

CSB BANCORP INC /OH
Form 10-K
March 24, 2011

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

(Mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

**TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

**For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File No. 0-21714
CSB BANCORP, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio

34-1687530

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

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

91 North Clay Street, Millersburg, Ohio

44654

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (330) 674-9015

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

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Shares, \$6.25 par value

(Title of class)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months.
 Yes No

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or 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

At June 30, 2010, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on a share price of \$15.75 per share (such price being the last trade price on such date) was \$39.8 million.

At March 23, 2011, there were outstanding 2,734,799 of the registrant's Common Shares, \$6.25 par value.

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Portions of Registrant's 2010 Annual Report to Shareholders.
Portions of Registrant's Proxy Statement dated March 23, 2011.

PART I

Available Information

Our website address is www.csb1.com. We make our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports available free of charge on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). We also make available through our website, other reports filed with the SEC under the Exchange Act, including our proxy statements and reports filed by officers and directors under Section 16(a) of that Act, as well as our Code of Ethics. We do not intend for information contained in our website to be part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In addition, the public may read and copy any materials we filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room is available by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Also, the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information at www.sec.gov.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

General

CSB Bancorp, Inc. (the Company), is a registered financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1991. The Commercial and Savings Bank of Millersburg, Ohio (the Bank), an Ohio banking corporation chartered in 1879, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve system, and its deposits are insured up to the maximum provided by law by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The primary regulators of the Bank are the Federal Reserve Board and the Ohio Division of Financial Institutions.

The Bank provides retail and commercial banking services to its customers, including checking and savings accounts, time deposits, IRAs, safe deposit facilities, personal loans, commercial loans, real estate mortgage loans, installment loans, night depository facilities, brokerage and trust services.

The Bank grants residential real estate, commercial real estate, commercial and consumer loans to customers located primarily in Holmes, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Stark and portions of surrounding counties in Ohio. The Company's market area has historically exhibited relatively stable economic conditions; however, a pronounced slowdown in economic activity has been evident since the latter half of 2008. Unemployment levels in Holmes County have generally been among the lowest in the State of Ohio, while the balance of the Company's market area typically experiences unemployment levels similar to the state average. Unemployment in the Company's market area peaked during the first quarter of 2010 and improved steadily thereafter, although average unemployment for the year as a whole was 80% higher than our markets' average over the prior ten-year period. Moderate reductions in real estate values have also developed as a result of the prevailing recessionary conditions.

Certain risks are involved in granting loans, primarily related to the borrowers' ability and willingness to repay the debt. Before the Bank extends a new loan or renews an existing loan to a customer, these risks are assessed through a review of the borrower's past and current credit history, collateral being used to secure the transaction, borrower's character, and other factors. For all commercial loan relationships greater than \$275,000, the Bank's internal credit department performs an annual risk rating review. In addition to this review, an independent outside loan review firm is engaged to review all watch list and adversely classified credits, all commercial loan relationships greater than \$750,000, a sample of commercial loan relationships less than \$750,000, loans within an industry concentration and a sample of consumer/mortgage loans. In addition, any loan identified as a problem credit by management and/or the external loan review consultants is assigned to the Bank's loan watch list, and is subject to ongoing review by the Bank's credit department and the assigned loan officer to ensure appropriate action is taken when deterioration has occurred.

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Commercial loan rates are variable as well as fixed, and include operating lines of credit and term loans made to small businesses primarily based on their ability to repay the loan from the cash flow of the business. Business assets such as equipment, accounts receivable, and inventory typically secure such loans. When the borrower is not an individual, the Bank generally obtains the personal guarantee of the business owner. As compared to consumer lending, which includes single-family residences, personal installment loans and automobile loans, commercial lending entails significant additional risks. These loans typically involve larger loan balances, are generally dependent on the cash flow of the business, and thus may be subject to a greater extent to adverse conditions in the general economy or in a specific industry. Management reviews the borrower's cash flows when deciding whether to grant the credit, to evaluate whether estimated future cash flows will be adequate to service principal and interest of the new obligation in addition to existing obligations.

Commercial real estate loans are primarily secured by borrower-occupied business real estate and are dependent on the ability of the related business to generate adequate cash flow to service the debt. Commercial real estate loans are generally originated with a loan-to-value ratio of 80% or less. Commercial construction loans are secured by commercial real estate and in most cases the bank also provides the permanent financing. The Bank monitors advances and the maximum loan to value is typically limited to the lesser of 90% of cost or 80% of appraisal. Management performs much the same analysis when deciding whether to grant a commercial real estate loan as when deciding whether to grant a commercial loan.

Residential real estate loans carry both fixed and variable rates and are secured by the borrower's residence. Such loans are made based on the borrower's ability to make repayment from employment and other income. Management assesses the borrower's ability and willingness to repay the debt through review of credit history and ratings, verification of employment and other income, review of debt-to-income ratios and other measures of repayment ability. The Bank generally makes these loans in amounts of 85% or less of the value of collateral or up to 100% with PMI. An appraisal from a qualified real estate appraiser or an evaluation based on tax value is obtained for substantially all loans secured by real estate. Residential construction loans are secured by residential real estate that generally will be occupied by the borrower on completion. The Bank usually makes the permanent loan at the end of the construction phase. Construction loans also are made in amounts of 85% or less of the value of the collateral. Home equity lines of credit are made to individuals and are secured by second or first mortgages on the borrower's residence. Loans are based on similar credit and appraisal criteria used for residential real estate loans; however, loans up to 100% of the value of the property may be approved for borrowers with excellent credit histories. These loans typically bear interest at variable rates and require certain minimum monthly payments.

Installment loans to individuals include loans secured by automobiles and other consumer assets, including second mortgages on personal residences. Consumer loans for the purchase of new automobiles generally do not exceed 100% of the purchase price of the automobile. Loans for used automobiles generally do not exceed average wholesale or trade-in values as stipulated in a recent auto-industry used-car price guide. Overdraft protection loans are unsecured personal lines of credit to individuals of demonstrated good credit character with reasonably assured sources of income and satisfactory credit histories. Consumer loans generally involve more risk than residential mortgage loans because of the type and nature of collateral and, in certain types of consumer loans, absence of collateral. Since these loans are generally repaid from ordinary income of the individual or family unit, repayment may be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, ill health or by general decline in economic conditions. The Bank assesses the borrower's ability and willingness to make repayment through a review of credit history, credit ratings, debt-to-income ratios and other measures of repayment ability.

While the Company's chief decision-makers monitor the revenue streams of the various Company products and services, operations are managed and financial performance is evaluated on a Company-wide basis. Accordingly, all of the Company's banking operations are considered by management to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

Employees

At December 31, 2010, the Company had 154 employees, 125 of which were employed on a full-time basis. The Company has no separate employees not also employed by the Bank. No employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. Management considers its employee relations to be good.

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Competition

The Bank operates in a highly competitive industry due, in part, to Ohio law permitting statewide branching by banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions. Ohio and federal law also permits nationwide interstate banking. In its primary market area of Holmes, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Stark and surrounding Ohio counties, the Bank competes for new deposit dollars and loans with several other commercial banks, both large regional banks and smaller community banks, as well as savings and loan associations, credit unions, finance companies, insurance companies, brokerage firms and investment companies. The Bank believes its presence in the Holmes, Tuscarawas, Wayne and Stark County areas provides the Bank with a competitive advantage due to its ability to make loans and provide services to the local community.

On November 12, 1999, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (GLB) was signed into law. GLB permits bank holding companies to become financial holding companies and thereby affiliate with securities firms and insurance companies and engage in other activities that are financial in nature. GLB has changed the competitive environment in which the Company conducts business. See Financial Modernization for further discussion.

Supervision and Regulation of CSB and Subsidiaries

CSB and the Bank are subject to extensive regulation by federal and state regulatory agencies. The regulation of financial holding companies and their subsidiaries by bank regulatory agencies is intended primarily for the protection of consumers, depositors, federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole, and not for the protection of shareholders.

CSB is registered with the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) as a financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act, as amended (the BHC Act), and is subject to regulation, examination, and supervision by the FRB under the BHC Act. CSB is also subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as administered by the SEC.

The Bank, as an Ohio state-chartered bank and member of the Federal Reserve System, is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the Ohio Division of Financial Institutions and the Federal Reserve Board. Because the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures its deposits, the Bank is also subject to certain regulations of that federal agency.

The earnings, dividends, and other aspects of the operations and activities of CSB and the Bank are affected by state and federal laws and regulations, and by policies of various regulatory authorities. These policies include, for example, statutory maximum lending rates, requirements on maintenance of reserves against deposits, domestic monetary policies of the FRB, United States fiscal and economic policies, international currency regulations and monetary policies, certain restrictions on relationships with many phases of the securities business, and capital adequacy and liquidity restraints.

CSB is a public company, and is also subject to regulation by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC has established four categories for issuers for the purpose of filing periodic and annual reports. Under these regulations, CSB is considered to be a smaller reporting company and, as such, must comply with SEC smaller reporting company filing requirements.

The following information describes selected federal and state statutory and regulatory provisions, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the particular statutory or regulatory provisions. These statutes and regulations are continually under review by the United States Congress and state legislatures, and state and federal regulatory agencies. A change in statutes, regulations, or regulatory policies applicable to CSB and its subsidiaries could have a material effect on their respective businesses.

Regulation of Bank Holding Companies

As a bank holding company, which is also designated as a financial holding company under GLB, CSB's activities are subject to extensive regulation by the FRB. CSB is required to file reports with the FRB and such additional information as the FRB may require, and is subject to regular examination and inspection by the FRB.

The FRB has extensive enforcement authority over bank holding companies, including the ability to assess civil money penalties, issue cease and desist orders, and require that a bank holding company divest subsidiaries (including subsidiary banks). The FRB may initiate enforcement actions for violations of laws and regulations, and for unsafe and unsound practices. Under FRB policies, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of strength to its

subsidiary banks and to commit resources to support those subsidiary banks. Under this policy, the FRB may require a bank holding company to contribute additional capital to an undercapitalized subsidiary bank.

The BHC Act requires the prior approval of the FRB in cases where a bank holding company proposes to acquire direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any bank that is not already majority-owned by it, acquire all or substantially all of the assets of another bank or another financial or bank holding company, or merge or consolidate with any other financial or bank holding company.

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The FRB also regulates and provides limitations on transactions between affiliates of a bank holding company, loans to directors and officers of bank affiliates, and securities transactions, and liability for losses incurred by commonly controlled banks in certain circumstances.

Financial Modernization

Pursuant to GLB, a bank holding company may become a financial holding company if each of its subsidiary banks is well-capitalized under regulatory prompt corrective action provisions, is well-managed, and has at least a satisfactory rating under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) by filing a declaration with the FRB that the bank holding company wishes to become a financial holding company. CSB has been a financial holding company since 2005. No prior regulatory approval is required for a financial holding company to acquire certain companies, other than banks and savings associations, that are financial in nature as determined by the FRB.

GLB defines financial in nature to include securities underwriting, dealing and market making; sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies; insurance underwriting and agency activities; merchant banking activities; and activities that the FRB has determined to be closely related to banking. Bank subsidiaries of a financial holding company must continue to be well-capitalized and well-managed in order to continue to engage in activities that are financial in nature without regulatory actions or restrictions, which could include divestiture of the subsidiary or subsidiaries. In addition, a financial holding company or a bank subsidiary of a financial holding company may not acquire a company that is engaged in activities that are financial in nature unless each of the subsidiary banks of the financial holding company or bank has a CRA rating of satisfactory or better.

Regulatory Capital

The FRB has adopted risk-based capital guidelines for bank holding companies and state member banks. The guidelines provide a systematic analytical framework, which makes regulatory capital requirements sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banking organizations, takes off-balance sheet exposures expressly into account in evaluating capital adequacy, and minimizes disincentives to holding liquid, low-risk assets. Capital levels as measured by these standards are also used to categorize financial institutions for purposes of certain prompt corrective action regulatory provisions.

The minimum guideline for the ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets (including certain off-balance sheet items such as standby letters of credit) is 8%. At least half of the minimum total risk-based capital ratio (4%) must be composed of common shareholders equity, minority interests in certain equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries and a limited amount of qualifying preferred stock and qualified trust preferred securities, less goodwill and certain other intangible assets, including the unrealized net gains and losses, after applicable taxes, on available-for-sale securities carried at fair value (commonly known as Tier 1 risk-based capital). The remainder of total risk-based capital (commonly known as Tier 2 risk-based capital) may consist of certain amounts of hybrid capital instruments, mandatory convertible debt, subordinated debt, preferred stock not qualifying as Tier 1 capital, loan and lease loss allowance and net unrealized gains on certain available-for-sale equity securities, all subject to limitations established by the guidelines.

Under the guidelines, capital is compared to the relative risk related to the balance sheet. To derive the risk included in the balance sheet, one of four risk weights (0%, 20%, 50% and 100%) is applied to different balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets, primarily based on the relative credit risk of the counterparty. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

The FRB has established minimum leverage ratio guidelines for bank holding companies. The FRB guidelines provide for a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets (excluding the loan and lease loss allowance, goodwill and certain other intangibles), or leverage ratio, of 3% for bank holding companies that meet certain criteria, including having the highest regulatory rating, and 4% for all other bank holding companies. The guidelines further provide that bank holding companies making acquisitions will be expected to maintain strong capital positions substantially above the minimum levels.

The FRB's review of certain bank holding company transactions is affected by whether the applying bank holding company is well-capitalized. To be deemed well-capitalized, the bank holding company must have a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6% and a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10%, and must not be subject to any written

agreement, order, capital directive or prompt corrective action directive issued by the FRB to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure.

The federal banking agencies have established a system of prompt corrective action to resolve certain of the problems of undercapitalized institutions. This system is based on five capital level categories for insured depository institutions: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized.

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The federal banking agencies may (or in some cases must) take certain supervisory actions depending upon a bank's capital level. For example, the banking agencies must appoint a receiver or conservator for a bank within 90 days after it becomes critically undercapitalized unless the bank's primary regulator determines, with the concurrence of the FDIC, that other action would better achieve regulatory purposes. Banking operations otherwise may be significantly affected depending on a bank's capital category. For example, a bank that is not well capitalized generally is prohibited from accepting brokered deposits and offering interest rates on deposits higher than the prevailing rate in its market, and the holding company of any undercapitalized depository institution must guarantee, in part, specific aspects of the bank's capital plan for the plan to be acceptable.

In order to be well-capitalized, a bank must have total risk-based capital of at least 10%, Tier 1 risk-based capital of at least 6% and a leverage ratio of at least 5%, and the bank must not be subject to any written agreement, order, capital directive or prompt corrective action directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank meets the ratio requirements to be deemed well capitalized according to the guidelines described above. See Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements located on page 48 of CSB's 2010 Annual Report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The risk-based capital guidelines adopted by the federal banking agencies are based on the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards (Basel I), published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the Basel Committee) in 1988. In 2004, the Basel Committee published a new, more risk-sensitive capital adequacy framework (Basel II) for large, internationally active banking organizations. In December 2007, the federal banking agencies issued final rules making the implementation of certain parts of Basel II mandatory for any bank that has consolidated total assets of at least \$250 billion (excluding certain assets) or has consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposure of at least \$10 billion, and making it voluntary for other banks.

In response to concerns regarding the complexity and cost associated with implementing the Basel II rules, in July 2008, the federal banking agencies issued a notice of proposed rulemaking that would revise the existing risk-based capital framework for banks that will not be subject to the Basel II rules. The proposed rules would allow banks other than the large Basel II banks to elect to adopt the new risk weighting methodologies set forth in the proposed rules or remain subject to the existing risk-based capital rules. CSB was not required to implement Basel II. In December 2010, the Basel Committee issued a strengthened set of international capital and liquidity standards for banks and bank holding companies, known as Basel III. The Basel III reforms are supported by the U.S. federal banking agencies and will increase both the quantity and quality of capital banks and bank holding companies are required to hold. Regulators in each participating country will be expected to implement Basel III beginning January 1, 2013 with full phase in expected January 1, 2019.

CSB cannot predict the precise timing or final form of forthcoming capital regulation that could be applicable to CSB or their impact on CSB. Capital requirements that may arise from regulations issued under the Dodd-Frank Act, Basel III, or some other initiative could increase the minimum capital ratios applicable to CSB and its subsidiaries.

Fiscal and Monetary Policies

The business and earnings of CSB are affected significantly by the fiscal and monetary policies of the United States Government and its agencies. CSB is particularly affected by the policies of the FRB, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States. These policies are used in varying degrees and combinations to directly affect the availability of bank loans and deposits, as well as the interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits.

Limits on Dividends and Other Payments

There are various legal limitations on the extent to which subsidiary banks may finance or otherwise supply funds to their parent holding companies. Under applicable federal and state laws, subsidiary banks may not, subject to certain limited exceptions, make loans or extensions of credit to, or investments in the securities of, their bank holding companies. Subsidiary banks are also subject to collateral security requirements for any loan or extension of credit permitted by such exceptions.

Payment of dividends by the Bank is limited by applicable state and federal laws and regulations. The ability of CSB to obtain funds for the payment of dividends and for other cash requirements is largely dependent on the amount of dividends, which may be declared by the Bank. However, the FRB expects CSB to serve as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks, which may require CSB to retain capital for further investment in its subsidiary banks, rather than

pay dividends to the CSB shareholders. Payment of dividends by the Bank may be restricted at any time at the discretion of its applicable regulatory authorities, if they deem such dividends to constitute an unsafe and/or unsound banking practice. These provisions could have the effect of limiting CSB's ability to pay dividends on its common shares.

The FRB issued a policy statement that provides that insured banks and bank holding companies should generally only pay dividends out of current operating earnings. At December 31, 2010, approximately \$3.7 million of the

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total stockholders' equity of the Bank was available for payment to CSB without the prior approval of the applicable regulatory authorities. See Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements located on page 48 of CSB's 2010 Annual Report.

Privacy Provisions of GLB

Under GLB, federal banking regulators have adopted rules that limit the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose non-public information about consumers to nonaffiliated third parties. These limitations require distribution of privacy policies to consumers and, in some circumstances, allow consumers to prevent disclosure of certain personal information to nonaffiliated third parties.

USA Patriot Act

In response to the events of September 11, 2001, the United and Strengthening of America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the Patriot Act) was signed into law in October, 2001. The Patriot Act gives the federal government powers to address terrorist threats through enhanced security measures, expanded surveillance powers, increased information sharing and broadened anti-money laundering requirements. Title III of the Patriot Act takes measures intended to encourage information sharing among bank regulatory agencies and law enforcement officials. Further, certain provisions of Title III impose affirmative obligations on a broad range of financial institutions to, among other things, establish a program specifying procedures for obtaining identifying information from customers seeking to open new accounts and establish enhanced due diligence policies, procedures and controls designed to detect and report suspicious activity. The Bank has established policies and procedures that are believed to be compliant with the requirements of the Patriot Act.

Corporate Governance

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX) was signed into law on July 30, 2002. SOX contains important requirements for public companies with regard to financial disclosure and corporate governance. In accordance with section 302(a) of SOX, written certifications by CSB's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are required. These certifications attest that CSB's quarterly and annual reports filed with the SEC do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or fail to state a material fact. CSB has also implemented a program designed to comply with Section 404 of SOX, which includes identification of significant processes and accounts, documentation of the design of control effectiveness over process and entity-level controls, and testing of the operating effectiveness of key controls. On July 21, 2010 the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) was signed into law. The Act provided a permanent exemption for smaller companies which have a public float of less than \$75 million, to the Sarbanes-Oxley attestation requirement by the external accountants on internal controls. CSB is exempt from the requirement for external accountant attestation on internal controls. Management's assessment of internal controls over financial reporting, on page 22 of the CSB 2010 Annual Report, is incorporated by reference. Other provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act may apply to CSB as various affected Agencies issue new regulations.

Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008

In response to the financial crisis affecting the banking system and financial markets, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA) was signed into law on October 3, 2008, creating the Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP). As part of TARP, the U.S. Treasury established a Capital Purchase Program to provide up to \$700 billion of funding to eligible financial institutions through the purchase of capital stock and other financial instruments for the purpose of stabilizing and providing liquidity to the United States financial markets. In connection with the EESA, there have been numerous actions by the Federal Reserve Board, the United States Congress, the U.S. Treasury, the FDIC, the SEC and others to further the economic and banking industry stabilization efforts under the EESA. Participation in the EESA, TARP and other programs involves restrictions on the activities and dividends of participating institutions. It remains unclear at this time what further legislative and regulatory measures will be implemented under EESA that may affect CSB.

CSB has not elected to participate in the EESA or TARP programs to date.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

In 2008, EESA temporarily raised the limit on federal deposit insurance coverage from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor. In October 2008, the FDIC also announced the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP) to guarantee certain debt issued by FDIC-insured institution through October 31, 2009. Under one component of this

program, the Transaction Account Guaranty Program (TAGP), the FDIC temporarily provided unlimited coverage for noninterest bearing transaction deposit accounts through December 31, 2010. The \$250,000 deposit insurance coverage limit was scheduled to return to \$100,000 on January 1, 2010, but was permanently extended by congressional action.

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Various changes under the Dodd-Frank Act require the FDIC to change how deposit insurance premiums are calculated. The assessment base is expanded to include all liabilities (i.e. all assets minus tangible equity) rather than deposits only. These changes are expected to be more advantageous to community banks that are not as highly dependent upon borrowings to fund their operations, as compared to larger banks.

Dodd-Frank Act

In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act represents a comprehensive overhaul of the financial service industry within the United States, establishes the new federal Consumer Finance Protection Bureau (CFPB) and requires the bureau and other federal agencies to implement many new and significant rules and regulations. At this time, it is difficult to predict the extent to which the Dodd-Frank Act or the resulting rules and regulations will impact our business. Compliance with these new laws and regulations may result in additional costs which could be significant and may have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations.

Statistical Disclosure

The statistical disclosure relating to CSB and its subsidiaries required under the SEC's Industry Guide 3, Statistical Disclosure by Bank Holding Companies, is included in the section of CSB's 2010 Annual Report captioned FINANCIAL REVIEW, on pages 8 through 22, and in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements located on pages 34 through 36 of CSB's 2010 Annual Report, Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements located on pages 37 through 41 of CSB's 2010 Annual Report. This statistical disclosure is incorporated herein by reference.

Effect of Environmental Regulation

Compliance with federal, state and local provisions regulating the discharge of materials into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, has not had a material effect upon the capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position of CSB and its subsidiaries. CSB believes the nature of the operations of its subsidiaries has little, if any, environmental impact. CSB, therefore, anticipates no material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities for its current fiscal year or for the foreseeable future.

CSB believes its primary exposure to environmental risk is through the lending activities of the Bank. In cases where management believes environmental risk potentially exists, the Bank mitigates environmental risk exposure by requiring environmental site assessments at the time of loan origination to confirm collateral quality as to commercial real estate parcels posing higher than normal potential for environmental impact, as determined by reference to present and past uses of the subject property and adjacent sites. In addition, environmental assessments are typically required prior to any foreclosure activity involving non-residential real estate collateral.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which are not statements of historical fact, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including, without limitation, the statements specifically identified as forward-looking statements within this document. In addition, certain statements in future filings by CSB with the SEC, in press releases, and in oral and written statements made by or with the approval of CSB which are not statements of historical fact constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Examples of forward-looking statements include: (i) projections of income or expense, earnings per share, the payment or non-payment of dividends, capital structure and other financial items; (ii) statements of plans and objectives of CSB or our management or Board of Directors, including those relating to products or services; (iii) statements of future economic performance; and (iv) statements of assumptions underlying such statements. Words such as believes, anticipates, expects, intends, targeted and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements are not the exclusive means of identifying those statements.

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements to encourage companies to provide prospective information so long as those statements are identified as forward-looking and are accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. We desire to take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those predicted by the forward-looking statements because of various factors and possible events, including those factors and events identified below. There is also the risk that CSB's management or Board of Directors incorrectly analyzes these risks and uncertainties or that the strategies CSB develops to address them are unsuccessful.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, and, except as may be required by law, CSB undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made to reflect unanticipated events. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to CSB or any person acting on CSB's behalf are qualified in their entirety by the following cautionary statements.

General

Investments in CSB stock involve risk. The market price of CSB common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, including the following.

Credit risk and Allowance for Loan Losses

Changes in interest rates

Regulatory and Legislative initiatives

New developments in the banking industry

Thinly traded stock

Inability to pay dividends

Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive customer information

Lending concentration risks

Future Capital may not be available when needed at acceptable terms

Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive customer information

Credit Risk and Allowance for Loan Losses

Credit Risk is the risk of losing principal and interest income because borrowers fail to repay loans. Our earnings may be negatively impacted if we fail to manage credit risk, as the origination of loans is an integral part of our business. Factors which may affect the ability of borrowers to repay loans would include a slowing of the local economy that we operate in, a downturn in one or more business sectors in which our customers operate or a rapid increase in interest rates. All of our loan portfolios, particularly commercial real estate loans, may continue to be affected by the sustained economic weakness of our northcentral Ohio market and the impact of higher unemployment rates. There has been a slowdown in the housing market across our footprint, reflecting declining prices and excess inventories of houses to be sold. Further declines in home values and the reduced levels of home sales in our market may continue to have a negative effect on our financial condition and results of operation. Weakness in our market area could result from a decline in tourism resulting in the value of collateral securing our loans declining while borrowers may not be able to repay their loans.

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We maintain an allowance for loan losses that we believe is a reasonable estimate of known and inherent losses within the loan portfolio. We make various assumptions and judgments about the collectibility of our loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of our borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of loans. Through a periodic review and consideration of the loan portfolio, management determines the amount of the allowance for loan losses by considering general market conditions, credit quality of the loan portfolio, the collateral supporting the loans and performance of customers relative to their financial obligations with us. The amount of future losses is susceptible to changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates, which may be beyond our control, and these losses may exceed current estimates. We cannot fully predict the amount or timing of losses or whether the loss allowance will be adequate in the future. If our assumptions prove to be incorrect, our allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in our loan portfolio, resulting in additions to the allowance. Excessive loan losses and significant additions to our allowance for loan losses could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, bank regulators periodically review our allowance for loan losses and may require us to increase our provision for loan losses or recognize further loan charge-offs. Any increase in our allowance for loan losses or loan charge-offs as required by these regulatory authorities might have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in interest rates

CSB's earnings and financial condition are substantially dependent upon net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned from loans and investments and interest paid on deposits and borrowings. Market interest rates are largely beyond the Company's control, and they fluctuate in response to general economic conditions and the policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies, in particular, the Federal Reserve Board. Changes in interest rates will influence the origination of loans, the purchase of investments and the level of prepayments on our loans and the receipt of payments on our mortgage-backed securities resulting in fluctuations of income and cash flow. Changes in interest rates also can affect the value of loans, securities, mortgage servicing rights and assets under management. Although fluctuations in market interest rates are neither completely predictable nor controllable, our Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) meets periodically to monitor our interest rate sensitivity position and oversee our financial risk management by establishing policies and operating limits. If short-term interest rates remain at their historically low levels for a prolonged period of time our interest-earning assets would continue to reprice downward while our interest-bearing liability rates, especially customer deposit rates, could remain at current levels.

Regulatory and Legislative initiatives

The Company and its wholly owned subsidiary The Commercial and Savings Bank are subject to extensive state and federal regulation, supervision and legislation that govern nearly every aspect of its operations. At this time, it is difficult to predict the extent to which the Dodd-Frank Act, signed into law during July 2010, will impact our business with increased compliance costs and decreased sources of revenue. Changes to these laws could affect the Company's ability to deliver or expand its services and diminish the value of its business. There is a potential for new federal and state laws and regulations regarding lending and funding practices and liquidity standards, and bank regulatory agencies are expected to be very aggressive in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations. CSB may also be subject to additional regulation under the newly-established Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (BCFP) which was given broad authority to implement new consumer protection regulations which may be enforceable by banking agencies, the BCFP, and the state attorneys general. These and other provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act may place large additional costs on CSB, impede its growth opportunities and place it at a competitive disadvantage. In addition, effective July 2011 the Dodd-Frank Act eliminates the federal prohibition on payment of interest on commercial demand deposit accounts. Depending on competitive responses, this change to a long-standing federal law could have a material adverse effect on CSB. We have been required to pay higher FDIC premiums because financial institution failures have reduced and may continue to reduce the deposit insurance fund and its ratio of reserves to insured deposits. On December 31, 2009 the Company prepaid three years of FDIC premiums, which approximated \$1.5 million.

New developments in the banking industry

CSB will need to adjust to competition in both originating loans and attracting deposits. Competition in the financial services industry is intense as we compete with securities dealers, finance and insurance companies, mortgage brokers and investment advisors. As a result of their size and ability to achieve economies of scale, certain of our competitors offer a broader range of products and services than we offer. Our ability to obtain our financial objectives will depend on our ability to deliver or expand product delivery systems and changes in technology required by our customers. At the end of 2010, there were numerous legislative proposals that if enacted would have significant impact on the banking industry. We will monitor all legislative developments and assess their potential impact on our business.

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Thinly traded stock

CSB common stock is very thinly traded, and it is therefore susceptible to price swings. However, CSB common stock is traded on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol CSBB.ob . We list three brokers, who facilitate trades, within the back cover of our annual report to shareholders. The investment community does not actively follow the stock and the price may be negatively impacted any time there are more sellers than buyers.

The Bank's ability to pay dividends is subject to regulatory limitations which, to the extent the Company requires such dividends in the future, may affect its ability to pay dividends or repurchase its stock.

The Company is a separate legal entity from its subsidiaries and does not have significant operations of its own. Dividends from the Bank provide a significant source of capital for the Company. The availability of dividends from the Bank is limited by various statutes and regulations. The FRB issued a policy statement that provides that insured banks and bank holding companies should generally only pay dividends out of current operating earnings. It is possible, depending upon the financial condition of the Bank and other factors, that the Ohio Division of Financial Institutions, as the Bank's primary regulator, could assert that the payment of dividends or other payments by the Bank are an unsafe or unsound practice. In the event the Bank is unable to pay dividends to the Company, the Company may not be able to pay its obligations as they become due, repurchase its stock, or pay dividends on its common stock. Consequently, the potential inability to receive dividends from the Bank could adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Lending concentration risks

As of December 31, 2010, approximately 58% of CSB's loan portfolio consisted of commercial loans. Commercial loans are generally viewed as having more inherent risk of default than residential mortgage or consumer loans. The repayment of these loans often depends on the successful operation of a business. These loans are more likely to be adversely affected by weak conditions in the economy. Also, the commercial loan balance per borrower is typically larger than that for residential mortgage loans and consumer loans, indicating higher potential losses on an individual loan basis. The deterioration of one or a few of these loans could cause a significant increase in nonperforming loans and a reduction in interest income. An increase in nonperforming loans could result in an increase in the provision for loans losses and an increase in loan charge-offs, both of which could have a material adverse effect on CSB's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company may need to raise capital in the future, but capital may not be available when needed or at acceptable terms.

Federal and state banking regulators require CSB and its banking subsidiary, The Commercial & Savings Bank, to maintain adequate levels of capital to support its operations. In addition, in the future CSB may need to raise additional capital to support its business or to finance acquisitions, if any, or CSB may otherwise elect to raise additional capital in anticipation of future growth opportunities. Many financial institutions have sought to raise considerable amounts of capital over the last two years in response to deterioration in their results of operations and financial condition. Such overall market demand for capital may diminish CSB's ability to raise additional capital if and when it is needed.

CSB's ability to raise additional capital for parent company or the banking subsidiary needs will depend on conditions at that time in the capital markets, overall economic conditions, CSB's financial performance and condition, and other factors, many of which are outside our control. There is no assurance that, if needed, CSB will be able to raise additional capital on favorable terms or at all. An inability to raise additional capital may have a material adverse effect on our ability to expand operations, and on our financial condition, results of operations and future prospects.

Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client or customer information, whether through a breach of our computer systems or otherwise, could severely harm our business.

As part of our financial institution business, we collect, process and retain sensitive and confidential client and customer information on behalf of our subsidiaries and other third parties. Despite the security measures we have in place, our facilities and systems, and those of our third-party service providers, may be vulnerable to security breaches, acts of vandalism, computer viruses, misplaced or lost data, programming and/or human errors or other similar events. If information security is breached, information can be lost or misappropriated, resulting in financial loss or costs to us or damages to others. Any security breach involving the misappropriation, loss or other

unauthorized disclosure of confidential customer information, whether by us or by our vendors, could severely damage our reputation, expose us to the risks of litigation and liability or disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business.

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The following schedules present, for the periods indicated, certain financial and statistical information of the Company as required under the Securities and Exchange Commission's Industry Guide 3, or a specific reference as to the location of required disclosures in the Company's 2010 Annual Report to Shareholders (the Annual Report).

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

A&B. Average Balance Sheet and Related Analysis of Net Interest Earnings: The information set forth under the heading Average Balances, Rates and Yields which is incorporated by reference pursuant to Part II, Item 7 of this document, is incorporated herein by reference.

C. Dollar Amount of Change in Interest Income and Interest Expense: The information set forth under the heading Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Income and Expense which is incorporated by reference pursuant to Part II, Item 7 of this document, is incorporated herein by reference.

II. Investment Portfolio

A. The following is a schedule of the carrying value of securities at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	(Dollars in thousands)		
	2010	2009	2008
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value			
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
U.S. Government corporations and agencies	19,711	14,033	12,541
Mortgage-backed securities	42,351	51,358	56,899
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	11,994	9,614	7,040
Equity securities	56	53	76
Corporate bonds	992		
Total	\$ 75,204	\$ 75,158	\$ 76,656

B. The following is a schedule of maturities for each category of debt securities and the related weighted average yield of such securities as of December 31, 2010:

	(Dollars in thousands)									
	One Year or Less		After One Year Through Five Years		After Five Years Through Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total	
	Amortized Cost	Yield	Amortized Cost	Yield	Amortized Cost	Yield	Amortized Cost	Yield	Amortized Cost	Yield
Available for sale:										
U.S. Treasury	\$ 100	0.28%							\$ 100	0.28%
U.S. Government corporations and agencies	9,018	1.93	\$ 10,992	2.49%					20,010	2.24
Mortgage-backed securities	3,046	4.08	31,035	4.02	\$ 6,133	2.84%	\$ 790	2.54%	41,004	3.82
Obligations of states and	2,052	2.78	4,686	3.38	4,713	4.01	248	4.10	11,699	3.54

political
subdivisions

Corporate bonds			500	3.50		500	4.10		1,000	3.80
Total	\$14,216	2.50%	\$47,213	3.59%	\$11,346	3.38%	\$1,038	2.91%	\$73,813	3.34%

The weighted average yields are calculated using amortized cost of investments and are based on coupon rates for securities purchased at par value, and on effective interest rates considering amortization or accretion if securities were purchased at a premium or discount. The weighted average yield on tax-exempt obligations is presented on a tax-equivalent basis based on the Company's marginal federal income tax rate of 34%.

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III. Loan Portfolio

A. Types of Loans Total loans on the balance sheet are comprised of the following classifications at December 31:

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Commercial	\$ 78,540	\$ 69,351	\$ 61,859	\$ 46,000	\$ 55,513
Commercial real estate	104,829	107,794	109,284	97,985	72,707
Residential real estate	108,832	114,882	125,149	92,085	85,933
Construction	16,515	13,761	11,239	11,701	7,735
Installment and credit card	6,715	7,464	8,677	8,862	10,510
Total loans	\$ 315,431	\$ 313,252	\$ 316,208	\$ 256,633	\$ 232,398

B. Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates The following is a schedule of maturities of loans based on contract terms and assuming no amortization or prepayments, excluding real estate mortgage and installment loans, as of December 31, 2010:

(Dollars in thousands)	Maturing			Total
	One Year or Less	One Through Five Years	After Five Years	
Commercial	\$ 40,294	\$ 16,440	\$ 21,806	\$ 78,540
Commercial real estate	5,866	7,961	91,002	104,829
Construction	9,764	1,578	5,173	16,515
Total	\$ 55,924	\$ 25,979	\$ 117,981	\$ 199,884

The following is a schedule of fixed rate and variable rate commercial, commercial real estate and real estate construction loans due after one year from December 31, 2010.

(Dollars in thousands)	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate
Total commercial, commercial real estate and construction loans due after one year	\$ 21,756	\$ 122,204

C. Risk Elements

1. Nonaccrual, Past Due and Restructured Loans The following schedule summarizes nonaccrual, past due and restructured loans.

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
(a) Loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis	\$ 3,905	\$ 3,786	\$ 2,227	\$ 427	\$ 1,509
(b) Accruing loans that are contractually past due 90 days or more as to interest or principal payments	685	355	416	144	
Totals	\$ 4,590	\$ 4,141	\$ 2,643	\$ 571	\$ 1,509

The policy for placing loans on nonaccrual status is to cease accruing interest on loans when management believes that collection of interest is doubtful, when commercial loans are past due as to principal and interest 90 days or more or when mortgage loans are past due as to principal and interest 120 days or more, except that in certain circumstances interest accruals are continued on loans deemed by management to be well-secured and in process of collection. In such cases, loans are individually evaluated in order to determine whether to continue income recognition after 90 days beyond the due date. When loans are placed on nonaccrual, any accrued interest is charged against interest income. Consumer loans are not placed on nonaccrual but are charged-off after 90 days past due.

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Impaired Loans Information regarding impaired loans at December 31 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Loans accounted for under ASC Topic 310	\$ 440	\$ 874	\$ 816
Balance of impaired loans	1,806	1,205	1,589
Less portion for which no allowance for loan loss is allocated	458	181	20
Portion of impaired loan balance for which an allowance for loan losses is allocated	1,788	1,898	2,385
Portion of allowance for loan losses allocated to the impaired loan balance at December 31	330	343	335

For the year ended December 31, 2010, interest income recognized on impaired loans amounted to \$2 thousand, while \$175 thousand would have been recognized had the loans been performing under their contractual terms. For the year ended December 31, 2009, interest income recognized on impaired loans amounted to \$17 thousand, while \$114 thousand would have been recognized had the loans been performing under their contractual terms. For the year ended December 31, 2008, interest income recognized on impaired loans amounted to \$8 thousand while \$33 thousand would have been recognized had the loans been performing under their contractual terms.

Impaired loans are comprised of commercial and commercial real estate loans, and are carried at the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or at fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. A portion of the allowance for loan losses is allocated to impaired loans.

Smaller-balance homogeneous loans are evaluated for impairment in total. Such loans include residential first-mortgage loans secured by one- to four-family residences, residential construction loans, automobile loans, home equity loans and second-mortgage loans less than \$100 thousand. Such loans are included in nonaccrual and past due disclosures in (a) and (b) above, but not in the impaired loan totals. Commercial loans and mortgage loans secured by other properties are evaluated individually for impairment. When analysis of borrower operating results and financial condition indicates that underlying cash flows of the borrower's business are not adequate to meet its debt service requirements, the loan is evaluated for impairment. Impaired loans, or portions thereof, are charged-off when deemed uncollectible.

2. Potential Problem Loans At December 31, 2010, no loans were identified that management has serious doubts about the borrowers' ability to comply with present loan repayment terms that are not included in item III.C.1. On a monthly basis, the Company internally classifies certain loans based on various factors. At December 31, 2010, these amounts, including impaired and nonperforming loans, amounted to \$18.4 million of substandard loans and \$0 doubtful loans.

3. Foreign Outstandings There were no foreign outstandings during any period presented.

4. Loan Concentrations As of December 31, 2010, there are no concentrations of loans greater than 10% of total loans that are not otherwise disclosed as a category of loans in Item III.A above.

D. Other Interest-Bearing Assets As of December 31, 2010, there are no other interest-bearing assets required to be disclosed under Item III.C.1 or 2 if such assets were loans.

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A. The following schedule presents an analysis of the allowance for loan losses, average loan data and related ratios for the years ended December 31:

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
LOANS					
Average loans outstanding during period	\$ 313,549	\$ 317,254	\$ 262,933	\$ 241,979	\$ 225,445
ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 4,060	\$ 3,394	\$ 2,586	\$ 2,607	\$ 2,445
Loans charged-off:					
Commercial	(622)	(320)	(55)	(146)	(9)
Commercial real estate	(187)	(254)	(10)	(333)	(123)
Residential real estate	(488)	(177)	(19)	(34)	(74)
Consumer	(92)	(134)	(70)	(100)	(104)
Total loans charged-off	(1,389)	(885)	(154)	(613)	(310)
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off:					
Commercial	94	55	6	43	20
Commercial real estate	0	86	4	0	80
Residential real estate	0	0	10	9	3
Consumer	31	73	151	68	67
Total loan recoveries	125	214	171	120	170
Net loans (charged-off) recovered	(1,264)	(671)	17	(493)	(140)
Provision charged to operating expense	1,235	1,337	333	472	302
Addition from acquisition			458		
Balance at end of period	\$ 4,031	\$ 4,060	\$ 3,394	\$ 2,586	\$ 2,607
Ratio of net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans outstanding for period	0.40%	0.21%	(0.01)%	0.20%	0.06%

The allowance for loan losses balance and provision charged to expense are determined by management based on periodic reviews of the loan portfolio, past loan loss experience, economic conditions and various other circumstances subject to change over time. In making this judgment, management reviews selected large loans, as well as impaired loans, other delinquent, nonaccrual and problem loans and loans to industries experiencing economic difficulties. The collectibility of these loans is evaluated after considering current operating results and financial position of the borrower, estimated market value of collateral, guarantees and the Company's collateral position versus other creditors. Judgments, which are necessarily subjective, as to the probability of loss and amount of such loss are formed on these loans, as well as other loans taken together.

B. The following schedule is a breakdown of the allowance for loan losses allocated by type of loan and related ratios. While management's periodic analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses may allocate portions of the allowance for specific problem-loan situations, the entire allowance is available for any loan charge-offs that occur.

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	Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses (Dollars in thousands)									
	Allowance Amount December 31, 2010	Percentage of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Allowance Amount December 31, 2009	Percentage of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Allowance Amount December 31, 2008	Percentage of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Allowance Amount December 31, 2008	Percentage of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Allowance Amount December 31, 2007	Percentage of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans
Commercial	\$1,179	24.90%	\$1,031	22.14%	\$ 716	19.56%	\$ 454	17.93%	\$ 967	23.89%
Commercial real estate	1,183	33.23	1,338	34.41	1,058	34.56	1,012	38.18	1,041	31.28
Residential real estate	1,057	34.50	1,140	36.68	1,244	39.58	666	35.88	379	36.98
Construction	213	5.24	246	4.39	111	3.56	104	4.56	22	3.33
Installment and credit card	80	2.13	77	2.38	94	2.74	96	3.45	32	4.52
Unallocated	319		228		171		254		166	
Total	\$4,031	100.00%	\$4,060	100.00%	\$3,394	100.00%	\$2,586	100.00%	\$2,607	100.00%

Table of Contents**V. Deposits**

A. & B. The following is a schedule of average deposit amounts and average rates paid on each category for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	Average Amounts Outstanding Year ended December 31			Average Rate Paid Year ended December 31		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 58,601	\$ 46,388	\$ 42,598	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest-bearing demand deposits	51,990	46,107	45,166	0.08%	0.10%	0.29%
Savings deposits	73,694	58,672	45,591	0.34	0.42	0.82
Time deposits	149,788	153,735	124,123	2.15	2.61	3.49
Total deposits	\$ 334,073	\$ 304,902	\$ 257,478			

D. The following is a schedule of maturities of time certificates of deposit in amounts of \$100,000 or more as of December 31, 2010:

(Dollars in thousands)	
Three months or less	\$ 9,211
Over three through six months	5,681
Over six through twelve months	10,495
Over twelve months	25,901
Total	\$ 51,288

VI. Return On Equity and Assets

	2010	2009	2008
Return on average assets	0.78%	0.79%	0.99%
Return on average shareholders equity	7.43	7.51	9.23
Dividend payout ratio	56.32	58.06	50.99
Average shareholders equity to average assets	10.56	10.57	10.71

Table of Contents**VII. Short-Term Borrowings**

Short-term borrowings consist of securities sold under agreements to repurchase, short-term advances through Federal Home Loan Bank and federal funds purchased. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase generally mature one (1) day from the transaction date. Federal funds purchased generally have overnight terms. Information concerning short-term borrowings is summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, federal funds purchased and short-term advances at period-end	\$ 32,018	\$ 28,764	\$ 22,892
Weighted average interest rate at period-end	0.55%	0.76%	1.52%
Maximum outstanding at any month-end during the year	33,629	30,164	28,826
Average amount outstanding	29,700	25,444	25,761
Weighted average rates during the year	0.68%	1.06%	2.23%

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

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The Bank operates fourteen banking centers and two other properties as noted below:

Location	Banking Center	Other Property	Address	Owned	Leased
Millersburg		X	6 West Jackson Street, Millersburg, Ohio 44654	X	
Walnut Creek	X		4980 Old Pump Street, Walnut Creek, Ohio 44687	X	
Winesburg	X		2225 U.S. 62, Winesburg, Ohio 44690	X	
Sugarcreek	X		127 South Broadway, Sugarcreek, Ohio 44681	X	
Charm	X		4440 C.R.70, Charm, Ohio 44617		X
Clinton Commons	X		2102 Glen Drive, Millersburg, Ohio 44654		X
Berlin	X		4587 S.R.39 Suite B, Berlin, Ohio 44610		X
South Clay	X		91 South Clay Street, Millersburg, Ohio 44654	X	
Shreve	X		333 West South Street, Shreve, Ohio 44676	X	
Orrville	X		461 Wadsworth Road, Orrville, Ohio 44667		X
Orrville	X		330 West High Street, Orrville, Ohio 44667		X
Operations Center	X		91 North Clay Street, Millersburg, Ohio 44654	X	
Wooster Trust		X	146 East Liberty Street, Wooster, Ohio 44691		X
Gnadenhutten	X		100 South Walnut Street, Gnadenhutten, Ohio 44629	X	
New Philadelphia	X		635 West High Avenue, New Philadelphia, Ohio 44663	X	
North Canton	X		1210 North Main Street, North Canton, Ohio 44720	X	

The Bank considers its physical properties to be in good operating condition and suitable for the purposes for which they are being used. All properties owned by the Bank are unencumbered by any mortgage or security interest and in management's opinion, are adequately insured.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

There is no pending litigation, other than routine litigation incidental to the business of the Company and Bank, or of a material nature involving or naming the Company or Bank as a defendant. Further, there are no material legal proceedings in which any director, executive officer, principal shareholder or affiliate of the Company is a party or has a material interest that is adverse to the Company or Bank. None of the routine litigation in which the Company or Bank is involved is expected to have a material adverse impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Company or Bank.

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

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2010.

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PART II

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

Information contained in the section captioned "Common Stock and Shareholder Information" on page 21 of the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

	Number of shares of common stock to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (b)	Number of shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	39,945	\$ 17.48	159,555
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders			
Total	39,945	\$ 17.48	159,555

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plan
October 1, 2010 to October 31, 2010				41,471
November 1, 2010 to November 30, 2010				41,471
December 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010				41,471

On July 7, 2005 CSB Bancorp, Inc. filed Form 8-k with the Securities and Exchange Commission announcing that its Board of Directors approved a Stock Repurchase Program authorizing the repurchase of up to 10% of the Company's common shares then outstanding. Repurchases will be made from time to time as market and business conditions warrant, in the open market, through block purchases and in negotiated private transactions.

Table of Contents**PERFORMANCE GRAPH**

The following graph compares the yearly stock change and the cumulative total shareholder return on CSB's Common Shares during the five-year period ended December 31, 2010, with the cumulative total return on the NASDAQ Bank Stock Index and the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index. The comparison assumes \$100 was invested on December 31, 2005 in CSB's Common Shares and in each of the indicated indices and assumes reinvestment of dividends.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CSBB	\$ 100.00	\$ 93.44	\$ 90.94	\$ 80.47	\$ 85.79	\$ 91.75
S & P 500	100.00	113.62	117.63	72.36	89.33	100.75
NASDAQ Bank	100.00	111.01	86.51	65.81	53.63	60.01

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Information contained in the section captioned "Selected Financial Data" on page 9 of the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information contained in the section captioned "2010 Financial Review" on pages 8 through 22 of the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information contained in the section captioned "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" on pages 18-19 of the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Information contained in the consolidated financial statements and related notes and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon, on pages 23 through 53 of the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation Of Disclosure Controls And Procedures

With the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) was performed, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that material information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported by management of the Company on a timely basis in order to comply with the Company's disclosure obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the SEC rules there under.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting is contained in the consolidated financial statements and related notes on page 22 of the Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference. This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered independent public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this filing.

Changes In Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no significant changes during the quarter ended December 31, 2010, in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) or in other factors that could have significantly affected those controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

Information contained in the section captioned ELECTION OF DIRECTORS on pages 6 and 7; INCUMBENT DIRECTORS WHO ARE NOT NOMINEES FOR ELECTION pages 7 and 8; EXECUTIVE OFFICERS page 9; MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES page 10; COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS on pages 11 and 12; of the Company's proxy statement for the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about March 23, 2011 (the Proxy Statement) and information contained in the section captioned SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE on page 6 of the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to our senior financial officers including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. We have posted our Code of Ethics on our website at www.csb1.com. We plan to satisfy SEC disclosure requirements regarding any amendments to, or waiver of, the Code of Ethics relating to our Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer, and persons performing similar functions, by posting such information on our website or by making any necessary filings with the SEC. Any person may receive a copy of our Code of Ethics free of charge upon request.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

Information contained in the section captioned COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS on pages 13 through 17 of the Proxy Statement, the section captioned EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AND OTHER INFORMATION on pages 17 and 18 of the Proxy Statement, the section captioned "EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS" on pages 21 and 22 of the Proxy Statement, and the section captioned POTENTIAL PAYMENTS UPON TERMINATION OR CHANGE IN CONTROL on page 20 of the Proxy Statement, is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Information contained in the section captioned SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT on pages 4 and 5 of the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

Information contained in the section captioned CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS on page 25 of the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference. There were no relationships where transactions exceeded \$120,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

Information contained in the section captioned INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM FEES on page 24 of the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements (and report thereon) listed below are incorporated by reference from CSB Bancorp, Inc.'s 2010 Annual Report as noted:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (S.R. Snodgrass) pg. 23.

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009 pg. 24.

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 pg. 25.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity pg. 26.

Consolidated Statements of Cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 pgs. 27-28.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements pgs. 34-53.

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and have been omitted.

(a)(3) Exhibits

The documents listed below are filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K as exhibits or incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-k by reference as noted:

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1	Amended Articles of Incorporation of CSB Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Registrant's 1994 Form 10-KSB).
3.1.1	Amended form of Article Fourth of Amended Articles of Incorporation, as effective April 9, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Registrant's 1998 Form 10-K).
3.2	Code of Regulations of CSB Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 10-SB).
3.2.1	Amended Article VIII Code of Regulations of CSB Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form DEF 14a for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2008).
4	Form of Certificate of Common Shares of CSB Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 10-SB).
13	CSB Bancorp, Inc. 2010 Annual Report to Shareholders
21	Subsidiaries of CSB Bancorp, Inc.
23.1	Consent of S.R. Snodgrass, A.C.
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer

32.2 Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
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SIGNATURES

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

CSB BANCORP, INC.

/s/ Eddie L. Steiner
Eddie L. Steiner, President and
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 23, 2011

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 23, 2011.

Signatures	Title
/s/ Eddie L. Steiner Eddie L. Steiner	President and Chief Executive Officer
/s/ Paula J. Meiler Paula J. Meiler	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
/s/ Pamela S. Basinger Pamela S. Basinger	Vice President and Principal Accounting Officer
/s/ Robert K. Baker Robert K. Baker	Director
/s/ Ronald E. Holtman Ronald E. Holtman	Director
/s/ J. Thomas Lang J. Thomas Lang	Director
/s/ Daniel J. Miller Daniel J. Miller	Director
/s/ Jeffery A. Robb, Sr. Jeffery A. Robb, Sr.	Director
/s/ John R. Waltman John R. Waltman	Director

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Sequential Page
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3.1.1	Amended form of Article Fourth of Amended Articles of Incorporation, as effective April 9, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Registrant s 1998 Form 10-K).	N/A
3.2	Code of Regulations of CSB Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Registrant s Form 10-SB).	N/A
3.2.1	Amended Article VIII Code of Regulations of CSB Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Registrant s Form DEF 14a for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2008).	N/A
4	Form of Certificate of Common Shares of CSB Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Registrant s Form 10-SB).	N/A
13	CSB Bancorp, Inc. 2010 Annual Report to Shareholders	N/A
21	Subsidiaries of CSB Bancorp, Inc.	N/A
23.1	Consent of S.R. Snodgrass, A.C.	N/A
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer	N/A
31.2	Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer	N/A
32.1	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer	N/A
32.2	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer	N/A