

NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP INC  
Form 10-Q  
August 13, 2015  
Table of Contents

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

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FORM 10-Q

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(Mark One)

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

For Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2015

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 0-18649

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The National Security Group, Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	63-1020300 (IRS Employer Identification No.)
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661 East Davis Street Elba, Alabama (Address of principal executive offices)	36323 (Zip-Code)
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Registrant's Telephone Number including Area Code (334) 897-2273

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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, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in rule 12b-2 of the Act). (Check One): Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  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

As of August 13, 2015, there were 2,512,425 shares, \$1.00 par value, of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

1

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Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Page No.
Item 1. Financial Statements	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	<u>4</u>
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income	<u>5</u>
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)	<u>6</u>
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	<u>7</u>
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	<u>8</u>
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	<u>9</u>
Review Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	<u>31</u>
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	<u>32</u>
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	<u>45</u>
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	<u>45</u>

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings	<u>46</u>
Item 1A. Risk Factors	<u>46</u>
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	<u>46</u>
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	<u>46</u>
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	<u>46</u>
Item 5. Other Information	<u>46</u>
Item 6. Exhibits	<u>46</u>
	<u>47</u>

SIGNATURE

Table of Contents

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Any statement contained in this report which is not a historical fact, or which might otherwise be considered an opinion or projection concerning the Company or its business, whether expressed or implied, is meant as and should be considered a forward-looking statement as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The following report contains forward-looking statements that are not strictly historical and that involve risks and uncertainties. Such statements include any statements containing the words “expect,” “plan,” “estimate,” “anticipate” or other words of a similar nature. Management cautions investors about forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve certain evaluation criteria, such as risks, uncertainties, estimates, and/or assumptions made by individuals informed of the Company and industries in which we operate. Any variation in the preceding evaluation criteria could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, without limitation, the following:

The insurance industry is highly competitive and the Company encounters significant competition in all lines of business from other insurance companies. Many of the competing companies have more abundant financial resources than the Company.

Insurance is a highly regulated industry. It is possible that legislation may be enacted which would have an adverse effect on the Company's business.

The Company is subject to regulation by state governments for each of the states in which it conducts business. The Company cannot predict the subject of any future regulatory initiative(s) or its (their) impact on the Company's business.

The Company is rated by various insurance rating agencies. If a rating is downgraded from its current level by one of these agencies, sales of the Company's products and stock price could be adversely impacted.

The Company's financial results are adversely affected by increases in policy claims received by the Company. While a manageable risk, this fluctuation is often unpredictable.

The Company's investments are subject to a variety of risks. Investments are subject to defaults and changes in market value. Market value can be affected by changes in interest rates, market performance and the economy.

The Company mitigates risk associated with life policies through implementing effective underwriting and reinsurance strategies. These factors mitigate, not eliminate, risk related to mortality and morbidity exposure. The Company has established reserves for claims and future policy benefits based on amounts determined by independent actuaries. There is no assurance that these estimated reserves will prove to be sufficient or that the Company will not incur claims exceeding reserves, which could result in operating losses and loss of capital.

The Company mitigates risk associated with property and casualty policies through implementing effective underwriting and reinsurance strategies. The Company obtains reinsurance which increases underwriting capacity and limits the risk associated with policy claims. The Company is subject to credit risk with regard to reinsurers as reinsurance does not alleviate the Company's liability to its insured's for the ceded risks. The Company utilizes a third-party to develop a reinsurance treaty with reinsurers who are reliable and financially stable. However, there is no guarantee that booked reinsurance recoverable will actually be recovered. A reinsurer's insolvency or inability to make payments due could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition of the Company.

The Company's ability to continue to pay dividends to shareholders is contingent upon profitability and capital adequacy of the insurance subsidiaries. The insurance subsidiaries operate under regulatory restrictions that could

limit the ability to fund future dividend payments of the Company. An adverse event or series of events could materially impact the ability of the insurance subsidiaries to fund future dividends, and consequently, the Board of Directors would have to suspend the declaration of dividends to shareholders.

The Company is subject to the risk of adverse settlements or judgments resulting from litigation of contested claims. It is difficult to predict or quantify the expected results of litigation because the outcome depends on decisions of the court and jury that are based on facts and legal arguments presented at the trial.

Table of Contents

## PART I. Financial Information

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In thousands)

	June 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)	December 31, 2014
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Investments		
Fixed maturities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (estimated fair value: 2015 - \$2,724; 2014 - \$3,182)	\$2,649	\$3,108
Fixed maturities available-for-sale, at estimated fair value (cost: 2015 - \$84,956; 2014 - \$84,024)	86,648	86,886
Equity securities available-for-sale, at estimated fair value (cost: 2015 - \$2,420; 2014 - \$2,420)	4,839	4,995
Trading securities	107	19
Mortgage loans on real estate, at cost	206	210
Investment real estate, at book value	3,534	3,735
Policy loans	1,570	1,530
Company owned life insurance	5,065	5,513
Other invested assets	3,366	3,553
Total Investments	107,984	109,549
Cash	8,378	6,426
Accrued investment income	801	797
Policy receivables and agents' balances, net	12,430	10,948
Reinsurance recoverable	1,410	939
Deferred policy acquisition costs	8,712	8,592
Property and equipment, net	2,012	2,013
Deferred income tax asset, net	3,782	3,189
Other assets	984	2,412
Total Assets	\$146,493	\$144,865
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Property and casualty benefit and loss reserves	\$8,882	\$8,321
Accident and health benefit and loss reserves	3,021	3,017
Life and annuity benefit and loss reserves	31,528	31,418
Unearned premiums	31,335	28,853
Policy and contract claims	768	996
Other policyholder funds	1,532	1,510
Short-term notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	857	857
Long-term debt	17,515	18,715
Accrued income taxes	153	487
Other liabilities	7,273	7,934
Total Liabilities	102,864	102,108
Contingencies		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock	2,512	2,508

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Additional paid-in capital	5,341	5,267
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,836	2,772
Retained earnings	33,940	32,210
Total Shareholders' Equity	43,629	42,757
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$146,493	\$144,865

The Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

4

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Table of Contents

## THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Net premiums earned	\$14,880	\$14,100	\$29,586	\$27,924
Net investment income	784	1,030	1,758	1,978
Net realized investment gains	245	312	387	400
Gain on company owned life insurance	—	1,621	—	1,621
Other income	156	92	314	246
Total Revenues	16,065	17,155	32,045	32,169
<b>BENEFITS, LOSSES AND EXPENSES</b>				
Policyholder benefits and settlement expenses	9,435	9,155	17,697	17,019
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	918	873	1,817	1,771
Commissions	2,089	1,967	4,144	3,994
General and administrative expenses	2,093	2,413	4,099	4,439
Taxes, licenses and fees	518	521	1,173	1,051
Interest expense	345	382	662	768
Total Benefits, Losses and Expenses	15,398	15,311	29,592	29,042
Income Before Income Taxes	667	1,844	2,453	3,127
<b>INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)</b>				
Current	161	80	632	168
Deferred	(117)	(170)	(110)	26
	44	(90)	522	194
Net Income	\$623	\$1,934	\$1,931	\$2,933
INCOME PER COMMON SHARE BASIC AND DILUTED	\$0.25	\$0.77	\$0.77	\$1.18
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.08	\$0.06

The Notes to Condensed Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

## THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (UNAUDITED)  
(In thousands)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income	\$623	\$1,934	\$1,931	\$2,933
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax Changes in:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of reclassification adjustment of \$257 and \$166 for 2015 and 2014, respectively	(1,240	) 1,080	(875	) 2,153
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swap	56	(98	) (61	) (174
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(1,184	) 982	(936	) 1,979
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(561	) \$2,916	\$995	\$4,912

The Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

## THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)  
(In thousands)

	Total	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital
Balance at December 31, 2014 (AUDITED)	\$42,757	\$32,210	\$2,772	\$2,508	\$5,267
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2015	1,931	1,931			
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	(936 )		(936 )		
Common stock issued	78			4	74
Cash dividends	(201 )	(201 )			
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$43,629	\$33,940	\$1,836	\$2,512	\$5,341

The Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

## THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED) (In thousands)

	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$1,931	\$2,933
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense and amortization/accretion, net	165	262
Decrease (increase) in cash surrender value of company owned life insurance	52	(138)
Net realized gains on investments	(387)	(400)
Deferred income taxes	(110)	26
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	1,817	1,771
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Change in accrued investment income	(4)	15
Change in reinsurance recoverable	(471)	712
Policy acquisition costs deferred	(1,937)	(1,955)
Change in accrued income taxes	(334)	58
Change in net policy liabilities and claims	1,438	2,459
Change in other assets/liabilities, net	929	(1,459)
Other, net	8	13
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,097	4,297
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of:		
Available-for-sale securities	(14,290)	(8,619)
Trading securities and short-term investments	(88)	—
Property and equipment	(103)	(123)
Proceeds from sale or maturities of:		
Held-to-maturity securities	470	83
Available-for-sale securities	13,668	5,865
Real estate held for investment	201	—
Property and equipment	5	219
Other invested assets, net	371	8
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	234	(2,567)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Change in other policyholder funds	22	36
Proceeds from long-term debt	—	275
Repayments of long-term debt	(500)	—
Change in short-term notes payable	(700)	(700)
Dividends paid	(201)	(149)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,379)	(538)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,952	1,192
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	6,426	4,987
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$8,378	\$6,179

The Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.



Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of The National Security Group, Inc. (the Company) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: National Security Insurance Company (NSIC), National Security Fire and Casualty Company (NSFC) and NATSCO, Inc. (NATSCO). NSFC includes a wholly-owned subsidiary, Omega One Insurance Company (Omega). The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal and recurring items, necessary for the fair presentation of the condensed consolidated financial statements have been included. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated. The financial information presented herein should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, which includes information and disclosures not presented herein.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Among the more significant estimates included in these condensed consolidated financial statements are reserves for future life insurance policy benefits, liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses, reinsurance recoverable associated with loss and loss adjustment expense liabilities, deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred income tax assets and liabilities, assessments of other-than-temporary impairments on investments and accruals for contingencies. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share of common stock is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each year. The adjusted weighted average shares outstanding were 2,508,551 in 2015 and 2,495,770 in 2014.

Reclassifications

Certain 2014 amounts have been reclassified from the prior year consolidated financial statements to conform to the 2015 presentation.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains cash balances which are generally held in non-interest bearing demand deposit accounts subject to FDIC insured limits of \$250,000 per entity. At June 30, 2015, the net amount exceeding FDIC insured limits was \$3,998,000 at one financial institution. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. Management of the Company reviews financial information of financial institutions on a quarterly basis and believes the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

Policy receivables are reported at unpaid balances. Policy receivables are generally offset by associated unearned premium liabilities and are not subject to significant credit risk. Receivables from agents, less provision for credit losses, are composed of balances due from independent agents. At June 30, 2015, the single largest balance due from one agent totaled \$1,314,000.

Reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Company of its obligations to policyholders. A failure of a reinsurer to meet their obligation could result in losses to the insurance subsidiaries. Allowances for losses are established if amounts are believed to be uncollectible. At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, no amounts were deemed uncollectible. The Company, at least annually, evaluates the financial condition of all reinsurers and evaluates any potential concentrations of credit risk. At June 30, 2015, management does not believe the Company is exposed to any significant credit risk related to its reinsurance program.

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

Accounting Changes Not Yet Adopted

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance on a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard. This standard will not impact accounting for insurance contracts, leases, financial instruments and guarantees. For those contracts that are impacted by the new guidance, the guidance will require an entity to recognize revenue upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to, in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. In August 2015, the FASB issued a deferral of the effective date by one year. This guidance is effective retrospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those years. Early adoption of this standard is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Although insurance contracts are specifically scoped out of this new guidance, the Company has minor services that may be subject to the new revenue recognition guidance and are still in the process of evaluating the impact, if any, the guidance may have on its consolidated financial statements.

Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern

In August 2014, the FASB issued guidance on determining when and how to disclose going concern uncertainties in the financial statements, and requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. The updated guidance is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016 and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items

In January 2015, the FASB issued guidance that eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. The guidance is effective for fiscal periods ending after December 15, 2015 and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis

In February 2015, the FASB issued additional guidance regarding the consolidation of certain legal entities. The guidance modifies the evaluation of whether or not limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) and the consolidation analysis of entities involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Disclosure about Short-Duration Contracts

In May 2015, the FASB issued guidance that enhances disclosure about short-duration insurance liabilities to help users understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows related to insurance liabilities and the effect of those cash flows on the statement of comprehensive income. This guidance is effective for annual periods

beginning after December 15, 2015 and for interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

#### Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

##### Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures

In June 2014, the FASB issued guidance requiring secured borrowing accounting treatment for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and provides guidance on accounting for repurchase financing arrangements. This ASU is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2015. The Company is the counter party to repurchase agreements and as such, the adoption did not have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

##### Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosure of Disposals of Components of an Entity

10

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Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

In April 2014, the FASB issued guidance which modifies the definition of discontinued operations by limiting discontinued operations reporting to disposals of components of an entity that represent strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. Also, this update requires additional financial statement disclosures about discontinued operations, as well as disposals of an individually significant component of an entity that do not qualify for discontinued operations presentation. This ASC update is effective for all disposals (or classifications as held for sale) of components of an entity that occur within annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014 and for all businesses that, on acquisition, are classified as held for sale that also occur within interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2015. The Company has no discontinued operations, and the adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 2 – VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

The Company holds a passive interest in a limited partnership that is considered to be a Variable Interest Entity (VIE) under the provisions of ASC 810 Consolidation. The Company is not the primary beneficiary of the entity and is not required to consolidate under ASC 810. The entity is a private placement investment fund formed for the purpose of investing in private equity investments. The Company owns less than 1% of the limited partnership. The carrying value of the investment totals \$249,000 and is included as a component of Other Invested Assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

In December 2005, the Company formed National Security Capital Trust I, a statutory trust created under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, for the sole purpose of issuing, in private placement transactions, \$9,000,000 of trust preferred securities (TPS) and using the proceeds thereof, together with the equity proceeds received from the Company in the initial formation of the Trust, to purchase \$9,279,000 of variable rate subordinated debentures issued by the Company. The Company owns all voting securities of the Trust and the subordinated debentures are the sole assets of the Trust. The Trust will meet the obligations of the TPS with the interest and principal paid on the subordinated debentures. The Company received net proceeds from the TPS transactions, after commissions and other costs of issuance, of \$9,005,000. The Company also holds all the voting securities issued by the Trust and such trusts are considered to be VIE's. The Trust is not consolidated because the Company is not the primary beneficiary of the trust. The Subordinated Debentures, disclosed in Note 8, are reported in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets as a component of long-term debt. The Company's equity investments in the Trust total \$279,000 and are included in Other Assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

In June 2007, the Company formed National Security Capital Trust II for the sole purpose of issuing, in private placement transactions, \$3,000,000 of trust preferred securities (TPS) and using the proceeds thereof, together with the equity proceeds received from the Company in the initial formation of the Trust, to purchase \$3,093,000 unsecured junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures. The Company owns all voting securities of the Trust and the subordinated debentures are the sole assets of the Trust. The Trust will meet the obligations of the TPS with the interest and principal paid on the subordinated debentures. The Company received net proceeds from the TPS transactions, after commissions and other costs of issuance, of \$2,995,000. The Company also holds all the voting securities issued by the Trust and such trusts are considered to be VIE's. The Trust is not consolidated because the Company is not the primary beneficiary of the Trust. The Subordinated Debentures, disclosed in Note 7, are reported in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets as a component of long-term debt. The Company's equity investments in the Trust total \$93,000 and are included in Other Assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated

balance sheets.

11

---

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

## NOTE 3 – INVESTMENTS

The amortized cost and aggregate fair values of investments in available-for-sale securities as of June 30, 2015 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Available-for-sale securities:	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Corporate debt securities	\$32,203	\$1,100	\$464	\$32,839
Mortgage backed securities	12,037	182	169	12,050
Private label mortgage backed securities	6,629	32	94	6,567
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	15,146	829	50	15,925
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	18,941	482	156	19,267
Total fixed maturities	84,956	2,625	933	86,648
Equity securities	2,420	2,568	149	4,839
Total	\$87,376	\$5,193	\$1,082	\$91,487

The amortized cost and aggregate fair values of investments in held-to-maturity securities as of June 30, 2015 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Held-to-maturity securities:	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Mortgage backed securities	\$2,595	\$71	\$—	\$2,666
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	54	4	—	58
Total	\$2,649	\$75	\$—	\$2,724

The amortized cost and aggregate fair values of investments in available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2014 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Available-for-sale securities:	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Corporate debt securities	\$37,299	\$1,773	\$405	\$38,667
Mortgage backed securities	12,691	214	153	12,752
Private label mortgage backed securities	1,261	38	3	1,296
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	14,919	993	13	15,899
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	17,854	525	107	18,272
Total fixed maturities	84,024	3,543	681	86,886
Equity securities	2,420	2,745	170	4,995
Total	\$86,444	\$6,288	\$851	\$91,881

The amortized cost and aggregate fair values of investments in held-to-maturity securities as of December 31, 2014 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

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Held-to-maturity securities:	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Mortgage backed securities	\$2,818	\$69	\$—	\$2,887
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	290	5	—	295
Total	\$3,108	\$74	\$—	\$3,182

12

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Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

The amortized cost and aggregate fair value of debt securities at June 30, 2015, by contractual maturity, are presented in the following table (dollars in thousands). Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Dollars in Thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:		
Due in one year or less	\$808	\$813
Due after one year through five years	13,319	14,014
Due after five years through ten years	28,913	29,116
Due after ten years	41,916	42,705
Total	\$84,956	\$86,648
Held-to-maturity securities:		
Due in one year or less	\$—	\$—
Due after one year through five years	117	122
Due after five years through ten years	120	132
Due after ten years	2,412	2,470
Total	\$2,649	\$2,724

A summary of securities available-for-sale with unrealized losses as of June 30, 2015, along with the related fair value, aggregated by the length of time that investments have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

June 30, 2015	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total		Total Securities in a Loss Position
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Fixed maturities							
Corporate debt securities	\$10,343	\$315	\$2,582	\$149	\$12,925	\$464	27
Mortgage backed securities	4,364	55	1,135	114	5,499	169	14
Private label mortgage backed securities	4,526	92	84	2	4,610	94	7
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	865	38	330	12	1,195	50	3
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	4,264	82	2,442	74	6,706	156	13
Equity securities	—	—	1,137	149	1,137	149	1
	\$24,362	\$582	\$7,710	\$500	\$32,072	\$1,082	65

There were no securities held-to-maturity with unrealized losses as of June 30, 2015.



Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

A summary of securities available-for-sale with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2014, along with the related fair value, aggregated by the length of time that investments have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

December 31, 2014	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total		Total Securities in a Loss Position
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Fixed maturities							
Corporate debt securities	\$6,306	\$364	\$1,843	\$41	\$8,149	\$405	18
Mortgage backed securities	1,386	4	1,855	149	3,241	153	12
Private label mortgage backed securities	—	—	97	3	97	3	1
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	—	—	651	13	651	13	2
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	1,475	6	3,499	101	4,974	107	10
Equity securities	—	—	1,116	170	1,116	170	1
	\$9,167	\$374	\$9,061	\$477	\$18,228	\$851	44

There were no securities held-to-maturity with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2014.

The Company conducts periodic reviews to identify and evaluate securities in an unrealized loss position in order to identify other-than-temporary impairments. For securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company assesses whether the Company has the intent to sell the security or more-likely-than-not will be required to sell the security before the anticipated recovery. If either of these conditions is met, the Company is required to recognize an other-than-temporary impairment with the entire unrealized loss reported in earnings. For securities in an unrealized loss position that do not meet these conditions, the Company assesses whether the impairment of a security is other-than-temporary. If the impairment is determined to be other-than-temporary, the Company is required to separate the other-than-temporary impairments into two components: the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The credit loss is the portion of the amortized book value in excess of the net present value of the projected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. The credit loss component of other-than-temporary impairments is reported in earnings, whereas the amount relating to factors other than credit losses are recorded in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

Management has evaluated each security in a significant unrealized loss position. The Company has no material exposure to sub-prime mortgage loans and less than 2.84% of the fixed income investment portfolio is rated below investment grade. In evaluating whether or not the equity loss positions were other-than-temporary impairments, Management evaluated financial information on each company and where available, reviewed analyst reports from at least two independent sources. Based on a review of the available financial information, the prospect for future earnings of each company and consideration of the Company's intent and ability to hold the securities until market values recovered, it was determined that the securities in an accumulated loss position in the portfolio were temporary

impairments.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and year ended December 31, 2014, the Company realized no other-than-temporary impairments.

14

---

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

Major categories of investment income are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended		Six months ended June	
	June 30,		30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Fixed maturities	\$868	\$857	\$1,762	\$1,716
Equity securities	30	29	60	58
Mortgage loans on real estate	4	3	8	7
Investment real estate	2	1	4	3
Policy loans	30	28	59	55
Company owned life insurance change in surrender value	(96	) 108	(52	) 138
Other	33	74	75	128
	871	1,100	1,916	2,105
Less: Investment expenses	87	70	158	127
Net investment income	\$784	\$1,030	\$1,758	\$1,978

Major categories of investment gains and losses are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended		Six months ended June	
	June 30,		30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Fixed maturities	\$250	\$159	\$392	\$249
Other, principally real estate	(5	) 153	(5	) 151
Net realized investment gains	\$245	\$312	\$387	\$400

An analysis of the net change in unrealized appreciation on available-for-sale securities follows (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	
Net change in unrealized appreciation on available-for-sale securities before deferred tax	\$(1,326	) \$3,123	
Deferred income tax	451	(1,062	)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on available-for-sale securities	\$(875	) \$2,061	

#### NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Our available-for-sale securities consists of fixed maturity and equity securities which are recorded at fair value in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. The change in the fair value of these investments, unless deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired, is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income.

We are permitted to elect to measure financial instruments and certain other items at fair value, with the change in fair value recorded in earnings. We elected not to measure any eligible items using the fair value option.

Accounting standards define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, and establishes a framework to make the measurement of fair value more consistent and comparable. In determining fair value, we primarily use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities carried at their fair value based upon a fair value hierarchy:

15

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Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 1 assets and liabilities consist of money market fund deposits and certain of our marketable debt and equity instruments, including equity instruments offsetting deferred compensation, that are traded in an active market with sufficient volume and frequency of transactions.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 2 assets include certain of our marketable debt and equity instruments with quoted market prices that are traded in less active markets or priced using a quoted market price for similar instruments. Level 2 assets also include marketable equity instruments with security-specific restrictions that would transfer to the buyer, marketable debt instruments priced using indicator prices which represent non-binding market consensus prices that can be corroborated by observable market quotes, as well as derivative contracts and debt instruments priced using inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. Marketable debt instruments in this category generally include commercial paper, bank time deposits, repurchase agreements for fixed-income instruments, and a majority of floating-rate notes, corporate bonds, and municipal bonds.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of fair value of assets or liabilities.

Level 3 assets and liabilities include marketable debt instruments, non-marketable equity investments, derivative contracts, and company issued debt whose values are determined using inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the values of the instruments being measured. Level 3 assets also include marketable debt instruments that are priced using indicator prices that we were unable to corroborate with observable market quotes.

Marketable debt instruments in this category generally include asset-backed securities and certain floating-rate notes, corporate bonds, and municipal bonds.

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

## Assets/Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2015 are summarized in the following table by the type of inputs applicable to the fair value measurements (in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Fixed maturities available-for-sale				
Corporate debt securities	\$32,839	\$—	\$32,839	\$—
Mortgage backed securities	12,050	—	12,050	—
Private label mortgage backed securities	6,567	—	6,567	—
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	15,925	—	15,925	—
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	19,267	19,267	—	—
Trading securities	107	107	—	—
Equity securities available-for-sale	4,839	3,702	—	1,137
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>\$91,594</b>	<b>\$23,076</b>	<b>\$67,381</b>	<b>\$1,137</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Interest rate swap	\$(1,330)	) \$—	\$—	\$(1,330)
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>\$(1,330)</b>	<b>) \$—</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$(1,330)</b>

The methods and assumptions the Company uses to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below.

**Fixed maturities available-for-sale** — The fair values of the Company's public fixed maturity securities are generally based on prices obtained from independent pricing services. Consistent with the fair value hierarchy described above, securities with validated quotes from pricing services are generally reflected within Level 2, as they are primarily based on observable pricing for similar assets and/or other market observable inputs.

**Trading securities** — Trading securities consist primarily of mutual funds whose fair values are determined consistent with similar instruments described above under "Fixed Maturities" and below under "Equity Securities."

**Equity securities** — Equity securities consist principally of investments in common and preferred stock of publicly traded companies and privately traded securities. The fair values of our publicly traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and are classified within Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Estimated fair values for our privately traded equity securities require a substantial level of judgment. Privately traded equity securities are classified within Level 3.

**Interest rate swaps** — Interest rate swaps are recorded at fair value either as assets, within other assets or as liabilities, within other liabilities. The fair values of our interest rate swaps are provided by a third-party broker and are classified within Level 3.

As of June 30, 2015, Level 3 fair value measurements of assets include \$1,137,000 of equity securities in a local community bank whose value is based on an evaluation of the financial statements of the entity. The Company does not develop the unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value.

As of June 30, 2015, Level 3 fair value measurements of liabilities include \$1,330,000 net fair value of various interest rate swap agreements whose value is based on analysis provided by a third party broker who utilizes financial modeling tools and assumptions on interest and other factors. The Company does not develop the unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value. Additional information regarding the interest rate swap agreements is provided in Note 7.

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

The table below presents a reconciliation for all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the six months ended June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

For the six months ended June 30, 2015	Equity Securities Available-for-Sale	Interest Rate Swap	
Beginning balance	\$1,116	\$(1,238	)
Total gains or losses (realized and unrealized):			
Included in earnings	—	—	
Included in other comprehensive income	21	(92	)
Purchases:	—	—	
Sales:	—	—	
Issuances:	—	—	
Settlements:	—	—	
Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	—	—	
Ending balance	\$1,137	\$(1,330	)
The amount of total gains or losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets and liabilities still held as of June 30, 2015:	\$—	\$—	

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, there were no assets or liabilities measured at fair values on a nonrecurring basis.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014 are summarized in the following table by the type of inputs applicable to the fair value measurements (in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Fixed maturities available-for-sale				
Corporate debt securities	\$38,667	\$—	\$38,667	\$—
Mortgage backed securities	12,752	—	12,752	—
Private label mortgage backed securities	1,296	—	1,296	—
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	15,899	—	15,899	—
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	18,272	18,272	—	—
Trading securities	19	19	—	—
Equity securities available-for-sale	4,995	3,879	—	1,116
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>\$91,900</b>	<b>\$22,170</b>	<b>\$68,614</b>	<b>\$1,116</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Interest rate swap	\$(1,238	) \$—	\$—	\$(1,238
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>\$(1,238</b>	<b>) \$—</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$(1,238</b>



Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

The table below presents a reconciliation for all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the year ended December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

For the year ended December 31, 2014	Equity Securities Available-for-Sale	Interest Rate Swap
Beginning balance	\$875	\$(897 )
Total gains or losses (realized and unrealized):		
Included in earnings	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income	241	(341 )
Purchases:	—	—
Sales:	—	—
Issuances:	—	—
Settlements:	—	—
Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	—	—
Ending balance	\$1,116	\$(1,238 )
The amount of total gains or losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets and liabilities still held as of December 31, 2014:	\$—	\$—

For the year ended December 31, 2014, there were no assets or liabilities measured at fair values on a nonrecurring basis.

The Company is exposed to certain risks in the normal course of its business operations. The primary risk that is managed through the use of derivatives is interest rate risk on floating rate borrowings. This risk is managed through the use of interest rate swap agreements which are designated as cash flow hedges. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the interest rate swap is included as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period during which the hedged transaction is recognized in earnings. The Company does not hold or issue derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments. See Note 7 for additional information about the interest rate swap agreements.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practical to estimate that value:

Cash and cash equivalents — the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Fixed maturities held-to-maturity — the carrying amount is amortized cost; the fair values of the Company's public fixed maturity securities that are classified as held-to-maturity are generally based on prices obtained from independent pricing services.

Mortgage loans — the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the restrictive nature and limited marketability of the mortgage notes.

Policy loans — the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Company owned life insurance — the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Other invested assets — the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Other policyholder funds — the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Debt — the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

The carrying amount and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Assets and related instruments				
Held-to-maturity securities	\$2,649	\$2,724	\$3,108	\$3,182
Mortgage loans	206	206	210	210
Policy loans	1,570	1,570	1,530	1,530
Company owned life insurance	5,065	5,065	5,513	5,513
Other invested assets	3,366	3,366	3,553	3,553
Liabilities and related instruments				
Other policyholder funds	1,532	1,532	1,510	1,510
Short-term notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	857	857	857	857
Long-term debt	17,515	17,515	18,715	18,715

## NOTE 5 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Major categories of property and equipment are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Building and improvements	\$3,348	\$3,367
Electronic data processing equipment	1,627	1,570
Furniture and fixtures	649	606
	5,624	5,543
Less accumulated depreciation	3,612	3,530
Property and equipment, net	\$2,012	\$2,013

Depreciation expense for the six months ended June 30, 2015 was \$94,000 (\$306,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014).

## NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

The Company recognizes tax-related interest and penalties as a component of tax expense. The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states. The Company is not subject to examinations by authorities related to its U.S. federal or state income tax filings for years prior to 2009. Tax returns have been filed through the year 2013.

Net deferred tax liabilities are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities given the provisions of the enacted tax laws. Management believes that, based on its historical pattern of taxable income, the Company will produce sufficient income in the

future to realize its deferred tax assets. The Company recognized net deferred tax asset positions of \$3,782,000 at June 30, 2015 and \$3,189,000 at December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

The tax effect of significant differences representing deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	As of June 30, 2015	As of December 31, 2014	
General expenses	\$1,467	\$1,371	
Unearned premiums	2,130	1,961	
Claims liabilities	845	849	
Litigation settlement	2,040	2,040	
AMT credit	1,121	1,240	
Impairment on real estate owned	187	187	
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps	453	421	
Deferred tax assets	8,243	8,069	
Depreciation	(102	) (111	)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(2,962	) (2,921	)
Unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale	(1,397	) (1,848	)
Deferred tax liabilities	(4,461	) (4,880	)
Net deferred tax asset	\$3,782	\$3,189	

The appropriate income tax effects of changes in temporary differences are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2015	2014	
Deferred policy acquisition costs	\$41	\$63	
Unearned premiums	(169	) (219	)
General expenses	(96	) (33	)
Depreciation	(9	) (11	)
Claims liabilities	4	(187	)
AMT credit	119	—	
NOL carryforward	—	413	
Deferred income tax expense	\$(110	) \$26	

Total income tax expense (benefit) varies from amounts computed by applying current federal income tax rates to income or loss before income taxes. The reasons for these differences and the approximate tax effects are as follows:

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2015	2014	
Federal income tax rate applied to pre-tax income/loss	34.0	% 34.0	%
Dividends received deduction and tax-exempt interest	(2.1	)% (2.0	)%
Company owned life insurance	0.7	% (19.1	)%
Small life deduction	(7.7	)% (8.9	)%
Other, net	(3.6	)% 2.2	%
Effective federal income tax rate	21.3	% 6.2	%



Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

## NOTE 7 – NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt consisted of the following as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Line of credit with variable interest rate equal to the Wall Street Journal (WSJ) prime rate, subject to a 5.0% floor; maturity February 2016. Interest payments due quarterly. Unsecured.	\$—	\$—
Current portion of installment note payable due November 2015 with variable interest rate equal to the WSJ prime rate plus 1%. Unsecured.	857	857
	\$857	\$857

Long-term debt consisted of the following as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014
Line of credit with variable interest rate equal to the WSJ prime rate, subject to a 5.0% floor; maturity February 2016. Interest payments due quarterly. Unsecured.	\$—	\$700
Line of credit with variable interest rate equal to the WSJ prime rate, subject to a 4.5% floor; maturity September 2017. Interest payments due monthly. Secured.	—	500
Long term portion of installment note with variable interest rate equal to the WSJ prime rate plus 1% and adjustable each November; maturity November 2021. Interest payable annually with principal payable in equal annual installments. Next principal installment on long term portion due November 2015. Unsecured.	5,143	5,143
Subordinated debentures issued on December 15, 2005 with fixed interest rate of 8.83% each distribution period thereafter until December 15, 2015 when the coupon rate shall equal the 3-Month LIBOR plus 3.75% applied to the outstanding principal; maturity December 2035. Interest payments due quarterly. All may be redeemed at any time following the tenth anniversary of issuance. Unsecured.	9,279	9,279
Subordinated debentures issued on June 21, 2007 with a floating interest rate equal to the 3-Month LIBOR plus 3.40% applied to the outstanding principal; maturity June 15, 2037. Interest payments due quarterly. All may be redeemed at any time following the fifth anniversary of issuance. Unsecured.	3,093	3,093
	\$17,515	\$18,715

The Company has entered into various swap agreements related to the trust preferred securities. On March 19, 2009, the Company entered into a forward swap effective September 17, 2012, with a notional amount of \$3,000,000 and designated the swap as a hedge against changes in cash flows attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate (LIBOR) associated with the subordinated debentures issued June 21, 2007. Quarterly, commencing September 17,

2012, under the terms of the forward swap, the Company will pay interest at a fixed rate of 7.02% until March 15, 2019. On May 26, 2010, the Company entered into a forward swap with a notional amount of \$9,000,000 effective December 15, 2015, which will hedge against changes in cash flows following the termination of the fixed rate period. Quarterly, commencing March 16, 2016 under the terms of the forward swap, the Company will pay interest at a fixed rate of 8.49% until March 15, 2020.

The swaps entered into in 2009 and 2010 have fair values of \$244,000 (liability) and \$1,086,000 (liability), respectively, for a total liability of \$1,330,000 at June 30, 2015 (\$1,238,000 at December 31, 2014). The swap liability is reported as a component of other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. A net valuation loss of \$61,000 (net of tax) is included in accumulated other comprehensive income related to the swap agreements at June 30, 2015. A net valuation loss of \$225,000 (net of tax) was included in accumulated other comprehensive income related to the swap at December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

We use dollar offset at the hedge's inception and for each reporting period thereafter to assess whether the derivative used in a hedging transaction is expected to be, and has been, effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of the hedged item. Since inception, no portion of the hedged item has been deemed ineffective. For all hedges, we discontinue hedge accounting if it is determined that a derivative is not expected to be, or has ceased to be, effective as a hedge.

The Company's interest rate swaps include provisions requiring the Company to post collateral when the derivative is in a net liability position. At June 30, 2015, the Company has securities on deposit with fair market values of \$1,486,000 (all of which is posted as collateral). At December 31, 2014, the Company had securities on deposit with fair market values of \$1,494,000 (all of which is posted as collateral). See Note 4 for additional information about the interest rate swaps.

## NOTE 8 – REINSURANCE

The Company's insurance operations utilize reinsurance in order to limit losses, minimize exposure to large risks, provide additional capacity for future growth and effect business-sharing arrangements. Life reinsurance is accomplished through yearly renewable term coverage. Property and casualty reinsurance is placed on an excess of loss basis to cover losses from catastrophe events. Reinsurance ceded arrangements do not discharge the insurance subsidiaries as the primary insurer, except for cases involving a novation. Failure of re-insurers to honor their obligations could result in losses to the insurance subsidiaries. The insurance subsidiaries evaluate the financial conditions of their reinsurance companies and monitor concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities, or economic characteristics of the companies to minimize their exposure to significant losses from reinsurance insolvencies.

In the normal course of business, NSFC seeks to reduce the loss that may arise from catastrophes or other individually significant large loss events that cause unfavorable underwriting results by re-insuring certain levels of risk in various areas of exposure with reinsurance companies. NSFC maintains a catastrophe reinsurance agreement to cover losses from catastrophic events, primarily hurricanes.

Under the catastrophe reinsurance program, the Company retains the first \$4,000,000 in losses from each catastrophe event. Catastrophe reinsurance coverage is maintained in three layers as follows:

Layer	Reinsurers' Limits of Liability
First Layer	100% of \$13,500,000 in excess of \$4,000,000
Second Layer	100% of \$25,000,000 in excess of \$17,500,000
Third Layer	100% of \$30,000,000 in excess of \$42,500,000

Each reinsurance layer covers events occurring from January 1 through December 31 of the contract year. All significant reinsurance companies under the program carry A.M. Best ratings of A- (Excellent) or higher, or equivalent ratings.

The Company's catastrophe reinsurance contract allows for one reinstatement. The Company maintains reinstatement premium protection (RPP) to cover reinstatement premiums incurred. The RPP further reduces risk from a major catastrophe and serves to strengthen the Company's capital position by reducing the modeled 100 year event net cost.

Amounts recoverable from re-insurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the underlying insurance policies. Amounts paid for prospective reinsurance contracts are reported as prepaid reinsurance premiums and amortized over the remaining contract period.

In the normal course of business, NSIC seeks to limit its exposure to loss on any single insured and to recover a portion of benefits paid by ceding reinsurance to reinsurance companies under excess coverage contracts. NSIC retains a maximum of \$50,000 of coverage per individual life. The cost of reinsurance is amortized over the contract period of the reinsurance.

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

At June 30, 2015, the largest reinsurance recoverable of a single reinsurer was \$6,000 (\$37,000 at December 31, 2014). Amounts reported as ceded incurred losses in both 2015 and 2014 were related to the development of losses from prior year catastrophes.

NOTE 9 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company and its subsidiaries have an established retirement savings plan (401K Plan). All full-time employees are eligible to participate, and all employer contributions are fully vested for employees who have completed 1,000 hours of service in the year of contribution. Company matching contributions for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 amounted to \$115,000 and \$104,000, respectively. The Company contributes dollar-for-dollar matching contributions up to 5% of compensation subject to government limitations.

In January 2006, the Company established a non-qualified plan under which directors are allowed to defer all or a portion of directors' fees into various investment options.

The supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP) became effective March 1, 2008 and covers named executive officers with the Company contributing 15% of executive compensation to the plan. Contributions to the plan are fully vested upon the earlier of death, disability, change in control, or ten years of participation in the plan. Costs for amounts credited to the non-qualified deferred compensation plans for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 amounted to approximately \$89,000 and \$102,000, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries established an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) in January 2010, to enable its eligible employees to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company's common stock and to provide retirement and other benefits to such employees. There were \$158,000 costs incurred during the first six months of 2015 and \$100,000 in costs incurred during the first six months of 2014 related to ESOP plan contributions. All contributions were made in cash for purchase of Company shares in the open market. The Company has not allocated shares directly to the plan and the plan has no debt.

NOTE 10 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, and year ended December 31, 2014, changes in shareholders' equity consisted of net income of \$1,931,000 and \$7,616,000, respectively; dividends paid of \$201,000 in 2015 and \$300,000 in 2014; changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of applicable taxes, of \$936,000 in 2015 and other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes, of \$1,836,000 in 2014. Other comprehensive gains and loss consisted of accumulated unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale and unrealized loss on interest rate swaps.

Preferred Stock

Preferred Stock may be issued in one or more series as shall from time to time be determined and authorized by the Board of Directors. The directors may make specific provisions regarding (a) the voting rights, if any (b) whether such dividends are to be cumulative or noncumulative (c) the redemption provisions, if any (d) participating rights, if any (e) any sinking fund or other retirement provisions (f) dividend rates (g) the number of shares of such series and (h) liquidation preference.

Common Stock

The holders of the Class A Common Stock will have one-twentieth of one vote per share, and the holders of the common stock will have one vote per share. There is currently no Class A Common Stock issued or outstanding.

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or distribution of the assets of the Company remaining after the payments to the holders of the Preferred Stock of the full preferential amounts to which they may be entitled as provided in the resolution or resolutions creating any series thereof, the remaining assets of the Company shall be divided and distributed among the holders of both classes of common stock, except as may otherwise be provided in any such resolution or resolutions.

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

The table below provides information regarding the Company's preferred and common stock as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	June 30, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Authorized	Issued	Outstanding	Authorized	Issued	Outstanding
Preferred Stock, \$1 par value	500,000	—	—	500,000	—	—
Class A Common Stock, \$1 par value	2,000,000	—	—	2,000,000	—	—
Common Stock, \$1 par value	3,000,000	2,512,425	2,512,425	3,000,000	2,507,452	2,507,452

On May 22, 2015, 4,973 shares of common stock were issued to directors as compensation under the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan previously approved by shareholders.

## NOTE 11 – ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") includes certain items that are reported directly within a separate component of shareholders' equity. The following table presents changes in AOCI balances (dollars in thousands):

	Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014
Gains and Losses on Cash Flow Hedges		
Balance at beginning of period	\$(816)	\$(591)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for period:		
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(61)	(174)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	—	—
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	(61)	(174)
Balance at end of period	\$(877)	\$(765)
Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities		
Balance at beginning of period	\$3,588	\$1,527
Other comprehensive income (loss) for period:		
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(618)	2,319
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(257)	(166)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	(875)	2,153
Balance at end of period	\$2,713	\$3,680
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income at end of period	\$1,836	\$2,915

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

The following table presents the amounts reclassified out of AOCI for the six months ended June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	\$390	Net realized investment gains
	390	Total before tax
	(133	) Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$257	Net of Tax

The following table presents the amounts reclassified out of AOCI for the six months ended June 30, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	\$252	Net realized investment gains
	252	Total before tax
	(86	) Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$166	Net of Tax

## NOTE 12 – SEGMENTS

The Company's property and casualty insurance operations comprise one business segment. The property and casualty insurance segment primarily underwrites home insurance coverage with primary lines of business consisting of: dwelling fire and extended coverage, homeowners (including mobile homeowners) and other liability. The Company has ceased writing ocean marine coverages and no policies were in-force in this line of business during 2015.

Management organizes the business utilizing a niche strategy focusing on lower valued dwellings. Our chief decision makers (Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and President) review results and operating plans making decisions on resource allocations on a company-wide basis. The Company's products are primarily produced through agents within the states in which we operate.

The Company's life and accident and health operations comprise the second business segment. The life and accident and health insurance segment consists of two lines of business: traditional life insurance and accident and health insurance.

Total assets by industry segment at June 30, 2015 and at December 31, 2014 are summarized below (dollars in thousands):

Total	P&C Insurance Operations	Life Insurance Operations	Non-Insurance Operations
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June 30, 2015	\$146,493	\$83,147	\$56,526	\$6,820
December 31, 2014	\$144,865	\$81,648	\$56,541	\$6,676

26

---

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

Premium revenues and operating income by business segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized below (dollars in thousands):

Three months ended June 30, 2015	Total	P&C Insurance Operations	Life Insurance Operations	Non-Insurance Operations
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Net premiums earned	\$14,880	\$13,276	\$1,604	\$—
Net investment income	784	336	429	19
Net realized investment gains (losses)	245	99	146	—
Other income	156	156	—	—
	16,065	13,867	2,179	19
<b>BENEFITS AND EXPENSES</b>				
Policyholder benefits paid	9,435	8,534	901	—
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	918	675	243	—
Commissions	2,089	1,997	92	—
General and administrative expenses	2,093	1,619	324	150
Taxes, licenses and fees	518	472	46	—
Interest expense	345	—	13	332
	15,398	13,297	1,619	482
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	\$667	\$570	\$560	\$(463)

Three months ended June 30, 2014	Total	P&C Insurance Operations	Life Insurance Operations	Non-Insurance Operations
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Net premiums earned	\$14,100	\$12,467	\$1,633	\$—
Net investment income	1,030	508	503	19
Net realized investment gains	312	1	310	1
Gain on company owned life insurance	1,621	1,621	—	—
Other income	92	92	—	—
	17,155	14,689	2,446	20
<b>BENEFITS AND EXPENSES</b>				
Policyholder benefits paid	9,155	7,566	1,589	—
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	873	641	232	—
Commissions	1,967	1,890	77	—
General and administrative expenses	2,413	1,532	598	283
Taxes, licenses and fees	521	457	64	—
Interest expense	382	—	14	368
	15,311	12,086	2,574	651
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	\$1,844	\$2,603	\$(128)	\$(631)



Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

Six months ended June 30, 2015	Total	P&C Insurance Operations	Life Insurance Operations	Non-Insurance Operations
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Net premiums earned	\$29,586	\$26,398	\$3,188	\$—
Net investment income	1,758	826	894	38
Net realized investment gains (losses)	387	130	257	—
Other income	314	313	1	—
	32,045	27,667	4,340	38
<b>BENEFITS AND EXPENSES</b>				
Policyholder benefits paid	17,697	15,311	2,386	—
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	1,817	1,350	467	—
Commissions	4,144	3,965	179	—
General and administrative expenses	4,099	3,159	633	307
Taxes, licenses and fees	1,173	1,016	157	—
Interest expense	662	—	23	639
	29,592	24,801	3,845	946
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	\$2,453	\$2,866	\$495	\$(908 )

Six months ended June 30, 2014	Total	P&C Insurance Operations	Life Insurance Operations	Non-Insurance Operations
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Net premiums earned	\$27,924	\$24,640	\$3,284	\$—
Net investment income	1,978	963	977	38
Net realized investment gains	400	49	350	1
Gain on company owned life insurance	1,621	1,621	—	—
Other income	246	245	1	—
	32,169	27,518	4,612	39
<b>BENEFITS AND EXPENSES</b>				
Policyholder benefits paid	17,019	14,230	2,789	—
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	1,771	1,282	489	—
Commissions	3,994	3,835	159	—
General and administrative expenses	4,439	2,989	1,058	392
Taxes, licenses and fees	1,051	921	130	—
Interest expense	768	—	31	737
	29,042	23,257	4,656	1,129
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	\$3,127	\$4,261	\$(44 )	\$(1,090 )

Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

The following table presents the Company's gross and net premiums written for the property and casualty segment and the life and accident and health segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Life, accident and health operations premiums written:				
Traditional life insurance	\$1,104	\$1,137	\$2,241	\$2,316
Accident and health insurance	422	431	841	875
Gross life, accident and health	1,526	1,568	3,082	3,191
Reinsurance premium ceded	(15	) (12	) (30	) (35
Net life, accident and health premiums written	\$1,511	\$1,556	\$3,052	\$3,156
Property and Casualty operations premiums written:				
Dwelling fire & extended coverage	\$9,454	\$9,219	\$18,182	\$17,548
Homeowners (Including mobile homeowners)	6,715	6,879	12,466	12,628
Other liability	549	521	1,054	990
Gross property and casualty	16,718	16,619	31,702	31,166
Reinsurance premium ceded	(1,229	) (1,802	) (2,720	) (3,557
Net property and casualty written	\$15,489	\$14,817	\$28,982	\$27,609
Consolidated gross premiums written	\$18,244	\$18,187	\$34,784	\$34,357
Reinsurance premium ceded	(1,244	) (1,814	) (2,750	) (3,592
Consolidated net premiums written	\$17,000	\$16,373	\$32,034	\$30,765

The following table presents the Company's gross and net premiums earned for the property and casualty segment and the life and accident and health segment three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Life, accident and health operations premiums earned:				
Traditional life insurance	\$1,199	\$1,214	\$2,377	\$2,457
Accident and health insurance	420	431	841	862
Gross life, accident and health	1,619	1,645	3,218	3,319
Reinsurance premium ceded	(15	) (12	) (30	) (35
Net life, accident and health premiums earned	\$1,604	\$1,633	\$3,188	\$3,284
Property and Casualty operations premiums earned:				
Dwelling fire & extended coverage	\$8,403	\$7,910	\$16,603	\$15,580
Homeowners (Including mobile homeowners)	5,955	5,916	11,903	11,747
Other liability	480	443	945	870
Gross property and casualty	14,838	14,269	29,451	28,197
Reinsurance premium ceded	(1,562	) (1,802	) (3,053	) (3,557
Net property and casualty earned	\$13,276	\$12,467	\$26,398	\$24,640
Consolidated gross premiums earned	\$16,457	\$15,914	\$32,669	\$31,516

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Reinsurance premium ceded	(1,577	) (1,814	) (3,083	) (3,592	)
Consolidated net premiums earned	\$14,880	\$14,100	\$29,586	\$27,924	

29

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Table of Contents

THE NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER 31, 2014 AMOUNTS)

NOTE 13 – CONTINGENCIES

The Company and its subsidiaries continue to be named individually as parties to litigation related to the conduct of their insurance operations. These suits involve alleged breaches of contracts, torts, including bad faith and fraud claims based on alleged wrongful or fraudulent acts of the Company's subsidiaries, and other miscellaneous causes of action.

The Company's property & casualty subsidiaries are defending a limited number of matters filed in the aftermath of Gustav and Ike in Texas. These actions include individual lawsuits with allegations of underpayment of hurricane-related claims.

The various suits seek a variety of remedies, including actual and/or punitive damages in unspecified amounts and/or declaratory relief. The Company has reserves set up on litigated claims and the reserves are included in benefit and loss reserves.

NOTE 14 – SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash paid for interest during the six months ended June 30, 2015 was \$561,000 (\$568,000 in 2014). Cash paid for income taxes during the six months ended June 30, 2015 was \$1,000,000 (\$111,000 in 2014).

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, non-cash changes in equity included \$4,000 in common stock issued to Directors in lieu of cash compensation along with a corresponding \$74,000 increase in additional paid-in-capital.

NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events and their potential effects on these condensed consolidated financial statements through the filing date of this Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders  
The National Security Group, Inc.

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of The National Security Group, Inc. as of June 30, 2015, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (loss) for the three-months and six-months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the condensed consolidated statement of shareholders' equity for the six-months ended June 30, 2014 and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six-months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. These condensed consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of The National Security Group, Inc. as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated March 20, 2015, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ Warren Averett, LLC

Birmingham, Alabama  
August 13, 2015

Table of Contents

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

Overview

The following discussion highlights significant factors influencing the consolidated financial position and results of operations of The National Security Group, Inc. (referred to in this document as we, our, us, the Company or NSEC) and its subsidiaries. We are a “smaller reporting company” under Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations and therefore qualify for the scaled disclosure of smaller reporting companies. In general, the same information is required to be disclosed in the management discussion and analysis by smaller reporting companies except that the discussion need only cover the latest two year period and disclosures relating to contractual obligations are not required. In accordance with the scaled disclosure requirements, this discussion covers the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

The National Security Group, Inc. is made up of two operating segments: the Life segment and the P&C segment. The Company's life, accident and health insurance business is conducted through National Security Insurance Company (NSIC), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company organized in 1947. The Company's property and casualty insurance business is conducted through National Security Fire & Casualty Company (NSFC), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company organized in 1959, and Omega One Insurance Company (Omega), a wholly owned subsidiary of National Security Fire & Casualty Company organized in 1992.

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in Part 1, Item 1 of this report and with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Information in this discussion is presented in whole dollars rounded to the nearest thousand. Tabular amounts are presented in thousands.

The National Security Group operates in the property and casualty and life, accident and supplemental health insurance businesses and markets products primarily through independent agents. The Company operates in ten states with 48.9% of total premium revenue generated in the states of Alabama and Mississippi. Property and casualty insurance is the most significant segment, accounting for 90.1% of gross earned premium revenue in the first six months of 2015. Revenue generated from the life segment accounted for 9.9% of gross insurance premium revenue in the first six months of 2015.

National Security Insurance Company (NSIC) is a life, accident and health insurance company founded in 1947. All references to NSIC in the remainder of this management discussion and analysis will refer to the combined life, accident and health insurance operations and will compose the life segment of the Company. NSIC is licensed to underwrite life and accident and health insurance in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

The property and casualty segment consists of the consolidated operations of two subsidiaries, National Security Fire and Casualty Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Omega One Insurance Company. There is no material differentiation between the products underwritten by NSFC and Omega as both underwrite primarily dwelling personal lines coverage. The Property and Casualty segment has premium in-force in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

All of the insurance subsidiaries are Alabama domiciled insurance companies; therefore, the Alabama Department of Insurance is the primary insurance regulator. However, each subsidiary is subject to regulation by the respective insurance regulators of each state in which it is licensed to transact business. Insurance rates charged by each of the insurance subsidiaries are typically reviewed and approved by each insurance department for the respective state in

which the rates will apply.

All of our insurance companies have been assigned ratings by A.M. Best Co (Best). On November 13, 2014, Best affirmed the financial strength rating (FSR) of B++ (Good) and the issuer credit rating (ICR) of "bbb" of NSFC. Best revised the outlook on both of NSFC's ratings from negative to stable. In addition, Best affirmed the FSR of B+(Good) and ICR of "bbb-" of Omega and NSIC. The outlook for all of these ratings is stable. Best also affirmed the ICR of "bb" of the parent holding company, NSEC, with a revised outlook from negative to stable. The property and casualty subsidiaries have been assigned ratings by Demotech, Inc. On November 22, 2014, Demotech affirmed a Financial Stability Rating of A (Exceptional) for both NSFC and Omega.

Table of Contents

The two primary segments in which we report insurance operations are the personal lines property and casualty segment (NSFC) and the life, accident and health insurance segment (NSIC). Due to Omega producing no earned premium revenue and the fact that Omega is a wholly owned subsidiary of NSFC authorized to underwrite similar lines of business, all references to NSFC in the remainder of this management discussion and analysis will include the insurance operations of both NSFC and Omega. Our income is principally derived from net underwriting profits and investment income. Net underwriting profit is principally derived from earned premiums received less claims paid, sales commissions to agents, costs of underwriting and insurance taxes and fees. Investment income includes interest and dividend income and gains and losses on investment holdings.

The property and casualty segment can be impacted by severe storm activity resulting in incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses primarily from tornado, wind and hail related damage. These storm systems or other natural disasters are classified as catastrophes (referred to as "cat events" or "catastrophe events" throughout the remainder of this document) by Property Claim Service (PCS) when these events cause \$25 million or more in industry wide direct insured losses and affect a significant number of policyholders and insurers.

Overview-Three Months and Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 compared to Three Months and Six Months Ended June 30, 2014

Financial results for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

Consolidated Financial Summary	Three months ended		Six months ended June	
	June 30,		30,	
(dollars in thousands)	2015	2014	2015	2014
Gross premiums written	\$ 18,244	\$ 18,187	\$ 34,784	\$ 34,357
Net premiums written	\$ 17,000	\$ 16,373	\$ 32,034	\$ 30,765
Net premiums earned	\$ 14,880	\$ 14,100	\$ 29,586	\$ 27,924
Net investment income	784	1,030	1,758	1,978
Net realized investment gains	245	312	387	400
Gain on company owned life insurance	—	1,621	—	1,621
Other income	156	92	314	246
Total Revenues	16,065	17,155	32,045	32,169
Policyholder benefits and settlement expenses	9,435	9,155	17,697	17,019
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	918	873	1,817	1,771
Commissions	2,089	1,967	4,144	3,994
General and administrative expenses	2,093	2,413	4,099	4,439
Taxes, licenses and fees	518	521	1,173	1,051
Interest expense	345	382	662	768
Total Benefits, Losses and Expenses	15,398	15,311	29,592	29,042
Income Before Income Taxes	667	1,844	2,453	3,127
Income tax expense (benefit)	44	(90)	) 522	194
Net Income	\$ 623	\$ 1,934	\$ 1,931	\$ 2,933
Income Per Common Share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.77	\$ 1.18
Reconciliation of Net Income to non-GAAP Measurement				
Net income	\$ 623	\$ 1,934	\$ 1,931	\$ 2,933
Income tax expense (benefit)	44	(90)	) 522	194
Realized investment gains, net	(245)	) (312)	) (387)	) (400)
Gain on company owned life insurance	—	(1,621)	) —	(1,621)
Pretax Income (Loss) From Insurance Operations	\$ 422	\$ (89)	) \$ 2,066	\$ 1,106



Table of Contents

Three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to three months ended June 30, 2014:

Premium Revenue:

For the quarter ended June 30, 2015, net premiums earned were up \$780,000 at \$14,880,000 for the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$14,100,000 for the second quarter of 2014. The primary reasons for the increase were a 13.4% reduction in catastrophe reinsurance costs coupled with an increase in direct premium. The increase in direct premium was primarily related to the P&C segment which had a 6.5% rise in net earned premium revenue during the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014.

Net Income:

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company had net income of \$623,000, \$0.25 per share, compared to net income of \$1,934,000, \$0.77 per share, for the same period in 2014, a decrease of \$1,311,000. The primary reason for the decline was a \$1.6 million realized gain on company owned life insurance in the second quarter of last year; no such gain was realized in 2015.

Pretax income from insurance operations:

A primary non-GAAP financial measure used by management is pretax income from insurance operations. This measure consists of net income before income taxes adjusted for realized investment gains and losses. This measure provides a means of comparing the results of our core insurance operations without the impact of items that are more unpredictable and less consistent from year to year. A reconciliation of pretax income from insurance operations is presented in the table above.

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, pretax income from insurance operations was \$422,000 compared to a pretax loss from insurance operations of \$89,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2014. The primary factors contributing to the increase in pretax income from insurance operations were a \$780,000 increase in net premiums earned coupled with a \$320,000 decrease in general and administrative expenses. Partially offsetting these improvements was a moderate increase in consolidated claims cost, primarily due to an increase in property and casualty segment fire related claims.

Six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to six months ended June 30, 2014:

Premium Revenue:

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, net premiums earned were up \$1,662,000 at \$29,586,000 for the first half of 2015 compared to \$27,924,000 for the first half of 2014. The primary reasons for the increase were a 13.4% reduction in catastrophe reinsurance costs coupled with increases in direct premium. The increase in direct premium was primarily related to the P&C segment which had a 7.1% increase in net earned premium during the first six months of 2015 compared to the first six months of 2014.

Net Income:

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company had net income of \$1,931,000, \$0.77 per share, compared to net income of \$2,933,000, \$1.18 per share, for the same period in 2014, a decrease of \$1,002,000. The primary reason for the decline was the \$1.6 million gain on company owned life insurance received during the first half of 2014.

Pretax income from insurance operations:

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, pretax income from insurance operations was \$2,066,000 compared to \$1,106,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2014, an increase of \$960,000. The primary factors contributing to the increase in pretax income from insurance operations were a \$1,662,000 or 6.0% increase in net premiums earned coupled with a \$340,000 decrease in general and administrative expenses. For the first six months of 2015, general and administrative expenses were 13.9% of net premiums earned compared to 15.9% for the same period in 2014. A

continued focus by management to improve efficiency and implement cost saving measures to reduce general and administrative expenses was the primary reason for the decline. In addition, a slight reduction in the loss ratio of policyholder benefits as a percent of premium earned also contributed to the improved results. Policyholder benefits were 59.8% of net earned premium revenue in the first half of 2015 compared to 60.9% for the same period in 2014.

Table of Contents

Overview - Balance Sheet highlights at June 30, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014

Selected Balance Sheet Highlights (dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Invested Assets	\$107,984	\$109,549
Cash	\$8,378	\$6,426
Total Assets	\$146,493	\$144,865
Policy Liabilities	\$77,066	\$74,115
Total Debt	\$18,372	\$19,572
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	\$1,836	\$2,772
Shareholders' Equity	\$43,629	\$42,757
Book Value Per Share	\$17.37	\$17.05

**Invested Assets:**

Invested assets as of June 30, 2015 were \$107,984,000 down \$1,565,000, or 1.4%, compared to December 31, 2014. The decrease in invested assets was primarily due to the decline in market value of available for sale securities in our fixed income portfolio.

**Cash:**

The Company, primarily through its insurance subsidiaries, had \$8,378,000 in cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2015, compared to \$6,426,000 at December 31, 2014. Positive cash flow from operations totaling \$3,097,000 was the primary contributor to the increase in cash for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

**Total Assets:**

Total assets as of June 30, 2015 were \$146,493,000 compared to \$144,865,000 at December 31, 2014. The \$1,952,000 increase in cash during the first six months of 2015 was the primary contributor to the increase in total assets.

**Debt Outstanding:**

Total debt at June 30, 2015 was \$18,372,000 compared to \$19,572,000 at December 31, 2014. Debt was reduced \$1,200,000 during the first six months in 2015. The primary reason for the decline was the reduction of balances in revolving lines of credit in the Holding Company.

**Shareholders' Equity:**

Shareholders' equity as of June 30, 2015 was \$43,629,000 up \$872,000 compared to December 31, 2014 Shareholders' equity of \$42,757,000. Book value per share was \$17.37 at June 30, 2015, compared to \$17.05 per share at December 31, 2014, an increase of \$0.32. The primary factor contributing to the increase in Shareholders' equity was net income of \$1,931,000. Offsetting the increase in Shareholders' equity was a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$936,000. The decline in accumulated other comprehensive income was primarily driven by decreases in market values of available for sale investment securities primarily in our fixed income portfolio.

Table of Contents

Three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to three months ended June 30, 2014:

## Premium revenue:

The table below provides earned premium revenue by segment for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended		Percent	
	June 30,	June 30,	increase	
	2015	2014	(decrease)	
Life, accident and health operations premiums earned:				
Traditional life insurance	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,214	(1.2	)%
Accident and health insurance	420	431	(2.6	)%
Gross life, accident and health	1,619	1,645	(1.6	)%
Reinsurance premium ceded	(15	) (12	) 25.0	%
Net life, accident and health premiums earned	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,633	(1.8	)%
Property and Casualty operations premiums earned:				
Dwelling fire & extended coverage	\$ 8,403	\$ 7,910	6.2	%
Homeowners (Including mobile homeowners)	5,955	5,916	0.7	%
Other liability	480	443	8.4	%
Gross property and casualty	14,838	14,269	4.0	%
Reinsurance premium ceded	(1,562	) (1,802	) (13.3	)%
Net property and casualty premiums earned	\$ 13,276	\$ 12,467	6.5	%
Consolidated gross premiums earned	\$ 16,457	\$ 15,914	3.4	%
Reinsurance premium ceded	(1,577	) (1,814	) (13.1	)%
Consolidated net premiums earned	\$ 14,880	\$ 14,100	5.5	%

Consolidated net premium earned was up 5.5% for the quarter ended June 30, 2015, at \$14,880,000 compared to \$14,100,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2014. The growth in net premium earned was due to a 6.5% increase in net premium earned in the P&C segment which was driven by increases in direct premium due to rate adjustments and a moderate increase in total policies in-force. A 13.3% reduction in catastrophe reinsurance cost also contributed to the increase in net premium earned in the P&C segment. The reduction in catastrophe reinsurance cost was due to a catastrophe reinsurance rate reduction in our 2015 calendar year contract renewal.

The reduction in ceded catastrophe reinsurance cost of 13.1% contributed to the improvement in underwriting margins in our property and casualty segment.

## Investment income:

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, net investment income was \$784,000 compared to \$1,030,000 for the same period in 2014; a decrease of \$246,000 or 23.9%. The primary reason for the decrease in net investment income in the second quarter of 2015 compared to the second quarter of 2014 was the change in value of our company owned life insurance (COLI). The change in value of the COLI decreased investment income \$96,000 during the second quarter of 2015 while the change increased investment income \$108,000 during the same period in 2014.

## Realized investment gains and losses:

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company had net realized capital gains totaling \$245,000 compared to \$312,000 for the same period in 2014. The \$67,000 decrease was primarily related to timing of sales of fixed income portfolio holdings. The realization of capital gains in the investment portfolio is influenced by both market conditions and liquidity requirements and therefore can vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year. Other

activities, such as tax planning strategies, may also lead to significant variation in realized capital gains from year to year.

Gain on company owned life insurance:

Gain on company owned life insurance consists of proceeds in excess of cash surrender value on life insurance contracts. The Company owns life insurance (COLI) contracts on certain management and supervisory employees each having a face amount of approximately \$2,000,000 (including accumulated cash surrender value). The Company's original investment in company owned life insurance was \$5,000,000 made in 2006 and 2007. The primary purpose of the program is to offset future employee benefit expenses through earnings on the cash value of the policies with

Table of Contents

cash values ultimately returned tax free in the form of death benefits. The Company pays all premium and is the owner and principal beneficiary of these policies. The life insurance contracts are carried on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their cash surrender value on the balance sheet date. Changes in cash surrender values are included in income in the current period. The change in surrender value included in earnings for the three month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were a decrease of \$96,000 and an increase of \$108,000, respectively. Death proceeds from the contracts are recorded when the proceeds become payable under the terms of the policy and proceeds in excess of cash surrender value are recognized as a gain on company owned life insurance. There were no gains on COLI recognized in income during the three months ended June 30, 2015. Gains on COLI in excess of cash surrender value of \$1,621,000 were recognized in income during the three months ended June 30, 2014.

## Other income:

Other income was \$156,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$92,000 for the same period in 2014; an increase of \$64,000. Other income consists primarily of fees related to the issuance of our property insurance policies as well as other miscellaneous income.

## Policyholder benefits:

Policyholder claims were \$9,435,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$9,155,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2014; an increase of \$280,000 or 3.1%. Claims as a percentage of net premium earned was 63.4% in the second quarter of 2015 compared to 64.9% in the second quarter of 2014. Policyholder benefits were up due to an increase in P&C segment claims in the second quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The components of the increase in P&C segment claims were \$1,332,000 from reported fire losses as well as \$299,000 from reported claims from cat events. However, offsetting the increases were a decline in non-catastrophe wind and hail claims totaling \$626,000 in the P&C segment as well as a decrease in life segment claims totaling \$688,000.

The table below provides a recap of P&C segment gross reported losses and LAE by catastrophe event and non-catastrophe wind and hail losses and LAE for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

For the three months ended June 30, 2015			For the three months ended June 30, 2014		
Cat event	Reported Losses & LAE	Claim Count	Cat event	Reported Losses & LAE	Claim Count
Cat 64 (Feb 16-17)	\$1	3	Cat 32 (Jan 5-8)	\$—	—
Cat 68 (Feb 16-22)	(4	) (1	Cat 34 (Feb 11-14)	(17	) 10
Cat 69 (Mar 3-5)	(2	) —	Cat 37 (Mar 27-29)	9	3
Cat 70 (Mar 25-26)	61	12	Cat 40 (Apr 27-May 1)	1,681	357
Cat 71 (Mar 31-Apr 1)	221	50	Cat 43 (May 18-23)	148	57
Cat 73 (Apr 7-10)	40	6	Cat 45 (Jun 3-5)	31	13
Cat 74 (Apr 16-17)	4	1			
Cat 75 (Apr 18-21)	360	97			
Cat 76 (Apr 24-28)	590	183			
Cat 79 (May 6-13)	473	90			
Cat 80 (May 15-17)	30	10			
Cat 81 (May 23-28)	340	83			
Cat 82 (May 28-30)	37	11			
Total Cat losses	\$2,151	545	Total Cat losses	\$1,852	440
Non-cat wind & hail	\$1,448	476	Non-cat wind & hail	\$2,074	690

Non-catastrophe wind and hail claims reported in the second quarter of 2015 totaled \$1,448,000 compared to non-catastrophe wind and hail claims reported in the second quarter of 2014 totaling \$2,074,000; a decline of \$626,000 or 30.2%. During the three months ended June 30, 2015, the P&C segment had 476 non-cat wind and hail claims reported (an average of \$3,000 per claim) compared to 690 claims reported during the three months ended June 30, 2014 (an average of \$3,000 per claim). Non-cat wind and hail claims reported during the second quarter of 2015 accounted for

37

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Table of Contents

15.3% of total P&C segment incurred losses and LAE in the current year. Non-cat wind and hail claims reported during the second quarter of 2014 accounted for 22.7% of total P&C segment incurred losses and LAE in 2014.

During the three months ended June 30, 2015, the P&C segment was impacted by nine catastrophe events and development from four catastrophe events from first quarter totaling \$2,151,000 from 545 claims compared to reported losses and LAE from three cat events and development from three first quarter cat events totaling \$1,852,000 from 440 claims for the three months ended June 30, 2014. Claims reported from second quarter 2015 cat events contributed 14.5 percentage points to the second quarter 2015 P&C segment loss ratio. In comparison, claims reported during the second quarter of 2014 from prior year cat events contributed 13.1 percentage points to the second quarter 2014 P&C segment loss ratio.

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, policyholder benefit payments were up in the property and casualty segment due to an increase in frequency of wind related losses. In addition, fire losses reported in the second quarter of 2015 were up \$1,332,000 or 52.9% compared to fire losses reported during the second quarter of 2014. The P&C segment had 127 fire losses reported during the second quarter of 2015 totaling \$3,850,000 compared to 114 claims reported during the second quarter of 2014 totaling \$2,518,000. The average cost per claim was \$30,300 for fire losses reported in the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$22,100 for fire losses reported in the second quarter of 2014.

Policy acquisition cost (commissions and amortization of deferred acquisition cost):

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, policy acquisition costs were \$3,007,000 compared to \$2,840,000 for the same period in 2014; an increase of \$167,000. Policy acquisition costs consist of amortization of previously capitalized distribution costs and current commission payments to agents. As a percentage of premium revenue, policy acquisition costs were 20.2% in the second quarter of 2015 compared to 20.1% for the same period in 2014.

General Expenses:

General and administrative expenses totaled \$2,093,000 in the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$2,413,000 in the second quarter of 2014; a 13.3% decrease. The primary reason for the \$320,000 decline was a reduction in various general expenses, the most significant of which was a reduction in fees paid to actuarial consultants as well as payroll costs.

Taxes, licenses and fees:

Insurance taxes, licenses and fees were \$518,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$521,000 for the same period in 2014. As a percentage of net premiums earned, insurance taxes, licenses and fees were 3.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2015 compared to 3.7% for the three months ended June 30, 2014.

Interest expense:

Interest expense for the second quarter of 2015 was \$345,000 compared to \$382,000 for the same period in 2014; a decrease of 9.7%. The primary reason for the \$37,000 decline was a reduction in long-term debt.

Income taxes:

For the three month period ended June 30, 2015, the Company had pretax income of \$667,000 compared to \$1,844,000 for the same period in 2014. The \$44,000 tax expense for the second quarter 2015 consisted of current tax expense of \$161,000 and deferred tax benefit of \$117,000. Tax benefit for the second quarter of 2014 consisted of current tax expense of \$80,000 and deferred tax benefit of \$170,000. The effective tax rate for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was 6.6% and (4.9)%, respectively.

Net income:

The Company ended the second quarter of 2015 with net income of \$623,000 compared to net income of \$1,934,000 for the same period in 2014. The primary factors contributing to the \$1,311,000 decline in net income was an increase

in reported fire related claims in the second quarter of 2015 as well as a gain on company owned life insurance in the second quarter of 2014 that was not realized in the current year.

Table of Contents

Six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to six months ended June 30, 2014:

Premium revenue:

The table below provides earned premium revenue by segment for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(dollars in thousands)	Six months ended		Percent	
	June 30,	June 30,	increase	
	2015	2014	(decrease)	
Life, accident and health operations premiums earned:				
Traditional life insurance	\$2,377	\$2,457	(3.3	)%
Accident and health insurance	841	862	(2.4	)%
Gross life, accident and health	3,218	3,319	(3.0	)%
Reinsurance premium ceded	(30	) (35	) (14.3	)%
Net life, accident and health premiums earned	\$3,188	\$3,284	(2.9	)%
Property and Casualty operations premiums earned:				
Dwelling fire & extended coverage	16,603	15,580	6.6	%
Homeowners (Including mobile homeowners)	11,903	11,747	1.3	%
Other liability	945	870	8.6	%
Gross property and casualty	29,451	28,197	4.4	%
Reinsurance premium ceded	(3,053	) (3,557	) (14.2	)%
Net property and casualty premiums earned	\$26,398	\$24,640	7.1	%
Consolidated gross premiums earned	\$32,669	\$31,516	3.7	%
Reinsurance premium ceded	(3,083	) (3,592	) (14.2	)%
Consolidated net premiums earned	\$29,586	\$27,924	6.0	%

Consolidated net premium earned was up 6.0% for the year ended June 30, 2015, at \$29,586,000 compared to \$27,924,000 for the year ended June 30, 2014. The growth in net premium earned was due to a 7.1% increase in net premium earned in the P&C segment which was driven by increases in direct premium due to rate adjustments and a moderate increase in in-force policy count. A 14.2% reduction in catastrophe reinsurance cost also contributed to the increase in net premium earned in the P&C segment. The reduction in catastrophe reinsurance cost was due to a catastrophe reinsurance rate reduction in our 2015 calendar year contract renewal.

The reduction in ceded catastrophe reinsurance cost contributed to the improvement in underwriting margins in our property and casualty segment. The Company maintains catastrophe reinsurance coverage to mitigate loss exposure from catastrophic events. Our catastrophe retention remained unchanged at \$4 million and we maintain catastrophe reinsurance covering incurred claims of a single catastrophe event up to \$72.5 million after exceeding the retention. Our catastrophe reinsurance also covers the cost of a second event up to the same \$72.5 million upper limit. In our reinsurance structure, management attempts to limit the impact on pretax earnings of a single modeled 100 year cat event to no more than \$4 million. It is noted, however, that hurricane models are subject to significant risk and are only a tool to estimate the impact of catastrophe events. The Company also has risk associated with multiple smaller catastrophe events that individually may not exceed our \$4 million retention.

Under the catastrophe reinsurance program in 2015, the Company retained the first \$4,000,000 in losses from each event. Reinsurance coverage is maintained in three layers as follows:

Layer	Reinsurers' Limits of Liability
First Layer	100% of \$13,500,000 in excess of \$4,000,000
Second Layer	100% of \$25,000,000 in excess of \$17,500,000

Third Layer                      100% of \$30,000,000 in excess of \$42,500,000

Investment income:

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, net investment income was \$1,758,000 compared to \$1,978,000 for the same period in 2014; a decrease of \$220,000. The primary reason for the decrease in net investment income in the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014 was a decrease in the value of company owned life

39

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Table of Contents

insurance. The change in value of the COLI decreased investment income \$52,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2015, while the change increased investment income \$138,000 during the same period in 2014.

## Realized investment gains and losses:

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company had net realized capital gains totaling \$387,000 compared to \$400,000 for the same period in 2014. The \$13,000 change is primarily associated with timing of sales in fixed income investments. The realization of capital gains in the investment portfolio is influenced by both market conditions and liquidity requirements and therefore can vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year. Other activities, such as tax planning strategies, may also lead to significant variation in realized capital gains from year to year.

## Gain on company owned life insurance:

Gain on company owned life insurance consists of proceeds in excess of cash surrender value on life insurance contracts. The Company owns life insurance (COLI) contracts on certain management and supervisory employees each having a face amount of approximately \$2,000,000 (including accumulated cash surrender value). The Company's original investment in company owned life insurance was \$5,000,000 made in 2006 and 2007. The primary purpose of the program is to offset future employee benefit expenses through earnings on the cash value of the policies with cash values ultimately returned tax free in the form of death benefits. The Company pays all premium and is the owner and principal beneficiary of these policies. The life insurance contracts are carried on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their cash surrender value on the balance sheet date. Cash surrender value at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 was \$5,065,000 and \$5,996,000, respectively. Changes in cash surrender values are included in income in the current period. The change in surrender value included in earnings for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were a decrease of \$52,000 and an increase of \$138,000, respectively. Death proceeds from the contracts are recorded when the proceeds become payable under the terms of the policy and proceeds in excess of cash surrender value are recognized as a gain on company owned life insurance. There were no gains on COLI recognized in income in 2015. Gains on COLI in excess of cash surrender value of \$1,621,000 were recognized in income in 2014.

## Other income:

Other income was \$314,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$246,000 for the same period in 2014; an increase of \$68,000. Other income consists primarily of fees related to the issuance of our property insurance policies as well as other miscellaneous income.

## Policyholder benefits:

Policyholder claims were \$17,697,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$17,019,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2014; an increase of \$678,000 or 4.0%. Claims as a percentage of premium earned was 59.8% in the first half of 2015 compared to 60.9% in the first half of 2014. Policyholder benefits were up due to an increase in P&C segment claims in the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The components of the increase in P&C segment claims were \$1,574,000 from reported fire losses as well as \$164,000 from reported claims from cat events. However, offsetting the increases were a decline in non-catastrophe wind and hail claims totaling \$1,042,000 in the P&C segment as well as a decrease in life segment claims totaling \$403,000.

Table of Contents

The table below provides a recap of P&C segment gross reported losses and LAE by catastrophe event and non-catastrophe wind and hail losses and LAE for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

For the six months ended June 30, 2015			For the six months ended June 30, 2014		
Cat event	Reported Losses & LAE	Claim Count	Cat event	Reported Losses & LAE	Claim Count
Cat 64 (Feb 16-17)	\$28	12	Cat 32 (Jan 5-8)	4	2
Cat 68 (Feb 16-22)	61	23	Cat 34 (Feb 11-14)	578	337
Cat 69 (Mar 3-5)	1	2	Cat 37 (Mar 27-29)	12	4
Cat 70 (Mar 25-26)	433	81	Cat 40 (Apr 27-May 1)	1,681	357
Cat 71 (Mar 31-Apr 1)	221	50	Cat 43 (May 18-23)	148	57
Cat 73 (Apr 7-10)	40	6	Cat 45 (Jun 3-5)	31	13
Cat 74 (Apr 16-17)	4	1			
Cat 75 (Apr 18-21)	360	97			
Cat 76 (Apr 24-28)	590	183			
Cat 79 (May 6-13)	473	90			
Cat 80 (May 15-17)	30	10			
Cat 81 (May 23-28)	340	83			
Cat 82 (May 28-30)	37	11			
Total Cat losses	\$2,618	649	Total Cat losses	\$2,454	770
Non-cat wind & hail	\$2,258	782	Non-cat wind & hail	\$3,300	1,154

Non-catastrophe wind and hail claims reported in the first half of 2015 totaled \$2,258,000 compared to non-catastrophe wind and hail claims reported in the first half of 2014 totaling \$3,300,000; a decline of \$1,042,000 or 31.6%. During the first six months of 2015, the P&C segment had 782 non-cat wind and hail claims reported (an average of \$2,900 per claim) compared to 1,154 claims reported during the first six months of 2014 (an average of \$2,900 per claim). Non-cat wind and hail claims reported during the first half of 2015 accounted for 12.8% of total P&C segment incurred losses and LAE in the current year. Non-cat wind and hail claims reported during the first half of 2014 accounted for 19.4% of total P&C segment incurred losses and LAE in 2014.

During the first six months of 2015, the P&C segment was impacted by 13 catastrophe events totaling \$2,618,000 from 649 claims compared to reported losses and LAE from six cat events totaling \$2,454,000 from 770 claims in the first six months of 2014. Claims reported from year to date 2015 cat events contributed 8.8 percentage points to the 2015 P&C segment loss ratio. In comparison, claims reported during the first half of 2014 from prior year cat events also contributed 8.8 percentage points to the year to date 2014 P&C segment loss ratio. While the frequency of cat events was significantly higher in 2015 than 2014, reported cat event losses and LAE were up only moderately at 6.7% and reported claim counts were down 121.

Year to date policyholder benefit payments were up in the property and casualty segment due to an increase in frequency of wind related losses as well as an increase in reported fire losses in 2015 compared to the same period in the prior year. Reported fire losses were up \$1,574,000 or 23.9% compared to fire losses reported during the first half of 2014. The P&C segment had 292 fire losses reported for the period ended June 30, 2015, totaling \$8,169,000 compared to 275 fire claims reported for the same period in 2014 totaling \$6,595,000. The average cost per claim was \$28,000 for fire losses reported in 2015 compared to \$24,000 for fire losses reported in 2014.

Policy acquisition cost (commissions and amortization of deferred acquisition cost):

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, policy acquisition costs were \$5,961,000 compared to \$5,765,000 for the same period in 2014; an increase of \$196,000. Policy acquisition costs consist of amortization of previously capitalized distribution costs and current commission payments to agents. As a percentage of premium revenue, policy acquisition costs were 20.1% in the first half of 2015 compared to 20.6% for the same period in 2014.

## Table of Contents

### General Expenses:

Year to date general and administrative expenses totaled \$4,099,000 in 2015 compared to \$4,439,000 in 2014; a 7.7% decrease. The primary reason for the \$340,000 decline was a reduction in various general expenses, the most significant of which was a reduction in fees paid to actuarial consultants, underwriting service related fees, and payroll costs.

### Taxes, licenses and fees:

Insurance taxes, licenses and fees were \$1,173,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$1,051,000 for the same period in 2014. The primary reason for the increase was the 1.2% increase in gross premium written in the first half of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. As a percentage of net premiums earned, insurance taxes, licenses and fees were 4.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to 3.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

### Interest expense:

Interest expense for the first half of 2015 was \$662,000 compared to \$768,000 for the same period in 2014; a decrease of 13.8%. The primary reason for the \$106,000 decline was a decrease in interest expense at the holding company level due to a reduction in long-term debt during 2014.

### Income taxes:

For the six month period ended June 30, 2015, the Company had pretax income of \$2,453,000 compared to \$3,127,000 for the same period in 2014. The \$522,000 tax expense for the first half 2015 consisted of current tax expense of \$632,000 and deferred tax benefit of \$110,000. Tax expense of \$194,000 for the first half of 2014 consisted of current tax expense of \$168,000 and deferred tax expense of \$26,000. The effective tax rate for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was 21.3% and 6.2%, respectively. The significantly lower effective tax rate in 2014 was due to the tax free gain on COLI benefits.

### Net income:

The Company ended the first half of 2015 with net income of \$1,931,000 compared to net income of \$2,933,000 for the same period in 2014. The primary factors contributing to the \$1,002,000 decline in net income was an increase in reported fire related claims in the first half of 2015 as well as a gain on company owned life insurance in the first half of 2014; no such gain was realized in 2015.

### Liquidity and capital resources:

Due to regulatory restrictions, the majority of the Company's cash is required to be invested in investment-grade securities to provide protection for policyholders. The liabilities of the property and casualty insurance subsidiaries are of various terms, and therefore, those subsidiaries invest in securities with various effective maturities spread over periods usually not exceeding five years. The liabilities of the life insurance subsidiary are typically of a longer duration, and therefore, a higher percentage of securities in the life insurance subsidiary are invested for periods exceeding 10 years.

The liquidity requirements for the Company are primarily met by funds generated from operations of the life insurance and property/casualty insurance subsidiaries. All operations and virtually all investments are maintained by the insurance subsidiaries. Premium and investment income as well as maturities and sales of invested assets provide the primary sources of cash for both the life and property/casualty businesses, while applications of cash are applied by both businesses to the payment of policy benefits, the cost of acquiring new business (principally commissions), operating expenses, purchases of new investments, and in the case of life insurance, policy loans.

Virtually all invested assets of the Company are held in the insurance subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2015, the contractual maturity schedule for all bonds and notes held by the Company, stated at amortized cost, was as follows

(dollars in thousands):

Maturity	Available- for-Sale	Held-to-Maturity	Total	Percentage of Total	
Maturity in less than 1 year	\$808	\$—	\$808	0.92	%
Maturity in 1-5 years	13,319	117	13,436	15.34	%
Maturity in 5-10 years	28,913	120	29,033	33.14	%
Maturity after 10 years	41,916	2,412	44,328	50.60	%
	\$84,956	\$2,649	\$87,605	100.00	%

42

Table of Contents

It should be noted that the above table represents maturities based on stated/contractual maturity. Due to call and prepayment features inherent in some debt securities and principal pay-downs on mortgage backed securities, actual repayment, or effective maturities, will differ from stated maturities. The Company routinely evaluates the impact of changing interest rates on the projected maturities of bonds in the portfolio and actively manages the portfolio in order to minimize the impact of interest rate risk. However, due to other factors, both regulatory and those associated with good investment management practices associated with asset/liability matching, we do have exposure to changes in market values of securities due to changes in interest rates. Currently, a 100 basis point immediate increase in interest rates would generate approximately a \$2,899,000, or 3.3%, decline in the market value of fixed income investment. Alternatively, a 100 basis point decrease in interest rates will generate approximately \$4,447,000, or 5.11%, in increases in market value of fixed income investments. Management has attempted, to the extent possible, to reduce risk in a rising rate environment. However, due to asset liability matching requirements, particularly in the life subsidiary portfolio, interest rate risk can not be eliminated.

At June 30, 2015, the Company had aggregate equity capital, unrealized investment gains (net of income taxes) and retained earnings of \$43,629,000, up \$872,000 compared to \$42,757,000 at December 31, 2014. Components of the change in equity were net income of \$1,931,000, decrease in accumulated unrealized gains on investments of \$875,000, a net unrealized loss of \$61,000 related to interest rate swaps and cash dividends paid totaling \$201,000. Also contributing to the change in equity were 4,000 shares of common stock issued to directors as compensation under the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan previously approved by shareholders and an associated \$74,000 increase in additional paid in capital.

As discussed above, changing interest rates can have a significant impact on the market value of fixed income securities. Fixed income securities classified as available-for-sale increase the liquidity resources of the Company as they can be sold at any time to pay claims or meet other Company obligations. However, these securities are required to be carried at market value with net of tax accumulated unrealized gains and losses directly impacting shareholder's equity.

While the increase in interest rates causes near term declines in the value of fixed income securities, we are able to reap the benefit of reinvesting at higher rates as current fixed income investments are called, amortized (mortgage backed securities) or reach contractual maturity. Over the next twelve months, based on cash flow projection modeling that considers such factors as anticipated principal payments on mortgage backed securities, likelihood of call provisions being enacted and regular contractual maturities, we expect approximately 4.4% of our current fixed income portfolio to be reinvested or otherwise available to meet Company obligations.

The Company, primarily through its insurance subsidiaries, had \$8,378,000 in cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2015, compared to \$6,179,000 at June 30, 2014. Cash provided by operating activities increased cash by \$3,097,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and was the primary contributor to the increase in cash compared to the previous year end. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, cash provided by operating activities totaled \$4,297,000. Operating cash flow generated in the property and casualty segment was the primary contributor to cash provided by operating activities in both years.

Net cash provided in investing activities totaled \$234,000 for the period ended June 30, 2015, compared to cash used of \$2,567,000 for the same period last year. The reinvestment of maturities of fixed income securities was the primary cash related investment activity during the six months ended June 30, 2015. For the period ended June 30, 2014, the investment of positive cash flow from operations was the primary contributor to cash used in investing activities of \$2,567,000.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$1,379,000 for the period ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$538,000 for the same period last year. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company repaid a \$500,000 long-term note payable and a \$700,000 short-term note payable. As of June 30, 2015, a total of \$6,000,000 remained outstanding on

the note associated with the Mobile Attic settlement with the next installment due in November of 2015. This installment is \$857,000 and is included in short-term notes payable. The Company maintains a \$1,000,000 operating line of credit which matures in September 2017 as well as a \$700,000 line of credit which matures in February of 2016, \$1,700,000 of which was available at June 30, 2015.

The Company had a total of \$17,515,000 of long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2015, compared to \$18,715,000 at December 31, 2014, which includes \$12,372,000 in trust preferred securities issued by the Company in addition to the installment note.

The ability of the Company to meet its commitments for timely payment of claims and other expenses depends, in addition to current cash flow, on the liquidity of its investments. The Company has relatively little exposure to below

Table of Contents

investment grade fixed income investments, which might be especially subject to liquidity problems due to thinly traded markets.

The Company's liquidity requirements are primarily met by funds provided from operations of the insurance subsidiaries. The Company receives funds from its subsidiaries through payment of dividends, management fees, reimbursements for federal income taxes and reimbursement of expenses incurred at the corporate level for the subsidiaries. These funds are used to pay stockholder dividends, principal and interest on debt, corporate administrative expenses, federal income taxes, and for funding investments in the subsidiaries. The Company maintains minimal liquidity in order to maximize liquidity within the insurance subsidiaries in order to support ongoing insurance operations. The Company has no separate source of revenue other than dividends and fees from the insurance subsidiaries. Also, dividends from the insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulatory restrictions and, therefore, are limited depending on capital levels and earnings of the subsidiaries.

Our P&C segment is the primary source of dividends to the holding company. Due to a combination of growth opportunities and continued risk of capital exposure to weather related events, management is maintaining a conservative stance with regard to paying of dividends to the holding company. While we have made significant progress over the past two years, strengthening capital levels in the insurance subsidiaries remains a priority. Also, due to very strong operating results in 2014, the P&C segment was able to pay additional dividends to the holding company which was used to reduce long term debt.

Dividends paid from the insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulatory restrictions and prior approval of the Alabama Department of Insurance. As disclosed in Note 12 to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, the amount that The National Security Group's insurance subsidiaries can transfer in the form of dividends to the parent company during 2015 is statutorily limited to \$1,209,000 in the life insurance subsidiary and \$6,591,000 in the property/casualty insurance subsidiary. Dividends are limited to the greater of net income (operating income for life subsidiary) or 10% of statutory capital, and regulators consider dividends paid within the preceding twelve months when calculating the available dividend capacity. Therefore, all of the above referenced dividend capacity will not be available for consideration of payment until dividends paid in the preceding twelve months have been considered on a rolling basis. The Company also has to continuously evaluate other factors such as subsidiary operating performance, subsidiary capital requirements and potential impact by rating agencies in making decisions on how much capital can be released from insurance subsidiaries for payment of dividends to NSG. These factors are considered along with the goal of growing year over year statutory surplus in the subsidiaries, and these considerations along with previous adverse impacts on regulatory surplus, will likely lead to dividend payments to NSG substantially below the above referenced regulatory maximums. The Company received \$500,000 in dividends from its subsidiaries during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

The Company's subsidiaries require cash in order to fund policy acquisition costs, claims, other policy benefits, interest expense, general expenses, and dividends to the Company. Premium and investment income, as well as maturities, calls, and sales of invested assets, provide the primary sources of cash for both subsidiaries. A significant portion of the Company's investment portfolio, which is held by the insurance subsidiaries, consists of readily marketable securities, which can be sold for cash.

The Company continues to monitor liquidity and subsidiary capital closely. Improved underwriting results stemming from the discontinuation of unprofitable lines of business and streamlining of products offered combined with enhancements to the Company's rate development process and improvements in the Company's catastrophe reinsurance structure have reduced the pressure on subsidiary capital levels. However, due to modest levels of growth in premium revenue, it is still necessary to remain cautious and protect subsidiary capital.

Except as discussed above, the Company is unaware of any known trends, events, or uncertainties reasonably likely to have a material effect on its liquidity, capital resources, or operations. Additionally, the Company has not been made aware of any recommendations of regulatory authorities, which if implemented, would have such an effect.

We have taken significant steps to improve our capital position. Over the past decade we have experienced a significant reduction in equity capital due to the adverse effects of six major hurricanes, the financial market meltdown in 2008, continued historically low interest rates, an unprecedented tornado outbreak in April of 2011 and the Mobile Attic litigation. While we have experienced significant improvement and have put some major obstacles behind us, we are in a position where we believe it necessary to continue to increase retained capital and reduce debt levels in the near term in order to put our Company in the best position to be successful moving forward. In order to maintain and improve our capital position, we will continue to monitor our dividend policy on a quarterly basis. While significant risk mitigation

Table of Contents

efforts have been instituted and our capital position is much improved, we continue to caution investors, should we encounter a significant adverse capital event that leads to a year over year reduction in capital, such as a major hurricane, we could take action which could include the suspension of shareholder dividends. Due to various factors discussed herein, we must remain flexible in our dividend policy until we sufficiently increase capital and reduce debt levels. Major strides in both of these areas were made in 2014 with continued improvement in the first quarter of 2015.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Under smaller reporting company rules we are not required to disclose information required under Item 3. However, in order to provide information to our investors, we have elected to provide information related to market risk.

The Company's primary objectives in managing its investment portfolio are to maximize investment income and total investment returns while minimizing overall credit risk. Investment strategies are developed based on many factors including changes in interest rates, overall market conditions, underwriting results, regulatory requirements and tax position. Investment decisions are made by management and reviewed by the Board of Directors. Market risk represents the potential for loss due to adverse changes in fair value of securities. The three potential risks related to the Company's fixed maturity portfolio are interest rate risk, prepayment risk and default risk. The primary risk related to the Company's equity portfolio is equity price risk.

Since the Company's assets and liabilities are largely monetary in nature, the Company's financial position and earnings are subject to risks resulting from changes in interest rates at varying maturities, changes in spreads over U.S. Treasuries on new investment opportunities and changes in the yield curve and equity pricing risks.

The Company is exposed to equity price risk on its equity securities. The Company holds common stock with a fair value of \$4.9 million. Our portfolio has historically been highly correlated to the S&P 500 with regard to market risk. Based on an evaluation of the historical risk measure of our portfolio relative to the S&P 500, if the market value of the S&P 500 Index decreased 10% from its June 30, 2015 value, the fair value of the Company's common stock investments would decrease by approximately \$480,000.

Certain fixed interest rate market risk sensitive instruments may not give rise to incremental income or loss during the period illustrated but may be subject to changes in fair values. Note 5 in the condensed consolidated financial statements present additional disclosures concerning fair values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities and are incorporated by reference herein.

The Company limits the extent of its market risk by purchasing securities that are backed by entities considered to be financially stable, the majority of the assets are issued by U.S. government sponsored entities or corporate entities with debt considered to be "investment grade". Also, the majority of all of the subsidiaries' CMO's are Planned Amortization Class (PAC) bonds. PAC bonds are typically the lowest risk CMO's, and provide greater cash flow predictability. Such securities with reduced risk typically have a lower yield, but higher liquidity, than higher-risk mortgage backed bonds. To reduce the risk of losing principal should prepayments exceed expectations, the Company does not purchase mortgage backed securities at significant premiums over par value.

The Company's investment approach in the equity markets is based primarily on a fundamental analysis of value. This approach requires the investment committee to invest in well managed, primarily dividend paying companies, which have a low debt to capital ratio, above average return on capital for a sustained period of time, and low volatility rating (beta) relative to the market. The dividends provide a steady cash flow to help pay current claim liabilities, and it has been the Company's experience that by following this investment strategy, long term investment results have been superior to those offered by bonds, while keeping the risk of loss of capital to a minimum relative to the overall equity

market.

As for shifts in investment allocations, the Company has used improved cash flows from insurance operations to increase allocations to corporate and US Government bonds.

#### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management carried out an evaluation, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2015. Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities

45

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Table of Contents

Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

There has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13A-15(d) under the Exchange Act that occurred during the six month period ended June 30, 2015, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Please refer to Note 13 to the condensed consolidated financial statements included herein, and the 2014 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There has been no material change in risk factors previously disclosed under Item 1A. of the Company's Annual Report for 2014 on Form 10-K.

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

None

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

a. Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 99.1 Director Compensation Plan
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

b. Reports on Form 8-K during the quarter ended June 30, 2015:

Date of Report	Date Filed	Description
April 10, 2015	April 10, 2015	Press release, dated April 10, 2015, issued by The National Security Group, Inc.

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May 14, 2015	May 14, 2015	Press release, dated May 14, 2015, issued by The National Security Group, Inc.
May 22, 2015	May 26, 2015	Item 5.07 - announcement of annual meeting voting results
May 22, 2015	May 29, 2015	Item 5.02 - announcement of change in Director Stock Compensation Plan

46

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Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

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

The National Security Group, Inc.  
/s/ Brian R. McLeod  
Brian R. McLeod  
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

/s/ William L. Brunson, Jr.  
William L. Brunson, Jr.  
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Date: August 13, 2015