale	\$ (1,123)	\$ (23)
Change in market value of interest rate swap	\$ 64	\$
Other real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$ 449	\$ 919
Issuance of common stock, dividend investment plan	\$ 145	\$ 136

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**EAGLE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****March 31, 2009****NOTE 1. General**

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. The results of operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 (the 2008 Form 10-K).

The Company owns 100% of Bank of Clarke County (the Bank) and Eagle Financial Statutory Trust II. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions between the Company and the Bank have been eliminated. Eagle Financial Statutory Trust II is accounted for under the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46R. The subordinated debt of Eagle Financial Statutory Trust II is reflected as a liability of the Company.

Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current year presentations.

NOTE 2. Stock-Based Compensation Plan

During 2003, the Company's shareholders approved a stock incentive plan which allows key employees and directors to increase their personal financial interest in the Company. This plan permits the issuance of incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options and the award of stock appreciation rights, common stock, restricted stock, and phantom stock. The plan authorizes the issuance of up to 300,000 shares of common stock.

The Company periodically grants Restricted Stock to its directors and executive officers. Restricted Stock provides grantees with rights to shares of common stock upon completion of a service period or achievement of Company performance measures. During the restriction period, all shares are considered outstanding and dividends are paid to the grantee. In general, outside directors are periodically granted restricted shares which vest over a period of less than six months. Beginning during 2006, executive officers were granted restricted shares which vest over a three year service period and restricted shares which vest based on meeting performance measures over a three year period. The Company recognizes compensation expense over the restricted period. The following table presents Restricted Stock activity for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009		2008	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested, beginning of period	11,492	\$ 26.16	11,770	\$ 29.06
Granted	6,500	16.10	6,830	22.99
Vested	(3,509)	26.96	(3,075)	28.92
Forfeited	(2,348)	26.94	(1,669)	28.67
Nonvested, end of period	12,135	\$ 20.39	13,856	\$ 26.14

Table of Contents**NOTE 3. Earnings Per Common Share**

Basic earnings per share represents income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects additional common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. The number of potential common shares is determined using the treasury method and relates to outstanding stock options and unvested restricted stock grants.

The following table shows the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 and the effect on the weighted average number of shares of dilutive potential common stock. Potential dilutive common stock had no effect on income available to common shareholders.

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Average number of common shares outstanding	3,162,666	3,125,355
Effect of dilutive common stock	4,636	7,015
Average number of common shares outstanding used to calculate diluted earnings per share	3,167,302	3,132,370

Table of Contents**NOTE 4. Securities**

Amortized costs and fair values of securities available for sale at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
	March 31, 2009 (in thousands)			
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 30,599	\$ 615	\$ (5)	\$ 31,209
Mortgage-backed securities	18,660	576		19,236
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	31,461	776	(45)	32,192
Corporate securities	15,818	31	(2,968)	12,881
Equity securities	2,555		(850)	1,705
Restricted stock	4,573			4,573
	\$ 103,666	\$ 1,998	\$ (3,868)	\$ 101,796

	December 31, 2008 (in thousands)			
Obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 25,591	\$ 695	\$	\$ 26,286
Mortgage-backed securities	20,093	416	(7)	20,502
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	31,171	528	(154)	31,545
Corporate securities	15,807	142	(1,999)	13,950
Equity securities	2,555	24	(392)	2,187
Restricted securities	4,449			4,449
	\$ 99,666	\$ 1,805	\$ (2,552)	\$ 98,919

There were no sales of securities available for sale during the first three months of 2008 and 2009.

Table of Contents**NOTE 5. Loans**

The composition of loans at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 was as follows:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in thousands)	
Mortgage loans on real estate:		
Construction and land development	\$ 34,885	\$ 36,990
Secured by farmland	5,352	5,305
Secured by 1-4 family residential properties	191,924	189,874
Other real estate loans	109,053	110,722
Loans to farmers	1,015	1,065
Commercial and industrial loans	25,272	23,629
Consumer installment loans	17,282	18,835
All other loans	3,857	3,666
	\$ 388,640	\$ 390,086
Less: Allowance for loan losses	5,008	4,521
	\$ 383,632	\$ 385,565

NOTE 6. Allowance for Loan Losses

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008 (in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008
Balance, beginning	\$ 4,521	\$ 3,191	\$ 3,191
Provision charged to operating expense	800	2,310	200
Recoveries added to the allowance	48	97	13
Loan losses charged to the allowance	(361)	(1,077)	(99)
Balance, ending	\$ 5,008	\$ 4,521	\$ 3,305

Total loans past due ninety days or greater still accruing interest were \$1,624,000 and \$509,000 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Impaired loans were \$4,363,000 and \$3,990,000 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Nonaccrual loans were \$4,293,000 and \$3,385,000 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

NOTE 7. Deposits

The composition of deposits at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 was as follows:

March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
(in thousands)	

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Noninterest bearing demand deposits	\$ 83,180	\$ 81,340
Savings and interest bearing demand deposits:		
NOW accounts	\$ 55,987	\$ 62,026
Money market accounts	61,885	59,000
Regular savings accounts	35,757	33,596
	\$ 153,629	\$ 154,622
Time deposits:		
Balances of less than \$100,000	\$ 98,836	\$ 91,477
Balances of \$100,000 and more	65,635	59,088
	\$ 164,471	\$ 150,565
	\$ 401,280	\$ 386,527

Table of Contents**NOTE 8. Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans**

The Company has a funded noncontributory defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all of its employees. The plan provides defined benefits based on years of service and final average salary. Effective December 31, 2006, the pension plan was amended so that no further benefits will accrue under the plan and no additional employees may become participants.

The Company provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for six retired employees who have met certain eligibility requirements. All other employees retiring after reaching age 65 and having at least 15 years of service with the Company will be allowed to stay on the Company's group life and health insurance policies, but will be required to pay premiums. The Company's share of the estimated costs that will be paid after retirement is generally being accrued by charges to expense over the employees' active service periods to the dates they are fully eligible for benefits, except that the Company's unfunded cost that existed at January 1, 1993 is being accrued primarily in a straight-line manner that will result in its full accrual by December 31, 2013.

On December 31, 2006, the Company adopted FASB Statement No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) (SFAS No. 158). SFAS No. 158 requires the Company to recognize the funded status (i.e. the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligations) of its pension and postretirement benefit plans in the consolidated balance sheet, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

The following tables provide the components of net periodic benefit cost of the pension plan and postretirement benefit plan for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	Three Months Ended March 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in thousands)			
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost:				
Service cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest cost	48	45	4	4
Expected return on plan assets	(33)	(42)		
Amortization of prior service costs				
Amortization of transition obligation				
Recognized net actuarial loss	91	41		
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 106	\$ 44	\$ 4	\$ 4

Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in the 2008 Form 10-K stated that the Company did not anticipate making any contributions to its pension during 2008. The Company did not make any contributions during the first three months of 2009.

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NOTE 9. Trust Preferred Capital Notes

In June 2007, Eagle Financial Statutory Trust II (the Trust II), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was formed for the purpose of issuing redeemable capital securities. On June 20, 2007, Trust II issued \$7,000,000 of trust preferred securities and \$217,000 in common equity. The principal asset of Trust II is \$7,217,000 of the Company's junior subordinated debt securities with the same maturity and interest rate structures as the capital securities. The securities have a LIBOR-indexed floating rate of interest and the interest rate at March 31, 2009 was 2.88%. The securities have a mandatory redemption date of September 1, 2037, and are subject to varying call provisions beginning September 1, 2012.

The trust preferred securities are included in Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital adequacy purposes as long as their amount does not exceed 25% of Tier 1 capital, including total trust preferred securities. The portion of the trust preferred securities not considered as Tier 1 capital, if any, may be included in Tier 2 capital. At March 31, 2009, the total amount (\$7,000,000) of trust preferred securities issued by Trust II are included in the Company's Tier 1 capital.

The obligations of the Company with respect to the issuance of the capital securities constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the Trust's obligations with respect to the capital securities.

Subject to certain exceptions and limitations, the Company may elect from time to time to defer interest payments on the junior subordinated debt securities, which would result in a deferral of distribution payments on the related capital securities.

NOTE 10. Fair Value Measurements

The Company adopted SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157), on January 1, 2008 to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. SFAS No. 157 clarifies that fair value of certain assets and liabilities is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants.

In February of 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. 157-2 (FSP No. 15-2) which delayed the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for certain nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities except for those items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. FSP No. 157-2 defers the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for such nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Thus, the Company has only partially applied SFAS No. 157. Those items affected by FSP No. 157-2 include other real estate owned, goodwill, and core deposit intangibles.

In October of 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. 157-3 (FSP No. 157-3) to clarify the application of SFAS No. 157 in a market that is not active and to provide key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. FSP No. 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financials statements were not issued.

FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157), defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurement and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The following sections provide a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy:

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Securities Available for Sale: Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 securities would include highly liquid government bonds, mortgage products and exchange traded equities. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flow. Level 2 securities would include U.S. agency securities, mortgage-backed agency securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain corporate, asset backed and other securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, securities are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

Interest Rate Swap: The fair value is estimated by a third party using inputs that are observable or that can be corroborated by observable market data, and therefore, are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

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The following table presents balances of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2008:

	Balance as of March 31, 2009	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2009 Using Quoted Prices		
		in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(in thousands)				
Assets:				
Available for sale securities	\$ 101,796	\$ 96,949	\$ 4,847	\$
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swap	130		130	

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

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

Impaired Loans: Loans are designated as impaired when, in the judgment of management based on current information and events, it is probable that all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not be collected. The measurement of loss associated with impaired loans can be based on either the observable market price of the loan or the fair value of the collateral. Fair value is measured based on the value of the collateral securing the loans. Collateral may be in the form of real estate or business assets including equipment, inventory, and accounts receivable. The vast majority of the collateral is real estate. Level 2 impaired loan value is determined by utilizing an income or market valuation approach based on an appraisal conducted by an independent, licensed appraiser outside of the Company using observable market data. If the collateral is a house or building in the process of construction or if an appraisal of the real estate property is over two years old, then the fair value is considered Level 3. The value of business equipment is based upon an outside appraisal if deemed significant, or the net book value on the applicable business financial statements if not considered significant using observable market data. Level 3 impaired loan values are determined using inventory and accounts receivables collateral and are based on financial statement balances or aging reports. Impaired loans allocated to the Allowance for Loan Losses are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Any fair value adjustments are recorded in the period incurred as provision for loan losses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Other Real Estate Owned: Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at the lesser of the fair value of the property, less selling costs or the loan balance outstanding at the date of foreclosure. Any write-downs based on the asset's fair value at the date of acquisition are charged to the allowance for loan losses. After foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and property held for sale is carried at the lower of the new cost basis or fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses on property to be held and used are measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a property exceeds its fair value. Costs of significant property improvements are capitalized, whereas costs relating to holding property are expensed. The portion of interest costs relating to development of real estate is capitalized. Valuations are periodically performed by management, and any subsequent write-downs are recorded as a charge to operations, if necessary, to reduce the carrying value of a property to the lower of its cost or fair value less cost to sell. We believe that the fair value component in its valuation follows the provisions of SFAS No. 157.

Goodwill: The fair value is determined by amortizing the intangible assets obtained during the acquisition of a branch in 1996.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial and nonfinancial assets that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the period:

Balance as of March 31, 2009	Carrying value at March 31, 2009		
	Quoted Prices in Active	Significant Other Observable	Significant Unobservable Inputs

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	Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Inputs (Level 2)	(Level 3)
(in thousands)			
Financial Assets:			
Impaired loans	\$ 4,363	\$	\$ 4,363
Nonfinancial Assets:			
Other real estate owned	1,027		1,027
Goodwill	79		79

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The fair value of a financial instrument is the current amount that would be exchanged between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument. SFAS No. 107 excludes certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented may not necessarily represent the underlying fair value of the Company.

NOTE 11. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities**Interest Rate Swaps**

The Company uses interest rate swaps to reduce interest rate risks and to manage interest expense. By entering into these agreements, the Company converts floating rate debt into fixed rate debt, or alternatively, converts fixed rate debt into floating rate debt. Interest differentials paid or received under the swap agreements are reflected as adjustments to interest expense. These interest rate swap agreements are derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting as discussed in Note 1. The notional amounts of the interest rate swaps are not exchanged and do not represent exposure to credit loss. In the event of default by a counterparty, the risk in these transactions is the cost of replacing the agreements at current market rates.

On December 4, 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement related to the outstanding trust preferred capital notes. The swap agreement became effective on December 1, 2008. The notional amount of the interest rate swap was \$7,000,000 and has an expiration date of December 1, 2016. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company pays interest quarterly at a fixed rate of 2.85% and receives interest quarterly at a variable rate of three month LIBOR. The variable rate resets on each interest payment date.

The following table summarizes the fair value of derivative instruments at March 31, 2009:

	Asset Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet	Fair
	Location	Value
	(dollars in thousands)	
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under Statement 133		
Interest rate contracts	Other liabilities	\$ 130

The following tables present the effect of the derivative instrument on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31, 2009 and the Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended at March 31, 2009:

Derivatives in Statement	Amount of Loss	Location of Loss	Amount of Loss
133 Cash Flow Hedging	Recognized in OCI on	Reclassified from	Reclassified
Relationships	Derivative	Accumulated OCI into	from
	(Effective Portion)	Income	Accumulated
	2009	(Effective Portion)	OCI
	(dollars in	(Effective Portion)	into Income
	thousands)	(Effective Portion)	(Effective Portion)
			2009
			(dollars in thousands)
Interest rate contracts	\$ 64	Interest expense	\$ 17

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NOTE 12. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB:) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but rather, provides enhanced guidance to other pronouncements that require or permit assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. The Company adopted SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2008. The FASB approved a one-year deferral for the implementation of the Statement for nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2009 without a material impact on the (consolidated) financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141(R), Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141(R)). The Standard significantly changed the financial accounting and reporting of business combination transactions. SFAS No. 141(R) establishes principles for how an acquirer recognizes and measures the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree; recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase; and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141(R) is effective for acquisition dates on or after the beginning of an entity's first year that begins after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the implementation of SFAS No. 141(R) to have a material impact on its (consolidated) financial statements, at this time.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of SFAS No. 133, (SFAS No. 161). SFAS No. 161 requires that an entity provide enhanced disclosures related to derivative and hedging activities. SFAS No. 161 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 amends and clarifies SFAS No. 141(R) to address application issues on initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. The FSP is effective for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 141(R)-1 to have a material impact on its (consolidated) financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly. FSP FAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. The FSP also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 to have a material impact on its (consolidated) financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 amends SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. In addition, the FSP amends APB Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. The FSP is effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with earlier adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 to have a material impact on its (consolidated) financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments. FSP FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-2 amends other-than-temporary impairment guidance for debt securities to make guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities. The FSP does not amend existing recognition and measurement guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities. FSP FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-2 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, with earlier adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-2 to have a material impact on its (consolidated) financial statements.

In April 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 111 (SAB No. 111). SAB No. 111 amends and replaces SAB Topic 5.M. in the SAB Series entitled Other Than Temporary Impairment of Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. SAB No. 111 maintains the SEC Staff's previous views related to equity securities and amends Topic 5.M. to exclude debt securities from its scope. The Company does not expect the implementation of SAB No. 111 to have a material impact on its (consolidated) financial statements.

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

The purpose of this discussion is to focus on the important factors affecting the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and capital resources. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements presented in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements, of this Form 10-Q and Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of the 2008 Form 10-K.

GENERAL

Eagle Financial Services, Inc. is a bank holding company which owns 100% of the stock of Bank of Clarke County (the "Bank"), collectively (the "Company"). Accordingly, the results of operations for the Company are dependent upon the operations of the Bank. The Bank conducts commercial banking business which consists of attracting deposits from the general public and investing those funds in commercial, consumer and real estate loans and corporate, municipal and U.S. government agency securities. The Bank's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law. At March 31, 2009, the Company had total assets of \$535,251,000, net loans of \$383,632,000, total deposits of \$401,280,000 and shareholders' equity of \$46,674,000. The Company's net income was \$955,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2009.

MANAGEMENT'S STRATEGY

The Company strives to be an outstanding financial institution in its market by building solid sustainable relationships with: (1) its customers, by providing highly personalized customer service, a network of conveniently placed branches and ATMs, a competitive variety of products/services and courteous, professional employees, (2) its employees, by providing generous benefits, a positive work environment, advancement opportunities and incentives to exceed expectations, (3) its communities, by participating in local concerns, providing monetary support, supporting employee volunteerism and providing employment opportunities, and (4) its shareholders, by providing sound profits and returns, sustainable growth, regular dividends and committing to its local, independent status.

OPERATING STRATEGY

The Bank is a locally owned and managed financial institution. This allows the Bank to be flexible and responsive in the products and services it offers. The Bank grows primarily by lending funds to local residents and businesses at a competitive price that reflects the inherent risk of lending. The Bank attempts to fund these loans through deposits gathered from local residents and businesses. The Bank prices its deposits by comparing alternative sources of funds and selecting the lowest cost available. When deposits are not adequate to fund asset growth, the Bank relies on borrowings, both short and long term. The Bank's primary source of borrowed funds is the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta which offers numerous terms and rate structures to the Bank.

As interest rates change, the Bank attempts to maintain its net interest margin. This is accomplished by changing the price, terms, and mix of its financial assets and liabilities. The Bank also earns fees on services provided through its trust department, sales of investments through Eagle Investment Services, mortgage originations and deposit operations. The Bank also incurs noninterest expenses such as compensating employees, maintaining and acquiring fixed assets, and purchasing goods and services necessary to support its daily operations.

The Bank has a marketing department which seeks to develop new business. This is accomplished through an ongoing calling program whereby account officers visit with existing and potential customers to discuss the products and services offered. The Bank also utilizes traditional advertising such as television commercials, radio ads, newspaper ads, and billboards.

LENDING POLICIES

Administration and supervision over the lending process is provided by the Bank's Credit Administration Department. The principal risk associated with the Bank's loan portfolio is the creditworthiness of its borrowers. In an effort to manage this risk, the Bank's policy gives loan amount approval limits to individual loan officers based on their position and level of experience. Credit risk is increased or decreased, depending on the type of loan and prevailing economic conditions. In consideration of the different types of loans in the portfolio, the risk associated with real estate mortgage loans, commercial loans and consumer loans varies based on employment levels, consumer confidence, fluctuations in the value of real estate and other conditions that affect the ability of borrowers to repay debt.

The Company has written policies and procedures to help manage credit risk. The Company utilizes a loan review process that includes formulation of portfolio management strategy, guidelines for underwriting standards and risk assessment, procedures for ongoing identification and management of credit deterioration, and regular portfolio reviews to establish loss exposure and to ascertain compliance with the Company's policies.

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The Bank uses a Directors Loan Committee and lending limits approved by the Directors Loan Committee to approve loan requests. The loan officers are categorized based on the amount of secured and unsecured lending authority they possess. The highest authority (Category I) is comprised of the Bank's Chief Executive Officer, the Senior Loan Officer, and the Associate Senior Loan Officer. There are six additional categories (Categories II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII) with different amounts of secured and unsecured authority. Two officers in Category I may combine their authority to approve a loan request of up to \$2,000,000 secured or \$1,000,000 unsecured. An officer in Category II, III, IV, V, VI, or VII may combine his or her authority with one officer in a higher category to approve a loan request. Any loan request which exceeds the combined authority of the categories must be presented to the Directors Loan Committee. The Directors Loan Committee, which currently consists of four directors (three directors constitute a quorum, of whom any two may act), approves loan requests which exceed the combined authority of two loan officers as described above. The minimum amount which requires Director Loan Committee approval, which is derived by combining the authorities of a Category I and Category VII officer, is \$1,025,000 secured and \$505,000 unsecured. The Directors Loan Committee also reviews and approves changes to the Bank's Loan Policy as presented by management.

The following sections discuss the major loan categories within the total loan portfolio:

One-to-Four-Family Residential Real Estate Lending

Residential lending activity may be generated by the Bank's loan officer solicitations, referrals by real estate professionals, and existing or new bank customers. Loan applications are taken by a Bank loan officer. As part of the application process, information is gathered concerning income, employment and credit history of the applicant. The valuation of residential collateral is provided by independent fee appraisers who have been approved by the Bank's Directors Loan Committee. In connection with residential real estate loans, the Bank requires title insurance, hazard insurance and, if applicable, flood insurance. In addition to traditional residential mortgage loans secured by a first or junior lien on the property, the Bank offers home equity lines of credit.

Commercial Real Estate Lending

Commercial real estate loans are secured by various types of commercial real estate in the Bank's market area, including multi-family residential buildings, commercial buildings and offices, small shopping centers and churches. Commercial real estate loan originations are obtained through broker referrals, direct solicitation of developers and continued business from customers. In its underwriting of commercial real estate, the Bank's loan to original appraised value ratio is generally 80% or less. Commercial real estate lending entails significant additional risk as compared with residential mortgage lending. Commercial real estate loans typically involve larger loan balances concentrated with single borrowers or groups of related borrowers. Additionally, the repayment of loans secured by income producing properties is typically dependent on the successful operation of a business or a real estate project and thus may be subject, to a greater extent, to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy, in general. The Bank's commercial real estate loan underwriting criteria require an examination of debt service coverage ratios, the borrower's creditworthiness, prior credit history and reputation, and the Bank typically requires personal guarantees or endorsements of the borrower's principal owners.

Construction and Land Development Lending

The Bank makes local construction loans, primarily residential, and land acquisition and development loans. The construction loans are secured by residential houses under construction and the underlying land for which the loan was obtained. The average life of most construction loans is less than one year and the Bank offers both fixed and variable rate interest structures. The interest rate structure offered to customers depends on the total amount of these loans outstanding and the impact of the interest rate structure on the Bank's overall interest rate risk. There are two characteristics of construction lending which impact its overall risk as compared to residential mortgage lending. First, there is more concentration risk due to the extension of a large loan balance through several lines of credit to a single developer or contractor. Second, there is more collateral risk due to the fact that loan funds are provided to the borrower based upon the estimated value of the collateral after completion. This could cause an inaccurate estimate of the amount needed to complete construction or an excessive loan-to-value ratio. To mitigate the risks associated with construction lending, the Bank generally limits loan amounts to 80% of the estimated appraised value of the finished home. The Bank also obtains a first lien on the property as security for its construction loans and typically requires personal guarantees from the borrower's principal owners. Finally, the Bank performs inspections of the construction projects to ensure that the percentage of construction completed correlates with the amount of draws on the construction line of credit.

Commercial and Industrial Lending

Commercial business loans generally have more risk than residential mortgage loans, but have higher yields. To manage these risks, the Bank generally obtains appropriate collateral and personal guarantees from the borrower's principal owners and monitors the financial condition of its business borrowers. Residential mortgage loans generally are made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from employment

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and other income and are secured by real estate whose value tends to be readily ascertainable. In contrast, commercial business loans typically are made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from cash flow from its business and are secured by business assets, such as commercial real estate, accounts receivable, equipment and inventory. As a result, the availability of funds for the repayment of commercial business loans is substantially dependent on the success of the business itself. Furthermore, the collateral for commercial business loans may depreciate over time and generally cannot be appraised with as much precision as residential real estate.

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Consumer Lending

The Bank offers various secured and unsecured consumer loans, which include personal installment loans, personal lines of credit, automobile loans, and credit card loans. The Bank originates its consumer loans within its geographic market area and these loans are generally made to customers with whom the Bank has an existing relationship. Consumer loans generally entail greater risk than residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans which are unsecured or secured by rapidly depreciable assets such as automobiles. In such cases, any repossessed collateral on a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance as a result of the greater likelihood of damage, loss or depreciation. 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. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount which can be recovered on such loans.

The underwriting standards employed by the Bank for consumer loans include a determination of the applicant's payment history on other debts and an assessment of ability to meet existing obligations and payments on the proposed loan. The stability of the applicant's monthly income may be determined by verification of gross monthly income from primary employment, and from any verifiable secondary income. Although creditworthiness of the applicant is the primary consideration, the underwriting process also includes an analysis of the value of the security in relation to the proposed loan amount.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the losses that may be sustained in the Company's loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses is based on two accounting principles: (1) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies", which requires that losses be accrued when their occurrence is probable and they can be estimated, and (2) SFAS No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan", which requires that losses be accrued based on the differences between the loan balance and the value of its collateral, the present value of future cash flows, or the price established in the secondary market. The Company's allowance for loan losses has three basic components: the formula allowance, the specific allowance and the unallocated allowance. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when actual events occur. The formula allowance uses historical experience factors to estimate future losses and, as a result, the estimated amount of losses can differ significantly from the actual amount of losses which would be incurred in the future. However, the potential for significant differences is mitigated by continuously updating the loss history of the Company. The specific allowance is based upon the evaluation of specific loans on which a loss may be realized. Factors such as past due history, ability to pay, and collateral value are used to identify those loans on which a loss may be realized. Each of these loans is then classified as to how much loss would be realized on its disposition. The sum of the losses on the individual loans becomes the Company's specific allowance. This process is inherently subjective and actual losses may be greater than or less than the estimated specific allowance. The unallocated allowance captures losses that are attributable to various economic events which may affect a certain loan type within the loan portfolio or a certain industrial or geographic sector within the Company's market. As the loans, which are affected by these events, are identified or losses are experienced on the loans which are affected by these events, they will be reflected within the specific or formula allowances. Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements presented in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of the 2008 Form 10-K, provides additional information related to the allowance for loan losses.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Company makes forward looking statements in this report that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements include statements regarding our profitability, liquidity, allowance for loan losses, interest rate sensitivity, market risk, growth strategy, and financial and other goals. The words believes, expects, may, will, should, projects, contemplates, anticipates, forecasts, intends, words or terms are intended to identify forward looking statements. These forward looking statements are subject to significant uncertainties because they are based upon or are affected by factors including:

the ability to successfully manage growth or implement growth strategies if the Bank is unable to identify attractive markets, locations or opportunities to expand in the future;

competition with other banks and financial institutions, and companies outside of the banking industry, including those companies that have substantially greater access to capital and other resources;

the successful management of interest rate risk;

risks inherent in making loans such as repayment risks and fluctuating collateral values;

changes in general economic and business conditions in the market area;

reliance on the management team, including the ability to attract and retain key personnel;

changes in interest rates and interest rate policies;

maintaining capital levels adequate to support growth;

maintaining cost controls and asset qualities as new branches are opened or acquired;

demand, development and acceptance of new products and services;

problems with technology utilized by the Bank;

changing trends in customer profiles and behavior;

changes in banking and other laws and regulations; and

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other factors described in Item 1A., Risk Factors, in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Because of these uncertainties, actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward looking statements. In addition, past results of operations do not necessarily indicate future results.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Income

Net income for the first three months of 2009 was \$955,000, a decrease of \$734,000 or 43.5% as compared to net income for the first three months of 2008 of \$1,689,000. Earnings per share, basic and diluted, were \$0.30 and \$0.54 the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Return on average assets (ROA) measures how efficiently the Company uses its assets to produce net income. Some issues reflected within this efficiency include the Company's asset mix, funding sources, pricing, fee generation, and cost control. The ROA of the Company, on an annualized basis, for the first three months of 2009 and 2008 was 0.74 and 1.32%, respectively.

Return on average equity (ROE) measures the utilization of shareholders' equity in generating net income. This measurement is affected by the same factors as ROA with consideration to how much of the Company's assets are funded by shareholders. The ROE of the Company, on an annualized basis, for the first three months of 2009 and 2008 was 8.27% and 14.75%, respectively.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income, the difference between total interest income and total interest expense, is the Company's primary source of earnings. Net interest income was \$4,692,000 and \$4,540,000 for the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively, which represents an increase of \$152,000 or 3.4%. The amount of net interest income is derived from the volume of earning assets and the rates earned on those assets as compared to the cost of funds. Average interest earning assets increased \$13,200,000 from March 31, 2008 to March 31, 2009 while the average yield decreased 76 basis points over that same period. Total interest income was \$6,759,000 and \$7,594,000 for the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively, which represents a decrease of \$835,000 or 11.0%. Total interest expense was \$2,067,000 and \$3,054,000 for the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively, which represents a decrease of \$987,000 or 32.3%.

The net interest margin was 3.98% and 3.90% for the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The net interest margin is calculated by dividing tax-equivalent net interest income by total average earnings assets. Tax-equivalent net interest income is calculated by adding the tax benefit on certain securities and loans, whose interest is tax-exempt, to total interest income then subtracting total interest expense. The tax rate used to calculate the tax benefit was 34% for 2009 and 2008. The following table reconciles tax-equivalent net interest income, which is not a measurement under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), to net interest income.

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 2008 (in thousands)	
GAAP Financial Measurements:		
Interest Income - Loans	\$ 5,604	\$ 6,491
Interest Income - Securities and Other Interest-Earnings Assets	1,155	1,103
Interest Expense - Deposits	1,328	2,115
Interest Expense - Other Borrowings	739	939
Total Net Interest Income	\$ 4,692	\$ 4,540
Non-GAAP Financial Measurements:		
Add: Tax Benefit on Tax-Exempt Interest Income - Loans	\$ 35	\$ 21
Add: Tax Benefit on Tax-Exempt Interest Income - Securities	147	153
Total Tax Benefit on Tax-Exempt Interest Income	\$ 182	\$ 174
Tax-Equivalent Net Interest Income	\$ 4,874	\$ 4,714

The tax-equivalent yield on earning assets decreased 76 basis points from 6.42% to 5.66% for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. The tax-equivalent yield on securities decreased 14 basis points from 5.46% to 5.32% for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. The tax-equivalent yield on loans decreased 80 basis points from 6.68% to 5.88% for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. The average rate on interest bearing liabilities decreased 105 basis points from 3.17% to 2.12% for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. The average rate on interest bearing deposits decreased 110 basis points from 2.87% to 1.77% for the first three months of 2008 and 2009. In general, deposit pricing is done in response to monetary policy actions and yield curve changes. Also, local competition for funds affects the cost of time deposits, which are primarily comprised of certificates of deposit. The Company prefers to rely more heavily on non-maturity deposits, which include NOW accounts, money market accounts, and savings accounts. Changes in the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities can also be affected by the pricing on other sources of funds, namely borrowings. The Company utilized overnight borrowings in the form of federal funds purchased, retail repurchase agreements and wholesale repurchase agreements. The average rate on these borrowings decreased 60 basis points from 3.11% to 2.51% for the first three months of 2008 and 2009. The cost of federal funds purchased is affected by the Federal Reserve's changes in the federal funds target rate. The rate on retail repurchase agreements is variable and changes monthly. The Company also borrows from the FHLB in the form of short and long term advances. The average rate on FHLB advances decreased 83 basis points from 4.18% to 3.35% for the first three months of 2008 and 2007.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses is based upon management's estimate of the amount required to maintain an adequate allowance for loan losses as discussed within the Critical Accounting Policies section above. The provision for loan losses was \$800,000 and \$200,000 for the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The amount of provision for loan losses is affected by several factors including the growth rate of loans, net charge-offs, and the amount of potential losses within the loan portfolio. Although the Company experienced a decrease in total loans since the December 31, 2008, given the level of problem loans, continued uncertainty in the economy, and the current nationwide credit crisis, the Company deemed it prudent to increase its allowance for loan losses.

Changes in the amount of provision for loan losses during each period reflect the results of the Bank's analysis used to determine the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. This analysis identifies changes in the creditworthiness of specific borrowers and changes in the value of collateral securing certain loans. The results, which consider net charge-offs and the provision, indicate whether the Company's allowance for loan losses is adequate given the potential losses within the loan portfolio. This analysis indicated that the Company's allowance for loan losses was adequate at March 31, 2009.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income for the first three months of 2009 and 2008 was \$1,205,000 and \$1,922,000, respectively, which represents a decrease of \$717,000 or 37.3%. Management reviews the activities which generate noninterest income on an ongoing basis. The following paragraphs provide information about activities which are included within the respective Consolidated Statements of Income headings.

There were no sales or calls of securities which resulted in a gain or loss during the first three months of 2009 and 2008.

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Income from fiduciary activities, generated by trust services offered through Eagle Investment Group, increased \$21,000 or 9.6% from \$219,000 for the first three months of 2008 to \$240,000 for the first three months of 2009. The amount of income from fiduciary activities is determined by the number of active accounts and total assets under management. Also, income can fluctuate due to the number of estates settled within any period.

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Service charges on deposit accounts decreased \$76,000 or 13.7% from \$553,000 to \$477,000 for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. Service charges on deposit accounts are derived from the volume of demand and savings accounts generated through the Bank's branch network. Although the Bank continues to see an increase in these account types it has experienced a decrease in overdraft service charges. Management expects continued growth in the number of deposit accounts and, therefore, expects the amount of service charges on deposit accounts to increase proportionately during future periods.

Other service charges and fees decreased \$225,000 or 31.7% from \$711,000 for the first three months of 2008 to \$486,000 for the first three months of 2009. The amount of other services charges and fees is comprised primarily of commission from the sale of non-deposit investment products, fees received from the Bank's credit card program, fees generated from the Bank's ATM/debit card programs, and fees generated from the origination of mortgage loans for the secondary market. Commissions from the sale of non-deposit investment products through Eagle Investment Group decreased \$164,000 or 64.6% from \$254,000 to \$90,000 for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. The amount of fees generated from the Bank's ATM/debit card programs decreased \$23,000 or 10.3% from \$223,000 to \$200,000 for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively.

The gain on the sale of loans in the amount of \$376,000 during 2008 was generated from the sale of the credit card portfolio.

Other operating income decreased \$61,000 from \$63,000 to \$2,000 for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. This decrease was mostly attributed to losses realized from the Bank's investment in Banker's Title, LLC.

Noninterest Expenses

Total noninterest expenses decreased \$50,000 or 1.3% from \$3,882,000 to \$3,832,000 for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. The efficiency ratio of the Company was 62.99% and 58.50% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. The efficiency ratio is not a measurement under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. It is calculated by dividing non interest expense by the sum of tax equivalent net interest income and non interest income excluding gains and losses on the investment portfolio. The tax rate utilized is 34%. The following paragraphs provide information about expenses which are included within the respective Consolidated Statements of Income headings.

Salaries and benefits decreased \$127,000 or 5.5% from \$2,297,000 for the first three months of 2008 to \$2,170,000 for the first three months of 2009. Occupancy expenses increased \$9,000 or 3.1% from \$287,000 to \$296,000 for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. Equipment expenses were \$171,000 for the first three months of 2008 and 2009.

Advertising and marketing expenses increased \$7,000 or 8.0% from \$88,000 to \$95,000 for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. This category contains numerous expense types such as advertising, public relations, business development, and charitable contributions. The annual budgeted amount of advertising and marketing expenses is directly related to the Company's growth in assets. The total amount of advertising and marketing expenses varies based on planned events and advertising campaigns. Expenses are allocated in a manner which focuses on effectively reaching existing and potential customers within the market and contributing to the community.

Other operating expenses increased \$140,000 or 16.6% from \$844,000 to \$984,000 for the first three months of 2008 and 2009, respectively. This category is primarily comprised of the cost for services required during normal operations of the Company. Expenses which are directly affected by the number of branch locations and volume of accounts at the Bank include postage, insurance, ATM network fees, and credit card processing fees. Other expenses within this category are auditing fees and computer software expenses.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$310,000 and \$691,000 for the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. These amounts correspond to an effective tax rate of 24.51% and 29.03% for the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The difference between the effective tax rate and statutory income tax rate can be primarily attributed to tax-exempt interest earned on certain securities and loans.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Securities

Total securities were \$101,796,000 at March 31, 2009 as compared to \$98,919,000 at December 31, 2008. This represents an increase of \$2,877,000 or 2.9%. The Company purchased \$10,565,000 in securities during the first three months of 2009. The Company had total maturities and principal repayments of \$6,576,000 during the first three months of 2009. The Company did not have any securities from a single issuer,

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other than U.S. government agencies, whose amount exceeded 10% of shareholders' equity at March 31, 2009. Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provides additional details about the Company's securities portfolio at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The Company had an unrealized loss on available for sale securities of \$1,870,000 at March 31, 2009 as compared to an unrealized loss of \$747,000 at December 31, 2008. Unrealized gains or losses on available for sale securities are reported within shareholders' equity, net of the related deferred tax effect, as accumulated other comprehensive income.

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Loan Portfolio

The Company's primary use of funds is supporting lending activities from which it derives the greatest amount of interest income. Gross loans were \$388,640,000 and \$390,086,000 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. This represents a decrease of \$1,446,000 or 0.4% for the first three months of 2009. The ratio of loans to deposits decreased during the first quarter of 2009 from 100.9% at December 31, 2008 to 96.9% at March 31, 2009. The loan portfolio consists primarily of loans for owner-occupied single family dwellings, loans to acquire consumer products such as automobiles, and loans to small farms and businesses. Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provides the composition of the loan portfolio at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Loans secured by real estate were \$341,214,000 or 87.8% and \$342,891,000 or 87.9% of total loans at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. This represents a decrease of \$1,677,000 or 0.5% during the first three months of 2009. Consumer installment loans were \$17,282,000 or 4.5% and \$18,835,000 or 4.8% of total loans at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. This represents a decrease of \$1,553,000 or 8.3% during the first three months of 2009. Commercial and industrial loans were \$25,272,000 or 6.5% and \$23,629,000 or 6.1% of total loans at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. This represents an increase of \$1,643,000 or 7.0% for the first three months of 2009.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The purpose of and the methods for measuring the allowance for loan losses are discussed in the Critical Accounting Policies section above. Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements shows the activity within the allowance for loan losses during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2008. Charged-off loans were \$361,000 and \$99,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Recoveries were \$48,000 and \$13,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This resulted in net charge-offs of \$313,000 and \$86,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans was 1.29% at March 31, 2009 and 1.16% at December 31, 2008. The allowance for loan losses was 72.1% of nonperforming assets at March 31, 2009 and 91.2% of nonperforming assets at December 31, 2008. Given the current economic environment, it is anticipated there could be an increase in past due loans, non performing loans and other real estate owned. However, the Company believes that the allowance for loan losses will be maintained at a level adequate to mitigate any negative impact resulting from such increases.

Risk Elements and Nonperforming Assets

Nonperforming assets consist of nonaccrual loans, restructured loans, and other real estate owned (foreclosed properties). Nonaccrual loans were \$4,293,000 and \$3,385,000 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Other real estate owned was \$1,027,000 and \$734,000 at March 31, 2009 or December 31, 2008, respectively. The percentage of nonperforming assets to loans and other real estate owned was 1.37% at March 31, 2009. Total loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest were \$1,624,000 or 0.4% and \$509,000 or 0.1% of total loans at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

The loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest are secured and in the process of collection; therefore, they are not classified as nonaccrual. Any loan over 90 days past due without being in the process of collection or where the collection of its principal or interest is doubtful would be placed on nonaccrual status. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, accrued interest is reversed from income and future accruals are discontinued with interest income being recognized on a cash basis. Management evaluates the financial condition of these borrowers and the value of any collateral on these loans. The results of these evaluations are used to estimate the amount of losses which may be realized on the disposition of these nonaccrual loans. Management evaluates borrowers on an ongoing basis to identify those loans on which a loss may be realized. The methods for identifying these loans and establishing estimated losses for these loans are discussed in the Critical Accounting Policies section above. Once management determines that a loan requires a specific allowance, it becomes a potential problem loan. The amount of potential problem loans was \$27,066,000 and \$17,960,000 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. This represents an increase of \$9,106,000 or 51.7% during the first three months of 2009. At March 31, 2009, these loans were primarily well-secured and in the process of collection, and the allowance for loan losses includes \$1,755,000 in specific allocations for these loans.

Deposits

Total deposits were \$401,280,000 and \$386,527,000 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. This represents an increase of \$14,753,000 or 3.8% during the first three months of 2009. Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provides the composition of total deposits at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

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Noninterest-bearing demand deposits, which are comprised of checking accounts, increased \$1,840,000 or 2.3% from \$81,340,000 at December 31, 2008 to \$83,180,000 at March 31, 2009. Savings and interest-bearing demand deposits, which include NOW accounts, money market accounts and regular savings accounts, decreased \$993,000 or 0.6% from \$154,622,000 at December 31, 2008 to \$153,629,000 at March 31, 2009. Time deposits increased \$13,906,000 or 9.2% from \$150,565,000 at December 31, 2008 to \$164,471,000 at March 31, 2009. This is comprised of an increase in time deposits of \$100,000 and more of \$6,547,000 or 11.1% and an increase in time deposits of less than \$100,000 of \$7,359,000 or 8.0%. Certificates of deposit of less than \$100,000 also included \$20,531,000 and \$25,531,000 in brokered certificates of deposit at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008. Certificates of deposit of less than \$100,000 included \$741,000 issued through the CDARS network. Certificates of deposit greater than \$100,000 included \$7,000,000 issued through the CDARS network.

The Company attempts to fund asset growth with deposit accounts and focus upon core deposit growth as its primary source of funding. Core deposits consist of checking accounts, NOW accounts, money market accounts, regular savings accounts, and time deposits of less than \$100,000. Core deposits totaled \$315,114,000 or 78.5% and \$301,908,000 or 78.1% of total deposits at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

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CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company continues to be a well capitalized financial institution. Total shareholders' equity at March 31, 2009 was \$46,674,000, reflecting a percentage of total assets of 8.72%, as compared to \$46,829,000 and 8.87% at December 31, 2008. Shareholders' equity per share decreased \$0.11 or 0.7% to \$14.68 per share at March 31, 2009 from \$14.79 per share at December 31, 2008. During the first quarter of 2009, the Company paid a dividend of \$0.17 as compared to \$0.16 in the first quarter of 2008. Total dividends paid during 2008 were \$0.67 per share. The Company has a Dividend Investment Plan that reinvests the dividends of the shareholder in Company stock.

Federal regulatory risk-based capital guidelines require percentages to be applied to various assets, including off-balance sheet assets, based on their perceived risk in order to calculate risk-weighted assets. Tier 1 capital consists of total shareholders' equity plus qualifying trust preferred securities outstanding less net unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities, goodwill and other intangible assets. Total capital is comprised of Tier 1 capital plus the allowable portion of the allowance for loan losses and any excess trust preferred securities that do not qualify as Tier 1 capital. The \$7,000,000 in trust preferred securities, issued by the Company during 2007, qualifies as Tier 1 capital because this amount does not exceed 25% of total capital, including the trust preferred securities. Financial institutions must maintain a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 4%, a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 8% and a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%. The Company's policy requires a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 8%, a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10% and a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5%. The Company's Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 14.08% at March 31, 2009 as compared to 14.07% at December 31, 2008. The Company's total risk-based capital ratio was 15.31% at March 31, 2009 as compared to 15.23% at December 31, 2008. The Company's Tier 1 capital to average total assets ratio was 10.53% at March 31, 2009 as compared to 10.65% at December 31, 2008. The Company monitors these ratios on a quarterly basis and has several strategies, including without limitation the issuance of common stock or trust preferred securities, to ensure that these ratios remain above regulatory minimums.

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity management involves meeting the present and future financial obligations of the Company with the sale or maturity of assets or with the occurrence of additional liabilities. Liquidity needs are met with cash on hand, deposits in banks, federal funds sold, securities classified as available for sale and loans maturing within one year. At March 31, 2009, liquid assets totaled \$221,609,000 as compared to \$208,888,000 at December 31, 2008. These amounts represent 45.4% and 43.4% of total liabilities at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The Company minimizes liquidity demand by utilizing core deposits to fund asset growth. Securities provide a constant source of liquidity through paydowns and maturities. Also, the Company maintains short-term borrowing arrangements, namely federal funds lines of credit, with larger financial institutions as an additional source of liquidity. Finally, the Bank's membership with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta provides a source of borrowings with numerous rate and term structures. The Company's senior management monitors the liquidity position regularly and attempts to maintain a position which utilizes available funds most efficiently.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

There have been no material changes in Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk as reported in the 2008 Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2009 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Company's financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's quarter ended March 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or of which the property of the Company is subject.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

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

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed with this Form 10-Q and this list includes the exhibit index:

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized, this 8th day of May, 2009.

Eagle Financial Services, Inc.

By: /S/ JOHN R. MILLESON
John R. Milleson

President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /S/ KATHLEEN J. CHAPPELL
Kathleen S. Chappell

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer