

GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES INC

Form S-4/A

April 04, 2007

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 3, 2007

Registration No. 333-141409.

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

**Amendment No. 1
to
FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

GREENE COUNTY BANCSHARES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Tennessee
**(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)**

6022
**(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)**

62-1222567
**(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)**

**100 North Main Street
Greeneville, TN 37743-4992
(423) 639-5111**
*(Address, including zip code, and telephone number,
including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)*

R. Stan Puckett
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Greene County Bancshares, Inc.
100 North Main Street
Greeneville, TN 37743-4992
(423) 639-5111
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With copies to:

Mary Neil Price, Esq.
Miller & Martin PLLC
150 Fourth Avenue North
Suite 1200
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Gary M. Brown, Esq.
Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell, &
Berkowitz, PC
211 Commerce Street
Suite 1000
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Approximate date of commencement of the proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the merger described in this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act, or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary joint proxy statement/prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED APRIL 3, 2007

MERGER PROPOSAL YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

The board of directors of Greene County Bancshares, Inc. and the board of directors of Civitas BankGroup, Inc. have agreed to a strategic combination of the two companies under the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated January 25, 2007. If the merger is approved, Greene County shareholders will own approximately 76.2% of the combined company on a fully diluted basis, and Civitas shareholders will own approximately 23.8% of the combined company on a fully diluted basis.

If you are a Civitas shareholder:

In the merger, subject to the allocation procedures and adjustments described in this document, you may elect to receive for each Civitas share that you own either (1) 0.2674 (subject to adjustment as described below) shares of Greene County common stock for each share of Civitas stock owned by you; (2) \$10.25 in cash; or (3) a combination of cash and Greene County common stock. For purposes of illustration only, if the merger had occurred on January 25, 2007, the last trading day prior to announcement of the proposed merger, or on April [], 2007, the last trading date prior to the date of this document, the exchange ratio on both dates for each Civitas share would have been 0.2674 Greene County shares having a value of \$9.80 and \$[9.07], respectively, as of those dates. Because Greene County stock represents 70% of the merger consideration, with the remaining 30% of the merger consideration being represented by \$10.25 per share, the implied value of the overall merger consideration to Civitas shareholders on those dates, respectively, was \$9.94 per share and \$[9.42] per share.

Although it is subject to adjustment as described in this document, the exchange ratio will not exceed 0.2968 or be less than 0.2380.

Although you may elect whether to receive cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock for your Civitas shares, elections will be limited by the requirement that 70% of the total merger consideration will be in the form of Greene County common stock. As a result, the allocation of cash and Greene County common stock that you will receive will depend upon the elections of other Civitas shareholders.

Because the market price of Greene County stock may fluctuate between the date of this document and the date that the merger is completed, we cannot predict the number of shares of Greene County stock that you would receive or their value upon election of the all stock or mixed consideration alternatives.

We expect the merger to be tax-free with respect to Greene County common shares you receive. If you receive cash in the merger you may have to recognize income or gain for tax purposes.

If you are a Greene County shareholder:

Your Greene County shares will be unaffected by the merger and the merger will be tax-free to you.

Whether you are a Civitas or a Greene County shareholder, we need your vote to complete the merger. Greene County and Civitas officers and directors own, respectively 12% and 20% of the outstanding shares of Greene County and Civitas that are expected to be voted in favor of the merger. Civitas will hold a special shareholders meeting to vote on the merger on April 26, 2007. Greene County will hold its annual shareholders meeting April 25, 2007, and the merger will be one of the matters that Greene County shareholders will be asked to vote on.

We look forward to the successful combination of Greene County and Civitas.

Stan Puckett
*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Greene County Bancshares, Inc.*

Richard Herrington
*President and Chief Executive Officer
Civitas BankGroup, Inc.*

You are encouraged to carefully consider the risks described on pages 9 through 12 of this document.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this joint proxy statement/prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The securities Greene County is offering through this joint proxy statement/prospectus are not savings or deposit accounts or other obligations of any bank or savings association, and they are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated April [], 2007, and is first being mailed to the shareholders of Greene County and Civitas on or about April [], 2007.

100 North Main Street, Greeneville, TN 37743-4992

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

To Be Held on April 25, 2007

To our shareholders:

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Greene County Bancshares, Inc. (Greene County) will be held at the General Morgan Inn, 100 North Main Street, Greeneville, Tennessee 37743, at 11:00 a.m. local time on April 25, 2007, to:

consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the merger agreement, dated as of January 25, 2007, between Greene County and Civitas BankGroup, Inc. (Civitas), a copy of which is attached as *Appendix A* to the joint proxy statement/prospectus accompanying this notice, pursuant to which Civitas will merge with Greene County, and to approve the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger;

elect five persons to serve as directors of Greene County, each for a three-year term and until their respective successors are elected and qualified;

consider and vote upon a proposal to ratify the appointment of Dixon Hughes PLLC as Greene County's independent registered public accounting firm for 2007;

consider and vote upon a proposal to amend the Greene County Amended and Restated Charter to increase the number of authorized shares from 15 million to 20 million shares of common stock;

consider and vote upon a proposal to amend the Greene County Amended and Restated Charter to change the corporate name of Greene County to Green Bankshares, Inc.;

consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment of the annual meeting, including, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the annual meeting for any of the foregoing proposals; and

transact any other business that may properly come before the Greene County annual meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

The Greene County board of directors has fixed the close of business on March 16, 2007 as the record date for determining those Greene County shareholders entitled to receive this notice of and to vote their shares at the annual meeting, including any adjournment or postponement of the annual meeting.

The Greene County board of directors recommends that you vote FOR each of the proposals listed above.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Phil M. Bachman
Secretary

Greeneville, Tennessee
April [], 2007

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT

Your vote is important. Whether or not you plan to attend the annual meeting, please complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card as promptly as possible in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. Remember, your vote is important, so please act today! This will not prevent you from voting in person but will help to secure a quorum and avoid added solicitation costs. Your proxy may be revoked at any time.

4 Corporate Centre, 810 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 320, Franklin, Tennessee 37067

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
To Be Held on April 26, 2007**

To our shareholders:

A special meeting of shareholders of Civitas BankGroup, Inc. (Civitas) will be held at the Embassy Suites Hotel located at 820 Crescent Centre Drive, Franklin, Tennessee 37067, at 3:00 p.m. local time on April 26, 2007, for the following purposes:

to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the merger agreement, dated as of January 25, 2007, between Greene County Bancshares, Inc. (Greene County) and Civitas, a copy of which is attached as *Appendix A* to the joint proxy statement/prospectus accompanying this notice, pursuant to which Civitas will merge with Greene County;

to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, including, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting for the foregoing proposal; and

to transact any other business that may properly come before the Civitas special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

The Civitas board of directors has fixed the close of business on March 16, 2007 as the record date for determining those Civitas shareholders entitled to receive this notice of and to vote their shares at the special meeting, including any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting.

The Civitas board of directors, by a majority vote, has approved the merger and recommends that you vote FOR each of the proposals listed above.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Danny Herron
Secretary

Franklin, Tennessee
April [], 2007

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT

Your vote is important. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card as promptly as possible in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. Remember, your vote is important, so please act today! This will not prevent you from voting in person but will help to secure a quorum and avoid added solicitation costs. Your proxy may be revoked at any time.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This joint proxy statement/prospectus serves two purposes: it is a proxy statement being used both by the Greene County Bancshares, Inc. board of directors and the Civitas BankGroup, Inc. board of directors to solicit proxies for use at their respective annual or special meetings; it is also the prospectus of Greene County regarding the issuance of Greene County common stock to Civitas shareholders if the merger is completed. This joint proxy statement/prospectus provides you with detailed information about the proposed merger of Civitas into Greene County. We encourage you to read this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus carefully. Greene County has filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement on Form S-4 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and this joint proxy statement/prospectus is the prospectus filed as part of that registration statement. This joint proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all of the information in the registration statement nor does it include the exhibits to the registration statement. Please see **WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION** beginning on page 102.

When used in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the terms **Greene County** and **Civitas** refer to Greene County Bancshares, Inc. and Civitas BankGroup, Inc., respectively, and, when the context requires, to Greene County Bancshares, Inc. and Civitas BankGroup, Inc. and their respective predecessors and subsidiaries. **We** or **us**, unless the context requires otherwise, refers to both Greene County and Civitas.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference important business and financial information about Greene County and Civitas that is not included in or delivered with this document. You should refer to **WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION** beginning on page 102 for a description of the documents incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You can obtain documents related to Greene County and Civitas that are incorporated by reference into this document through the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov. You may also obtain copies of these documents, other than exhibits, unless such exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into the information that this joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates, without charge by requesting them in writing or by telephone from the appropriate company:

If you are a Greene County shareholder:

Greene County Bancshares, Inc.
100 North Main Street
Greeneville, TN 37743-4992
Attention: Chief Financial Officer
(423) 639-5111

TO OBTAIN TIMELY DELIVERY OF GREENE COUNTY DOCUMENTS, YOU MUST MAKE YOUR REQUEST ON OR BEFORE APRIL 16, 2007.

If you are a Civitas shareholder:

Civitas BankGroup, Inc.
4 Corporate Centre
810 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 320
Franklin, TN 37067
Attention: Investor Relations
(615) 263-9500

TO OBTAIN TIMELY DELIVERY OF CIVITAS DOCUMENTS, YOU MUST MAKE YOUR REQUEST ON OR BEFORE APRIL 16, 2007.

Greene County maintains a website at www.mybankconnection.com and Civitas maintains a website at www.civitasbankgroup.com. The information contained on these websites is not incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and you should not consider it a part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference into or provided in or with this joint proxy statement/prospectus to vote at your annual or special meeting. We have not authorized anyone to give you

different information. You should not assume that the information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, or in any documents delivered with this joint proxy statement/prospectus, or any supplement, is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of such documents, and neither the mailing of the joint proxy statement/prospectus to you nor the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger shall create any implication to the contrary.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any state in which or from any person to whom it is not lawful to make any such offer or solicitation.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT VOTING AND THE MERGER

The following are some questions that you, as a shareholder of Greene County or Civitas, may have regarding the merger and the other matters being considered at the shareholders' meetings and the answers to those questions. Greene County and Civitas recommend that you read carefully the remainder of this document because the information in this section does not provide all the information that might be important to you with respect to the merger and the other matters being considered at the shareholders' meetings. Additional important information is also contained in the appendices to, and the documents incorporated by reference, into this document.

Q: Why are you receiving this document?

A: You are receiving this document because you were a shareholder of record of either or both Greene County or Civitas on March 16, 2007. Greene County and Civitas have agreed to the combination of Civitas with Greene County under the terms of a merger agreement that is described in this document. A copy of the merger agreement is attached to this document as *Appendix A*.

In order to complete the merger, both Greene County and Civitas shareholders must vote to approve these respective proposals:

Greene County shareholders must approve the merger agreement and the related issuance of shares of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger. Pursuant to the Marketplace Rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market, shareholder approval is required when the issuance may exceed 20% of the outstanding shares of Greene County common stock prior to the merger.

Civitas shareholders must approve the merger agreement.

This document contains important information about the merger and the meetings of the respective shareholders of Greene County and Civitas, and you should read it carefully. Among the matters discussed in greater detail in this document are:

the reasons why Greene County and Civitas are proposing to merge;

the nature and the value of what Civitas shareholders will receive in the merger;

the effect of the merger upon outstanding Civitas stock options; and

the federal income tax consequences of the merger.

Greene County and Civitas will hold separate shareholders' meetings to obtain these approvals. Greene County shareholders will consider other proposals in addition to the merger-related proposals as more fully described below under **OTHER MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED AT GREENE COUNTY'S ANNUAL MEETING**. The enclosed voting materials allow you to vote your shares without attending your respective shareholders' meeting.

Your vote is important. We encourage you to vote as soon as possible.

Q: Why is your vote important?

A:

First, both Greene County and Civitas, in order to conduct a lawful meeting, must obtain a quorum – the presence in person or proxy of a majority of their outstanding shares. Also, under the Tennessee Business Corporation Act, or TBCA, which applies to both Greene County and Civitas, the merger agreement must be approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of both Greene County and Civitas common stock entitled to vote. Accordingly, if a Greene County or Civitas shareholder fails to vote, or if a Greene County or Civitas shareholder abstains, that will make it more difficult for Greene County and Civitas to obtain the approval of the merger agreement.

Because approval of the merger of Greene County and Civitas requires the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of both Greene County and Civitas, your failure to vote or your abstention on the merger will have the same effect as a vote against the approval of the merger.

Q: When and where will the shareholders meetings be held?

A: The Greene County annual meeting will be held the General Morgan Inn, 100 North Main Street, Greeneville, Tennessee 37743, at 11:00 a.m. local time on April 25, 2007.

The Civitas special meeting will be held at the Embassy Suites Hotel located at 820 Crescent Centre Drive, Franklin, Tennessee 37067, at 3:00 p.m. local time on April 26, 2007.

Q: How do you vote?

A: If you are a shareholder of record of Greene County as of the record date for the Greene County annual meeting or a shareholder of record of Civitas as of the record date for the Civitas special meeting, you may vote in person by attending your shareholders meeting or, to ensure your shares are represented at the meeting, you may vote by:

accessing the Internet website specified on your proxy card;

calling the toll-free number specified on your proxy card; or

signing and returning the enclosed proxy card in the postage-paid envelope provided.

If you hold either Greene County or Civitas shares in the name of a bank or broker, please see the discussion below.

If you are a participant in the Civitas Employee Stock Purchase Plan, you will receive a proxy card to vote your shares.

Q: What happens if you fail to vote or you abstain from voting?

A: If you are either a Greene County or Civitas shareholder and fail to vote or vote to abstain with respect to the proposed merger of Greene County and Civitas, it will have the same effect as a vote Against the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement. Otherwise, your failure to vote or your vote to abstain as to any other proposal at either of the meetings will have no effect on those proposals, assuming a quorum is present.

Q: Your shares are held in your broker s (also known as street) name. How do you vote those shares?

A: Copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus were sent to you by your broker. The broker will request instructions from you as to how you want your shares to be voted, and the broker will vote your shares according to your instructions.

Q: If your shares are held in street name by a broker, won t your broker vote those shares for you?

A: Not unless you provide your broker with instructions on how to vote your street name shares. Without instructions from you, your broker will not be permitted to vote them, in the case of Civitas shareholders, on the approval of the merger agreement by Civitas shareholders, or, in the case of Greene County shareholders, on the approval of the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger. You should therefore be sure to provide your broker with instructions on how to vote your shares. Please check the voting form used by your broker to see if it offers telephone or Internet submission of proxies.

Q: What if you fail to instruct your broker?

A: If you hold your shares in street name and fail to instruct your broker to vote your shares and the broker submits an unvoted proxy, the resulting broker non-vote will be counted toward a quorum at the respective annual or special meeting, but it will otherwise have the consequences of a vote Against approval of the merger agreement, and, for Greene County shareholders, it also will have the consequences of a vote Against the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger. See What happens if you fail to vote or you abstain from voting?

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Q: What happens if you return your proxy card without indicating how to vote?

A: If you return your signed proxy card without indicating how to vote on any particular proposal, the Greene County or Civitas stock represented by your proxy will be voted on each proposal presented at your shareholders' meeting in accordance with the board's recommendation on that proposal.

Q: Can you change your vote after you have delivered your proxy card?

A: Yes. You may change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at your meeting. You can do this in any of the three following ways:

by sending a written notice to the corporate secretary of Greene County or Civitas, as appropriate, in time to be received before your shareholders' meeting stating that you would like to revoke your proxy;

by completing, signing and dating another proxy card bearing a later date and returning it by mail in time to be received before your annual or special meeting or, if you submitted your proxy through the Internet or by telephone, you can change your vote by submitting a proxy card at a later date, in which case your later-submitted proxy will be recorded and your earlier proxy revoked; or

if you are a holder of record, by attending the annual or special meeting, as the case may be, and voting in person.

If your shares are held in an account at a broker or bank, you should contact your broker or bank to change your vote.

Q: If you've lost your Civitas stock certificate, can you receive consideration in the merger?

A: Yes. However, you will have to provide an affidavit attesting to the fact that you lost your Civitas stock certificate. Additionally, you may have to give Greene County or the exchange agent a bond to indemnify Greene County against a loss in the event someone finds or has your lost certificate and is able to transfer it. To avoid these measures, you should do everything you can to find your lost certificate before the time comes to send it in.

Q: Will shareholders have dissenters' or appraisal rights?

A: Neither Civitas nor Greene County shareholders will have any right to dissent from the merger and demand an appraisal of their shares of either Civitas or Greene County common stock.

Q: If you are a Civitas shareholder, will you be able to sell the Greene County shares that you receive in the merger?

A: Generally, yes. Shares of Greene County common stock that you receive in the merger will be freely transferable, unless you are an affiliate of Civitas (or become an affiliate of Greene County) under applicable federal securities laws. Affiliates generally include directors, certain executive officers or holders of 10% or more of a company's common stock. Generally, all shares of Greene County common stock received by affiliates of Civitas (including shares they beneficially own for others) may only be sold by them only upon compliance with certain requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). For more detail regarding this subject, see page 51.

Q: Where will your shares be listed after the merger?

A: Shares of Greene County's common stock issued in the transaction will be listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market and will trade under the symbol GCBS. However, if the Greene County shareholders approve the proposal to change Greene County's corporate name to Green Bankshares, Inc., it is expected that the trading symbol will change to GRNB.

Q: What else other than the merger are you being asked to vote upon and how does your board recommend you vote?

A: The Greene County board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote in favor of each of the proposals on which you will be voting at the Greene County annual meeting. At that meeting, along with the proposal to approve the merger with Civitas and the related issuance of Greene County shares, Greene County shareholders are also being asked to:

elect five persons to serve as directors of Greene County;

consider and vote upon a proposal to ratify the appointment of Greene County's independent registered public accounting firm for 2007;

consider and vote upon a proposal to amend Greene County's charter to increase the number of authorized shares from 15 million to 20 million shares of common stock;

consider and vote upon a proposal to amend Greene County's charter to change the corporate name of Greene County to Green Bankshares, Inc.;

consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment of the annual meeting, including, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the annual meeting for any of the foregoing proposals; and

transact any other business that may properly come before the Greene County annual meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

The only other matter that Civitas shareholders are being asked to vote upon is a proposal to adjourn the Civitas special meeting in the event additional time is necessary to solicit additional proxies, either to obtain a quorum or to attempt to obtain the requisite votes to approve the merger with Greene County. Although two members of the Civitas board of directors voted against the proposed merger with Greene County, the remaining members of the board are fully supportive of the proposed merger and determined it to be in the best interests of Civitas and its shareholders. Additionally, one of the Civitas board members who voted against the proposed merger was the Civitas Chief Executive Officer, who has since indicated to Civitas that he intends to vote his shares in favor of the Greene County merger. **Accordingly, the required majority of the Civitas board of directors recommends that you vote in favor of the proposed merger with Greene County.**

Neither Greene County nor Civitas is aware of any other business to be considered at their respective meetings.

Q: What do you need to do now?

A: After you carefully read and consider the information contained in and incorporated by reference into this document, please respond as soon as possible by completing, signing and dating your proxy card and returning it in the enclosed postage-paid return envelope, or, by submitting your proxy or voting instruction by telephone or through the Internet so that your shares will be represented and voted at your shareholders' meeting. This will not prevent you from attending and voting in person; however in order to assist us in tabulating the votes at your shareholders' meeting, we encourage you to vote by proxy even if you do plan to attend your meeting in person.

Q: What must Civitas shareholders do to elect to receive cash, stock or a combination of both?

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- A: A form for making an election will be sent to you separately after the effective time of the merger. For your election to be effective, your properly completed election form, along with your Civitas stock certificates or an appropriate guarantee of delivery, must be sent to and received by the exchange agent no later than the election deadline specified in the election form (which will not in any event be less than twenty (20) business days after the form is mailed to Civitas shareholders). Do not send your stock certificates to Civitas, Greene County or Greene County's exchange agent until you receive the transmittal materials with instructions from the exchange agent. If you do not make a timely election you will be deemed to have elected to receive the mixed consideration of cash and stock.

Q: Should you send in your Civitas stock certificates now?

A: No. After the merger is completed, the combined company will send Civitas shareholders written instructions for exchanging their stock certificates for merger consideration. You should not send in your stock certificates until you receive these instructions. If you are a Greene County shareholder, you are not required to take any action with respect to your Greene County stock certificates.

Q: Who can help answer any other questions that you might have?

A: If you want additional copies of this document, or if you want to ask any questions about the merger, you should contact:

If you are a Greene County shareholder:

Chief Financial Officer
Greene County Bancshares, Inc.
100 North Main Street
Greeneville, TN 37743-4992
(423) 639-5111

or

If you are a Civitas shareholder:

Investor Relations
Civitas BankGroup, Inc.
4 Corporate Centre
810 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 320
Franklin, TN 37067
(615) 263-9500

SUMMARY

This following summary highlights selected information from this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Because this is a summary, it may not contain all of the information that may be important to you and, therefore, is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information included elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You should read carefully this entire document and the other documents to which this joint proxy statement/prospectus refers to before making a decision on whether to vote for the merger of Greene County and Civitas or to vote for the other matters that will be considered at the Greene County annual meeting. Each item in this summary refers to the page where that subject is discussed in more detail.

Civitas Will Merge With and Into Greene County (Page 26)

We propose a merger of Civitas with and into Greene County. Greene County will survive the merger. We have attached the merger agreement to this document as *Appendix A*. Please read the merger agreement carefully. It is the legal document that governs the merger. See also **THE MERGER AGREEMENT** at page 54.

What Civitas Shareholders Will Receive In the Merger (Page 54)

Subject to the prorationing mechanism described in this document, Civitas shareholders will be able to elect, for each share of Civitas common stock you own either:

0.2674 (subject to adjustment as described below) shares of Greene County common stock;

\$10.25 in cash, without interest; or

a combination of cash and Greene County common stock designated by you.

We refer to the 0.2674 ratio as the exchange ratio. For purposes of illustration only, if the merger had occurred on January 25, 2007, the last trading day prior to announcement of the proposed merger, or on April [], 2007, the last trading date prior to the date of this document, the exchange ratio on both dates for each Civitas share would have been 0.2674 Greene County shares having a value of \$9.80 and \$[9.07], respectively, as of those dates. Because Greene County stock represents 70% of the merger consideration, with the remaining 30% of the merger consideration being represented by \$10.25 per share, the implied value of the overall merger consideration to Civitas shareholders on those dates, respectively, was \$9.94 per share and \$[9.42] per share.

Other aspects of the merger consideration include:

The Greene County common stock component is fixed at 70% of aggregate merger consideration, which likely will result in the form and relative allocation of merger consideration to Civitas shareholders being different from that requested;

The exchange ratio can be adjusted based upon changes in Greene County stock price relative to the NASDAQ Bank Index, which results in the possibility that the number of shares of Greene County shares received by Civitas shareholders could change;

The exchange ratio is subject to a cap of 0.2968 and a floor of 0.2380, which results in the possibility that the implied value to Civitas shareholders, respectively, will decrease or increase if Greene County's stock trades at a level that would otherwise require an adjustment to the exchange ratio but for the cap and the floor; and

Civitas shareholders will not receive any fractional shares of Greene County common stock. Instead, they will receive cash, without interest, for any fractional share of Greene County common stock they might otherwise have been entitled to receive based on fractional share interest multiplied by \$10.25.

See THE MERGER AGREEMENT Merger Consideration; on page 54 which shows examples of the consideration a Civitas shareholder could receive in the merger.

You should obtain current stock price quotations for Greene County common stock and Civitas common stock. You can obtain these quotations from a newspaper, on the Internet or by calling your broker. The NASDAQ Bank Index, against which the value of Greene County shares are measured to determine whether the exchange ratio is to be adjusted, can be found at www.nasdaq.com.

Treatment of Civitas Stock Options (Page 54)

Each outstanding option to acquire Civitas common stock granted under Civitas stock option and incentive plans will be purchased at the effective time of the merger for a cash purchase price equal to the number of Civitas shares subject to the option multiplied by the excess, if any, of \$10.25 over the exercise price per share of the share subject to the option.

What Greene County Shareholders Will Receive (page 26)

Each share of Greene County common stock will remain issued and outstanding and will not be affected by the merger. Greene County shareholders will not need to surrender their Greene County stock certificates or exchange them for new ones.

Our Reasons for the Merger (Page 29)

Greene County Bancshares Board of Directors. Greene County's board of directors is proposing the merger because, among other reasons:

it provides accelerated entry in the Davidson County and Williamson County markets;

increased size and scale the combined company is expected to have pro forma assets of approximately \$2.8 billion, a pro forma market capitalization of approximately \$288 million and offices in some of the fastest growing areas in the Nashville MSA;

enhanced geographic market;

the board believes that the merger may result in synergies and cost savings through the centralization of operations and corporate functions;

the anticipated effect of the merger on the earnings per share of Greene County following the merger; and

increased float pro forma shares outstanding of the combined company would increase from approximately 9.8 million shares to approximately 12.9 million shares.

Civitas Board of Directors. Civitas board of directors is proposing the merger because, among other reasons:

the consideration to be received by Civitas shareholders, as indicated by the opinion of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, is fair, from a financial point of view;

the per share value of the merger consideration to Civitas shareholders and the fact that up to 30% of the merger consideration can be in cash;

the alternatives to the merger, including Civitas remaining an independent financial institution;

the merger allows Civitas shareholders who elect to become shareholders of Greene County to be part owner of a larger, more diversified financial services institution; and

the anticipated positive impact of the merger on Civitas customers.

Opinions of Financial Advisors (Page 32)

Greene County shareholders. In connection with the merger, the Greene County board of directors considered the opinion of Scott & Stringfellow, Inc. (Scott & Stringfellow), Greene County s financial advisor. Scott & Stringfellow rendered a written opinion to the Greene County board of directors that, as of

January 25, 2007, and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth therein, the exchange ratio and the aggregate merger consideration to be paid by Greene County pursuant to the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to Greene County and Greene County's shareholders. This opinion, which is attached to this document as *Appendix B*, sets forth the procedures followed assumptions made and limitation on the review undertaken by Scott & Stringfellow in providing its opinion. Please read this opinion carefully and in its entirety.

Civitas shareholders. In connection with the merger, the Civitas board of directors considered the opinion of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Civitas' financial advisor. Keefe, Bruyette & Woods rendered a written opinion to the Greene County board of directors that, as of January 25, 2007, and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth therein, the merger consideration to be paid by Greene County pursuant to the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to Civitas and Civitas shareholders. This opinion, which is attached to this document as *Appendix C*, sets forth the procedures followed assumptions made and limitation on the review undertaken by Keefe, Bruyette & Woods in providing its opinion. Please read this opinion carefully and in its entirety.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences (Page 45)

You generally will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of your exchange of Civitas common stock for shares of Greene County common stock. Civitas shareholders may, however, have to recognize income or gain in connection with the receipt of any cash received in the merger. This tax treatment may not apply to all Civitas shareholders. You should consult your own tax advisor for a full understanding of the merger's tax consequences that are particular to you. You will not be obligated to exchange your shares of Civitas common stock unless we receive a legal opinion that the merger will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code. This opinion, however, will not bind the Internal Revenue Service, which could take a different view.

Civitas shareholders will also be required to file certain information with their federal income tax returns and to retain certain records with regard to the merger.

There will be no United States federal income tax consequences to a holder of Greene County common stock as a result of the merger.

Our Recommendations (Page 29)

Greene County shareholders. The Greene County board of directors believes that the merger is fair to Greene County shareholders and in their best interests. Accordingly, it is recommended that Greene County shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the merger of Civitas and Greene County and the related issuance of Greene County common stock pursuant to the merger and **FOR** each of the other matters to be considered at the Greene County annual meeting.

Civitas shareholders. A majority (nine out of twelve, with one director absent) of the Civitas board of directors determined that the merger is fair to Civitas shareholders and in their best interests. Accordingly, it is recommended that Civitas shareholders vote **FOR** the proposal to approve the merger with Greene County. The only other matter that Civitas shareholders are being asked to vote upon is a proposal to adjourn the Civitas special meeting in the event additional time is necessary to solicit additional proxies, either to obtain a quorum or to attempt to obtain the requisite votes to approve the merger with Greene County. As indicated, although not unanimous, **the required majority of the Civitas board of directors recommends that you vote in favor of each proposal, including the proposal to merge with Greene County.** See THE PROPOSED MERGER Background of the Merger at page 27.

Interests of Certain Directors and Officers in the Merger That Differ From Your Interests (Page 48)

Some of the directors and of Civitas have financial and other interests in the merger that differ from, or are in addition to, their interests as shareholders of Civitas. These interests include:

Certain officers of Civitas and Cumberland Bank will enter into new employment, consulting or change of control agreements with Greene County or Greene County Bank, which become effective as of the closing of the merger. These agreements provide for the payment of additional payments and benefits to these officers and contain covenants not to compete. The aggregate of all payments associated with these agreements is approximately \$1 million.

Greene County has agreed that it will maintain a policy of directors and officers liability insurance coverage for the benefit of Civitas directors and officers serving at the effective time of the merger for three years following completion of the merger.

Conditions to Completion of the Merger (Page 57)

Our obligations to complete the merger depend on a number of conditions being met. These include:

Greene County shareholders approval of the merger agreement and the issuance of shares in the merger;

Civitas shareholders approval of the merger agreement;

approval of the merger by the necessary federal and state regulatory authorities;

the absence of any burdensome condition, requirement or restriction imposed in connection with regulatory approval of the merger;

the absence of any order, injunction, decree, law or regulation that would prohibit the merger or make it illegal; and

receipt by Greene County and Civitas of the opinion of Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, PC that, for United States federal income tax purposes, the merger will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Where the law permits, either of us could choose to waive a condition to our obligation to complete the merger, even if that condition has not been satisfied. We cannot be certain when (or if) the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or waived or that the merger will be completed.

Regulatory Approvals (Page 49)

We cannot complete the merger unless we receive the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board and the Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions. In addition, we need to obtain approvals or consents from, or make filings with, a number of federal and state bank, insurance and other regulatory authorities. Once the Federal Reserve Board approves the merger, we have to wait from 15 to 30 days before we can complete it. During that time, the United States Department of Justice could challenge the merger.

As of the date of this document, we have received the approval of the Federal Reserve Board but have not yet received the other required approvals. While we do not know of any reason why we would not be able to obtain the necessary approvals in a timely manner, we cannot be certain when or if we will receive them.

Termination of the Merger Agreement; Fees Payable (Page 62)

We may jointly agree to terminate the merger agreement at any time without completing the merger, even if our respective shareholders have approved it. Also, either of us can decide, without the consent of the other, to terminate the merger agreement in a number of other situations, including:

a governmental authority that must grant a regulatory approval denies approval of the merger (although this termination right is not available to a party whose failure to comply with the merger agreement resulted in those actions by a governmental authority);

a governmental entity of competent jurisdiction issues a final nonappealable order enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger;

the merger is not completed on or before June 30, 2007 (although this termination right is not available to a party whose failure to comply with the merger agreement resulted in the failure to complete the merger by that date);

the other party's board of directors adversely changes its recommendation that its shareholders vote FOR approval of the merger agreement (in the case of Civitas) or the approval of the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger (in the case of Greene County), or the other party breaches its obligation to hold its shareholders' meeting to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the other party is in breach of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement and the breach rises to a level that would excuse the terminating party's obligation to complete the merger and is either incurable or is not cured within 10 days;

the shareholders of Civitas do not approve the merger agreement at the Civitas shareholders meeting; or

the shareholders of Greene County do not approve the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger at the Greene County shareholders' meeting.

The merger agreement provides that in limited circumstances, described more fully beginning on page 61, involving a change in the recommendation of Civitas' board that Civitas shareholders approve the merger agreement, Civitas failure to hold a shareholders' meeting to vote on the merger agreement, Civitas' authorization, recommendation or proposal of a third party acquisition proposal or if the merger agreement is otherwise terminated (other than by Civitas for Greene County's material breach) after Civitas shall have received a third party acquisition proposal, Civitas may be required to pay termination fees to Greene County of \$5 million.

We May Amend the Terms of the Merger and Waive Rights Under the Merger Agreement (Page 63)

We may jointly amend the terms of the merger agreement, and either party may waive its right to require the other party to adhere to any of those terms, to the extent legally permissible. However, after the approval of the merger agreement by the respective shareholders of Greene County or Civitas, no amendment or waiver that reduces or changes the form of the consideration that will be received by Civitas shareholders may be accomplished without the further approval of such shareholders.

Accounting Treatment (Page 45)

The merger will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting.

No Dissenters and Appraisal Rights (Pages 67 and 70)

Under Tennessee law, neither Greene County nor Civitas shareholders are entitled to dissenters or appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

Comparison of the Rights of Civitas Shareholders and Greene County Shareholders (Page 71)

Both Greene County and Civitas are incorporated under Tennessee law. Civitas shareholders, upon completion of the merger will become Greene County shareholders, and their rights as such will be governed by Greene County's charter and bylaws. Greene County, however, in its charter, has taken advantage of certain Tennessee anti-takeover laws and has imposed certain heightened voting requirements on transactions with interested shareholders as well as on charter amendments that would change those provisions. Greene County also has a staggered board of directors, one-third of which is elected annually as compared with Civitas, whose entire board of directors is elected annually. The overall effect of these differences may make it more difficult for a person to acquire control of Greene County than it would for a person to acquire control of Civitas. See **COMPARISON OF THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS** beginning on page 71, which discusses in greater detail the material differences between the rights of Civitas shareholders and Greene County shareholders.

The Shareholder Meetings (Pages 65 and 68)

Greene County shareholders. The Greene County annual meeting will be held at the General Morgan Inn, 111 North Main Street, Greeneville, Tennessee 37743 on April 25, 2007 at 11:00 a.m., local time. At the annual meeting, Greene County shareholders will be asked:

to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the merger between Greene County and Civitas, and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger;

to elect five directors;

to consider and vote upon a proposal to ratify the appointment of Greene County's independent registered public accounting firm for 2007;

to consider and vote upon a proposal to amend Greene County's charter to increase the number of authorized shares from 15 million to 20 million shares of common stock;

to consider and vote upon a proposal to amend Greene County's charter to change the corporate name of Greene County to Green Bankshares, Inc.;

to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment of the meeting, if necessary; and

to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Civitas shareholders. The Civitas special meeting will be held at the Embassy Suites Hotel, 820 Crescent Centre Drive, Franklin, Tennessee 37067, at 3:00 p.m., on April 26, 2007, local time. At the special meeting, Civitas shareholders will be asked:

to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the merger between Greene County and Civitas;

to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment of the meeting, if necessary; and

to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Record Dates; Votes Required (Pages 65 and 68)

Greene County shareholders. You may vote at the Greene County annual meeting if you owned Greene County common stock at the close of business on March 16, 2007. On that date, there were 9,818,312 shares of Greene County common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, approximately 12% of which were owned and entitled to be voted by Greene County directors and executive officers and their affiliates. You may cast one vote for each share of Greene County common stock you owned on that date. Approval of the merger between Greene County and Civitas and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger requires that the holders of a majority of Greene County's outstanding shares vote in favor of (*i.e.*, **FOR**) the merger. Directors are elected by a plurality. Approval of the remaining proposals requires, in each case, that the number of votes in favor of the proposal exceed the number of votes against the proposal.

Civitas shareholders. You may vote at the Civitas special meeting if you owned Civitas common stock at the close of business on March 16, 2007. On that date, there were 15,932,173 shares of Civitas common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, approximately 24.8% of which were owned and entitled to be voted by Civitas directors and executive officers and their affiliates. You may cast one vote for each share of Civitas common stock you owned on that date. Civitas executive officers, directors and their affiliates owning approximately 20% of Civitas outstanding shares have indicated that they intend to vote in favor of the merger with Greene County. Approval of the merger between Greene County and Civitas requires that the holders of a majority of Civitas outstanding shares vote in favor of (*i.e.*, **FOR**) the merger. Approval of a proposal to adjourn or postpone the meeting, if necessary, requires that the number of votes in favor of the proposal exceed the number of votes against the proposal.

Information about Greene County and Civitas (Page 15)

Greene County Bancshares, Inc.
100 North Main Street
Greeneville, TN 37743-4992
(423) 639-5111

Greene County was formed in 1985 and serves as the bank holding company for Greene County Bank (which will be changing its name to GreenBank effective April 2, 2007), which is a Tennessee-chartered commercial bank established in 1890 that conducts the principal business of Greene County. At December 31, 2006, and based on Federal Reserve Board data as of September 30, 2006, Greene County believes it was the third largest bank holding company headquartered in the state of Tennessee. Greene County's assets consist primarily of its investment in Greene County Bank and liquid investments.

The principal business of Greene County Bank, which has its principal executive offices in Greeneville, Tennessee, consists of attracting deposits from the general public and investing those funds, together with funds generated from operations and from principal and interest payments on loans, primarily in commercial loans, commercial and residential real estate loans, and installment consumer loans. Greene County Bank has 49 full-service banking offices located in 17 counties in East and Middle Tennessee as well as two other full service branches outside Tennessee—one in Madison County, North Carolina and the other in Bristol, Virginia. Greene County Bank also operates a wealth management office in Sumner County, Tennessee, a mortgage banking operation in Knox County, Tennessee, and also offers other financial services through three wholly-owned subsidiaries.

At December 31, 2006, Greene County's consolidated total assets were \$1.77 billion, its consolidated net loans were \$1.54 billion, its total deposits were \$1.33 billion and its total shareholders' equity was \$184.47 million.

Civitas Bancorp, Inc
4 Corporate Centre
810 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 320
Franklin, Tennessee 37067
(615) 263-9500

Civitas is a Tennessee registered bank holding company headquartered in Franklin, Tennessee that resulted from the 1997 merger of a multi-thrift holding company with a bank holding company. Civitas serves as the bank holding company for Cumberland Bank, which provides banking and other financial services through twelve (12) branches located in five (5) markets throughout Middle Tennessee. Civitas focuses its efforts on the Nashville metropolitan market generally, with particular attention on the Williamson and Sumner County markets. As of June 30, 2006, Cumberland Bank was the fifth largest bank and largest independent bank in Williamson County.

Civitas principal operations include traditional banking services incorporating commercial and residential real estate lending, commercial business lending, consumer lending, construction lending and other financial services, including depository services. Civitas serves both metropolitan and rural areas, targeting local

consumers, professionals and small businesses. Net interest income, which is the principal source of earnings for Civitas, is the difference between the interest income earned on its loans, investment assets and other interest-earning assets and the interest paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. To a lesser extent, Civitas' net income also is affected by its noninterest income derived principally from service charges and fees as well as the level of noninterest expenses such as salaries and employee benefits.

At December 31, 2006, Civitas' consolidated total assets were \$898.2 million, its consolidated net loans were \$607.7 million, its total deposits were \$732.5 million and its total shareholders' equity was \$53.9 million.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE MERGER

In addition to the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, including without limitation, Greene County's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and Civitas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, you should carefully consider the following risk factors in deciding whether to vote to approve the merger agreement and, in the case of the Greene County shareholders, the stock issuance in connection with the merger.

The Combined Company Will Incur Significant Transaction and Merger-Related Costs in Connection With the Merger

Greene County and Civitas expect to incur costs associated with combining the operations of the two companies. Greene County and Civitas have just recently begun collecting information in order to formulate detailed integration plans to deliver planned synergies. Additional unanticipated costs may be incurred in the integration of the businesses of Greene County and Civitas. Although Greene County and Civitas expect that the elimination of duplicative costs, as well as the realization of other efficiencies related to the integration of the businesses may offset incremental transaction and merger-related costs over time, this net benefit may not be achieved in the near term, or at all. Greene County and Civitas currently expect the pretax costs of combining the companies to be approximately \$5 million and the anticipated cost savings associated with expected synergies to be approximately \$5.89 million. See **SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA** Selected Consolidated Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data.

Whether or not the merger is consummated, Greene County and Civitas will incur substantial expenses, such as legal, accounting, printing and financial advisory fees, in pursuing the merger. Completion of the merger is conditioned upon the receipt of all material governmental authorizations, consents, orders and approvals, including approval by federal and state banking regulators. Greene County and Civitas intend to pursue all required approvals in accordance with the merger agreement. See **THE MERGER AGREEMENT** Conditions to the Completion of the Merger beginning on page 57 for a discussion of the conditions to the completion of the merger and **THE PROPOSED MERGER** Regulatory Approvals beginning on page 49 for a description of the regulatory approvals necessary in connection with the merger.

Greene County May Not Be Able To Successfully Integrate Civitas or To Realize the Anticipated Benefits of the Merger

The merger involves the combination of two bank holding companies that previously have operated independently. A successful combination of the operations of the two entities will depend substantially on Greene County's ability to consolidate operations, systems and procedures and to eliminate redundancies and costs. Greene County may not be able to combine the operations of Civitas and Greene County without encountering difficulties, such as:

the loss of key employees and customers;

the disruption of operations and business;

inability to maintain and increase competitive presence;

deposit attrition, customer loss and revenue loss;

possible inconsistencies in standards, control procedures and policies;

unexpected problems with costs, operations, personnel, technology and credit; and/or

problems with the assimilation of new operations, sites or personnel, which could divert resources from regular banking operations.

Additionally, general market and economic conditions or governmental actions affecting the financial industry generally may inhibit the successful integration of Civitas and Greene County.

Further, Greene County and Civitas entered into the merger agreement with the expectation that the merger will result in various benefits including, among other things, benefits relating to enhanced revenues, a strengthened market position for the combined company, cross selling opportunities, technology, cost savings and operating efficiencies. Achieving the anticipated benefits of the merger is subject to a number of uncertainties, including whether Greene County integrates Civitas in an efficient and effective manner, and general competitive factors in the marketplace. Failure to achieve these anticipated benefits could result in increased costs, decreases in the amount of expected revenues and diversion of management's time and energy and could materially impact Greene County's business, financial condition and operating results. Finally, any cost savings that are realized may be offset by losses in revenues or other charges to earnings.

Civitas Shareholders Are Not Guaranteed To Receive the Mix of Consideration That They Request On Their Election Form.

Although Civitas shareholders will be able to elect to receive either cash, Greene County common stock or the combination of cash and Greene County common stock in exchange for their Civitas common stock, elections will be limited by the requirement that of the total merger consideration, 70% must be in the form of Greene County common stock and 30% must be in cash. As a result, the form and relative mix of consideration that a shareholder receives will depend in part on the elections of other Civitas shareholders. If cash elections representing more than 30% of the outstanding shares of Civitas common stock prior to the merger are made, Greene County will prorate the amount of cash that Civitas shareholders as follows:

first, to holders of less than 200 Civitas shares and to Civitas option holders; and

second, pro-rata to Civitas shareholders who elected to receive cash based upon the ratio that the number of your shares for which you elected to receive cash bears to the total number of Civitas shares as to which Civitas shareholders elected to receive cash.

See THE MERGER AGREEMENT Proration Procedures.

Persons Who Receive All Cash in the Merger Will Not Participate in Future Growth.

Civitas shareholders who elect and receive all cash in the merger will not own any interest in Greene County, which will not afford them the opportunity to participate in future growth, if any, in the value of Greene County.

The Value of the Consideration Received by Civitas Shareholders in the Merger Will Change Based Upon Changes In the Prices of Greene County Stock And Changes In The Exchange Ratio That Could Be Caused By Changes That Occur After The Shareholders' Meetings; Accordingly, Civitas Shareholders Cannot be Sure of the Value of the Merger Consideration That They Will Receive.

The value of the consideration Civitas shareholders may elect to receive in exchange for their Civitas common stock is dependent on the exchange ratio. The exchange ratio initially is set at 0.2674, meaning that, unless adjusted, for every share of Civitas owned by you, you would receive 0.2674 shares of Greene County common stock. Fluctuations in the trading price of Greene County common stock therefore results in the value received by Civitas shareholders changing to the extent it is paid in Greene County stock. Any price fluctuations can result from a number of factors, many of which are beyond the control of either Civitas or Greene County.

Also, approval of the merger by the shareholders of Civitas and Greene County is only one condition of several that must occur prior to the closing of the merger. As a result, a significant amount of time could pass between the time of

the respective shareholder meetings and the closing of the merger. Also, not until the merger is effective will election forms be sent to Civitas shareholders. During those periods of time, the price of Greene County stock could change, which would result in changes in the value ultimately received by each Civitas shareholder.

Finally, the exchange ratio is adjusted if the average closing price of Greene County common stock changes by more than 10% of the change in the NASDAQ Bank Index since November 14, 2006. The

average closing price means the average of the daily closing sales price of Greene County common stock during the twenty (20) trading day period ending ten (10) trading days prior to the closing date of the merger. As a result, the number of Greene County shares that a Civitas shareholder may elect to receive may fluctuate depending on the average closing price of Greene County common stock. Civitas shareholders should read the section entitled THE MERGER AGREEMENT Merger Consideration on page 54, which shows examples of the consideration a Civitas shareholder could receive in the merger.

The delays that could occur between the shareholders meeting and closing and between the closing and the time the election forms are sent and received will result in Greene County and Civitas shareholders, at the time of their respective shareholder meetings, not knowing the exact value of the Greene County common stock that will be issued in connection with the merger.

We recommend that Greene County and Civitas shareholders obtain current market quotations for Greene County and Civitas common stock, and they may obtain such quotations from a newspaper, the Internet or by calling their broker. The NASDAQ Bank Index, against which the value of Greene County shares are measured to determine whether the exchange ratio is to be adjusted, can be found at www.nasdaq.com. The price of Greene County common stock and Civitas common stock at the effective time of the merger may vary from their prices on the date of this document. The historical prices of Greene County common stock and Civitas common stock included in this document may not be indicative of their prices on the date the merger becomes effective. The future market prices of Greene County common stock and Civitas common stock cannot be guaranteed or predicted. See COMPARATIVE MARKET PRICES beginning at page 24.

Fluctuations in the Trading Price of Greene County Common Stock That Either Do Not Result in an Adjustment of the Exchange Ratio or That Occur After the Exchange Ratio Has Been Set Will Change the Value of the Shares of Greene County Common Stock You Receive in the Merger.

The exchange ratio, absent significant fluctuations in the price of Greene County Stock, will essentially be fixed and, as a result, the market value of Greene County common stock issued in the merger may be higher or lower than the value of such shares on earlier dates. If the price of Greene County common stock declines prior to completion of the merger, the value of the merger consideration to be received by Civitas shareholders will decrease. Once the average closing price of Greene County common stock is determined and the exchange ratio is set, the market value of the Greene County common stock that you receive in the merger will increase or decrease depending on the direction of the price movement of the Greene County common stock. Also, after the merger, the market value of Greene County common stock may decrease and be lower than the Greene County average closing price used in calculating the exchange ratio in the merger.

If Fluctuations in the Average Closing Price of Greene County Common Stock Would Otherwise Cause the Exchange Rate to Fall Outside the Agreed Upon Range, Neither Party Has a Right to Terminate the Agreement and, As a Result, the Implied Value of the Merger to Civitas Shareholders Will Either Increase or Decrease, Depending Upon the Trading Price of Greene County's Stock.

The exchange rate is subject to a cap of 0.2968 (it can be no higher even if the change in the actual average closing price relative to the change in the NASDAQ Bank Index otherwise would result in a higher exchange ratio) and to a floor of 0.2380 (it can be no lower even if the change in the actual average closing price relative to the change in the NASDAQ Bank Index otherwise would result in a lower exchange ratio). As a result, if the price of Greene County common stock were to decline below that which would cause the exchange ratio but for the cap to exceed 0.2968, the implied offer value to Civitas shareholders will decline. Correspondingly, if the price of Greene County common stock were to increase above that which would cause the exchange ratio but for the floor to decrease below 0.2380, the implied offer value to Civitas shareholders will increase.

Civitas Shareholders Will Have Less Influence As a Shareholder of Greene County Than As a Shareholder of Civitas.

Civitas shareholders currently have the right to vote in the election of the board of directors of Civitas and on other matters affecting Civitas. Based upon the amount of cash selected to be received by Civitas shareholders in the merger, the shareholders of Civitas as a group will own approximately 23.8% of the combined organization. When the merger occurs, each Civitas shareholder that receives Greene County stock will become a shareholder of Greene County with a percentage ownership of the combined organization much smaller than such shareholder's percentage ownership of Civitas. Because of this, Civitas shareholders will have less influence on the management and policies of Greene County than they now have on the management and policies of Civitas.

Failure To Complete the Merger Could Cause Greene County's or Civitas' Stock Price To Decline

If the merger is not completed for any reason, Greene County's or Civitas' stock price may decline because costs related to the merger, such as legal, accounting and financial advisory fees, must be paid even if the merger is not completed. In addition, if the merger is not completed, Greene County's or Civitas' stock price may decline to the extent that the current market price reflects a market assumption that the merger will be completed.

Directors and Officers of Civitas Have Interests in the Merger That Differ from the Interests of Non-Directors or Non-Management Shareholders.

Some of the directors and officers of Civitas have interests in the merger that differ from, or are in addition to, their interests as shareholders of Civitas generally. These interests exist because of, among other things, employment agreements that the officers entered into with Civitas, rights that Civitas officers and directors have under Civitas benefit plans (including the treatment of their stock options following the merger) and rights to indemnification and directors and officers insurance following the merger. Although the members of each of Greene County's and Civitas board of directors knew about these additional interests and considered them when they approved the merger agreement and the merger, you should understand that some of the directors and officers of Civitas will receive benefits in connection with the merger that you will not receive. See **THE PROPOSED MERGER - Interests of Certain Civitas Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger** beginning on page 48.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document including the Appendices hereto contains forward-looking statements about Greene County and Civitas and the combined company following the merger. Forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), are statements that represent our judgment concerning the future and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual operating results and financial position to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, anticipate, estimate, believe, or continue, or the negative thereof or other variations thereof or comparable terminology. You should note that the discussion of Greene County's and Civitas's reasons for the merger and the description of the opinion of Civitas's financial advisor contain many forward-looking statements that describe beliefs, assumptions and estimates of the management of each of Civitas and Greene County and public sources as of the indicated dates and those forward-looking expectations may have changed as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. Those statements are not guarantees and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results could differ materially and adversely from these forward-looking statements.

The ability of Greene County and Civitas to predict results or the actual effects of the combined company's plans and strategies is inherently uncertain. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from anticipated results. Some of the factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to the risk factors that are described in information that is incorporated by reference into this document, those described in RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE MERGER discussed above as well as the following:

- difficulties in obtaining required shareholder and regulatory approvals for the merger and related transactions;
- the level and timeliness of realization, if any, of expected cost savings from the merger;
- difficulties related to the consummation of the merger and the integration of the businesses of Greene County and Civitas;
- a materially adverse change in the financial condition of Greene County or Civitas;
- greater than expected deposit attrition, customer loss, or revenue loss following the merger;
- loan losses that exceed the level of allowance for loan losses of the combined company;
- lower than expected revenue following the merger;
- management of the combined company's growth;
- the risks inherent or associated with possible or completed acquisitions;
- increases in competitive pressure in the banking industry;
- changes in the interest rate environment that reduce margins;

changes in deposit flows, loan demand or real estate values;

changes in accounting principles, policies or guidelines;

legislative or regulatory changes;

general economic conditions, either nationally or in our markets, that are less favorable than expected resulting in, among other things, a deterioration of the quality of the combined company's loan portfolio and the demand for its products and services;

dependence on key personnel;

changes in business conditions and inflation; and

changes in the securities markets.

Additional factors are discussed in the reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) by Greene County and Civitas. See WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION beginning on page 102.

The above list is not intended to be exhaustive and there may be other factors that would preclude us from realizing the predictions made in the forward-looking statements. Because forward-looking statements are subject to assumptions and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Greene County shareholders and Civitas shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements, which speak only as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the date of any document incorporated by reference.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements concerning the merger or other matters addressed in this document and attributable to Greene County or Civitas or any person acting on their behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, Greene County and Civitas undertake no obligation to update such forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANIES

Greene County Bancshares, Inc.

Greene County was formed in 1985 and serves as the bank holding company for Greene County Bank (which will be changing its name to GreenBank effective April 2, 2007), which is a Tennessee-chartered commercial bank that conducts the principal business of Greene County. At December 31, 2006, and based on Federal Reserve Board data as of September 30, 2006, Greene County believes it was the third largest bank holding company headquartered in the state of Tennessee. At December 31, 2006, Greene County maintained a main office in Greeneville, Tennessee and 49 full-service bank branches (of which eleven are in leased operating premises) and nine separate locations operated by Greene County Bank's subsidiaries.

Greene County's assets consist primarily of its investment in Greene County Bank and liquid investments. Its primary activities are conducted through Greene County Bank, which is a chartered commercial bank established in 1890 that has its principal executive offices in Greeneville, Tennessee. The principal business of Greene County Bank consists of attracting deposits from the general public and investing those funds, together with funds generated from operations and from principal and interest payments on loans, primarily in commercial loans, commercial and residential real estate loans, and installment consumer loans. At December 31, 2006, Greene County Bank had 48 full-service banking offices located in Greene, Washington, Blount, Knox, Hamblen, McMinn, Loudon, Hawkins, Sullivan, Cocke and Monroe Counties in East Tennessee and in Sumner, Rutherford, Davidson, Lawrence, Montgomery and Williamson Counties in Middle Tennessee. Greene County Bank also operates two other full service branches—one located in nearby Madison County, North Carolina and the other in nearby Bristol, Virginia. Further, Greene County Bank operates a wealth management office in Wilson County, Tennessee, and a mortgage banking operation in Knox County, Tennessee.

Greene County Bank also offers other financial services through three wholly-owned subsidiaries. Through Superior Financial Services, Inc., Greene County Bank operates eight consumer finance company offices located in Greene, Blount, Hamblen, Washington, Sullivan, Sevier, Knox and Bradley Counties, Tennessee. Through GCB Acceptance Corporation, Greene County Bank operates a sub-prime automobile lending company with a sole office in Johnson City, Tennessee. Through Fairway Title Co., Greene County Bank operates a title company headquartered in Knox County, Tennessee.

At December 31, 2006, Greene County's consolidated total assets were \$1.77 billion, its consolidated net loans were \$1.54 billion, its total deposits were \$1.33 billion and its total shareholders' equity was \$184.47 million.

Civitas BankGroup, Inc.

Civitas is a Tennessee registered bank holding company headquartered in Franklin, Tennessee. Civitas serves as the bank holding company for Cumberland Bank, which provides banking and other financial services through twelve (12) branches located in five (5) markets throughout Middle Tennessee. Civitas focuses its efforts on the Nashville metropolitan market generally, with particular attention on the Williamson and Sumner County markets. As of June 30, 2006 Cumberland Bank was the fifth largest bank and largest independent bank in Williamson County.

In July of 1997, Civitas resulted from a merger of equals between the two parent holding companies of a Tennessee multi-thrift holding company with a Tennessee bank holding company, forming Cumberland Bancorp, Inc. In 2004, Cumberland Bancorp changed its name to Civitas BankGroup, Inc.

Cumberland Bank was chartered in 1976 as The Savings & Loan Association of Smith County, Tennessee. Cumberland Bank was later converted to a state commercial bank. Cumberland Bank South was founded as First

Southern Savings & Loan in 1975. First Southern was acquired by First Federal in 1992. Cumberland Bank and Cumberland Bank South merged in 2004.

Civitas principal operations include traditional banking services incorporating commercial and residential real estate lending, commercial business lending, consumer lending, construction lending and other financial services, including depository services. Civitas serves both metropolitan and rural areas, targeting local

consumers, professionals and small businesses. Net interest income, which is the principal source of earnings for Civitas, is the difference between the interest income earned on its loans, investment assets and other interest-earning assets and the interest paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. To a lesser extent, Civitas' net income also is affected by its noninterest income derived principally from service charges and fees as well as the level of noninterest expenses such as salaries and employee benefits.

At December 31, 2006 Civitas also owned a 50% interest in Insurers Bank of Tennessee (IBOT), headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee. IBOT opened in November 2000 and had \$83.3 million in assets at December 31, 2006. The remaining 50% interest in IBOT was owned by InsCorp, a Tennessee corporation owned predominately by Tennessee insurance agents. In February 2007, Civitas divested itself of its 50% interest in IBOT by selling it to InsCorp.

At December 31, 2006, Civitas' consolidated total assets were \$898.2 million, its consolidated net loans were \$607.7 million, its total deposits were \$732.5 million and its total shareholders' equity was \$53.9 million.

Additional Information about Greene County and Civitas

Information concerning:

directors and executive officers,

executive compensation,

principal shareholders,

certain relationships and related transactions, and

other related matters concerning Greene County and Civitas

is included or incorporated by reference in the companies' Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. Additionally, financial statements and information as well as management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operation are included in those reports. Each of Greene County's and Civitas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 is incorporated by reference into this document. See "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION" beginning on page 102.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**Greene County Bancshares, Inc. Selected Historical Financial Data**

Set forth below is selected consolidated financial data for Greene County as of December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002. Except for the data under Selected Ratios, the summary historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is derived from the audited financial statements, which were audited by Dixon Hughes PLLC, an independent registered public accounting firm. The data for December 31, 2003 and 2002 is derived from the audited financial statements, which were audited by Crowe Chizek and Company LLC, an independent registered public accounting firm. This information should be read together with Greene County's consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Greene County's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, which is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Selected Historical Condensed Financial Data of Greene County Bancshares, Inc.

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands, except ratios and share data)				
Total interest income	\$ 117,357	\$ 87,191	\$ 65,076	\$ 56,737	\$ 59,929
Total interest expense	45,400	28,405	16,058	15,914	18,680
Net interest income	71,957	58,786	49,018	40,823	41,249
Provision for loan losses	(5,507)	(6,365)	(5,836)	(5,775)	(7,065)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	66,450	52,421	43,182	35,048	34,184
Non-interest income:					
Investment securities gains					46
Other income	20,778	14,756	13,028	11,588	10,484
Noninterest expense	(52,776)	(44,340)	(36,983)	(30,618)	(29,199)
Income before income taxes	34,452	22,837	19,227	16,018	15,515
Income tax expense	(13,190)	(8,674)	(7,219)	(5,781)	(5,702)
Net income	\$ 21,262	\$ 14,163	\$ 12,008	\$ 10,237	\$ 9,813
Per Share Data:					
Net income, basic	\$ 2.17	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.44
Net income, assuming dilution	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.43
Dividends declared	\$.64	\$.62	\$ 0.61	\$.59	\$.58
Book value	\$ 18.80	\$ 17.20	\$ 14.22	\$ 13.31	\$ 10.94
Tangible book value(1)	\$ 14.87	\$ 13.15	\$ 11.12	\$ 10.57	\$ 10.53
Financial Condition Data:					
Assets	\$ 1,772,654	\$ 1,619,989	\$ 1,233,403	\$ 1,108,522	\$ 899,396
Loans, net of unearned interest	\$ 1,539,629	\$ 1,378,642	\$ 1,046,867	\$ 952,225	\$ 750,257
Cash and investments	\$ 91,997	\$ 104,872	\$ 76,637	\$ 80,910	\$ 61,980
Federal funds sold	\$ 25,983	\$ 28,387	\$ 39,921	\$ 5,254	\$ 39,493

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Deposits	\$ 1,332,505	\$ 1,295,879	\$ 988,022	\$ 907,115	\$ 719,323
FHLB advances and notes payable	\$ 177,571	\$ 105,146	\$ 85,222	\$ 63,030	\$ 82,359
Subordinated debentures	\$ 13,403	\$ 13,403	\$ 10,310	\$ 10,310	\$
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	\$ 42,165	\$ 17,498	\$ 13,868	\$ 12,896	\$ 10,038
Shareholders equity	\$ 184,471	\$ 168,021	\$ 108,718	\$ 101,935	\$ 74,595
Tangible shareholders equity(1)	\$ 145,930	\$ 128,399	\$ 85,023	\$ 80,965	\$ 71,799
Selected Ratios:					
Interest rate spread	4.32%	4.30%	4.53%	4.59%	4.99%
Net interest margin(2)	4.77%	4.61%	4.75%	4.83%	5.29%
Return on average assets	1.28%	1.02%	1.06%	1.12%	1.17%
Return on average equity	11.91%	11.09%	11.23%	12.59%	13.40%
Return on average tangible equity(1)	15.25%	14.04%	13.95%	13.38%	13.93%
Average equity to average assets	10.78%	9.20%	9.47%	8.87%	8.72%
Dividend payout ratio	29.49%	35.84%	38.85%	39.86%	40.28%
Ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets	0.29%	0.65%	0.69%	0.79%	1.48%
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	635.93%	293.56%	227.64%	321.57%	161.73%
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans, net of unearned income	1.45%	1.43%	1.50%	1.53%	1.68%

(1) Tangible shareholders equity is shareholders equity less goodwill and intangible assets.

(2) Net interest margin is the net yield on interest earning assets and is the difference between the interest yield earned on interest-earning assets less the interest rate paid on interest bearing liabilities.

Civitas BankGroup, Inc. Selected Historical Financial Data

Set forth below is selected consolidated financial data for Civitas as of December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002. Except for the data under Selected Operating Ratios, the summary historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which were audited by Crowe Chizek and Company LLC, an independent registered public accounting firm. This information should be read together with Civitas' consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Civitas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, which is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Selected Historical Condensed Financial Data of Civitas BankGroup, Inc.

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands, except ratios and share data)				
<u>Summary of Operations</u>					
Interest income	\$ 53,456	\$ 40,357	\$ 32,940	\$ 31,622	\$ 31,761
Interest expense	29,309	19,107	13,123	12,162	13,505
Net interest income	24,147	21,250	19,817	19,460	18,256
Provision for loan losses	2,375	993	1,446	3,083	4,663
Noninterest income	10,352	7,571	7,793	6,261	6,830
Noninterest expense	21,882	22,209	22,917	20,382	18,690
Income before income taxes	10,242	5,619	3,247	2,256	1,733
Income tax expense	3,557	1,715	941	823	596
Income from continuing operations	6,685	3,904	2,306	1,433	1,137
Basic earnings per share					
continuing operations	0.42	0.24	0.13	0.09	0.08
Diluted earnings per share					
continuing operations	0.42	0.24	0.13	0.09	0.08
Cash dividends per common share	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.06
Book value per common share	3.39	2.98	3.28	3.19	2.96
<u>Selected Period-End Balances</u>					
Total assets of continuing operations	\$ 898,166	\$ 749,516	\$ 703,678	\$ 643,543	\$ 534,183
Loans, net of unearned income	614,037	476,421	430,617	412,609	391,934
Allowance for loan losses	6,298	4,765	4,427	5,688	5,761
Total deposits	732,520	600,766	566,873	520,505	437,607
Other borrowings and subordinated debt	105,906	97,452	90,451	79,565	60,688
Shareholders' equity	53,945	47,225	57,736	54,741	45,473
<u>Selected Operating Ratios</u>					
Annual % change in loans	28.89%	10.64%	4.36%	5.28%	6.50%
Annual % change in assets	19.83%	6.51%	9.34%	20.47%	13.64%
Return on assets from continuing operations	0.74%	0.52%	0.33%	0.22%	0.21%
Return on equity from continuing operations	12.39%	8.27%	3.99%	2.62%	2.50%

Per share amounts are adjusted to reflect the effect of stock splits and stock dividends.

Selected Consolidated Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2006, and the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006, have been prepared to reflect the proposed merger of Greene County and Civitas. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of financial condition and the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of operations are presented as if the merger occurred on January 1, 2006. The unaudited pro forma acquisition adjustments, including those to adjust Civitas net assets to fair value, are preliminary and subject to change as additional analyses are performed and as additional information becomes available.

The unaudited pro forma financial data set forth below is not necessarily indicative of results that would have actually been achieved if the merger transaction had been consummated as of the date indicated, or that may be achieved in the future. This information should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of each of Greene County and Civitas (and the notes to them), which are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION beginning on page 102.

Selected Consolidated Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data
December 31, 2006

	Greene County Bancshares, Inc.	Civitas Bank-Group, Inc.	Pro Forma Acquisition Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands except share amounts)			
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 70,640	\$ 38,608(a)	\$ (50,517)	\$ 109,679
		(c)	56,000	
		(d)	(5,052)	
Investment securities:				
Held to maturity	2,545	110,758(f)	(110,758)	2,545
Available for sale	37,740	99,098(f)	110,758	246,587
		(e)	(1,009)	
Loans held for sale	1,772	4,246		6,018
Loans, net of unearned income	1,539,629	614,037(e)	(1,020)	2,152,646
Allowance for loan losses	(22,302)	(6,298)		(28,600)
Goodwill	31,327	(a)	114,446	145,553
		(b)	(6,512)	
		(d)	5,052	
		(d)	(1,920)	
		(e)	3,160	
Other intangibles	7,213	508(b)	10,503	18,224
Premises and equipment, net	57,258	14,875		72,133
Other assets	46,832	22,334		69,166
Total assets	\$ 1,772,654	\$ 898,166	\$ 123,131	\$ 2,793,951
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity				
Deposits	\$ 1,332,505	\$ 732,520(e)	\$ 2,681	\$ 2,067,706
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	42,165	58,406		100,571
FHLB advances and notes payable	177,571	30,500(e)	75	208,146
Subordinated debentures	13,403	17,000(c)	56,000	86,715
		(e)	312	
Other liabilities	22,539	5,795(b)	3,991	28,468

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			(d)	(1,920)	
			(e)	(1,937)	
Total liabilities	1,588,183	844,221		59,202	2,491,606
Shareholders' equity:					
Common stock	19,622	7,956(a)		(7,956)	25,772
		(a)		6,150	
Additional paid-in capital	71,828	24,666(a)		(24,666)	183,552
		(a)		111,724	
Retained earnings	93,150	22,390(a)		(22,390)	93,150
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(129)	(1,067)(a)		1,067	(129)
Total shareholders' equity	184,471	53,945		63,929	302,345
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,772,654	\$ 898,166		\$ 123,131	\$ 2,793,951

**Notes to Selected Consolidated Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data:
(in thousands except share and per share amounts)**

	Calculation	
(a) To reflect the impact of the issuance of Greene County common stock for outstanding Civitas common stock. Values are as of January 25, 2007, the announcement date of the acquisition		
<u>Goodwill before Fair Value Adjustments and Deal Cost:</u>		
Number of Civitas shares outstanding		15,911,750
Purchase price per Civitas share	\$	10.25
Deal value for Civitas shares outstanding	\$	163,095
Cash paid for Civitas options:		
Number of options outstanding	1,811,235	
Dollar amount per option (\$10.25 less average exercise price \$7.326)	\$ 2.924	
Total cash to be paid for options		5,296
Aggregate acquisition cost		168,391
Less: Civitas stockholders' equity		(53,945)
Goodwill before Fair Value Adjustments and Deal Cost	\$	114,446
<u>Greene County Bancshares shares to be issued:</u>		
Number of Civitas shares outstanding	15,911,750	
(less) Shares that will be purchased with cash	(4,411,805)	
Shares exchanged for Greene County common stock	11,499,945	
Exchange ratio	0.2674	
Shares to be issued	3,075,085	
<u>Cash paid:</u>		
Aggregate consideration	168,391	
30% cash consideration	30.00%	
Total cash paid	\$ 50,517	
(less) cash paid for options	(5,296)	
Cash available to purchase shares	\$ 45,221	
Purchase price	\$ 10.25	
Shares that can be purchased with cash		4,411,805

Entries/Account	Debit	Credit
Goodwill	114,446	
Common Stock of Civitas	7,956	
Additional paid-in capital Civitas	24,666	
Retained earnings Civitas	22,390	
Other comprehensive income		1,067
Common stock (3,075,085 @ \$2 par)		6,150
Additional paid-in capital		111,724
Cash for 30% consideration		50,517

	Entries/Account	Debit	Credit	
(b)	To reflect the estimated value of core deposit intangible asset associated with the core deposits of Civitas. For purpose of the pro forma condensed financial statements, such intangible will amortized using the straight line method over nine (9) years	Core deposit intangible	10,503	
		Other liabilities (deferred income taxes)		3,991
		Goodwill		6,512
(c)	Issuance of Trust Preferred Securities to handle the cash consideration paid to Civitas shareholders and merger related cost	Cash	56,000	
		Subordinated debentures		56,000
(d)	Merger related cost 3% of total deal cost using effective tax rate of 38%	Goodwill	5,052	
		Other liabilities (Taxes Payable)	1,920	
		Goodwill		1,920
		Cash		5,052
(e)	Estimated purchase accounting entries to adjust Civitas financial information to their fair value	Goodwill	3,160	
		Investment securities: available for sale to mark to FMV reclassified		
		HTM securities		1,009
		Loans		1,020
		Bank premises & Equipment N/A at this time		
		Time deposits		2,681
		FHLB Advances		75
		Subordinated Debentures		312
(f)	Upon acquisition all investments held to maturity will be reclassified to available for sale	Investment securities: Available for sale	110,758	
		Investment securities: Held to maturity		110,758

**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of
Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2006**

	Greene County Bancshares, Inc.	Civitas Bank-Group, Inc.	Pro Forma Acquisition Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)			
Interest income	\$ 117,357	\$ 53,456(a)	\$ 204	\$ 171,017
Interest expense	45,400	29,309(a)	(1,341)	77,096
		(a)	(30)	
		(a)	(78)	
		(c)	3,836	
Net interest income	71,957	24,147	(2,183)	93,921
Provision for loan losses	5,507	2,375		7,882
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	66,450	21,772	(2,183)	86,039
Noninterest income	20,778	10,352		31,130
Noninterest expense	51,694	21,737(d)	(5,689)	67,742
Amortization of intangible assets	1,082	145(b)	1,167	2,394
Income before income taxes	34,452	10,242	2,339	47,033
Income taxes	13,190	3,557(e)	889	17,636
Net income	\$ 21,262	\$ 6,685	\$ 1,450	\$ 29,397

(a) **Amortization of fair value adjustments for the following items:**

Increase in interest income	Accretion of discount	204
Decrease in interest expense	Amortization of deposit premium	1,341
Decrease in interest expense	Amortization of FHLB Advance premium	30
Decrease in interest expense	Amortization of subordinated debentures premium	78
Increase in noninterest expense	Depreciation related to premise & equipment write-up. (N/A at this time)	
(b)	Increase in amortization of intangible assets Amortization of core deposit intangible over nine years using a straight-line method	1,167
(c)	Interest expense for subordinated debentures	3,836
(d)	The projected cost savings for the acquisition is 26% of total non-interest expense for Civitas	5,689
(e)	Increase in tax expense due to tax impact of above items	889

Unaudited Historical and Pro Forma Comparative Share Data

The following table shows comparative per share data about our historical and pro forma net income, cash dividends and book value. The comparative per share data below provides Greene County and Civitas shareholders with information about the value of their shares prior to the merger as opposed to the value of their shares after the merger and once the two companies are combined.

You should not rely on the pro forma information as necessarily indicative of historical results we would have experienced had we been combined or of future results we will have after the merger.

This information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited pro forma financial data (and the notes thereto) included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and the historical consolidated financial statements (and the notes thereto), of Greene County and Civitas, which are incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data above, and WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION beginning on page 102.

The pro forma data in the tables assume that the merger is accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and represents a current estimate based on available information of the combined company's results of operations. The pro forma financial adjustments record the assets and liabilities of Civitas at their estimated fair values and are subject to adjustment as additional information becomes available and as additional analyses are performed. The significant pro forma assumptions include (i) that the exchange ratio of Greene County Bancshares common stock for Civitas common stock is 0.2674 (ii) the issuance of 3,075,085 shares of Greene County Bancshares common stock valued at \$38.33 per share, and (iii) a nine-year straight-line amortization relating to core deposit intangible of approximately \$10.5 million to be recorded in accordance with the purchase method of accounting. Assumptions also include no amortization or impairment of the goodwill resulting from the transaction in the amount of approximately \$114.2 million.

The pro forma information, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of the combined company under one set of assumptions, does not reflect the impact of possible revenue enhancements, expense efficiencies, asset dispositions and share repurchases, among other factors, that may result as a consequence of the merger and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. It also does not necessarily reflect what the historical results of the combined company would have been had the companies been combined during these periods. Upon completion of the merger, the operating results of Civitas will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements of Greene County on a prospective basis.

Unaudited Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data

	Greene County Bancshares, Inc. Common Stock	Civitas Bancorp, Inc. Common Stock	Combined Pro Forma Per Share Data	Civitas Equivalent Pro Forma Per Share Data(1)
<i>Year ended December 31, 2006</i>				
Net income, basic	\$ 2.17	\$ 0.42(2)	\$ 2.29	\$ 0.61
Net income, diluted	2.14	0.42(2)	2.26	0.60
Cash Dividends	0.64	0.06	0.64	0.17

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Book value	18.80	3.39	23.46	6.27
Weighted average shares, basic	9,788,004	15,888,219	12,863,089	
Weighted average shares, diluted	9,933,278	15,959,011	13,008,363	
Actual shares outstanding	9,810,867	15,911,750	12,885,952	
Shares to be issued in conjunction with the Civitas acquisition	3,075,085			

(1) Equivalent pro forma per share data represents the pro forma per share amounts attributed to one share of Civitas common stock that has been exchanged for stock consideration. Equivalent pro forma per share amounts are calculated by multiplying the pro forma combined amounts by the exchange ratio of 0.2674.

(2) From continuing operations.

COMPARATIVE MARKET PRICES

Shares of Greene County common stock are traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol GCBS. Shares of Civitas common stock are traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol CVBG.

The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the reported closing sale prices per share for Civitas common stock and Greene County common stock on (i) January 25, 2007, the last trading day before the public announcement of the execution of the merger agreement, and (ii) April , 2007, the latest practicable date prior to the date this document was printed. This table also shows Equivalent Price Per Civitas Share , which represents the value of the merger consideration on the date indicated based upon 70% Greene County stock and 30% cash.

We can give no assurances as to what the market price of the Greene County common stock will be when the merger is completed or anytime thereafter. Because the market value of Greene County common stock will fluctuate after the date of this document, we cannot assure you what value a share of Greene County common stock will have when received by a Civitas shareholder. Civitas shareholders should obtain current stock price quotations for Greene County and Civitas common stock. Such quotations may be obtained from a newspaper, the Internet or a broker.

Date	Greene County Bancshares, Inc. Common Stock	Civitas BankGroup, Inc. Common Stock	Equivalent Price Per Civitas BankGroup, Inc. Share
January 25, 2007	\$ 36.67	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.94
April , 2007	\$ [33.91]	\$ [9.30]	\$ [9.42]

Greene County Shares

The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for Greene County common stock as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market, and the cash dividends declared per share of Greene County common stock.

	High	Low	Cash Dividends Per Share Declared
2005:			
First Quarter	\$ 28.50	\$ 25.88	\$ 0.12
Second Quarter	29.75	23.75	0.12
Third Quarter	29.50	25.09	0.12
Fourth Quarter	28.32	25.65	0.26
2006:			
First Quarter	\$ 29.93	\$ 27.01	\$ 0.12
Second Quarter	32.20	27.90	0.12
Third quarter	37.77	29.28	0.12

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Fourth Quarter 2007:	39.73	35.06	0.28
First Quarter	\$ [40.50]	\$ [32.83]	\$ 0.13
Second Quarter (through April [], 2007)	[]	[]	[]

As of March 16, 2007, Greene County had approximately 2,000 shareholders of record and approximately 2,200 beneficial owners.

Holders of Greene County common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the Greene County's board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends. Historically, Greene County has paid quarterly cash dividends on its common stock, and its board of directors presently intends to

continue to pay regular quarterly cash dividends. Greene County's ability to pay dividends to its shareholders in the future will depend on its earnings and financial condition, liquidity and capital requirements, the general economic and regulatory climate, its ability to service any equity or debt obligations senior to its common stock, including its outstanding trust preferred securities and accompanying junior subordinated debentures, and other factors deemed relevant by its board of directors. In order to pay dividends to shareholders, Greene County must receive cash dividends from Greene County Bank. As a result, Greene County's ability to pay future dividends will depend upon the earnings of Greene County Bank, its financial condition and its need for funds. A discussion of the restrictions on Greene County's dividend payments is included in Greene County's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. See "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION" beginning on page 102 of this document.

Civitas Shares

The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for Civitas common stock as reported by the Nasdaq Global Market, and the cash dividends declared per share of Civitas common stock.

	High	Low	Cash Dividends Per Share Declared
2005:			
First Quarter	\$ 8.50	\$ 7.32	\$ 0.00
Second Quarter	7.75	6.50	0.00
Third Quarter	8.40	7.05	0.00
Fourth Quarter	8.15	7.50	0.00
2006:			
First Quarter	\$ 7.65	\$ 6.90	\$ 0.00
Second Quarter	7.75	6.95	0.02
Third Quarter	8.00	7.40	0.02
Fourth Quarter	8.24	7.11	0.02
2007:			
First Quarter	\$ [9.95]	\$ [7.40]	\$ [0.02]
Second Quarter (through April [], 2007)	[]	[]	[]

As of March 16, 2007, Civitas had approximately 1,173 shareholders of record and approximately 2,015 beneficial owners. Holders of Civitas common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the Civitas board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends. A discussion of the restrictions on Civitas' dividend payments is included in Civitas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. See "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION" beginning on page 102 of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

THE PROPOSED MERGER

General

Greene County's board of directors is using this joint proxy statement/prospectus to solicit proxies from the holders of Greene County common stock for use at the Greene County annual meeting. Civitas' board of directors is also using this document to solicit proxies from the holders of Civitas common stock for use at the Civitas special meeting. At the Greene County annual meeting, holders of Greene County common stock will be asked to vote upon, among other things, the approval of the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger. At the Civitas special meeting, holders of Civitas common stock will be asked to vote upon, among other things, the approval of the merger agreement.

The merger will not be completed unless Greene County shareholders approve the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger and Civitas shareholders approve the merger agreement.

This section of this joint proxy statement/prospectus describes certain aspects of the merger, including the background of the merger and the parties' reasons for the merger.

Transaction Structure

The Greene County board of directors and the Civitas board of directors each has adopted the merger agreement, which provides for the merger of Civitas with and into Greene County and the Greene County board also has approved the issuance by Greene County of shares of Greene County common stock to Civitas shareholders in connection with the merger. Greene County will be the surviving corporation subsequent to the merger. We expect to complete the merger in the second quarter of 2007. Each share of Greene County common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time of the merger will remain issued and outstanding as one share of common stock of Greene County, and each share of Civitas common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time of the merger will be converted, at the election of each Civitas shareholder, into the right to receive all cash, all Greene County common stock, or a combination of cash and stock for their Civitas shares, subject to the prorationing mechanism described in this document.

Subject to the prorationing mechanism described in this document, Civitas shareholders will be able to elect, for each share of Civitas common stock you own either:

0.2674 (subject to adjustment as described below) shares of Greene County common stock;

\$10.25 in cash, without interest; or

a combination of cash and Greene County common stock designated by you.

We refer to the 0.2674 ratio as the exchange ratio. For purposes of illustration only, if the merger had occurred on January 25, 2007, the last trading day prior to announcement of the proposed merger, or on April [], 2007, the last trading date prior to the date of this document, the exchange ratio on both dates for each Civitas share would have been 0.2674 Greene County shares having a value of \$9.80 and \$[9.07], respectively, as of those dates. Because Greene County stock represents 70% of the merger consideration, with the remaining 30% of the merger consideration being represented by \$10.25 per share, the implied value of the overall merger consideration to Civitas shareholders on those dates, respectively, was \$9.94 per share and \$[9.42] per share.

Civitas shareholders will not receive any fractional shares of Greene County common stock. Instead, they will receive cash, without interest, for any fractional share of Greene County common stock they might otherwise have been entitled to receive based on fractional share interest multiplied by \$10.25. Each outstanding option to purchase Civitas common stock will be converted into a cash payment equal to the number of Civitas shares subject to the option multiplied by the excess, if any, of \$10.25 over the exercise price per share of the share subject to the option. See THE MERGER AGREEMENT Merger Consideration on page 54.

The Greene County charter and bylaws will be the charter and bylaws of the combined company after the completion of the merger.

The merger agreement provides that the parties can amend the merger agreement, to the extent legally permissible. However, after any approval of the merger agreement by Civitas and Greene County shareholders, no amendment can alter the kind or amount of consideration to be provided to Civitas shareholders without further approval by Civitas and Greene County shareholders.

Background of the Merger

On August 11, 2006, management of Greene County presented to its board of directors for consideration and approval Greene County's five year strategic plan. One of the key initiatives re-affirmed and identified in the strategic plan was the continued geographic expansion of the franchise within the Nashville market as well as other identified attractive markets.

From time to time, the board of directors of Civitas has considered Civitas' strategic alternatives, including whether it was in the long term interests of shareholders, customers and the Middle Tennessee communities served by Cumberland Bank to remain an independent institution, or to sell or merge with another financial institution. On September 20, 2006, the board of directors of Civitas held a strategic planning retreat during which the board received an informational presentation from Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. (KBW) concerning strategic alternatives including the potential impact of such alternatives. The presentation included a summary review of possible valuations that might be received in the event of future merger or sales transactions. At the strategic planning retreat, the board decided to engage KBW to explore potential merger or sale transactions.

In October 2006, the Civitas board determined that KBW should initially contact certain bank holding companies which were identified as potential purchasers because of their size, stock liquidity and perceived interest in the Middle Tennessee area market, and if such companies were willing to sign confidentiality agreements, to provide preliminary information concerning Civitas and its operations to such potential purchasers. Greene County was one of those bank holding companies.

During October and November 2006, three bank holding companies, including Greene County, executed confidentiality agreements and were provided information concerning Civitas and its operations. On November 3, 2006, Greene County received the evaluation material, and, accordingly, upon completion of preliminary due diligence Greene County management recommended to its board of directors, at a meeting held on November 13, 2006, the approval to submit a non-binding indication of interest letter.

On November 16, 2006, the board of directors of Civitas held a special meeting during which KBW reviewed with the board the results of this process. KBW reported that a formal indication of interest had been received from Greene County and that the other two bank holding companies failed to submit an indication. One of such companies indicated to KBW that Civitas was not of a size that met their criteria. The other company indicated that while it had internal timing issues in submitting an indication by the requested date and did not believe it would be able to bid at a significant premium to Civitas' then market price, but that it might be able to develop a proposal after further limited due diligence discussions with Civitas management. In addition, the chief executive officer advised the directors that he had received very tentative expressions of interest from another community bank holding company concerning a possible merger of equals transaction, but that no specific terms had been proposed. After extensive discussion of Greene County's indication of interest, the other party's request for further due diligence and the potential merger of equals transaction, the board of directors of Civitas authorized KBW to negotiate further with Greene County, for management to have the requested limited due diligence discussions with the other party to determine if a proposal

would be forthcoming, and for the Chairman of the Executive Committee to explore the merger of equals with the party expressing that interest. Civitas outside counsel advised the board that because it had served as counsel to Greene County in the past, it would be unable to represent Civitas or Greene County in any transaction between the two.

Subsequently, Greene County and Civitas retained Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, PC and Miller & Martin PLLC, respectively as counsel. Based upon the results of Greene County's due diligence, as reviewed with the board of Greene County on December 11, 2006, Greene County submitted a written proposal to acquire Civitas on December 12, 2006. Under this proposal, the merger consideration would consist of 75% stock and 25% cash, with the cash value of \$10.10 per share of Civitas stock. Civitas shareholders would be able to elect to receive either all stock, all cash or a combination of both. All stock options would be cashed out.

On December 14, 2006, the Civitas board met in a special meeting to consider the Greene County proposal. At this meeting KBW presented an extensive analysis of the Greene County proposal in light of the current merger and acquisition environment in the financial services industry and recent similar transactions. Following extensive discussion, the Civitas board authorized a counteroffer to be made to Greene County. This counteroffer was communicated to Greene County through KBW.

On December 20, 2006 Greene County submitted a counter-proposal to the Civitas counter-proposal. The new Greene County offer increased the cash value from \$10.10 to \$10.25 per share of Civitas stock and further changed the mix of consideration from 75% Greene County stock and 25% cash to 70% Greene County stock and 30% cash. The counter proposal and resulting exchange ratio (based upon \$10.25 divided by the closing price (\$38.33) of Greene County stock on December 15, 2006) fell within the earnings, capital and dilution recovery parameters approved by the Greene County Board of Directors.

On December 21, 2006, the Civitas board met in a special meeting to consider Greene County's December 20 proposal, and to follow up on strategic options. At this meeting, KBW reported that following the December 14, 2006 board meeting, Civitas' counter-proposal had been communicated to Stan Puckett, the CEO of Greene County, and that Mr. Puckett had requested additional time for Greene County to consider the counter-proposal. At this meeting, KBW updated the Civitas board on the analysis of the financial impact on the Civitas shareholders of the most recently proposed Greene County transaction, taking into account recent industry transactions. It was also reported that a potential all-cash purchaser that had not been previously contacted by KBW had expressed interest in pursuing a possible purchase transaction. By majority vote, the Civitas board invited Mr. Puckett to make a presentation to the full board regarding Greene County, its future plans and prospects and the proposed transaction, and to allow the potential all-cash purchaser time to consider a potential transaction. Nine directors voted in favor of this course of action and two directors, including the chief executive officer, voting against it. Director William Wallace was absent.

On January 3, 2007, the Civitas board met in a special meeting to follow up on the board's invitation to Stan Puckett, CEO of Greene County, to address the board as to his vision for the future of the Greene County. At this meeting, it was announced that the potential all-cash purchaser previously discussed with the board had decided not to pursue a transaction with Civitas and that discussions with this potential purchaser had been terminated. Following Mr. Puckett's presentation to the board, the board of directors voted to conduct a due diligence investigation of Greene County and to allow Mr. Puckett sufficient time to satisfy himself as to the future intentions of key Civitas employees. Nine directors voted in favor of this course of action and two directors, including the chief executive officer, voting against it. Director William Wallace was absent.

From January 4, 2007 to January 25, 2007, members of Greene County's and Civitas' senior management, along with their financial and legal advisors, met to conduct due diligence and to discuss the compatibility of the companies' operational systems and other potential synergies as well as to better determine which back office and support functions would be duplicative of those already in existence at Greene County and to further negotiate the terms of the definitive merger agreement.

On January 10, 2007, the Civitas board met in a special telephonic meeting during which the board was updated on the preliminary results of due diligence and the resolution of employment-related matters. Civitas Chief Executive Officer, Richard Herrington, reported that Stan Puckett, the CEO of Greene County, was expected to report back on his efforts to secure the support of certain key Civitas employees by January 12, 2007. Another special meeting of the Civitas board was called for January 15, 2007.

On January 15, 2007, a special meeting of the Civitas board was held telephonically to update the board on the status of the resolution of employment-related matters and the negotiation of a definitive agreement. It was reported that according to KBW, Stan Puckett had been unable to satisfy himself as to the commitment of certain key employees to Greene County and had requested more time in which to do so before proceeding any further with the proposed transaction. Scheduling conflicts between Mr. Puckett and certain key employees had not provided the opportunity to have face to face meetings to allow Mr. Puckett the opportunity to explain their roles in the new organization. The Civitas board requested that Director Joel Porter, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Civitas board, contact Mr. Puckett directly and report back to the board.

On January 16, 2007, a special meeting of the Civitas board was held telephonically to update the board on the status of the resolution of employment-related matters and the negotiation of a definitive agreement. It was reported that Stan Puckett had been unable to satisfy himself as to the commitment of certain key employees to Greene County. As a result, due diligence efforts and negotiation of a definitive agreement had been suspended. The Civitas board requested that Director Joel Porter meet with Mr. Puckett and the employees in question in order to attempt to resolve the matter. These meetings were held on January 19, 2007. As a result of these meetings, 14 employees of Cumberland Bank, none of whom are either executive officers of Civitas or will be executive officers of Greene County, agreed to enter into written employment and non-compete agreements with Greene County regarding their continued employment after the merger. The agreements range in terms from six months to one year in length following completion of the merger. The aggregate of all payments associated with these agreements is approximately \$1 million. Greene County at that time also began discussions with the president of Cumberland Bank who was an executive officer and, although no definitive agreement was reached, Greene County was satisfied that he intended to continue his employment after the merger. Negotiation of the definitive agreement, as originally outlined in Greene County's proposal letter of December 20, 2006 then continued.

The Civitas board met in a special meeting on January 25, 2007 to review the results of due diligence and the terms of the proposed merger with Greene County. At this meeting, KBW presented its written opinion that the transaction was fair to the Civitas shareholders from a financial point of view. After consultation with its legal and financial advisers, a majority (nine out of twelve, with one director absent) of the Civitas board of directors determined that the merger is fair to Civitas shareholders and in their best interests and, accordingly, approved the merger agreement and recommended its approval to the Civitas shareholders. The two dissenting directors, which included Civitas Chief Executive Officer, indicated that they had voted against the merger because they believed that it would be more advantageous for Civitas to remain an independent public company. Director William Wallace was absent. Since the announcement of the proposed merger, Civitas Chief Executive Officer has informed Civitas that he intends to vote his shares in favor of the proposed merger with Greene County.

The Greene County board met at a special meeting on January 25, 2007 to review and approve the merger agreement. At this meeting, Scott & Stringfellow presented an opinion that the transaction was fair from a financial point of view to Greene County and its shareholders. After consultation with its legal and financial advisers, the board of directors of Greene County approved the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger and recommended the approval of the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger by Greene County shareholders.

The merger agreement between Civitas and Greene County was executed by both parties on January 25, 2007. The transaction was announced on that date by a press release jointly issued by Greene County and Civitas.

Greene County's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Greene County Board of Directors

The Greene County board of directors has determined that the merger is advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Greene County and its shareholders. In adopting the merger agreement, the Greene County board consulted with its financial advisor with respect to the financial aspects of the merger and fairness to Greene County, from a financial point of view, of the aggregate consideration to be paid to Civitas shareholders in the

merger and with its legal counsel as to its legal duties and the terms of the merger agreement. In arriving at its determination, the Greene County board of directors also considered a number of factors, including the following material factors:

the financial analyses presented by Scott & Stringfellow to the Greene County board of directors and the opinion delivered by Scott & Stringfellow, to the effect that, as of January 25, 2007, and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations set forth in the opinion, the merger consideration specified in the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to the holders of shares of Greene County common stock;

the two institutions have potential synergies estimated at \$5.89 million before taxes. Greene County will be utilizing Civitas' current work force and locations, in essence, to take the place of Greene County's planned 2007 branch expansion and associated development expenses;

the merger enables Greene County to significantly accelerate its penetration of the targeted market, specifically Davidson and Williamson County;

the merger will enable Greene County to increase its size and scale;

the merger is anticipated to enhance the franchise value of Greene County, both in the short-run and in the long-run;

the merger is expected to enhance Greene County's geographic market coverage;

the merger is expected to be accretive to Greene County's earnings;

the merger enables Greene County to diversify its revenue mix in a meaningful way;

the merger brings to Greene County's team a number of outstanding bankers;

the merger valuation multiples are similar to those of recent business combinations involving southeastern financial institutions, either announced or completed, during the past few years;

the merger will generally be a tax-free transaction for Greene County and its new shareholders to the extent such shareholders receive solely shares of Greene County common stock; and

the merger will result in Greene County and its bank subsidiary being well-capitalized institutions, the financial positions of which would be in excess of all applicable regulatory capital requirements.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the Greene County board of directors is not exhaustive, but includes all material factors considered by the Greene County board of directors. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the Greene County board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of such matters, the Greene County board of directors did not consider it practical to, nor did it attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors that it considered in reaching its decision. The Greene County board of directors discussed the factors described above, asked questions of Greene County's management and Greene County's legal and financial advisors, and reached general consensus that the merger was in the best interests of Greene County and Greene County shareholders.

In considering the factors described above, individual members of the Greene County board of directors may have given different weights to different factors. It should be noted that this explanation of the Greene County board's reasoning and all other information presented in this section is forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed under the heading **CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS** above on page 13.

The Greene County board of directors determined that the merger, the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger are in the best interests of Greene County and its shareholders.

For the reasons set forth above, the Greene County board of directors has adopted the merger agreement and approved the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger

and believes that it is in the best interests of Greene County and its shareholders and recommends that its shareholders vote FOR this proposal.

Civitas Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Civitas Board of Directors

In reaching its decision by majority vote to adopt the merger agreement and recommend the merger to its shareholders, the Civitas board of directors consulted with Civitas management, as well as its legal and financial advisors, and considered a number of factors, including:

its analysis of the business, operations, financial condition, earnings and prospects of the combined company, taking into account the results of its due diligence review;

the strategic nature of the business combination, the complimentary businesses of Greene County and Civitas, the potential prospects of the combined company, including anticipated savings derived from potential synergies;

the financial analyses presented by KBW to the Civitas board of directors and the oral opinion delivered by KBW, to the effect that, as of January 25, 2007 (which opinion was confirmed in a written opinion dated January 25, 2007), and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations set forth in the opinion, the merger consideration specified in the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to the holders of shares of Civitas common stock;

the value of the consideration to be received by Civitas shareholders in the merger, including the historical market prices and trading information for the shares of Greene County's common stock and that the exchange ratio represents a premium of approximately 22.6% over the closing sales price for Civitas common stock on January 25, 2007, the day the Civitas board approved the merger agreement;

the fact that Civitas shareholders would own approximately 23.8% of the combined company;

its belief that a majority of Civitas existing employees would be offered employment with the combined company and become eligible to participate in the combined company's equity incentive plan;

the expected treatment of the merger as a tax-free transaction for United States federal income tax purposes which would generally allow Civitas shareholders receiving solely Greene County common stock in the merger to avoid recognizing gain or loss upon conversion of shares of Civitas common stock into shares of Greene County common stock;

the risks described under the section of this joint proxy statement/prospectus above entitled RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE MERGER, including the risk that the proposed transaction would not be completed;

the limitations imposed in the merger agreement on Civitas business and the selection by Civitas of alternative business combinations prior to the completion of the merger;

the fact that the merger agreement provides for a fixed exchange ratio and that the value of the consideration to be received in the merger by the Civitas shareholders depends on the value of the Greene County common stock at the effective time of the merger and that there can be no assurances that future results, including results expected or considered in the factors listed above would be achieved;

the possibility that the merger might not be completed and the effect of the resulting public announcement of termination of the merger agreement on Civitas' stock price, its operating results, particularly in light of the expenses related to the transaction, and its continued ability to attract and retain key personnel; and

its belief that a combination with Greene County would allow Civitas shareholders to participate in a combined company that would have better future prospects than Civitas could achieve either on a

stand-alone basis or through a combination with other potential merger partners, with greater market penetration and more diversified customer bases and revenue sources.

The foregoing discussion of the factors considered by the Civitas board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive, but, rather, includes some of the material factors considered by the Civitas board of directors. In reaching its decision, by majority vote to approve the merger agreement and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, the Civitas board questioned the adequacy of the consideration to be received by Civitas shareholders and was particularly concerned about the ability of Greene County to successfully integrate the two companies following completion of the merger and the effect that could have on the value of Greene County's stock. The consideration issue was discussed at length, and a majority of the Civitas board concluded that the consideration offered by Greene County was in excess of what Civitas shareholders might expect to receive from another acquiring institution, and that the value of the combined companies would likely exceed what Civitas shareholders might expect to realize if Civitas remained independent. This conclusion was supported by the analysis provided by KBW, and the board's assessment of Civitas' earnings projections and strategic plan. Greene County's ability to successfully integrate the two companies was also discussed at length, and based on the results of Civitas' due diligence investigation, a majority of the board concluded that despite Greene County's lack of experience in transactions of this magnitude, Greene County's management and technological capabilities should be sufficient to successfully integrate the two companies. With respect to the other factors considered by the board, the Civitas board of directors did not quantify or assign any relative weights to the factors considered, and individual directors may have given different weights to different factors. The Civitas board of directors considered all these factors as a whole, and overall and a majority considered them to be favorable to, and to support, its determination. In considering the factors described above, individual members of the Civitas board of directors may have given different weights to different factors. It should be noted that this explanation of the Civitas board of directors' reasoning and all other information presented in this section is forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed under the heading "CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS" above on page 13.

The Civitas board of directors determined by majority vote that the merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are in the best interests of Civitas and its shareholders. Two directors, including the Chief Executive Officer of Civitas, voted against the merger agreement. Director William Wallace was absent.

For the reasons set forth above, the Civitas board of directors has adopted the merger agreement by majority vote and a majority of the board believes that it is in the best interests of Civitas and Civitas shareholders and recommends that its shareholders vote FOR this proposal.

Dissenters' and Appraisal Rights

Under Tennessee law, neither Greene County nor Civitas shareholders are entitled to dissenters' or appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

Opinion of Greene County's Financial Advisor

Scott & Stringfellow, Inc. ("Scott & Stringfellow") acted as financial advisor to Greene County in connection with the merger. Greene County selected Scott & Stringfellow because Scott & Stringfellow is a recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in transactions similar to the merger and is familiar with Greene County and its business. As part of its investment banking business, Scott & Stringfellow is continually engaged in the valuation of financial businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions.

On January 25, 2007, Greene County's board of directors held a special meeting to approve the merger agreement. At that meeting Scott & Stringfellow rendered an oral opinion, followed by a written opinion of the same date, that as of that date and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth in its fairness opinion presentation, the consideration to be paid by Greene County in the merger was fair to Greene

County from a financial point of view. That opinion was confirmed in a written opinion as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The full text of Scott & Stringfellow's written opinion is attached as *Appendix B* to this document and is incorporated herein by reference. The opinion outlines matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by Scott & Stringfellow in rendering its opinion. The description of the opinion set forth below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. We recommend that shareholders of Greene County read the entire opinion carefully in connection with their consideration of the proposed merger.

Scott & Stringfellow's opinion is directed to the Greene County board and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration paid by Greene County. It does not address the underlying business decision to proceed with the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any Greene County stockholder as to how the stockholder should vote at the Greene County annual meeting on the merger agreement or any related matter.

In rendering its opinion, Scott & Stringfellow:

reviewed, among other things:

the merger agreement;

annual reports to stockholders and annual reports on Form 10-K of Greene County for the three years ended December 31, 2005;

annual reports to stockholders and annual reports on Form 10-K of Civitas for the three years ended December 31, 2005;

recent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of Greene County;

recent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of Civitas;

other recent communications from Greene County and Civitas;

other financial information concerning the businesses and operations of Greene County and Civitas (consisting of independent stock analysts' projections and forecasts available to the general public, aggregated over a 12 month period of time) furnished to Scott & Stringfellow by Greene County and Civitas for the purposes of Scott & Stringfellow's analysis;

certain publicly available information concerning the trading of, and the trading market for, the common stock of Greene County and Civitas; and

certain publicly available information with respect to publicly traded companies and the nature and terms of certain other transactions that Scott & Stringfellow considered relevant to its inquiry;

reviewed the market prices, valuation multiples, publicly reported financial conditions and results of operations for Greene County and for Civitas and compared them with those of certain publicly traded companies that Scott & Stringfellow deemed to be relevant;

compared the proposed financial terms of the merger with the financial terms of certain other transactions that Scott & Stringfellow deemed to be relevant; and

performed such other analyses that it considered appropriate.

In conducting its review and arriving at its opinion, Scott & Stringfellow relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information provided to or otherwise made available to Scott & Stringfellow or that was discussed with, or reviewed by or for Scott & Stringfellow, or that was publicly available. Scott & Stringfellow did not assume any responsibility to verify such information independently. Scott & Stringfellow assumed that the financial and operating forecasts for Greene County and Civitas provided by the management of Greene County have been reasonably prepared and reflect the best currently available estimates and judgments of senior management of Greene County as to the future financial

and operating performance of Greene County and Civitas. Scott & Stringfellow assumed, without independent verification, that the aggregate allowances for loan and lease losses for Greene County and Civitas are adequate to cover those losses. Scott & Stringfellow did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of any assets or liabilities of Greene County or Civitas, and Scott & Stringfellow did not examine any books and records or review individual credit files.

For purposes of rendering its opinion, Scott & Stringfellow assumed that, in all respects material to its analyses:

the merger will be completed substantially in accordance with the terms set forth in the merger agreement;

the representations and warranties of each party in the merger agreement and in all related documents and instruments referred to in the merger agreement are true and correct;

each party to the merger agreement and all related documents will perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by such party under such documents;

all conditions to the completion of the merger will be satisfied without any waivers; and

in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory, contractual, or other consents or approvals for the merger, no restrictions, including any divestiture requirements or amendments or modifications will be imposed that will have a material adverse effect on the future results of operations or financial condition of Greene County, Civitas or the combined entity, as the case may be, or the contemplated benefits of the merger.

Scott & Stringfellow further assumed that the merger will be accounted for as a purchase under accounting principles (GAAP) generally accepted in the United States. Scott & Stringfellow's opinion is not an expression of an opinion as to the prices at which shares of Greene County common stock or Civitas common stock will trade following the announcement of the merger or the actual value of Greene County common stock when issued pursuant to the merger, or the prices at which Greene County common stock will trade following the completion of the merger.

In performing its analyses, Scott & Stringfellow made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Scott & Stringfellow, Greene County and Civitas. Any estimates contained in the analyses performed by Scott & Stringfellow are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Additionally, estimates of the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which such businesses or securities might actually be sold. Accordingly, these analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty. In addition, the Scott & Stringfellow opinion was among several factors taken into consideration by the Greene County board of directors in making its determination to approve the merger agreement and the merger. Consequently, the analyses described below should not be viewed as solely determinative of the decision of the Greene County board or management of Greene County with respect to the fairness of the merger consideration.

The following is a summary of the material analyses presented by Scott & Stringfellow to the Greene County board of directors on January 25, 2007, in connection with its written opinion. The summary is not a complete description of the analyses underlying the Scott & Stringfellow opinion or the presentation made by Scott & Stringfellow to the Greene County board, but summarizes the material analyses performed and presented in connection with such opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex analytic process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Scott & Stringfellow did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor that it

considered, but rather made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor. The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. Accordingly, Scott & Stringfellow believes that its analyses and the summary of its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its

analyses and factors or focusing on the information presented below in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its analyses and opinion. The tables alone are not a complete description of the financial analyses.

Transaction Overview. Scott & Stringfellow reviewed the financial terms of the merger agreement, including a fixed exchange ratio of 0.2674 shares of Greene County common stock for each share of Civitas common stock and a fixed cash consideration of \$10.25 per Civitas share. Stockholders of Civitas will have the option to receive \$10.25 per share in cash, 0.2674 shares of Greene County common stock, or a combination of cash and stock subject to an aggregate consideration mix of 70% stock and 30% cash and subject to adjustment as fully described in the merger agreement. Civitas stock option holders will receive a cash consideration amount equal to the difference of \$10.25 per share less the value of their options. Based on the closing price of Greene County common stock on January 23, 2007 of \$36.51, Scott & Stringfellow calculated an aggregate value (Implied Aggregate Value) of approximately \$163 million, or \$9.91 per share for Civitas common stock. Completion of the transaction is subject to Greene County and Civitas stockholder approvals, required regulatory approvals and other conditions.

Transaction Pricing Multiples. Scott & Stringfellow calculated the following multiples:

Transaction Multiples (Civitas data as of 1/23/06)

Premium to Market Price (\$7.99)	24.0%
Price/Last 12 Months Reported Earnings per Share (\$0.40)	24.5x
Price/FY 2007 Management's Projected Earnings per Share (\$0.44)	22.4x
Price/Book Value per Share (\$3.31)	299.2%
Price/Tangible Book Value per Share (\$3.31)	299.2%
Price/Total Assets	18.2%
Price/Total Deposits	22.8%
Tangible Premium/Core Deposits	31.4%

Selected Peer Group Analysis. Scott & Stringfellow reviewed and compared publicly available financial data, market information and trading multiples for Civitas with other selected publicly traded companies that Scott & Stringfellow deemed relevant to Civitas. The peer group selected consisted of publicly traded commercial banks headquartered in the Southeast and Mid-West with assets between \$500 and \$1,500 million (20 companies). The peer group excluded commercial banks identified as the target of a publicly announced merger as of January 23, 2007.

Name (Ticker)

American National Bankshares Inc. (AMNB)
 Appalachian Bancshares, Inc. (APAB)
 Auburn National Bancorporation, Inc. (AUBN)
 BNC Bancorp (BNCN)
 Cooperative Bankshares, Inc. (COOP)
 Crescent Financial Corporation (CRFN)
 Crescent Banking Company (CSNT)
 Eastern Virginia Bankshares, Inc. (EVBS)
 First Community Corporation (FCCO)
 First Financial Service Corporation (FFKY)

Name (Ticker)

First South Bancorp, Inc. (FSBK)
 First Security Group, Inc. (FSGI)
 National Bankshares, Inc. (NKSH)
 Nexity Financial Corporation (NXTY)
 Old Point Financial Corporation (OPOF)
 Porter Bancorp, Inc. (PBIB)
 People Bancorp of North Carolina, Inc. (PEBK)
 Peoples Financial Corporation (PFBX)
 Premier Community Bankshares, Inc. (PREM)
 Tennessee Commerce Bancorp, Inc. (TNCC)

For the selected publicly traded companies, Scott & Stringfellow analyzed, among other things, stock price as a multiple of last twelve months earnings, estimated 2006 and 2007 earnings, book value per share and tangible book value per share. All multiples were based on closing stock prices as of January 23, 2007. Projected earnings per share for the comparable companies were based on SNL Financial consensus estimates. SNL Financial is an information provider that publishes, among other things, a compilation of estimates of projected financial performance for publicly traded commercial banks produced by equity research analysts at leading investment banking firms. Estimated 2007 earnings per share for Civitas was based on data received

from Greene County's management. The following table sets forth the median multiples and market capitalization indicated by the market analysis of selected publicly traded companies compared to Civitas multiples and market capitalization based on its closing stock price on January 23, 2007 of \$7.99 per share.

	Civitas	Comparable Companies Median
Price to:		
Book value per share	241.4%	157.3%
Tangible book value per share	241.4%	199.6%
LTM earnings per share	19.0x	16.2x
2007E earnings per share	18.1x	14.0x
Market capitalization (January 23, 2007)	\$ 127.0 million	\$ 121.2 million

No company used in the analysis described above is identical to Civitas or the pro forma combined company. Accordingly, an analysis of the results of the foregoing necessarily involves complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the merger, public trading, or other values of the companies to which they are being compared. In addition, mathematical analyses, such as determining the median, are not of themselves meaningful methods of using comparable company data.

Selected Transaction Analysis. Scott & Stringfellow reviewed and analyzed certain financial data related to fifteen completed and pending mergers and acquisitions announced between January 1, 2003 and January 23, 2007. These transactions involved Southeastern commercial bank sellers with the following characteristics (Tennessee Region Bank Transactions):

Total assets of \$500 million to \$1.5 billion, and

Prior year return on average assets greater than or equal to 0.50%.

Those transactions were as follows:

Acquiror

Park National Corp.
 IBERIA BANK Corp.
 Alabama National BanCorp.
 Mercantile Bankshares Corp.
 BB&T Corp.
 Pinnacle Financial Partners
 Synovus Financial Corp.
 FLAG Financial Corp.
 Mercantile Bankshares Corp.
 South Financial Group Inc.
 South Financial Group Inc.
 Synovus Financial Corp.
 Fulton Financial Corp.

Acquiree

Vision Bancshares Inc.
 Pulaski Investment Corp.
 PB Financial Services Corp.
 James Monroe Bancorp Inc.
 First Citizens Bancorp
 Cavalry Bancorp Inc.
 Riverside Bancshares Inc.
 First Capital Bancorp, Inc.
 Community Bank of N. Virginia
 Florida Banks Inc.
 CNB Florida Bancshares Inc.
 Trust One Bank
 Resources Bankshares Corp.

South Financial Group Inc.
SunTrust Banks Inc.

MountainBank Financial Corp.
Lighthouse Financial Services

For the purpose of this analysis, transaction multiples from the merger were derived from the \$9.91 per share Implied Aggregate Value at January 23, 2007 and financial data as of September 30, 2006 for Civitas.

Scott & Stringfellow compared these results with the multiples implied by the selected transactions listed above. The results of Scott & Stringfellow's calculations and the analysis are set forth in the following table.

	Greene County/ Civitas Transaction	Tennessee Region Bank Transactions Median
Deal Price/Book Value	299.2%	330.8%
Deal Price/Tangible Book Value	299.2%	332.5%
Deal Price/Last 12 Months Reported EPS	24.5x	23.0x
Premium to Market Price	24.0%	24.2%
Deal Premium/Core Deposits	31.4%	26.4%

No company or transaction used as a comparison in the above analysis is identical to Greene County, Civitas or the merger. Accordingly, an analysis of these results is not mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies.

Discounted Dividend Stream and Terminal Value Analysis of Civitas. Scott & Stringfellow performed an analysis that estimated the future stream of dividend flows of Civitas through December 31, 2010 under various circumstances, assuming Civitas' projected dividend stream and assuming that Civitas performed in accordance with the earnings projections provided by Greene County's management. For 2007 and 2008, Scott & Stringfellow used the earnings projections provided by Greene County's management. For periods after 2008, Scott & Stringfellow assumed an annual earnings per share growth rate of 20% while maintaining an adequate capital level to support this growth. To approximate the terminal value of Civitas common stock at December 31, 2010, Scott & Stringfellow applied a 22.0x to 25.0x price / LTM earnings multiple range. The dividend income streams and terminal values were then discounted to present values using different discount rates ranging from 10.0% to 13.0%, chosen to reflect different assumptions regarding required rates of return to the holders of Civitas common stock. As illustrated in the following table, this analysis indicated an imputed range of values per share of Civitas common stock of \$9.23 to \$11.88 when applying the price/LTM earnings multiples.

Discount Rate	22.0x	23.0x	24.0x	25.0x
10.0%	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.98	\$ 11.43	\$ 11.88
11.0%	\$ 10.07	\$ 10.50	\$ 10.94	\$ 11.37
12.0%	\$ 9.64	\$ 10.05	\$ 10.46	\$ 10.88
13.0%	\$ 9.23	\$ 9.62	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.41

Contribution analysis. Scott & Stringfellow analyzed the relative contribution of each of Greene County and Civitas to certain pro forma balance sheet and income statement items of the combined entity. Scott & Stringfellow compared the relative contribution of market, balance sheet and income statement items with the estimated pro forma ownership percentage Civitas stockholders would represent in Greene County pro forma. The results of Scott & Stringfellow's analysis are set forth in the following table.

Greene

Category	County	Civitas
2005A Core Net Income	78.4%	21.6%
2006E Core Net Income	85.0%	15.0%
2007E Core Net Income	77.3%	22.7%
Total Assets	66.6%	33.4%
Gross Loans	71.4%	28.6%
Deposits	64.3%	35.7%
Shareholders' Equity	77.5%	22.5%
Tangible Equity	73.1%	26.9%
Market Value as of 1/23/07	73.8%	26.2%
Average Contribution	73.8%	27.2%
Implied Stock Ownership (70% stock)	76.1%	23.9%
Implied Stock Ownership (100% stock)	69.7%	30.3%

Financial Impact Analysis. Scott & Stringfellow performed pro forma merger analyses that combined projected income statement and balance sheet information. Assumptions regarding the accounting treatment, acquisition adjustments and cost savings were used to calculate the financial impact that the merger would have on certain projected financial results of the pro forma company. This analysis indicated that the merger is expected to be accretive to Greene County's estimated 2008 earnings per share and book value per share, and dilutive to 2007 estimated tangible book value per share. This analysis was based on financial projections and merger assumptions (including estimated cost savings and one-time charges) provided by Greene County's management team. For all of the above analyses, the actual results achieved by the pro forma company following the merger will vary from the projected results, and the variations may be material.

Other Analyses. Scott & Stringfellow compared the relative financial and market performance of Greene County to a variety of relevant industry peer groups and indices.

As part of its investment banking business, Scott & Stringfellow is continually engaged in the valuation of banking businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and corporate valuations. As specialists in the securities of banking companies, Scott & Stringfellow has experience in, and knowledge of, the valuation of banking enterprises. In the ordinary course of its business as a broker-dealer, Scott & Stringfellow may, from time to time, purchase securities from, and sell securities to, Greene County and Civitas. As a market maker in securities, Scott & Stringfellow may from time to time have a long or short position in, and buy or sell, debt or equity securities of Greene County and Civitas for Scott & Stringfellow's own account and for the accounts of its customers.

Greene County and Scott & Stringfellow have entered into an engagement relating to the services to be provided by Scott & Stringfellow in connection with the merger. Greene County paid to Scott & Stringfellow at the time of the delivery of the fairness opinion a cash fee equal to \$150,000 less the \$25,000 that had already been paid to Scott & Stringfellow in the form of a retainer. Pursuant to the Scott & Stringfellow engagement agreement, Greene County also agreed to reimburse Scott & Stringfellow for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements incurred in connection with its retention.

Opinion of Civitas Financial Advisor

Civitas engaged KBW to act as its exclusive financial advisor in connection with the merger. KBW agreed to assist Civitas in analyzing and effecting a transaction with Greene County. Civitas selected KBW because KBW is a nationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in transactions similar to the merger and is familiar with Civitas and its business. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of financial businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions.

On December 1, 2006, the Civitas board held a meeting to evaluate the proposed merger with Greene County. At this meeting, KBW reviewed the financial aspects of the proposed merger and rendered an opinion that, as of that date, the merger consideration in the merger was fair to the shareholders of Civitas from a financial point of view.

The full text of KBW's written opinion is attached as *Appendix C* to this document and is incorporated herein by reference. Civitas' shareholders are urged to read the opinion in its entirety for a description of the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by KBW.

KBW's opinion is directed to the Civitas board and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to the Civitas shareholders. It does not address the underlying business decision to proceed with the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any Civitas shareholder as to how the

shareholder should vote at the Civitas special meeting on the merger or any related matter.

In rendering its opinion, KBW:

reviewed, among other things,

the merger agreement,

Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the three years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 of Civitas,

Annual Reports to Shareholders and Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the three years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 of Greene County,

certain interim reports to shareholders and Quarterly Reports on Forms 10-Q of Civitas for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2006, June 30, 2006 and September 30, 2006 and certain other communications from Civitas to its respective shareholders,

certain interim reports to shareholders and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of Greene County for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2006, June 30, 2006 and September 30, 2006 and certain other communications from Greene County to its respective shareholders, and

other financial information concerning the businesses and operations of Civitas and Greene County (consisting of independent stock analysts' projections and forecasts available to the general public, aggregated over a 12 month period of time) furnished to KBW by Civitas and Greene County for purposes of KBW's analysis;

held discussions with members of senior management of Civitas and Greene County regarding

past and current business operations,

regulatory relationships,

financial condition, and

future prospects of the respective companies;

reviewed the market prices, valuation multiples, publicly reported financial condition and results of operations for Greene County and compared them with those of certain publicly traded companies that KBW deemed to be relevant;

reviewed the publicly reported financial condition and results of operations for Civitas and compared them with those of certain companies that KBW deemed to be relevant;

compared the proposed financial terms of the merger with the financial terms of certain other transactions that KBW deemed to be relevant; and

performed other studies and analyses that it considered appropriate.

In conducting its review and arriving at its opinion, KBW relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information provided to or otherwise made available to KBW or that was discussed with,

or reviewed by or for KBW, or that was publicly available. KBW did not attempt or assume any responsibility to verify such information independently. KBW relied upon the management of Civitas as to the reasonableness and achievability of the financial and operating forecasts and projections (and assumptions and bases therefor) provided to KBW. KBW assumed, without independent verification, that the aggregate allowances for loan and lease losses for Greene County and Civitas are adequate to cover those losses. KBW did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of any assets or liabilities of Greene County or Civitas, and KBW did not examine any books and records or review individual credit files.

The projections furnished to KBW and used by it in certain of its analyses were prepared by Civitas senior management. Civitas does not publicly disclose internal management projections of the type provided to KBW in connection with its review of the merger. As a result, such projections were not prepared with a view towards public disclosure. The projections were based on numerous variables and assumptions which are

inherently uncertain, including factors related to general economic and competitive conditions. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in the projections.

For purposes of rendering its opinion, KBW assumed that, in all respects material to its analyses:

the merger will be completed substantially in accordance with the terms set forth in the merger agreement;

the representations and warranties of each party in the merger agreement and in all related documents and instruments referred to in the merger agreement are true and correct;

each party to the merger agreement and all related documents will perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by such party under such documents;

all conditions to the completion of the merger will be satisfied without any waivers; and

in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory, contractual, or other consents or approvals for the merger, no restrictions, including any divestiture requirements, termination or other payments or amendments or modifications, will be imposed that will have a material adverse effect on the future results of operations or financial condition of the combined entity or the contemplated benefits of the merger, including the cost savings, revenue enhancements and related expenses expected to result from the merger.

KBW further assumed that the merger will be accounted for as a purchase transaction under GAAP. KBW's opinion is not an expression of an opinion as to the prices at which shares of Civitas common stock or shares of Greene County common stock will trade following the announcement of the merger or the actual value of the shares of common stock of the combined company when issued pursuant to the merger, or the prices at which the shares of common stock of the combined company will trade following the completion of the merger.

In performing its analyses, KBW made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of KBW, Civitas and Greene County. Any estimates contained in the analyses performed by KBW are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Additionally, estimates of the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which such businesses or securities might actually be sold. Accordingly, these analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty. In addition, the KBW opinion was among several factors taken into consideration by the Civitas board in making its determination to approve the merger agreement and the merger. Consequently, the analyses described below should not be viewed as determinative of the decision of the Civitas board or management of Civitas with respect to the fairness of the merger consideration.

The following is a summary of the material analyses performed by KBW in connection with its January 25, 2007 opinion. The summary is not a complete description of the analyses underlying the KBW opinion or the presentation made by KBW to the Civitas board, but summarizes the material analyses performed and presented in connection with such opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex analytic process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, KBW did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor that it considered, but rather made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor. The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. Accordingly, KBW believes that its analyses and the summary of its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and factors or focusing on the information presented below in tabular format, without considering all

analyses and factors or the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its analyses and opinion. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses.

Transaction Summary. KBW calculated the merger consideration to be paid as a multiple of Civitas' book value per share, tangible book value per share and latest twelve months' earnings per share. KBW also calculated the merger consideration to be paid as a Core Deposit Premium. Core Deposit Premium equals the difference between the aggregate merger consideration and Civitas' tangible equity divided by core deposits. Additionally, KBW has adjusted throughout its analyses the financial data to exclude any non-recurring income and expenses and any extraordinary items. The merger consideration was based on \$10.25 in cash or a fixed exchange ratio of 0.2674 shares of Greene County for each share of Civitas, subject to 70% of the aggregate merger consideration being in Greene County common stock and the remaining 30% being in cash. These computations were based on Civitas' stated book value per share of \$3.31, tangible book value per share of \$3.31 as of September 30, 2006, Civitas' latest twelve months' core earnings per share of \$0.26 as of September 30, 2006 and core deposits of \$413.5 million as of September 30, 2006. Based on those assumptions and Greene County's closing price of \$37.00 on January 24, 2007, this analysis indicated Civitas shareholders would receive stock worth \$9.89 for each share of Civitas common stock held or \$10.25 in cash. Assuming a 72% stock, 28% cash consideration to common shareholders, the blended deal value per share of \$9.99 would represent 302% of book value per share, 302% of tangible book value per share, 38.4 times latest twelve months' core earnings per share and a Core Deposit Premium of 27.0%.

Selected Transaction Analysis. KBW reviewed certain financial data related to a set of comparable Southeastern bank transactions announced since December 31, 2004 with deal values between \$100 million and \$500 million, excluding mergers of equals and transactions where the Seller was located in Miami-Dade, Broward or Palm Beach Counties, Florida (19 transactions).

KBW compared multiples of price to various factors for the Greene County-Civitas merger to the same multiples for the comparable group's mergers at the time those mergers were announced. The results were as follows:

Comparable Transactions:

	Median	Low	High	Greene County/ Civitas Merger
Price/Stated Book Value	304%	167%	448%	302%
Price/Tangible Book Value	328%	167%	448%	302%
Price/Latest Twelve Months' Earnings Per Share	23.0x	14.3x	38.1x	38.4x
Core Deposit Premium	28.3%	20.4%	39.7%	27.0%

KBW also analyzed the financial data for the period ended September 30, 2006, for Civitas and reporting periods prior to the announcement of each transaction for each target in the Selected Transactions Analysis. The results were as follows:

Comparable Targets:

	Median	Low	High	Civitas
Equity/Assets	8.23%	6.20%	17.37%	6.08%
Non-Performing Assets/Assets	0.29	0.00	0.86	0.27
Return on Average Assets (Year-to-Date Annualized)	1.18	0.78	1.57	0.56

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Return on Average Equity (Year-to-Date Annualized)	13.26	5.26	21.07	9.02
Efficiency Ratio (Last Twelve Months)	57	43	66	71

No company or transaction used as a comparison in the above analysis is identical to Greene County, Civitas or the merger. Accordingly, an analysis of these results is not purely mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies and other factors that could affect the value of the companies to which they are being compared.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Using discounted dividends analysis, KBW estimated the present value of the future stream of dividends that Civitas could produce over the next five years, under various

circumstances, assuming Civitas performed in accordance with Civitas management's earnings forecasts for 2007 and 2008, earnings are grown 12.0% annually in 2009-2012, and Civitas maintains a dividend payout ratio of 15.0% annually in all years. KBW then estimated the terminal values for Civitas stock at the end of the period by applying multiples ranging from 14.0x to 16.0x projected earnings in year six. The terminal values were then discounted to present values using different discount rates (ranging from 13.0% to 17.0%) chosen to reflect different assumptions regarding the required rates of return to holders or prospective buyers of Civitas common stock. This discounted dividend analysis indicated reference ranges of between \$7.55 and \$9.92 per share of Civitas common stock. These values compare to the consideration offered by Greene County to Civitas in the merger of \$9.99 per share of Civitas common stock.

The following table indicates the imputed range of values per share of Civitas common stock:

Discount Rate (%)	Terminal Multiple (x)					
	13.0	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.0
		\$ 8.82	\$ 9.09	\$ 9.37	\$ 9.64	\$ 9.92
14.0		8.47	8.74	9.00	9.27	9.53
15.0		8.15	8.40	8.65	8.91	9.16
16.0		7.84	8.08	8.33	8.57	8.81
17.0		7.55	7.78	8.01	8.24	8.48

Relative Stock Price Performance. KBW also analyzed the price performance of Greene County common stock from December 31, 2005 to January 24, 2007, and compared that performance to the performance of the Philadelphia Exchange/Keefe, Bruyette & Woods Bank Index (Keefe Bank Index) over the same period. The Keefe Bank Index is a market cap weighted price index composed of 24 major commercial and savings banks stocks. The Keefe Bank Index is traded on the Philadelphia Exchange under the symbol BKX . This analysis indicated the following cumulative changes in price over the period:

Greene County	35.2%
Keefe Bank Index	13.6

Selected Peer Group Analysis. KBW compared the financial performance and market performance of Greene County to those of a group of comparable holding companies. The comparisons were based on:

various financial measures including:

earnings performance

operating efficiency

capital

asset quality

various measures of market performance including:

price to book value

price to earnings

dividend yield

To perform this analysis, KBW used the financial information as of and for the quarter ended as of the most recent quarter available per SNL Financial and market price information as of January 24, 2007. The 12 companies in the peer group included publicly traded banks in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee with assets between \$1.0 billion and \$10.0 billion. This peer group includes Alabama National Bancorporation; Ameris Bancorp; BancTrust Financial Group, Inc.; First Security Group, Inc.; GB&T Bancshares, Inc.; Hancock Holding Company; Integrity Bancshares, Inc.; Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc.; Renasant Corporation; Security Bank Corporation; Trustmark Corporation and United Community Banks, Inc.

KBW has adjusted throughout its analysis the financial data to exclude certain non-recurring income and expenses and any extraordinary items.

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning Greene County's financial performance:

Selected Peer Group:

	Median	Low	High	Greene County
Return on Average Equity (GAAP)	10.31%	7.27%	27.81%	11.16%
Return on Average Assets (GAAP)	1.09	0.68	2.38	1.20
Return on Average Tangible Equity (Cash)	18.58	9.21	32.38	14.57
Return on Average Tangible Assets (Cash)	1.20	0.68	2.43	1.27
Net Interest Margin	4.24	3.70	5.09	4.66
Efficiency Ratio	59	52	64	59
Leverage Ratio	8.71	7.33	10.63	9.56
Tangible Equity/Assets	7.13	5.72	10.19	8.42
Loans/Deposits	94	63	101	116
Non-Performing Assets/Assets	0.46	0.10	1.24	0.29
Loan Loss Reserve/Non-Performing Assets	196	71	786	432
Loan Loss Reserve/Total Loans	1.19	1.04	1.72	1.45

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning Greene County's market performance:

Selected Peer Group:

	Median	Low	High	Greene County
Price/Stated Book Value Per Share	181%	128%	300%	197%
Price/Tangible Book Value Per Share	277	196	367	249
Price/2006 GAAP Estimated Earnings Per Share	17.3x	14.2x	26.3x	17.3x
Price/2006 Cash Estimated Earnings Per Share	17.0	13.9	24.5	16.7
Price/2007 GAAP Estimated Earnings Per Share	15.7	14.1	20.3	15.4
Price/2007 Cash Estimated Earnings Per Share	15.2	13.8	19.2	14.9
Dividend Yield	1.8%	0.0%	3.0%	1.7%

KBW also compared the financial performance of Civitas to those of a group of comparable banks. The comparisons were based on various financial measures including:

earnings performance

operating efficiency

capital

asset quality

To perform this analysis, KBW used the financial information as of and for the quarter ended most recent quarter available per SNL Financial. The 10 companies in the peer group included publicly traded banks in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee with assets between \$1.0 billion and \$1.5 billion. This peer group includes BancTrust Financial Group, Inc.; Bank of Granite Corporation; Capital Bank Corporation; Colony Bankcorp, Inc.; First Security Group, Inc.; FNB Financial Services Corporation; Integrity Bancshares, Inc.; PAB Bankshares, Inc.; Southern Community Financial Corporation and Yadkin Valley Financial Corporation. KBW has adjusted throughout its analysis the financial data to exclude certain non-recurring income and expenses and any extraordinary items.

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning Civitas' financial performance:

Selected Peer Group:

	Median	Low	High	Civitas
Return on Average Equity (GAAP)	11.07%	6.20%	15.39%	9.24%
Return on Average Assets (GAAP)	1.00	0.61	1.53	0.55
Return on Average Tangible Equity (Cash)	13.88	9.21	18.37	9.24
Return on Average Tangible Assets (Cash)	1.10	0.65	1.55	0.55
Net Interest Margin	4.31	3.32	5.09	3.10
Efficiency Ratio	60	47	69	65
Leverage Ratio	9.38	8.18	12.08	8.97
Tangible Equity/Assets	7.26	6.09	11.56	6.08
Loans/Deposits	94	87	101	87
Non-Performing Assets/Assets	0.53	0.25	1.64	0.27
Loan Loss Reserve/Total Loans	1.31	1.04	2.17	1.00

Contribution Analysis. KBW analyzed the relative contribution of each of Civitas and Greene County to the pro forma balance sheet and income statement items of the combined entity, including assets, gross loans, deposits, equity, tangible equity and latest twelve months' earnings. This analysis excluded any purchase accounting adjustments. The pro forma ownership analysis assumed the aggregate deal value was in the form of 70% Greene County stock and 30% cash and was based on a fixed exchange ratio of 0.2674 Greene County shares for each share of Civitas electing stock consideration. The results of KBW's analysis are set forth in the following table:

Category	Greene County	Civitas
Assets	67.2%	32.8%
Gross Loans	72.0	28.0
Deposits	65.8	34.2
Equity	77.8	22.2
Tangible Equity	73.5	26.5
Latest Twelve Months' Earnings (GAAP)	83.0	17.0
Latest Twelve Months' Earnings (Cash)	83.4	16.6
Estimated Pro Forma Ownership	76.2	23.8

Financial Impact Analysis. KBW performed pro forma merger analyses that combined projected income statement and balance sheet information. Assumptions regarding the accounting treatment, acquisition adjustments and cost savings were used to calculate the financial impact that the merger would have on certain projected financial results of the pro forma company. This analysis indicated that the merger is expected to be dilutive to Greene County's estimated 2007 GAAP and cash earnings per share and accretive to Greene County's estimated 2008 GAAP and cash earnings per share. This analysis was based on First Call's 2007 and 2008 published earnings estimate for Greene County and Civitas' 2007 and 2008 earnings projections of \$7.1 million and \$8.3 million, (respectively) as provided by Greene County's management. First Call is a data service that monitors and publishes a compilation of earnings estimates produced by selected research analysts regarding companies of interest to institutional investors. KBW estimated cost savings equal to 25.0% of Civitas' projected non-interest expenses. For all of the above analyses, the actual results

achieved by pro forma company following the merger will vary from the projected results and the variations may be material.

Other Analyses. KBW reviewed the relative financial and market performance of Greene County and Civitas to a variety of relevant industry peer groups and indices. KBW also reviewed earnings estimates, historical stock performance, stock liquidity and research coverage for Greene County.

The Civitas board has retained KBW as an independent contractor to act as financial adviser to Civitas regarding the merger. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of banking businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. As specialists in the securities of banking companies, KBW has experience in, and knowledge of, the valuation of banking enterprises. In the ordinary course of its business as a broker-dealer, KBW may, from time to time, purchase securities from, and sell securities to Greene County. As a market maker in securities, KBW may from time to time have a long or short position in, and buy or sell, debt or equity securities of Greene County for KBW's own account and for the accounts of its customers.

Civitas and KBW have entered into an agreement relating to the services to be provided by KBW in connection with the merger. Civitas has agreed to pay KBW at the time of closing a cash fee equal to 0.90% of the market value of the aggregate consideration offered in exchange for the outstanding shares of common stock of Civitas in the transaction. Pursuant to the KBW engagement agreement, Civitas also agreed to reimburse KBW for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements incurred in connection with its retention and to indemnify against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Accounting Treatment

The merger will be accounted for as a purchase, as that term is used under GAAP for accounting and financial reporting purposes. Civitas will be treated as the acquired corporation for accounting and financial reporting purposes. Civitas' assets and liabilities will be adjusted to their estimated fair value on the closing date of the merger and combined with the historical book values of the assets and liabilities of Greene County. Applicable income tax effects of these adjustments will be included as a component of the combined company's deferred tax assets or liabilities. The difference between the estimated fair value of the assets (including separately identifiable intangible assets, such as core deposit intangibles) and liabilities and the purchase price will be recorded as goodwill.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

General. The following discussion sets forth the material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger to U.S. holders (as defined below) of Civitas common stock. This discussion does not address any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality or foreign jurisdiction. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code, the regulations of the United States Department of the Treasury and court and administrative rulings and decisions in effect on the date of this document. These laws may change, possibly retroactively, and any change could affect the continuing validity of this discussion.

For purposes of this discussion, the term "U.S. holder" means:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States or any of its political subdivisions;

a trust that (1) is subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more United States persons or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person; or

an estate that is subject to United States federal income tax on its income regardless of its source.

This discussion assumes that you hold your shares of Civitas common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code. Further, the discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances or that may be applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, including if you are:

a financial institution;

a tax-exempt organization;

an S corporation or other pass-through entity;

an insurance company;

a mutual fund;

a dealer in securities or foreign currencies;

a trader in securities who elects the mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities;

a Civitas shareholder whose shares are qualified small business stock for purposes of Section 1202 of the Internal Revenue Code or who may otherwise be subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code;

a Civitas shareholder who received Civitas common stock through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation or through a tax-qualified retirement plan;

a person who has a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar; or

a Civitas shareholder who holds Civitas common stock as part of a hedge, straddle or a constructive sale or conversion transaction.

If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds Civitas common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of such partner and the activities of the partnership.

Recognition of Gain or Loss. Based on representations contained in letters provided by Greene County and Civitas and on certain customary factual assumptions, all of which must continue to be true and accurate in all material respects as of the effective time of the merger, it is the opinion of Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, PC, counsel to Greene County, and Miller & Martin, PLLC, counsel to Civitas, that the material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger are as follows:

the merger will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

no gain or loss will be recognized by Greene County or Civitas by reason of the merger;

you will not recognize gain or loss if you exchange your Civitas common stock solely for Greene County common stock, except to the extent of any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Greene County common stock.

You should note the following in connection with the proposed merger:

you will recognize gain or loss if you exchange your Civitas common stock solely for cash in the merger (or receive cash in lieu of fractional shares) in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash you receive and your tax basis in your shares of Civitas common stock;

subject to the following, if you exchange your Civitas common stock for a combination of Greene County common stock and cash you will recognize gain (but not loss) in an amount equal to the lesser of: (i) the excess, if any, of: (a) the sum of the cash (excluding any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Greene County common stock) and the fair market value of the Greene County common stock you receive (including any fractional share of Greene County common stock you are deemed to receive and exchange for cash) (b) over your tax basis in the Civitas common stock surrendered in the merger or (ii) the cash that you receive in the merger (other than cash received in lieu of fractional shares). In certain circumstances, the exchange of your Civitas common stock for a combination of Greene County common stock and cash may not be treated as a sale of a portion of your Civitas common stock and may be treated as a dividend of the cash instead. See below under Additional Considerations Recharacterization of Gain as a Dividend.

your tax basis in the Greene County common stock that you receive in the merger (including any fractional share interest you are deemed to receive and exchange for cash), will equal your tax basis in the Civitas common stock you surrendered, increased by the amount of taxable gain, if any, you recognize on the exchange and decreased by the amount of any cash received by you in the merger; and

your holding period for the Greene County common stock that you receive in the merger will include your holding period for the shares of Civitas common stock that you exchange in the merger.

If you acquired different blocks of Civitas common stock at different times and at different prices, any gain or loss you recognize will be determined separately with respect to each block of Civitas common stock, and the cash and Greene County common stock you receive will be allocated pro rata to each such block of common stock. In addition, your basis and holding period in your Greene County common stock may be determined with reference to each block of Civitas common stock exchanged.

Taxation of Capital Gain. Any gain or loss that you recognize in connection with the merger will generally constitute capital gain or loss and will constitute long-term capital gain or loss if your holding period in your Civitas common stock is greater than one year as of the date of the merger. For the rate of tax on capital gains, see below under Tax Rate. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Additional Considerations Re-characterization of Gain as a Dividend. All or part of the gain you recognize could be treated as ordinary dividend income rather than capital gain if (i) you are a significant shareholder of Greene County or (ii) if taking into account constructive ownership rules, your percentage ownership in Greene County after the merger is not less than 80% of what your percentage ownership would have been if you had received Greene County common stock rather than cash in the merger. This could happen, for example, because of your purchase of additional Greene County common stock, a purchase of Greene County common stock by a person related to you or a share repurchase by Greene County from other Greene County shareholders. The test for dividend treatment is made as though you received solely Greene County common stock in the exchange, and subsequently had a portion of such stock redeemed for cash. If this redemption (i) does not result in a meaningful reduction in your interest in the company (which should not be the case as long as you are a minority shareholder, taking into account the attribution rules under Section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code) or (ii) decreases your stock ownership in Greene County by 20% or less, dividend treatment could apply. Because the possibility of dividend treatment depends upon your particular circumstances, including the application of certain constructive ownership rules, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the potential tax consequences of the merger to you.

Cash in Lieu of Fractional Shares. You will generally recognize capital gain or loss on any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Greene County common stock equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the basis allocated to such fractional share.

Holding Greene County Common Stock. The following discussion describes the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a holder of Greene County common stock after the merger. Any cash distribution paid by Greene County out of earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax law, will be subject to tax as ordinary dividend income and will be includible in your gross income in accordance with your method of accounting. See below under Tax Rate for information regarding the rate of tax on dividends. Cash distributions paid by Greene County in excess of its earnings and profits will be treated as (i) a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your adjusted basis in your Greene County common stock (reducing such adjusted basis, but not below zero), and (ii) thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of Greene County common stock, you will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and your adjusted tax basis in the shares of Greene County common stock surrendered. Any such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if your holding period with respect to the Greene County common stock surrendered is more than one year at the time of the disposition. For the rate of tax on capital gains, see below under Tax Rate.

Tax Rate. The top individual rate for long-term capital gains from sales or exchanges through December 31, 2010 is 15%. The top individual rate for qualified dividend income received through December 31, 2010 is also 15%. To be considered qualified dividend income to a particular holder, the holder must have held the common stock for more than 60 days during the 121 day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend period as measured under section 246(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. Dividend income that is not qualified dividend income will be taxed at ordinary income rates. You are urged to consult your tax advisor to determine whether a dividend, if any, would be treated as qualified dividend income.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Unless an exemption applies, the exchange agent will be required to withhold, and will withhold, 28% of any cash payments to which a holder of Civitas common stock or other payee is entitled pursuant to the merger, unless the shareholder or other payee provides his or her tax identification number (social security number or employer identification number) and certifies that the number is correct. Each Civitas shareholder and, if applicable, each other payee, is required to complete and sign the Form W-9 that will be included as part of the election form transmittal letter to avoid being subject to backup withholding, unless an applicable exemption exists and is proved in a manner satisfactory to Greene County and the exchange agent.

Limitations on Tax Opinion and Discussion. As noted earlier, the tax opinion is subject to certain assumptions, relating to, among other things, the truth and accuracy of certain representations made by Greene County and Civitas, and the consummation of the merger in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement and applicable state law. Furthermore, the tax opinion will not bind the Internal Revenue Service and, therefore, the Internal Revenue Service is not precluded from asserting a contrary position. The tax opinion and this discussion are based on currently existing provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, existing and proposed Treasury regulations, and current administrative rulings and court decisions. There can be no assurance that future legislative, judicial or administrative changes or interpretations will not adversely affect the accuracy of the tax opinion or of the statements and conclusions set forth herein. Any such changes or interpretations could be applied retroactively and could affect the tax consequences of the merger.

The preceding discussion is intended only as a summary of material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger. It is not a complete analysis or discussion of all potential tax effects that may be important to you. Thus, we encourage you to consult your own tax advisors as to the specific tax consequences to you resulting from the merger, including tax return reporting requirements, the applicability and effect of federal, state, local, and other applicable tax laws and the effect of any proposed changes in the tax laws.

Interests of Certain Civitas Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger

Some of the members of Civitas management and the Civitas board of directors have financial and other interests in the merger that are in addition to, or different from, their interests as Civitas shareholders generally. Civitas board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving and adopting the merger agreement.

Agreements with Respect to Continued Employment. Greene County has entered into written employment and non-compete agreements with 14 employees of Cumberland Bank, none of whom are either executive officers of Civitas or will be executive officers of Greene County, regarding their continued employment with Cumberland Bank after the merger. The employment agreements range in term from 6 months to one year following completion of the merger and the non-compete range in length from one to three years after a voluntary termination of employment. The non-competes will not apply if the employee is involuntarily terminated by Greene County. The aggregate of all payments associated with these agreements is approximately \$1 million. In addition, Greene County has had discussion with Danny Herron, President of Cumberland Bank, and an executive officer of Civitas about a potential agreement whereby he would continue in the employment of Cumberland Bank after the merger. Although Greene

County expects to ultimately enter into an agreement with Mr. Herron, there is no definitive agreement as to terms at this time.

Security Ownership of Civitas Directors and Executive Officers. As of March 16, 2007, the record date for determining those Civitas shareholders entitled to vote their shares at the special meeting, there were

15,932,173 shares of Civitas common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, approximately 24.8% of which were owned and entitled to be voted by Civitas directors and executive officers and their affiliates.

Indemnification; Directors and Officers Insurance. Greene County has agreed that it will maintain a policy of directors and officers liability insurance coverage for the benefit of Civitas directors and officers serving at the effective time of the merger for three years following completion of the merger.

Regulatory Approvals

Greene County is registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and supervised and regulated by the FRB. Civitas is a bank holding company, also registered under the Bank Holding Company Act, and supervised and regulated by the FRB. Both Greene County's and Civitas' banking subsidiaries are supervised and regulated by various federal and state banking authorities, including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Set forth below is a brief summary of certain regulatory issues. Additional information relating to the supervision and regulation of Greene County is included in Greene County's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, which is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Additional information relating to the supervision and regulation of Civitas is included in Civitas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, which is incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION beginning on page 102.

Federal Reserve and FDIC Regulatory Approval. The merger is subject to prior approval by the FRB pursuant to Section 3 of the Bank Holding Company Act. Greene County and Civitas have filed the required applications and notification with the FRB for approval of the merger. Since the subsidiary banks of each holding company are intended to be merged simultaneously with the holding company merger, the FRB may grant an exemption from the holding company merger approval, but only on the assumption that the FDIC also will be approving the bank-to-bank merger to become effective simultaneously. Assuming FRB and FDIC approval of either or both mergers, the parties may not consummate the merger until after the termination of a waiting period. The waiting period starts the day the FRB and/or FDIC approve the merger and notify the United States Department of Justice and ends 30 days later, except the waiting period may be reduced to 15 days upon consent of the United States Attorney General. During that time, the United States Department of Justice may challenge the merger on antitrust grounds. The FRB and FDIC are prohibited from approving any transaction under the applicable statutes that:

would result in a monopoly;

would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States; or

may have the effect in any part of the United States of substantially lessening competition, tending to create a monopoly or otherwise resulting in a restraint of trade, unless the FRB finds that the public interest created by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served clearly outweighs the anticompetitive effects of the proposed merger.

In addition, the FRB and FDIC will consider the financial and managerial resources of the companies and their subsidiary banks and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Consideration of financial resources generally focuses on capital adequacy, which is discussed below, and consideration of managerial resources includes consideration of the competence, experience and integrity of the officers, directors and principal shareholders of the companies and their subsidiary banks.

The analysis of convenience and needs issues includes the parties' performance under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, as amended. Under the Community Reinvestment Act, the FRB and FDIC must take into account the record of performance of each of Greene County and Civitas and their respective subsidiaries in meeting the credit needs of the entire community, including the low- and moderate-income neighborhoods in which they operate. Furthermore, applicable federal law provides for the publication of notice and public comment on applications filed with the FRB and FDIC. The FRB and FDIC frequently receive comments and protests from community groups and others and may, in their discretion, choose to hold

public hearings on the application. Such comments and hearings could delay the regulatory approvals required for consummation of the merger. Greene County's subsidiary bank has a satisfactory rating under the Community Reinvestment Act. Civitas' subsidiary bank also has a satisfactory rating under the Community Reinvestment Act.

State Regulatory Approval. The Tennessee Banking Act requires submission of an application to and approval from the Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions (TDFI) for certain acquisitions of state banks by Tennessee bank holding companies. The TDFI also must take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the company or companies and the banks concerned. Because the subsidiaries of both holding companies will be merged simultaneously with the merger of Civitas into Greene County, approval of the bank merger by the TDFI also will be required. The TDFI will apply similar standards to its review of the bank merger as are applied by the FRB and TDFI to the merger of the holding companies. Obtaining this approval is a condition to the closing of the merger of Greene County and Civitas.

Additional Federal and State Regulatory Considerations. Greene County and Civitas and their banking subsidiaries are subject to other federal and state laws and regulations relating to the following areas as summarized below:

Restrictions on the Payment of Dividends: Greene County and Civitas are legal entities separate and distinct from their banking and other subsidiaries, but depend principally on dividends from their subsidiary depository institutions for cash flow to pay any dividends to their respective shareholders. There are statutory and regulatory limitations on the payment of dividends by these subsidiary depository institutions to Greene County and Civitas, as the case may be, as well as by Greene County and Civitas to their respective shareholders. The subsidiary banks of Greene County and Civitas are subject to dividend restrictions imposed by the applicable state and federal regulators. The payment of dividends by Greene County and Civitas also may be affected or limited by other factors, such as the requirement to maintain adequate capital above state or federal regulatory guidelines.

Capital Adequacy: Greene County and Civitas and their banking subsidiaries are required by state and federal regulators to comply with certain capital adequacy standards related to risk exposure and the leverage position of financial institutions. Any bank or savings institution that fails to meet its capital guidelines may be subject to a variety of enforcement remedies and certain other restrictions on its business. As of January 25, 2007, Greene County, Civitas and their banking subsidiaries were in compliance with all such capital adequacy standards.

Support of Subsidiary Institutions: Under FRB policy, Greene County and Civitas are expected to act as sources of financial strength for, and commit their resources to support, Greene County Bank and Cumberland Bank, respectively, and any other banking subsidiaries, even in times when Greene County or Civitas might not be inclined to provide such support.

Prompt Corrective Action: Federal banking regulators are required to audit Greene County, Civitas, Greene County Bank and Cumberland Bank to determine whether they are adequately capitalized. If a banking institution is deemed by regulators to be insufficiently capitalized, the regulators are required to take certain actions designed to improve the capitalization of the financial institution.

Non-Banking Activities: The Bank Holding Company Act also prohibits, subject to certain exceptions, a bank holding company from engaging in or acquiring direct or indirect control of more than 5% of the voting stock of any company engaged in non-banking activities. An exception to this prohibition is for activities expressly found by the FRB to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto or financial in nature.

Out-of-State Acquisitions: A bank holding company and its subsidiaries also are prohibited from acquiring any voting shares of, or interest in, any banks located outside of the state in which the operations of the bank holding company's subsidiaries are located, unless the acquisition is specifically authorized by the statutes of the state in which the target is located.

Anti-Tying: A bank holding company and its subsidiaries are prohibited from engaging in certain tie-in arrangements in connection with the extension of credit or provision of any property or service. Thus, an affiliate of a bank holding company may not extend credit, lease, sell property, or furnish any services or fix or vary the consideration for these on the condition that (i) the customer must obtain or provide some additional credit, property or services from or to its bank holding company or subsidiaries thereof or (ii) the customer may not obtain some other credit, property, or services from a competitor, except to the extent reasonable conditions are imposed to assure the soundness of the credit extended.

Other Requirements: Banks also are required to file annual reports and such additional information as the banking regulations require. Banks are subject to certain restrictions on loan amounts, interest rates, insider loans to officers, directors and principal shareholders, transactions with affiliates and many other matters. Strict compliance at all times with state and federal banking laws will be required.

Future Regulatory Considerations. In 1999, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act was enacted. This statute contains several provisions that may affect how Greene County and Civitas do business and the nature of the competition that they face. The act permits banks, insurance companies and securities firms to affiliate within a single corporate structure, now known as a financial holding company. Using the financial holding company structure, insurance companies and securities firms may acquire other financial holding companies and bank holding companies, such as Greene County and Civitas, and bank holding companies may acquire insurance companies and securities firms. A bank holding company that wishes to become a financial holding company must satisfy a number of conditions, including that all of the insured depository institution subsidiaries of the bank holding company have at least a satisfactory Community Reinvestment Act rating. In addition, a financial holding company may not commence a new financial activity or acquire control of a company engaged in such activities without satisfying this Community Reinvestment Act requirement. As a result of this new act, Greene County and Civitas may face increased competition from more and larger financial institutions. Neither Greene County nor Civitas have elected to become a financial holding company, so they remain under essentially the same regulatory framework as they did before the enactment of the act. The financial holding company structure created by the act allows insurance companies or securities firms operating under the financial holding company structure to acquire Greene County or Civitas. The act also includes requirements regarding the privacy and protection of customer information held by financial institutions, as well as many other providers of financial services.

Federal legislation, including proposals to revise the bank regulatory system and to limit or expand the investments that a depository institution may make with insured funds, is from time to time introduced in Congress. The bank examiners will examine banks periodically for compliance with various regulatory requirements. Such examinations, however, are for the protection of the federal deposit insurance funds and for depositors and generally not for the protection of investors and shareholders.

As of the date of this document, we have received the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, but have not yet received the other required approvals. Although we know of no reason why we should not obtain these approvals, we cannot guarantee you that the regulatory approvals described above will be given without undue delay or the imposition by a regulatory authority of a condition that would materially and adversely impact the financial or economic benefits of the merger on Greene County, Civitas or any of their banking or nonbanking subsidiaries.

Election Procedures; Surrender and Exchange of Stock Certificates

Election Procedures. Greene County has appointed Illinois Stock Transfer Company as its exchange agent in connection with the merger. Greene County will deposit with the exchange agent, for the benefit of Civitas shareholders, certificates representing shares of Greene County common stock and cash to be issued or paid as

consideration in the merger, subject to the allocation and proration procedures described below THE MERGER AGREEMENT Proration Procedures on page 56. In accordance with the allocation and proration procedures, Civitas shareholders as of the date of the completion of the merger will be entitled to elect to receive cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock in exchange for their shares of Civitas common stock.

Holders of shares of Civitas common stock may indicate a preference to receive the mixed consideration, the all stock consideration, or the all cash consideration in the merger by completing the election form sent to them upon completion of the merger. The election form will provide that a Civitas shareholder will receive the mixed consideration of stock and cash unless the shareholder elects to receive all stock or all cash. If a shareholder does not make an election within a time period specified on the election form (which will not in any event be less than twenty (20) business days after the form is mailed to Civitas shareholders), Greene County will allocate such shareholder the mixed consideration of stock and cash.

All shareholder elections must be made on the election form that will be provided to the holders of Civitas common stock after the effective time of the merger. To be effective, an election form must be received, properly completed and accompanied by the stock certificate(s) in respect of which the election is being made, by the exchange agent no later than the election deadline specified in the election form (which will not in any event be less than twenty (20) business days after the form is mailed to Civitas shareholders). A record holder that fails to submit an effective election form prior to the election deadline will be deemed to have elected to receive the mixed consideration of stock and cash.

In the event any Civitas common stock certificate has been lost, stolen, destroyed or is otherwise missing, the person claiming the missing certificate must give the exchange agent an affidavit attesting to the missing nature of the certificate. Also, the person claiming the missing certificate may have to comply with additional conditions, imposed by the exchange agent or Greene County pursuant to the provisions of applicable Tennessee law, including a requirement that the shareholder provide a lost instrument indemnity or surety bond in form, substance and amount satisfactory to the exchange agent and Greene County. Once the person claiming the missing certificate has satisfied the conditions, and the allocation of cash and stock has been completed, the exchange agent will issue in exchange for such missing certificate the cash and/or stock to which he or she is entitled.

Elections may be revoked or changed upon written notice to the exchange agent prior to the election deadline. If a shareholder revokes the election form and does not properly make a new election by the election deadline, the shareholder will be deemed to have elected to receive the mixed consideration of stock and cash. The exchange agent may use reasonable discretion to determine whether any election, revocation or change has been properly or timely made, and any good faith determination of the exchange agent shall be binding and conclusive. Neither Greene County nor the exchange agent is under any obligation to notify any person of any defect in an election form.

Neither Civitas nor Greene County (or their respective boards of directors) nor Civitas financial advisor makes any recommendation as to whether any Civitas shareholder should choose the mixed consideration, the all stock consideration or the all cash consideration for their shares of Civitas common stock. Civitas shareholders should consult with their own financial advisors about this decision.

Surrender and Exchange of Stock Certificates. Promptly after the merger is completed, Civitas shareholders will receive transmittal materials from Greene County's exchange agent with instructions on how to surrender their Civitas stock certificates.

Civitas shareholders should carefully review and complete such materials and return them as instructed, together with their stock certificates for Civitas common stock. **CIVITAS SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD NOT SEND THEIR STOCK CERTIFICATES TO CIVITAS, GREENE COUNTY OR GREENE COUNTY'S EXCHANGE AGENT UNTIL THEY RECEIVE THE TRANSMITTAL MATERIALS WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EXCHANGE AGENT.**

Shares of Civitas common stock held in book-entry form or in a brokerage account will be exchanged without the submission of any Civitas stock certificate.

Civitas shareholders who surrender their stock certificates and properly complete transmittal and election forms prior to the election deadline date, or any extension of such time period, will automatically receive the merger consideration allocated to them as the result of the merger promptly following completion of the allocation procedures and after the closing of the merger. Other shareholders will receive the merger consideration allocated to them as soon as practicable after their stock certificates have been surrendered with appropriate documentation to the exchange agent or other steps have been taken to surrender the evidence of their stock interest in Civitas in accordance with the instructions accompanying the letter of transmittal.

Greene County is not obligated to deliver the stock certificates or other consideration to any former Civitas shareholder until such shareholder has properly surrendered his or her Civitas stock certificates (unless such certificates are held in book-entry form or street name, in which case they automatically will be exchanged without being surrendered). Whenever a dividend or other distribution with a record date after the date on which the merger is completed is declared by Greene County on its common stock, the declaration will include dividends or other distributions on all shares of Greene County common stock that may be issued in connection with the merger. Greene County, however, will not pay any dividend or other distribution that is payable to any former Civitas shareholder who has not properly surrendered his or her Civitas stock certificates.

If certificates representing shares of Civitas common stock are presented for transfer after the merger becomes effective, they will be cancelled and exchanged, as applicable, for shares of Greene County common stock and a check for any undelivered dividends or distributions on the Greene County common stock after the merger. At the time the merger becomes effective, the stock transfer books of Civitas will be closed, and no transfer of shares of Civitas common stock by any shareholder will be made or recognized.

Restrictions on Resales of Greene County Stock by Affiliates

Shares of Greene County common stock to be issued to Civitas shareholders in the merger have been registered under the Securities Act and may be traded freely and without restriction by those shareholders not deemed to be affiliates (as that term is defined under the Securities Act) of Civitas. Any subsequent transfer of shares, however, by any person who is an affiliate of Civitas at the time the merger is submitted for a vote of the Civitas shareholders will, under existing law, require either:

the further registration under the Securities Act of the Greene County common stock to be transferred;

compliance with Rule 145 promulgated under the Securities Act, which permits limited sales under certain circumstances; or

the availability of another exemption from registration.

An affiliate of Civitas is a person who directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, Civitas. These restrictions are expected to apply to the directors and executive officers of Civitas and the holders of 10% or more of the outstanding Civitas common stock. The same restrictions apply to the spouses and certain relatives of those persons and any trusts, estates, corporations or other entities in which those persons have a 10% or greater beneficial or equity interest. Greene County will give stop transfer instructions to the transfer agent with respect to the shares of Greene County common stock to be received by persons subject to these restrictions, and the certificates for their shares will be appropriately legended.

Each person who is an affiliate of Civitas for purposes of Rule 145 under the Securities Act has delivered to Greene County a written agreement intended to ensure compliance with the Securities Act. The agreement also contains a restriction limiting sales of Civitas common stock only to transfers with affiliates or gifts without consideration.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material terms of the merger agreement. This summary does not purport to describe all the terms of the merger agreement and is qualified by reference to the complete merger agreement which is attached as Appendix A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and incorporated herein by reference. All shareholders of Greene County and Civitas are urged to read the merger agreement carefully and in its entirety.

General

Under the merger agreement, Civitas will merge with and into Greene County with Greene County continuing as the surviving company.

Merger Consideration

The merger agreement provides that, at the effective time of the merger, each share of Civitas common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, but excluding shares of Civitas common stock owned by Greene County or Civitas (other than those shares held in a fiduciary or representative capacity), will be converted, at each Civitas shareholder's election, subject to the prorationing mechanism described in this document, into either:

0.2674 (subject to adjustment as described below) shares of Greene County common stock;

\$10.25 in cash, without interest; or

a combination of cash and Greene County common stock designated by you.

We refer to the 0.2674 ratio as the exchange ratio. For purposes of illustration only, if the merger had occurred on January 25, 2007, the last trading day prior to announcement of the proposed merger, or on April [], 2007, the last trading date prior to the date of this document, the exchange ratio on both dates for each Civitas share would have been 0.2674 Greene County shares having a value of \$9.80 and \$[9.07], respectively, as of those dates. Because Greene County stock represents 70% of the merger consideration, with the remaining 30% of the merger consideration being represented by \$10.25 per share, the implied value of the overall merger consideration to Civitas shareholders on those dates, respectively, was \$9.94 per share and \$[9.42] per share. The exchange ratio is subject to adjustment if the market price of the Greene County common stock changes by more than 10% of the change in the NASDAQ Bank Index, but is capped at 0.2968 and has a floor of 0.2380.

The merger agreement requires that the aggregate merger consideration consist of 70% in the form of Greene County common stock and the remaining 30% of cash. All shareholders of Civitas common stock who own 200 or less shares only will be paid \$10.25 per share in cash.

Civitas shareholders will not receive any fractional shares of Greene County common stock. Instead, they will receive cash, without interest, for any fractional share of Greene County common stock they might otherwise have been entitled to receive based on fractional share interest multiplied by \$10.25. Each outstanding option to purchase Civitas common stock will be converted into a cash payment equal to the number of Civitas shares subject to the option multiplied by the excess, if any, of \$10.25 over the exercise price per share of the share subject to the option.

Based upon the 15,911,750 shares of Civitas common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2006, before taking into account possible adjustments described further below, Greene County, assuming that 70% of the merger consideration consists of Greene County shares and 30% consists of cash, would issue approximately 3,075,085 shares of Greene

County common stock and pay approximately \$50,517,447 in cash for the outstanding shares of Civitas common stock and options to purchase shares of Civitas common stock. This would include an estimated payment of \$5,296,000 to retire options to purchase 1,811,235 shares of Civitas common stock outstanding as of January 25, 2007, which have an average exercise price of \$7.326 per option.

As a result of the above, the aggregate consideration is expected to be in the form of 3,075,085 shares of Greene County common stock and \$50,517,447 in cash. Based on the closing price of Greene County common stock on April [], 2007, the total transaction is valued at approximately \$ million or \$ per diluted share of Civitas common stock.

Adjustment to Conversion Ratio for Changes in Greene County Stock Price

The exchange ratio of 0.2674 which is being used to convert shares of Civitas common stock into shares of Greene County common stock (see Merger Consideration above) may be adjusted if the market price of the shares of Greene County common stock increases or decreases by more than 10% of the change in the NASDAQ Bank Index. This may result in the shareholders of Civitas who receive shares of Greene County to receive more shares or fewer shares if these circumstances exist.

More specifically, if the average closing price (the average closing price) of the Greene County common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market for the 20 business days immediately preceding, and inclusive of, the date that is ten trading days prior to the closing of the merger (the measurement date) is more than \$41.778 and the relative change percentage (defined as the Greene County price change percentage (defined as the percentage change between \$38.33 (the starting price) and the average closing price) less the index change percentage (defined as percentage change in the NASDAQ Bank Index from November 14, 2006, to the measurement date)) is greater than +10%, then the exchange ratio will be recalculated as follows:

$$\$10.25/(\$38.33 \text{ times } (1 \text{ plus } (\text{relative change percentage minus/plus } 10\%)))$$

Example: Assume Greene County average closing price is \$45.42 (this is an 18.5% price increase from the starting price of \$38.33)

Assume an index change percentage of +3%

Subtract 3% from 18.5% (result is 15.5%) (relative change percentage)

Subtract 10% from 15.5% and add that to 1.0 (result is 1.055)

Multiply \$38.33 times 1.055 to arrive at denominator (result = \$40.43815)

$$\text{New exchange ratio} = \$10.25/\$40.43815 = 0.2535$$

Example: Assume Greene County average closing price is \$30.28 (this is a 21% price decrease from the starting price of \$38.33)

Assume an index change percentage of -5%

Subtract -5% from -21% (result is -16%) (relative change percentage)

Add 10% to -16% and add that to 1.0 (result is 0.94)

Multiply \$38.33 times 0.94 to arrive at denominator (result = \$36.0302)

$$\text{New exchange ratio} = \$10.25/\$36.0302 = 0.2845$$

Notwithstanding any fluctuations in the price of Greene County common stock, in no event shall the exchange ratio be greater than 0.2968 nor less than 0.2380.

The exchange ratio also may be subject to appropriate adjustments in the event that, subsequent to the date of the merger agreement but prior to the closing of the merger, the outstanding shares of Greene County common stock shall have been increased, decreased, changed into or exchanged for a different number or kind of shares or securities through reorganization, recapitalization, reclassification, stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split or other like changes in Greene County's capitalization.

We cannot assure you that the current fair market value of Greene County or Civitas common stock will be equivalent to the fair market value of Greene County or Civitas common stock on the effective date of the merger.

Proration Procedures

Oversubscription of the Cash Consideration. If the total amount of cash that would be payable to Civitas shareholders who make all cash elections or combination cash elections would be greater than the maximum amount of cash to be paid by Greene County pursuant to the merger agreement, the total cash consideration will be allocated as follows:

first, to holders of less than 200 Civitas shares and to Civitas option holders; and

second, pro-rata to Civitas shareholders who elected to receive cash based upon the ratio that the number of your shares for which you elected to receive cash bears to the total number of Civitas shares as to which Civitas shareholders elected to receive cash.

If you elected to receive stock, part stock, made no election or, because of the proration procedure described above, you did not receive cash in the amount that you requested, each of your Civitas shares (or remaining Civitas shares in the event you were subject to cash proration) will be converted to 0.2674 (subject to adjustment as described above) shares of Greene County stock.

Oversubscription of the Stock Consideration. If the total shares of Greene County common stock that would be issued to Civitas shareholders who make all stock elections and combination stock elections would be greater than the maximum amount of stock to be issued by Greene County pursuant to the merger agreement, the total stock consideration will be allocated pro-rata to Civitas shareholders who elected to receive stock or part stock based upon the ratio that the number of your shares for which you elected to receive stock or part stock bears to the total number of Civitas shares as to which Civitas shareholders elected to receive stock or part stock.

If you owned fewer than 200 Civitas shares, held options to purchase Civitas shares, elected to receive cash, made no election or, because of the proration procedure described above, you did not receive Greene County stock in the amount that you requested, each of your Civitas shares (or remaining Civitas shares in the event you were subject to cash proration) will be converted to \$10.25 (or \$10.25 less any exercise price in the case of options).

Because the federal income tax consequences of receiving cash, Greene County common stock, or both cash and Greene County common stock will differ, Civitas shareholders are urged to read carefully the information set forth under the caption **THE PROPOSED MERGER AGREEMENT** Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger at page 45 and to consult their own tax advisors for a full understanding of the merger's tax consequences to them. In addition, because the stock consideration can fluctuate in value, the economic value per share received by Civitas shareholders who receive the stock consideration may, as of the date of receipt by them, be more or less than the amount of cash consideration per share received by Civitas shareholders who receive cash consideration.

If a certificate for Civitas common stock or option to purchase Civitas common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, the exchange agent will issue the consideration properly payable under the merger agreement upon receipt of appropriate evidence as to that loss, theft or destruction, appropriate evidence as to the ownership of that certificate by the claimant, and appropriate and customary indemnification.

Greene County shareholders do not need to exchange their stock certificates.

Dividends and Distributions

Until Civitas common stock certificates are surrendered for exchange, any dividends or other distributions declared after the effective time with respect to Greene County common stock into which shares of Civitas common stock may

have been converted will accrue but will not be paid. Greene County will pay to former Civitas shareholders any unpaid dividends or other distributions without interest only after they have duly surrendered their Civitas stock certificates. After the effective time of the merger, there will be no transfers on the stock transfer books of Civitas of any shares of Civitas common stock. Civitas stock at that time will cease to be listed or traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market and will be deregistered under the Exchange Act. If certificates representing shares of Civitas common stock are presented for transfer after the completion of the

merger, they will be cancelled and exchanged for the merger consideration into which the shares of Civitas common stock represented by that certificate have been converted.

Withholding

The exchange agent will be entitled to deduct and withhold from the merger consideration payable to any Civitas shareholder the amounts it is required to deduct and withhold under any federal, state, local or foreign tax law. If the exchange agent withholds any amounts, these amounts will be treated for all purposes of the merger as having been paid to the shareholders from whom they were withheld.

Effective Time

The merger will be completed when we file articles of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee. However, we may agree to a later time for completion of the merger and specify that time in the articles of merger. While we anticipate that the merger will be completed during the second quarter of 2007, completion of the merger could be delayed if there is a delay in obtaining the required regulatory approvals or in satisfying any other conditions to the merger. There can be no assurances as to whether, or when, Greene County and Civitas will obtain the required approvals or complete the merger. If the merger is not completed on or before June 30, 2007, either Greene County or Civitas may terminate the merger agreement, unless the failure to complete the merger by that date is due to the failure of the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement to perform its covenants and agreements in the merger agreement or is due to a regulatory or court delay outside the control of the parties. See Conditions to the Completion of the Merger immediately below.

Conditions to the Completion of the Merger

Completion of the merger is subject to various conditions. While it is anticipated that all of these conditions will be satisfied, there can be no assurance as to whether or when all of the conditions will be satisfied or, where permissible, waived.

The respective obligations of Greene County and Civitas to complete the merger are subject to the following conditions:

approval of the merger agreement by both the Civitas shareholders and Greene County shareholders;

approval by the Nasdaq Global Select Market of listing of the shares of Greene County common stock to be issued in the merger, subject to official notice of issuance;

receipt of all required regulatory approvals and expiration of all related statutory waiting periods;

effectiveness of the registration statement, of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus constitutes a part, for the Greene County shares to be issued in the merger;

absence of any order, injunction or decree of a court or agency of competent jurisdiction which prohibits completion of the merger;

absence of any statute, rule, regulation, order, injunction or decree which prohibits or makes illegal completion of the merger;

the receipt by each party of an opinion of counsel, dated the closing date of the merger, substantially to the effect that the merger will be treated as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code and that no tax gain or loss will be recognized by Greene County, Civitas or Civitas shareholders who exchange their Civitas common stock solely for Greene County common stock;

accuracy of the other party's representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement, except, in the case of most of such representations and warranties, where the failure to be accurate would not be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the party making the representations and warranties (see

Representations and Warranties immediately below), and the performance by the other party of its obligations contained in the merger agreement in all material respects;

Greene County Bank and Cumberland Bank shall have received all required regulatory approvals and shareholder and other approvals necessary to be merged;

there are no Civitas regulatory agreements in effect that would have a material adverse effect on Greene County after the merger; and

Civitas will have given to GCBS access to their premises and books and records during normal business hours for any reasonable purpose related to the merger.

Representations and Warranties

Each of Civitas and Greene County has made representations and warranties to the other in the merger agreement as to:

corporate existence, good standing and qualification to conduct business;

capital structure;

due authorization, execution, delivery and enforceability of the merger agreement;

absence of any violation of agreements or law or regulation as a result of the merger;

governmental and third party consents necessary to complete the merger;

SEC, banking and other regulatory filings;

financial statements;

fees payable to financial advisors in connection with the merger;

absence of material adverse changes;

legal proceedings and regulatory actions;

tax matters;

employee matters;

compliance with laws;

contracts;

agreements with regulatory agencies;

interest rate risk management instruments;

undisclosed liabilities;

insurance coverage;

environmental matters;

state takeover laws;

tax treatment as a reorganization;

accuracy of information to be included in SEC filings and proxy statements;

disclosure of internal controls and procedures; and

receipt of fairness opinions.

Most of the representations and warranties of the parties will be deemed to be true and correct unless the totality of facts, circumstances or events inconsistent with the representations or warranties has had or is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on (i) the business, results of operations or financial condition of the party making the representations and warranties taken as a whole, or (ii) on the ability of the party to timely complete the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. In determining whether a

material adverse effect has occurred or is reasonably likely, the parties will disregard any effects resulting from (1) events, conditions or trends in economic, business or financial conditions affecting banks or their holding companies generally (including variations in interest rates); (2) changes in generally accepted accounting principles, regulatory accounting principles or interpretations of those principles, in each case which affects banks or their holding companies generally; (3) changes in banking or similar laws, rules or regulations of general applicability or their interpretations by courts or governmental authorities; (4) changes that arise out of the merger agreement (including the announcement of the merger) or in compliance with the terms and conditions of the merger agreement; (5) any outbreak of major hostilities in which the United States is involved or any act of terrorism within the United States or directed against its facilities or citizens wherever located; (6) the termination of employment of key employees of Civitas or failure of key employees of Civitas to execute employment agreements with Greene County to become effective after the merger; or (7) change in the stock price or trading volume of the party.

Conduct of Business Pending the Merger

Each of Greene County and Civitas has agreed, during the period from the date of the merger agreement to the completion of the merger, to use its reasonable best efforts to:

conduct its business in the ordinary course;

preserve its business organization, employees, and business relationships;

retain the services of its key officers and key employees; and

take no action to adversely affect or delay obtaining regulatory approval of the merger, performing the covenants under the merger agreement, or consummating the merger.

In addition, Civitas has agreed that it will not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to, without the prior written consent of Greene County,

other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, incur any indebtedness for borrowed money or assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise as an accommodation become responsible for the obligations of any other individual, corporation or other entity;

(i) adjust, split, combine or reclassify any shares of Civitas capital stock; (ii) make, declare or pay any dividend, or make any other distribution on, or directly or indirectly redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire, any shares of Civitas capital stock or any securities or obligations convertible into or exchangeable for any shares of its capital stock, except (1) for regular quarterly cash dividends declared and payable in 2007 at a rate not in excess of \$0.02 per share, (2) dividends paid by or to any of the subsidiaries of Civitas, (3) the acceptance of shares of Civitas common stock as payment of the exercise price of stock options, and (4) the acceptance of shares of Civitas common stock upon forfeiture of any restricted shares pursuant to an award of restricted shares under any stock option plan; (iii) grant any stock appreciation rights or grant any individual, corporation or other entity any right to acquire any shares of Civitas capital stock; or (iv) issue any additional shares of capital stock except pursuant to the exercise of stock options outstanding as of the date of the merger agreement or issued thereafter if permitted and the ESPP;

except for normal increases made in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, or as required by applicable law or an existing agreement, increase the wages, salaries, compensation, pension, or other fringe benefits or perquisites payable to any officer, employee, or director of Civitas;

pay any pension or retirement allowance not required by any existing plan or agreement or by applicable law;

pay any bonus approved as exception;

become a party to, amend or commit itself to, any pension, retirement, profit-sharing or welfare benefit plan or agreement or employment agreement with or for the benefit of any employee, other than as required by applicable law or an existing agreement;

sell, transfer, mortgage, encumber or otherwise dispose of any of its properties or assets that are material to Civitas and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, to any individual, corporation or other entity other than a subsidiary or cancel, release or assign any indebtedness that is material to Civitas and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, to any such person or any claims held by any such person that are material to Civitas and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in each case other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or pursuant to contracts in force at the date of the merger agreement;

enter into any material new line of business or make any material change in its lending, investment, underwriting, risk and asset liability management or other banking and operating policies, except as required by applicable law, regulation or policies imposed by any governmental entity;

make capital expenditures other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, which individually exceed \$10,000 or in the aggregate \$50,000, except for certain approved expenses for two new branch facilities;

knowingly take any action, or knowingly fail to take any action, which action or failure to act is reasonably likely to prevent the merger from qualifying as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

amend its charter or bylaws, or otherwise take any action to exempt any person or entity (other than Greene County) or any action taken by any such person or entity from any takeover statute or similarly restrictive provisions of its organizational documents, or terminate, amend or waive any provisions of any confidentiality or standstill agreements in place with any third parties;

restructure or materially change its investment securities portfolio or its gap position, through purchases, sales or otherwise, or the manner in which the portfolio is classified or reported;

settle any material claim, action or proceeding, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

take any action or fail to take any action that is intended or may reasonably be expected to result in any of the Civitas representations and warranties being or becoming untrue in any material respect, or in any conditions to the merger not being satisfied;

change its methods of tax and financial accounting, subject to limited exceptions;

take any action that would materially impede or delay the ability of the parties to obtain any necessary approvals of any regulatory agency or governmental entity required for the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; or

agree to take, make any commitment to take, or adopt any resolutions of its board of directors in support of, any of the actions prohibited by the preceding bullet points.

Reasonable Best Effort to Obtain Required Shareholder Vote

Each of Civitas and Greene County will take all steps necessary to duly call, give notice of, convene and hold a meeting of its respective shareholders to be held as soon as is reasonably practicable after the date on which the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is part becomes effective for the purpose of

voting upon, in the case of Civitas shareholders, the approval of the merger agreement and, in the case of Greene County shareholders, the approval of the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger. Each of Civitas and Greene County will, through its respective board of directors, use its reasonable best efforts to obtain the approval of its respective shareholders in respect of the foregoing. Nothing in the merger agreement is intended to relieve the parties of their respective obligations to hold a meeting of their shareholders to obtain the approval required to complete the merger.

No Solicitation of Alternative Transactions

The merger agreement provides, subject to limited exceptions described below, that Civitas and its subsidiaries will not authorize its officers, directors or employees or any investment banker, financial advisor, attorney, accountant or other representative retained by it or any of its subsidiaries to (1) solicit, initiate or encourage (including by way of furnishing information or assistance), or take any other action designed to facilitate or encourage any inquiries or the making of any proposal that constitutes, or is reasonably likely to lead to, any acquisition proposal, (2) participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding any acquisition proposal or (3) make or authorize any statement, recommendation or solicitation in support of any acquisition proposal.

For purposes of the merger agreement, the term acquisition proposal means any inquiry, proposal or offer, filing of any regulatory application or notice or disclosure of an intention to do any of the foregoing from any person relating to any (1) direct or indirect acquisition or purchase of a business that constitutes a substantial portion of the net revenues, net income or assets of Civitas or any of its significant subsidiaries, (2) direct or indirect acquisition or purchase of any class of equity securities representing 10% or more of the voting power of Civitas or any of its significant subsidiaries, (3) tender offer or exchange offer that if completed would result in any person beneficially owning 10% or more of the voting power of Civitas, or (4) merger, consolidation, business combination, recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution or similar transaction involving Civitas or any of its subsidiaries, other than transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The merger agreement permits Civitas to comply with Rule 14d-9 and Rule 14e-2 under the Exchange Act with regard to an acquisition proposal that Civitas may receive. In addition, if Civitas receives an unsolicited bona fide written acquisition proposal, Civitas may engage in discussions and negotiations with or provide nonpublic information to the person making that acquisition proposal only if:

the board of directors of Civitas receives the acquisition proposal prior to Civitas shareholders meeting;

the board of directors of Civitas, after consultation with outside legal counsel, reasonably determines in good faith that the failure to engage in those discussions or provide information would cause it to violate its fiduciary duties under applicable law;

the board of directors of Civitas concludes in good faith that the acquisition proposal constitutes or is reasonably likely to result in a superior proposal (as described below); and

Civitas notifies Greene County promptly, and in any event within 24 hours of Civitas receipt of any acquisition proposal or any request for nonpublic information relating to Civitas by any third party considering making, or that has made, an acquisition proposal, of the identity of the third party, the material terms and conditions of any inquiries, proposals or offers, and updates on the status of the terms of any proposals, offers, discussions or negotiations on a current basis.

For purposes of the merger agreement, the term superior proposal refers to a bona fide written acquisition proposal which the board of directors of Civitas concludes in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisors and legal advisors, taking into account all legal, financial, regulatory and other aspects of the proposal and the person making the proposal (including any break-up fees, expense reimbursement provisions and conditions to consummation), (1) is more favorable to the shareholders of Civitas from a financial point of view, than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement with Greene County and (2) is fully financed or reasonably capable of being fully financed, reasonably likely to receive all required governmental approvals on a timely basis and otherwise reasonably capable of being completed on the terms proposed. For purposes of the definition of superior proposal, all reference to 10% or more in the definition of acquisition proposal will be deemed to be a reference to a majority and acquisition proposal

will only be deemed to refer to a transaction involving Civitas.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

General. The merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to completion of the merger, whether before or after the approval of the merger agreement by Civitas shareholders and approval of the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger by Greene County shareholders, in any of the following ways:

by mutual consent of Greene County and Civitas;

by either Greene County or Civitas, if any request or application for a required regulatory approval is denied by the governmental entity which must grant such approval and such denial has become final and non-appealable, or a governmental entity has issued an order decree, or ruling to permanently prohibit the merger and such prohibition has become final and non-appealable, except that no party may so terminate the merger agreement if the denial is a result of the failure of such party to the merger agreement;

by either Greene County or Civitas, if the merger is not completed on or before June 30, 2007, subject to extension for regulatory or court delay, unless the failure of the closing to occur by this date is due to the failure of the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement to comply with the merger agreement;

by either Greene County or Civitas, if any approval of the shareholders of Greene County or Civitas required for completion of the merger has not been obtained upon a vote taken at a duly held meeting of shareholders or at any adjournment or postponement thereof provided the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement has complied with the requirements in the merger agreement to call a meeting of shareholders and recommend approval of the merger agreement;

by either Greene County or Civitas, if (1) the terminating party is not then in material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or other agreement contained in the merger agreement and (2) there has been a breach of any of the covenants, agreements, representations or warranties of the other party in the merger agreement, which breach is not cured within 10 days following written notice to the party committing the breach, or which breach, by its nature, cannot be cured prior to the closing date of the merger, and which breach, individually or together with all other breaches, would, if occurring or continuing on the closing date, result in the failure of the condition relating to the performance of obligations or breaches of representations or warranties described under Conditions to the Completion of the Merger above;

by either Greene County or Civitas, if (1) the board of directors of the other does not publicly recommend that its shareholders either approve the merger agreement, (2) after recommending that such shareholders approve the merger agreement, such board of directors has withdrawn, modified or amended such recommendation in any manner adverse to the other party, or (3) the other party materially breaches its obligations under the merger by reason of a failure to call a meeting of its shareholders or a failure to prepare and mail to its shareholders this document; or

by Greene County, if the board of directors of Civitas authorizes, recommends, proposes or publicly announces its intention to authorize, recommend or propose an acquisition proposal with any person other than Greene County.

Effect of Termination. If the merger agreement is terminated, it will become void and there will be no liability on the part of Greene County or Civitas or their respective officers or directors, except that:

either party may seek all legal and equitable remedies to which such party may be entitled, including specific performance of the provisions of the merger agreement in the event of a termination resulting from a breach of a representation, warranty, covenant, or agreement, the failure to recommend, call, or support the shareholders vote at a shareholders meeting, or the pursuit by Civitas of another acquisition proposal; and

designated provisions of the merger agreement, including the payment of fees and expenses, the confidential treatment of information. Publicity concerning the merger, and, if applicable, the termination fee described below, will survive the termination.

Termination Fees. The merger agreement provides that Civitas may be required to pay a termination fee to Greene County of \$5.0 million in the following circumstances:

If Greene County terminates the merger agreement because Civitas authorized, recommended, proposed or publicly announced its intention to authorize, recommend or propose an Acquisition Transaction (as defined below) with any person other than Greene County;

If (1) the merger agreement is terminated by either party because the required shareholder vote of Civitas was not obtained at Civitas' shareholders meeting and (2) a bona fide acquisition transaction with respect to Civitas was publicly announced or otherwise communicated to the board of directors of Civitas before its shareholders meeting that has not been withdrawn; or

If (1) the merger agreement is terminated by either party because the merger has not been completed by June 30, 2007, or by Greene County because of a material breach by Civitas that causes a condition to the merger to not be satisfied, (2) a public proposal with respect to an acquisition transaction involving Civitas was made and not withdrawn before the merger agreement was terminated and (3) after the announcement of the public proposal, Civitas intentionally breached any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements and the breach materially contributed to the failure of the merger to become effective.

Acquisition Transaction means:

the direct or indirect acquisition, purchase or assumption of all or a substantial portion of the assets or deposits of Civitas;

the acquisition by any person of direct or indirect beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of voting stock of Civitas; or

a merger, consolidation, business combination, liquidation, dissolution or similar transaction involving Civitas, other than a merger, business combination or similar transaction of Civitas if (1) the shareholders of Civitas immediately before the transaction own at least 90% of the voting stock of the entity surviving the transaction (or the parent of the surviving entity) immediately following the transaction and (2) as a result of the transaction no person or group owns or controls 10% or more of the voting stock of the surviving entity (or parent of the surviving entity) immediately following the transaction.

The purpose of the termination fee is to encourage the commitment of Civitas to the merger, and to compensate Greene County if Civitas engages in certain conduct which would make the merger less likely to occur.

The effect of the termination fee could be to discourage other companies from seeking to acquire or merge with Civitas prior to completion of the merger, and could cause Civitas to reject any acquisition proposal from a third party which does not take into account the termination fee.

Extension, Waiver and Amendment of the Merger Agreement

Extension and Waiver. At any time prior to the completion of the merger, each of Greene County and Civitas may, to the extent legally allowed:

extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other party under the merger agreement;

waive any inaccuracies in the other party's representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement; and

waive the other party's compliance with any of its agreements contained in the merger agreement, or waive compliance with any conditions to its obligations to complete the merger.

Amendment. Subject to compliance with applicable law, Greene County and Civitas may amend the merger agreement at any time before or after approval of the merger agreement by Civitas and Greene County shareholders. However, after any approval of the merger agreement by Civitas and Greene County shareholders, there may not be, without their further approval, any amendment of the merger agreement that reduces the amount or changes the form of the consideration to be delivered to the Civitas shareholders.

Employee Benefit Plans and Existing Agreements

Employee Benefit Plans. The merger agreement provides that following the effective time of the merger, to the extent permissible under the terms of the Greene County employee benefit plans, the employees of Civitas and its subsidiaries generally shall be eligible to participate in Greene County's employee benefit plans in which similarly situated employees of Greene County or its subsidiaries participate, to the same extent as similarly situated employees of Greene County or its subsidiaries. For purposes of determining an employee's eligibility to participate in certain plans and entitlement to benefits thereunder, Greene County will give full credit for the service a continuing employee had with Civitas prior to the merger, except that such service shall not be recognized to the extent that such recognition would result in a duplication or increase of benefits. Such service also shall apply for purposes of satisfying any waiting periods, evidence of insurability requirements, or the application of any preexisting condition limitations. Each Greene County employee benefit plan shall waive pre-existing condition limitations to the same extent waived under the applicable Civitas employee benefit plan. Civitas employees shall be given credit for amounts paid under a corresponding benefit plan during the same period for purposes of applying deductibles, co-payments and out-of-pocket maximums as though such amounts had been paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Greene County employee benefit plans.

Greene County is obligated under the merger agreement to honor all Civitas employee benefit plans, employment, severance, change of control and other compensation agreements and arrangements between Civitas and its employees, and all accrued and vested benefit obligations existing prior to the execution of the merger agreement which are between Civitas or any of its subsidiaries and any current or former director, officer, employee or consultant of Civitas. In addition, any employee of Civitas or its subsidiaries whose position is eliminated as a direct result of the merger shall be eligible to receive the standard severance package of Civitas, rather than any standard severance package of Greene County, unless specifically negotiated between the employee and Greene County or Civitas.

From and after the effective date of the merger, Greene County will, and will cause any applicable subsidiary thereof or employee benefit plan, to provide or pay when due to Civitas' employees as of the effective date of the merger all benefits and compensation pursuant to Civitas' employee benefit plans, programs and arrangements in effect on the date of the merger agreement earned or accrued through, and to which such individuals are entitled as of the effective date of the merger (or such later time as such employee benefit plans as in effect at the effective date of the merger are terminated or canceled by Greene County) subject to compliance with the terms of the merger agreement.

Stock Exchange Listing; Delisting of Civitas Common Stock

Greene County common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Greene County has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to cause the shares of Greene County common stock to be issued in the merger to be quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. If the merger is completed, Civitas common stock will cease to be quoted on the Nasdaq Global Market and its shares will be deregistered under the Exchange Act.

Expenses

The merger agreement provides that each of Greene County and Civitas will pay its own expenses in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, except that Greene County and Civitas will share equally the costs and expenses of printing and mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus to the shareholders of Civitas and Greene County, and all filing and other fees paid to the SEC in connection with the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

THE GREENE COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING

General

This document is being furnished to Greene County shareholders in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Greene County board of directors to be used at the annual meeting of Greene County shareholders to be held on April 25, 2007, at 11:00 a.m., local time, at General Morgan Inn, 111 North Main Street, Greeneville, Tennessee 37743, and at any adjournment or postponement of that meeting.

The Greene County board of directors has fixed the close of business on March 16, 2007 as the record date for determining the holders of shares of Greene County common stock entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the annual meeting. Only holders of record of shares of Greene County common stock at the close of business on that date will be entitled to vote at the annual meeting and at any adjournment or postponement of that meeting. At the close of business on the record date, there were 9,818,312 shares of Greene County common stock outstanding, held by approximately 2,000 holders of record. Each Greene County shareholder will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record upon each matter properly submitted at the annual meeting and at any adjournment or postponement of that meeting.

Matters to be Considered

At this annual meeting, holders of Greene County common stock will be asked to:

consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the merger agreement between Greene County and Civitas, a copy of which is attached as *Appendix A* to this document, pursuant to which Civitas will merge with Greene County, and to approve the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger;

elect five persons to serve as directors of Greene County, each for a three-year term, those persons to serve until the end of their respective terms and until their respective successors are elected and qualified;

consider and vote upon a proposal to ratify the appointment of Dixon Hughes PLLC as Greene County's independent registered public accounting firm for 2007;

consider and vote upon a proposal to amend the Greene County Amended and Restated Charter to increase the number of authorized shares from 15 million to 20 million shares of common stock;

consider and vote upon a proposal to amend the Greene County Amended and Restated Charter to change the corporate name of Greene County to Green Bankshares, Inc.;

consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment of the annual meeting, including, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the annual meeting for any of the foregoing proposals; and

transact any other business that may properly come before the Greene County annual meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

Proxies

Each copy of this document mailed to Greene County shareholders is accompanied by a form of proxy with instructions for voting by mail, by telephone or through the Internet. If voting by mail, you should complete and return

the proxy card accompanying this document to ensure that your vote is counted at the Greene County annual meeting, or at any adjournment or postponement of the Greene County annual meeting, regardless of whether you plan to attend the Greene County annual meeting. You may also vote your shares by telephone or through the Internet. Information and applicable deadlines for voting by telephone or through the Internet are set forth in the enclosed proxy card instructions.

The presence of a shareholder at the annual meeting will not automatically revoke that shareholder's proxy. However, a shareholder may revoke a proxy at any time prior to its exercise by:

submitting a written revocation prior to the meeting to Phil M. Bachman, Corporate Secretary, Greene County Bancshares, Inc., 100 North Main Street, Greeneville, Tennessee 37743-4992;

submitting another proxy by mail that is dated later than the original proxy; or

attending the annual meeting and voting in person.

If your shares are held by a broker or bank, you must follow the instructions on the form you receive from your broker or bank with respect to changing or revoking your proxy.

The shares represented by any proxy card that is properly executed and received by Greene County in time to be voted at the annual meeting will be voted in accordance with the instructions that are marked on the proxy card. If you execute your proxy but do not provide Greene County with any instructions, your shares will be voted FOR the approval of the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger and FOR all other matters described in the notice of the annual meeting, including the proposal to adjourn the annual meeting, including, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger agreement.

If shares are held in street name by a broker or bank and the shareholder does not provide the broker or bank with instructions on how to vote the shares, the broker or bank will not be permitted to vote the shares, which will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger agreement.

Vote Required

In order to have a lawful meeting, a quorum of shareholders must be present at the annual meeting. The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Greene County will constitute a quorum at the meeting. A shareholder will be deemed to be present if the shareholder either attends the meeting or submits a properly executed proxy card that is received at or prior to the meeting (and not revoked). Under the law of Tennessee, Greene County's state of incorporation, abstentions and broker non-votes are counted for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum, but are not counted as votes cast at the meeting. Broker non-votes occur when brokers who hold their customers' shares in street name submit proxies for such shares on some matters, but not others. Generally, this would occur when brokers have not received any instructions from their customers. In these cases, the brokers, as the holders of record, are permitted to vote on routine matters, which typically include the election of directors, but not on non-routine matters such as approval of a merger agreement.

Approval of the merger agreement between Greene County and Civitas and the related issuance of common stock by Greene County requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Greene County common stock entitled to vote on such proposal at a meeting at which a quorum is present. **The required vote of Greene County shareholders on the merger agreement and issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger is based upon the number of outstanding shares of Greene County common stock, and not the number of shares that are actually voted. Accordingly, the failure to submit a proxy card or to vote in person at the annual meeting or the abstention from voting by Greene County shareholders will have the same effect as an AGAINST vote with respect to this matter.**

If a quorum exists, approval of each of the remaining proposals (including the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies) requires that the number of votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the Greene

County annual meeting in favor of the proposal exceed the number of votes cast, in person or by proxy, against the proposal. If a quorum does not exist, adjournment of the annual meeting requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the annual meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes are not counted as votes cast and thus have no impact on the proposals other than approval of the merger agreement because the vote required to approve any of the other proposals is not based upon Greene County's outstanding shares, but only on those shares present and voting.

As of the record date, Greene County directors, executive officers and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote approximately 1,137,695 shares of Greene County common stock, representing approximately 12% of the outstanding shares of Greene County common stock.

We currently expect that Greene County's directors and executive officers will vote their shares FOR approval of the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger, and FOR each of the remaining proposals although none of them has entered into any agreement obligating them to do so.

Solicitation of Proxies

In addition to solicitation by mail, directors, officers and employees of Greene County may solicit proxies for the annual meeting from Greene County shareholders personally or by telephone and other electronic means without additional remuneration for soliciting such proxies. We also will provide persons, firms, banks and corporations holding shares in their names or in the names of nominees, which in either case are beneficially owned by others, proxy material for transmittal to such beneficial owners and will reimburse such record owners for their expenses in taking such actions.

The merger agreement provides that each of Greene County and Civitas will pay its own expenses in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, except that Greene County and Civitas will share equally the costs and expenses of printing and mailing this document to the shareholders of Civitas and Greene County, and all filing and other fees paid to the SEC and other regulatory authorities in connection with the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Dissenters and Appraisal Rights

Greene County shareholders will not have dissenters and appraisal rights in connection with any matters being submitted for their consideration at the Greene County annual meeting, including the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger.

Adjournment

In the event that there are insufficient votes, in person or proxy, to (i) constitute a quorum, or (ii) approve the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger at the time of the Greene County annual meeting, the merger could not be approved unless the meeting was adjourned to a later date or dates in order to permit Greene County to solicit additional proxies. In order to allow proxies that have been received by Greene County at the time of the annual meeting to be voted for an adjournment, if necessary, Greene County has submitted the question of adjournment to its shareholders as a separate matter for their consideration. If a quorum does not exist, adjournment of the annual meeting requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the annual meeting. If a quorum exists, but there are not enough affirmative votes to approve the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger, the annual meeting may be adjourned if the votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the Greene County annual meeting favoring the proposal to adjourn exceed the votes cast, in person or by proxy, opposing the proposal to adjourn.

Recommendations by Greene County's Board of Directors

The Greene County board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement and the transactions it contemplates. The Greene County board of directors has determined that the merger agreement and the transactions it contemplates are advisable and in the best interests of Greene County and its shareholders and unanimously recommends that the Greene County shareholders vote FOR the proposal to approve the merger of Greene County and

Civitas and the related issuance of shares of Greene County common stock in the merger and FOR each of the other proposals. See THE PROPOSED MERGER Greene County s Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Greene County Board of Directors on page 29 for a more detailed discussion of the Greene County board of directors recommendation of the merger.

THE CIVITAS SPECIAL MEETING

General

This document is being furnished to Civitas shareholders in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Civitas board of directors to be used at the special meeting of Civitas shareholders to be held Embassy Suites Hotel located at 820 Crescent Centre Drive, Franklin, Tennessee 37067, at 3:00 p.m. local time on April 26, 2007, and at any adjournment or postponement of that meeting.

The Civitas board of directors has fixed the close of business on March 16, 2007 as the record date for determining the holders of shares of Civitas common stock entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the special meeting. Only holders of record of shares of Civitas common stock at the close of business on that date will be entitled to vote at the special meeting and at any adjournment or postponement of that meeting. At the close of business on the record date, there were 15,932,173 shares of Civitas common stock outstanding, held by approximately 2,000 holders of record. Each Civitas shareholder will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record upon each matter properly submitted at the special meeting and at any adjournment or postponement of that meeting.

Matters to be Considered

At this special meeting, holders of Civitas common stock will be asked to:

consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the merger agreement between Greene County and Civitas, a copy of which is attached as *Appendix A* to this document, pursuant to which Civitas will merge with Greene County;

consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, including, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting for any of the foregoing proposals; and

transact any other business that may properly come before the Civitas special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

Proxies

Each copy of this document mailed to Civitas shareholders is accompanied by a form of proxy with instructions for voting by mail, by telephone or through the Internet. If voting by mail, you should complete and return the proxy card accompanying this document to ensure that your vote is counted at the Civitas special meeting, or at any adjournment or postponement of the Civitas special meeting, regardless of whether you plan to attend the Civitas special meeting. You may also vote your shares by telephone or through the Internet. Information and applicable deadlines for voting by telephone or through the Internet are set forth in the enclosed proxy card instructions.

The presence of a shareholder at the special meeting will not automatically revoke that shareholder's proxy. However, a shareholder may revoke a proxy at any time prior to its exercise by:

submitting a written revocation prior to the meeting to Danny Herron, Corporate Secretary, Civitas BankGroup, Inc., 810 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 230, Franklin, Tennessee 37067;

submitting another proxy by mail that is dated later than the original proxy; or

attending the special meeting and voting in person.

If your shares are held by a broker or bank, you must follow the instructions on the form you receive from your broker or bank with respect to changing or revoking your proxy.

The share represented by any proxy card that is properly executed and received by Civitas in time to be voted at the special meeting will be voted in accordance with the instructions that are marked on the proxy card. If you execute your proxy but do not provide Civitas with any instructions, your shares will be voted

FOR the approval of the merger agreement and FOR the proposal to adjourn the special meeting, including, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger agreement.

If shares are held in street name by a broker or bank and the shareholder does not provide the broker or bank with instructions on how to vote the shares, the broker or bank will not be permitted to vote the shares, which will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger agreement.

Participants in Civitas ESPP

Anyone who holds Civitas shares through the ESPP will receive a proxy card to vote those shares.

Election Form; Letter of Transmittal

A form for making an election will be sent to you separately after the effective time of the merger. For your election to be effective, your properly completed election form, along with your Civitas stock certificates or an appropriate guarantee of delivery, must be sent to and received by the exchange agent no later than the election deadline specified in the election form (which will not in any event be less than twenty (20) business days after the form is mailed to Civitas shareholders). Do not send your stock certificates to Civitas, Greene County or Greene County's exchange agent until you receive the transmittal materials with instructions from the exchange agent. If you do not make a timely election you will be deemed to have elected to receive the mixed consideration of cash and stock. All elections must be made on the election form furnished to you or on a facsimile of the election form. See THE PROPOSED MERGER Election Procedures; Surrender and Exchange of Stock Certificates beginning on page 51 for the procedure to be followed to make a cash election.

Vote Required

In order to have a lawful meeting, a quorum of shareholders must be present at the special meeting. The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Civitas will constitute a quorum at the meeting. A shareholder will be deemed to be present if the shareholder either attends the meeting or submits a properly executed proxy card that is received at or prior to the meeting (and not revoked). Under the law of Tennessee, Civitas' state of incorporation, abstentions and broker non-votes are counted for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum, but are not counted as votes cast at the meeting. Broker non-votes occur when brokers who hold their customers' shares in street name submit proxies for such shares on some matters, but not others. Generally, this would occur when brokers have not received any instructions from their customers. In these cases, the brokers, as the holders of record, are permitted to vote on routine matters, which typically include the election of directors, but not on non-routine matters such as approval of a merger agreement.

Approval of the merger agreement between Greene County and Civitas requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Civitas common stock entitled to vote on such proposal at a meeting at which a quorum is present. **The required vote of Civitas shareholders on the merger agreement is based upon the number of outstanding shares of Civitas common stock, and not the number of shares that are actually voted. Accordingly, the failure to submit a proxy card or to vote in person at the special meeting or the abstention from voting by Civitas shareholders will have the same effect as an AGAINST vote with respect to this matter.**

If a quorum exists, approval of the remaining proposal to adjourn the meeting requires that the number of votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the Civitas special meeting in favor of the proposal exceed the number of votes cast, in person or by proxy, against the proposal. If a quorum does not exist, adjournment of the special meeting requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the special meeting. Abstentions and broker

non-votes are not counted as votes cast and thus have no impact on the proposals other than approval of the merger agreement because the vote required to approve the adjournment proposal is not based upon Civitas' outstanding shares, but only on those shares present and voting.

As of the record date, Civitas directors, executive officers and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote approximately 3,945,684 shares of Civitas common stock, representing approximately 24.8% of the outstanding shares of Civitas common stock.

We currently expect that, with one exception, all Civitas directors and executive officers will vote their shares FOR approval of the merger agreement and FOR the adjournment proposal although none of them has entered into any agreement obligating them to do so.

Solicitation of Proxies

In addition to solicitation by mail, directors, officers and employees of Civitas may solicit proxies for the special meeting from Civitas shareholders personally or by telephone and other electronic means without additional remuneration for soliciting such proxies. Civitas also will provide persons, firms, banks and corporations holding shares in their names or in the names of nominees, which in either case are beneficially owned by others, proxy material for transmittal to such beneficial owners and will reimburse such record owners for their expenses in taking such actions.

The merger agreement provides that each of Greene County and Civitas will pay its own expenses in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, except that Greene County and Civitas will share equally the costs and expenses of printing and mailing this document to the shareholders of Civitas and Greene County, and all filing and other fees paid to the SEC and other regulatory authorities in connection with the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Dissenters and Appraisal Rights

Civitas shareholders will not have dissenters and appraisal rights in connection with any matters being submitted for their consideration at the Civitas special meeting, including the merger agreement and the issuance of Greene County common stock in connection with the merger.

Adjournment

In the event that there are insufficient votes, in person or proxy, to (i) constitute a quorum, or (ii) approve the merger agreement at the time of the Civitas special meeting, the merger could not be approved unless the meeting was adjourned to a later date or dates in order to permit Civitas to solicit additional proxies. In order to allow proxies that have been received by Civitas at the time of the special meeting to be voted for an adjournment, if necessary, Civitas has submitted the question of adjournment to its shareholders as a separate matter for their consideration. If a quorum does not exist, adjournment of the special meeting requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the special meeting. If a quorum exists, but there are not enough affirmative votes to approve the merger agreement, the special meeting may be adjourned if the votes cast, in person or by proxy, at the Civitas special meeting favoring the proposal to adjourn exceed the votes cast, in person or by proxy, opposing the proposal to adjourn.

Recommendation by Civitas Board of Directors

As previously indicated, a majority (nine out of twelve, with one director absent) of the Civitas board of directors determined that the merger is fair to Civitas shareholders and in their best interests and, accordingly, approved the merger agreement and recommended its approval to the Civitas shareholders. The two dissenting directors, which included the Civitas Chief Executive Officer, indicated that they had voted against the merger because they believed that it would be more advantageous for Civitas to remain an independent public company. Director William Wallace

was absent. Following the announcement of the proposed merger, Civitas Chief Executive Officer has informed Civitas that he intends to vote his shares in favor of the proposed merger with Greene County. Therefore, although not unanimous, **the required majority of the Civitas board of directors recommends that you vote FOR each proposal, including the proposal to merge with Greene County.** See THE PROPOSED MERGER Civitas Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Civitas Board of Directors on page 31 for a more detailed discussion of the Civitas board of directors recommendation of the merger.

DESCRIPTION OF GREENE COUNTY CAPITAL STOCK

General

The authorized capital stock of Greene County consists of 15 million shares of common stock, par value \$2.00 per share and 130 shares of Organizational Stock, par value \$10.00 per share. As of the record date, 9,818,312 shares of Greene County common stock were outstanding and no shares of Organizational Stock were outstanding. As of the date hereof, 3,075,085 shares of Greene County common stock were reserved for issuance to Civitas shareholders in accordance with the merger agreement and 471,659 shares of Greene County common stock were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding stock options under various employee stock option plans.

The following summary of the terms of the capital stock of Greene County is not intended to be complete and is subject in all respects to the applicable provisions of the Tennessee Business Corporation Act, or TBCA, and is qualified by reference to the charter and bylaws of Greene County. To obtain copies of these documents, see **WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION** beginning on page 102.

Common Stock

The outstanding shares of Greene County common stock are fully paid and nonassessable. Holders of Greene County common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of the shareholders. Holders of Greene County common stock do not have pre-emptive rights and are not entitled to cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of directors. The Greene County common stock is neither redeemable nor convertible into other securities.

Subject to the preferences applicable to any shares of Greene County preferred stock outstanding at the time, holders of Greene County common stock are entitled to dividends when and as declared by the Greene County board of directors from legally available funds and are entitled, in the event of liquidation, to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities.

Preferred Stock

No shares of preferred stock are authorized or outstanding.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Greene County's charter and bylaws provide that the Greene County board of directors is to be divided into three classes as nearly equal in number as possible. Directors are elected by classes to three-year terms, so that approximately one-third of the directors of Greene County are elected at each annual meeting of the shareholders. In addition, Greene County's bylaws provide that the power to fill vacancies is vested in the Greene County board of directors unless such director is removed by the vote of the shareholders. The overall effect of these provisions may be to prevent a person or entity from seeking to acquire control of Greene County through an increase in the number of directors on the Greene County board of directors and the election of designated nominees to fill newly created vacancies.

COMPARISON OF THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Both Greene County and Civitas are incorporated under the laws of the State of Tennessee. The holders of shares of Civitas common stock whose rights as shareholders are currently governed by Tennessee law, the charter of Civitas and the bylaws of Civitas, will, upon the exchange of their shares of Civitas common stock for shares of Greene

County common stock at the effective time pursuant to the merger, become holders of Greene County common stock and their rights as such will be governed by Tennessee law, the Greene County charter and the Greene County bylaws. The material differences between the rights of holders of shares of Civitas common stock and Greene County common stock, which result from differences in their governing corporate documents, are summarized below.

The following summary is not intended to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the TBCA, the Greene County charter, the Greene County bylaws, the Civitas charter and the Civitas bylaws, as appropriate. The identification of specific differences is not meant to indicate that other equally or more significant differences do not exist. Copies of the Greene County charter, the Greene County bylaws, the Civitas charter and the Civitas bylaws are available upon request. To obtain copies of these documents, see WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION beginning on page 102.

**Summary of Material Differences Between the
Rights of Greene County Shareholders and the Rights of Civitas Shareholders**

	Greene County Shareholder Rights	Civitas Shareholder Rights
Description of Common Stock:	Greene County is authorized to issue 15,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$2.00 per share, and 130 shares of Organizational Stock, par value \$10.00 per share.	Civitas is authorized to issue 40,000,000 shares of common stock, with \$0.50 par value.
Description of Preferred Stock:	No shares of preferred stock are authorized or outstanding.	No shares of preferred stock are authorized or outstanding.
Special Meeting of Shareholders:	Under the TBCA, the board of directors, any person authorized by the charter or bylaws, or (unless the charter provides otherwise) the holders of at least ten percent (10%) of the votes entitled to be cast may call a special meeting of shareholders. Greene County's bylaws provide that only the board of directors or a committee duly authorized by the board may call a special meeting of the shareholders. Written notice must be delivered not less than ten (10) days nor more than two (2) months before the meeting.	Under the TBCA, the board of directors, any person authorized by the charter or bylaws, or (unless the charter provides otherwise) the holders of at least ten percent (10%) of the votes entitled to be cast may call a special meeting of shareholders. Civitas bylaws also provide that the President, Secretary or any officer instructed by the board to call the meeting may do so. Written notice must state the purpose of the meeting and be delivered not less than ten (10) days nor more than sixty (60) days before the meeting.
Shareholder Rights Plan:	Greene County does not have a shareholder rights plan as a part of its charter, bylaws, or by separate agreement.	Same as Greene County.
Control Share Acquisitions:	The Tennessee Control Share Acquisition Act generally provides that, except as stated below, control shares will not have any voting rights. Control shares are shares acquired by a person under certain circumstances which, when added to other shares owned, would give such person effective control over one-fifth or more, or a majority of all voting power (to the extent such acquired shares cause such person to	The Tennessee Control Share Acquisition Act generally provides that, except as stated below, control shares will not have any voting rights. Control shares are shares acquired by a person under certain circumstances which, when added to other shares owned, would give such person effective control over one-fifth or more, or a majority of all voting power (to the extent such acquired shares cause such person to

exceed one-fifth or one-third of all voting power) in the election of Greene County s directors. However, voting rights will be restored to control shares by resolution approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of Greene County s voting stock, other than shares held by the owner of the control shares. If voting

exceed one-fifth or one-third of all voting power) in the election of Civitas directors. However, voting rights will be restored to control shares by resolution approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of Civitas voting stock, other than shares held by the owner of the control shares. If voting rights are granted to control

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rights are granted to control shares which give the holder a majority of all voting power in the election of Greene County's directors, then Greene County's other shareholders may require Greene County to redeem their shares at fair value.

The Tennessee Control Share Acquisition Act is applicable to Greene County because the Greene County charter contains a specific provision opting in to the Control Share Acquisition Act.

The Tennessee Investor Protection Act (TIPA) provides that unless a Tennessee corporation's board of directors has recommended a takeover offer to shareholders, no offeror beneficially owning five percent (5%) or more of any class of equity securities of the offeree company, any of which was purchased within the preceding year, may make a takeover offer for any class of equity security of the offeree company if after completion the offeror would be a beneficial owner of more than ten percent (10%) of any class of outstanding equity securities of the company unless the offeror, before making such purchase: (i) makes a public announcement of his or her intention with respect to changing or influencing the management or control of the offeree company; (ii) makes a full, fair and effective disclosure of such intention to the person from whom he or she intends to acquire such securities; and (iii) files with the Tennessee Commissioner of Commerce and Insurance (the Commissioner) and the offeree company a statement signifying such intentions and containing such additional information as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

The offeror must provide that any equity securities of an offeree company deposited or tendered pursuant to a takeover offer may be withdrawn by an offeree at any time within seven days from the date the offer has become effective following filing

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shares which give the holder a majority of all voting power in the election of Civitas directors, then Civitas' other shareholders may require Civitas to redeem their shares at fair value.

The Tennessee Control Share Acquisition Act does not apply to Civitas because the Civitas charter does not contain a specific provision opting in to the Control Share Acquisition Act.

Same as Greene County.

Investor
Protection Act:

with the Commissioner and the offeree company and public announcement of the terms or after sixty (60) days from the date the offer has become effective. If the takeover offer is for less than all the outstanding equity securities of any class, such an offer must also provide for

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acceptance of securities pro rata if the number of securities tendered is greater than the number the offeror has offered to accept and pay for. If such an offeror varies the terms of the takeover offer before its expiration date by increasing the consideration offered to offerees, the offeror must pay the increased consideration for all equity securities accepted, whether accepted before or after the variation in the terms of the offer. The TIPAA does not apply to Greene County, as it does not apply to bank holding companies subject to regulation by a federal agency and does not apply to any offer involving a vote by holders of equity securities of the offeree company.

Business Combinations Involving Interested Shareholders:

The Tennessee Business Combination Act generally prohibits a business combination by Greene County or a subsidiary with an interested shareholder within five (5) years after the shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. Greene County or a subsidiary can, however, enter into a business combination within that period if, before the interested shareholder became such, Greene County's board of directors approved the business combination or the transaction in which the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder. After that five (5) year moratorium, the business combination with the interested shareholder can be consummated only if it satisfies certain fair price criteria or is approved by two-thirds (2/3) of the other shareholders. For purposes of the Tennessee Business Combination Act, a business combination includes mergers, share exchanges, sales and leases of assets, issuances of securities, and similar transactions. An interested shareholder is generally any person or entity that beneficially owns ten percent 10% or more of the voting power of any outstanding class or series of Greene County stock.

Civitas is also subject to the Tennessee Business Combination Act, but its charter and bylaws do not contain any specific provisions dealing with these transactions.

Greene County's charter has several provisions involving these transactions. The transaction must either be approved by a majority of the disinterested

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directors as defined in the charter or it must meet several qualifications including (i) a fair price as determined by various metrics, (ii) the form of consideration must be cash or whatever other consideration the Interested Shareholder receives, (iii) there may not be a failure to pay dividends to preferred members nor may there a reduction in the periodic rate of dividends to common stock holders, (iv) there may not be any loans to the Interested Shareholder, and (v) there can be no material change in the business of the company.

Greenmail Act:

The Tennessee Greenmail Act applies to a Tennessee corporation that has a class of voting stock registered or traded on a national securities exchange or registered with the SEC pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act. Under the Tennessee Greenmail Act, Greene County may not purchase any of its shares at a price above the market value of such shares from any person who holds more than three percent (3%) of the class of securities to be purchased if such person has held such shares for less than two years, unless the purchase has been approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of each class of voting stock issued by Greene County or Greene County makes an offer, of at least equal value per share, to all shareholders of such class.

Same as Greene County.

Election and Size of Board of Directors:

The election of board members will generally take place at the annual meeting. The board of directors must not consist of less than three (3) nor more than fifteen (15) members, unless all of the company's common stock is owned by less than 3 holders of record, then there may be less than three (3) members. The number of directors may be fixed or changed from time to time, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the issued and outstanding shares of the corporation

The election of board members will generally take place at the annual meeting. The board of directors must consist of no fewer than three (3) or more that seventeen (17) members. The number of directors may be changed by amendment of the bylaws or by the directors or the shareholders, but in no case will a change in this number shorten the term of any director. Each director elected at an annual meeting or in the interim will serve until the next

entitled to vote in an election of directors,
or by the affirmative vote of two-thirds
(2/3) of all directors then in office.

The board of directors is divided into three
(3) classes, Class I, Class II and Class III,
which are nearly equal in number as
possible. Each Class of

successive annual meeting or until his
successor had been appointed.

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	<p>director serves a three (3) year term. No person over the age of seventy (70) is eligible for election.</p> <p>Presently, Greene County's board of directors consists of 14 members. After the merger, Greene County's board of directors will have fourteen (14) members.</p>	
<p>Vacancies on the Board of Directors:</p>	<p>The TBCA provides that vacancies on the board of directors may be filled by the shareholders or directors, unless the charter provides otherwise.</p> <p>Greene County's bylaws provide that directors shall fill all vacancies unless the vacancy was caused by removal by the shareholders in which case the vacancy must be filled by the shareholders.</p>	<p>The TBCA provides that vacancies on the board of directors may be filled by the shareholders or directors, unless the charter provides otherwise.</p> <p>Civitas' bylaws provide that any director vacancy may be filled by an affirmative vote of the remaining directors even if a quorum does not exist.</p>
<p>Removal of Directors:</p>	<p>The TBCA provides that shareholders may remove directors with or without cause unless the charter provides that directors may be removed only for cause. However, if a director is elected by a particular voting group, that director may only be removed by the requisite vote of that voting group.</p> <p>Greene County's bylaws provide that a director may be removed with or without cause by a majority of the shares entitled to vote or with cause by a majority of the directors.</p>	<p>The TBCA provides that shareholders may remove directors with or without cause unless the charter provides that directors may be removed only for cause. However, if a director is elected by a particular voting group, that director may only be removed by the requisite vote of that voting group.</p> <p>At a meeting of the shareholders called expressly for the purpose of director removal, one or all of the directors may be removed with or without cause.</p>
<p>Indemnification:</p>	<p>The Greene County charter provides that Greene County shall have the power to indemnify any director or officer of the corporation to the fullest extent permitted by the TBCA. Greene County may also indemnify and advance expenses to any employee or agent of Greene County who is not a director or officer to the same extent as a director or officer, if the board of directors determines that to do so is in the best interests of Greene County.</p>	<p>The Civitas charter provide that Civitas shall have the power to indemnify any director, officer, employee or agent of Civitas or any other person who is serving in a similar capacity in another corporate entity at the request of Civitas, to the fullest extent permitted by the TBCA. This indemnification shall continue to any person who has ceased to serve Civitas in any of the above fashions.</p>
<p>Personal Liability of Directors:</p>	<p>Greene County's charter provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by the TBCA, a director of Greene County shall not be liable to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director.</p>	<p>Same as Greene County.</p>

The TBCA provides that a corporation may not indemnify a director for liability 1) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its shareholders; 2) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of

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Dissenters' Rights:	<p>law; or 3) under Sec. 48-18-304 of the TBCA (with respect to the unlawful payment of dividends), as the same exists or hereafter may be amended.</p> <p>The TBCA provides that a shareholder of a corporation is generally entitled to receive payment of the fair value of his or her stock if the shareholder dissents from transactions including a proposed merger, share exchange or a sale of substantially all of the assets of the corporation. However, dissenters' rights generally are not available to holders of shares, such as shares of Greene County common stock, that are registered on a national securities exchange or quoted on a national market security system.</p>	<p>Same as Greene County.</p>
Votes on Extraordinary Corporate Transactions:	<p>Under the TBCA, a sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporation's assets, a merger of the corporation with and into another corporation, or a share exchange involving one or more classes or series of the corporation's shares or a dissolution of the corporation must be approved by the board of directors (except in certain limited circumstances) plus, with certain exceptions, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all shares of stock entitled to vote thereon.</p> <p>Neither Greene County's charter nor bylaws have any provisions dealing with extraordinary corporate transactions.</p>	<p>Under the TBCA, a sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporation's assets, a merger of the corporation with and into another corporation, or a share exchange involving one or more classes or series of the corporation's shares or a dissolution of the corporation must be approved by the board of directors (except in certain limited circumstances) plus, with certain exceptions, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all shares of stock entitled to vote thereon.</p> <p>Neither Civitas' charter nor bylaws have any provisions dealing with extraordinary corporate transactions.</p>
Consideration of Other Constituencies:	<p>The TBCA provides that no corporation (nor its officers or directors) registered or traded on a national securities exchange or registered with the SEC shall be held liable for either having failed to approve the acquisition of shares by an interested shareholder on or before such interested shareholder's share acquisition date, or for opposing any proposed merger, exchange, tender offer or significant disposition of the assets of the corporation or any of its subsidiaries because of a good faith belief that such merger, exchange, tender offer or</p>	<p>Same as Greene County.</p>

significant disposition of assets would adversely affect the corporation's employees, customers, suppliers, the communities in which such corporation or its subsidiaries operate or are located or any other relevant factor if such factors are permitted to be considered by the board of directors under the charter

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for such corporation in connection with a merger, exchange, tender offer or significant disposition of assets.

Greene County's charter does not contain an opt-out provision, and therefore, the Tennessee Business Combination Act will apply.

Amendment of Charter:

The TBCA provides that certain relatively technical amendments to a corporation's charter may be adopted by the directors without shareholder action. Generally, the TBCA provides that a corporation's charter may be amended by a majority of votes entitled to be cast on an amendment, subject to any condition the board of directors may place on its submission of the amendment to the shareholders. Greene County's charter provides that any amendment or repeal of any part of Section 9 of the charter discussing transactions with Interested Shareholders shall require an affirmative vote of eighty percent (80%) of all voting stock voting as a class.

Amendment of Bylaws:

Under the TBCA, shareholder action is generally not necessary to amend the bylaws, unless the charter provides otherwise or the shareholders in amending or repealing a particular bylaw provide expressly that the board of directors may not amend or repeal that bylaw. The shareholders may amend or repeal Greene County's bylaws even though the bylaws may also be amended or repealed by its board of directors.

Greene County's bylaws may be altered or amended, and new bylaws may be adopted by the shareholders at any annual or special meeting of the shareholders by a majority of the stock represented at that meeting or by the board of directors at any regular or special meeting of the board of directors by a majority of the board present. However, any amendment changing the number of directors requires an affirmative vote of a majority of all the directors currently

The TBCA provides that certain relatively technical amendments to a corporation's charter may be adopted by the directors without shareholder action. Generally, the TBCA provides that a corporation's charter may be amended by a majority of votes entitled to be cast on an amendment, subject to any condition the board of directors may place on its submission of the amendment to the shareholders. The Civitas charter does not have any provisions dealing with amendments thereto.

Under the TBCA, shareholder action is generally not necessary to amend the bylaws, unless the charter provides otherwise or the shareholders in amending or repealing a particular bylaw provide expressly that the board of directors may not amend or repeal that bylaw. The shareholders may amend or repeal Civitas bylaws even though the bylaws may also be amended or repealed by its board of directors.

The board of directors and the shareholders may adopt, alter, amend or repeal any bylaw.

Shareholders may stipulate that any bylaw adopted by them may not be altered, amended or repealed by the board.

serving.

OTHER MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED AT GREENE COUNTY S ANNUAL MEETING

Election of Directors

Greene County s board of directors is currently composed of 14 members, all of whom are listed in the table below. Greene County s Amended and Restated Charter requires that directors be divided into three classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, and that the members of each class serve for a term of three years and until their successors are elected and qualified, with one-third of the directors elected each year. Greene County s nominating committee has nominated for election as directors Phil M. Bachman, Robert K. Leonard, Terry Leonard, Ronald E. Mayberry and Kenneth R. Vaught, each of who are currently members of the board of directors, to serve for a term of three years and until his respective successor is elected and qualified. Under Tennessee law, directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast at an election. Each of Messrs. Bachman, Robert Leonard, Terry Leonard, Mayberry and Vaught has consented to serve as a director if elected.

It is intended that the persons named in the proxies solicited by the board of directors will vote for the election of each of the nominees. If any nominee is unable to serve or for good cause will not serve, the shares represented by all properly executed proxies which have not been revoked will be voted for the election of a substitute nominee as the board of directors may recommend. In the alternative, the board of directors may, in its discretion, reduce its size to eliminate the vacancy. At this time, the board of directors knows of no reason why any nominee might be unable or unwilling to serve.

Greene County s board of directors has determined that each of the following directors is an independent director within the meaning of Marketplace Rule 4200(a)(15) of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (the NASD):

Martha M. Bachman;
Phil M. Bachman;
Charles S. Brooks;
Bruce Campbell;
W.T. Daniels;
Robin Haynes;
Jerald K. Jaynes;
Robert K. Leonard;
Terry Leonard;
John Tolsma; and
Charles H. Whitfield, Jr.

Greene County s board of directors has established procedures for its shareholders to communicate with members of the board of directors. Shareholders can communicate with any of Greene County s directors, including the chairperson of any of the committees of the board of directors, by writing to a director c/o Greene County Bancshares, Inc., 100 North Main Street, P.O. Box 1120, Greeneville, Tennessee 37744.

Greene County encourages the members of its board of directors to its annual meeting of shareholders. All of Greene County s directors attended the 2006 Greene County annual meeting of shareholders.

The board of directors recommends a vote FOR election as directors of all the nominees listed below.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to each of Greene County's current directors whose term of office as a director will or, assuming re-election, is expected to continue after the annual meeting. Each of Greene County's directors also currently serves as a director of Greene County Bank (the Bank), Greene County's wholly owned subsidiary. There are no arrangements or understandings between Greene County and any director pursuant to which such person has been selected as a director or nominee for director of Greene County, and no director or nominee is related to any other director, nominee or executive officer by blood, marriage or adoption other than Ms. Bachman, who is Phil Bachman's wife, and Mr. Robert Leonard, who is Terry Leonard's son.

Name	Age	Director Since (a)	Current Term Expires	Previous Five-Years Business Experience
BOARD NOMINEES FOR TERM TO EXPIRE IN 2010				
Phil M. Bachman	69	1968	2007	President, Bachman-Bernard Motors (automobile dealership), Secretary of Greene County and the Bank
Robert K. Leonard	39	2005	2007	President, LMR Plastics (manufacturing)
Terry Leonard	69	1975	2007	Chairman/Owner, Leonard & Associates (manufacturing)
Ronald E. Mayberry	53	2003	2007	Regional President, Sumner, Rutherford and Lawrence Counties; previously, President and CEO of Independent Bankshares, Inc. headquartered in Gallatin, Tennessee, which was acquired by Greene County in November 2003
Kenneth R. Vaught	42	2002	2007	President and Chief Operating Officer of Greene County and the Bank; previously, Senior Vice-President and Regional Executive for the Bank's Blount and Knox County, Tennessee offices.
DIRECTORS CONTINUING IN OFFICE				
Martha M. Bachman	52	2005	2009	Co-Owner, Lancaster's Jewelers, Inc. (retail)
Charles S. Brooks	69	1990	2009	Chairman of the Board, McInturff, Milligan & Brooks (insurance agency)
W.T. Daniels	62	1987	2009	Property management
Robin Haynes	45	2004	2009	Comptroller & Corporate Secretary, Delmar Haynes Pontiac GMC (automobile dealership)
Charles H. Whitfield, Jr.	48	2000	2009	President and Chief Executive Officer, Laughlin Memorial Hospital (hospital management)
Bruce Campbell	55	2000	2008	Director, President and Chief
Jerald K. Jaynes	69	1992	2008	Executive Officer, Forward Air Corporation, from October, 2003 to date; previously, Director, President and Chief Operating Officer, Forward Air Corporation (transportation) Retired; former President & CEO, Unaka Co., Inc. (manufacturing)
R. Stan Puckett	51	1989	2008	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Greene County and the Bank
John Tolsma	33	2004	2008	Chief Executive Officer, Knowledge Launch (educational multimedia)

(a) Indicates year that director first served as a director of either Greene County or the Bank.

Corporate Governance

Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors

Greene County conducts its business through meetings of the board of directors, which met 18 times during 2006. Directors of Greene County also are directors of the Bank. Each member of the board of directors of Greene County and of the Bank attended at least 75% or more of the aggregate of (a) the total number of meetings of the boards of directors and (b) the total number of meetings held by all committees on which they served, with the exception of Mr. Campbell, who attended 50% of the aggregate of such meetings.

The Nominating Committee of Greene County, consisting of Messrs. Terry Leonard, Bachman and Campbell, with Mr. Leonard serving as Chairman, is responsible selecting nominees for election as directors. Nominations may also be made by shareholders, provided such nominations are made in writing and submitted to the Secretary or the President of Greene County in accordance with Greene County's Amended and Restated Charter as described below. The Nominating Committee has a written charter which sets out the duties and responsibilities of the committee, a copy of which is available on the Investor Relations section of Greene County's website at www.mybankconnection.com. Each of the directors who serve on the Nominating Committee is independent as that term is defined under Rule 4200(a)(15) of the listing standards of the NASD. During 2006, the Nominating Committee did not meet.

Under the terms of Greene County's Amended and Restated Charter, shareholders of record of Greene County both at the time of giving of notice and at the time of the annual meeting, may nominate persons for election to Greene County's board of directors. For such nominations to be properly brought before an annual meeting, the shareholder must have given timely notice thereof in writing to the secretary of Greene County. To be timely, a shareholder's notice shall be delivered to the secretary at Greene County's principal executive office no less than 40 days nor more than 60 days prior to the scheduled date of such meeting; except that if notice of public disclosure of the meeting is given fewer than 50 days prior to the meeting, such shareholder's notice must be delivered to the secretary of Greene County not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day such notice was first mailed to Greene County shareholders. In addition, each notice submitted by a Greene County shareholder shall set forth as to such nominee all information relating to that person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors, or as otherwise required, in each case pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act, including that nominee's written consent to be named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected. Also, the shareholder giving such notice and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is submitted, shall include the name and address of such shareholder as they appear on Greene County's books and of such beneficial owner, and the number of shares of each class of Greene County's stock which are owned beneficially and of record by such shareholder and such beneficial owner.

In the event that the number of directors to be elected to the board of directors at an annual meeting is increased and there is no public announcement by Greene County naming all of the nominees for director or specifying the size of the increased board of directors at least 70 days prior to the first anniversary of the prior year's annual meeting, a shareholder's notice required by Greene County's Amended and Restated Charter shall also be considered timely with respect to nominees for any such new positions, if it shall be delivered to the Secretary of Greene County at Greene County's principal executive offices not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of such increase is first made by Greene County.

Greene County's Nominating Committee is responsible for (i) annually reviewing with the board of directors the appropriate skills and characteristics required of members of the board of directors, which, at a minimum, include professional integrity, sound judgment, and sufficient time to devote to board activities; (ii) annually reviewing and determining any specific qualities or skills that one or more directors must possess; (iii) identifying individuals qualified to become directors consistent with the criteria approved by the board of directors; (iv) evaluating and considering director candidates proposed by management, any director or any shareholder; and (v) recommending for selection by the board of directors director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders. The board of directors will then review and approve director nominees for the annual meeting of shareholders.

Each potential director nominee is evaluated on the same basis regardless of whether he or she is recommended by management, by a director or by a shareholder. The board of directors has not adopted a policy with respect to minimum qualifications for directors. Rather, the Nominating Committee annually reviews and determines the specific qualifications and skills that one or more directors must possess. Each of the nominees for director to be elected at the Annual Meeting was nominated and recommended by the Nominating Committee and approved by the

board of directors.

Greene County has not received director nominee recommendations from any shareholders for the terms commencing in 2007 and expiring in 2010. The board of directors will consider nominees recommended by shareholders, provided that such recommendations comply with the notice, timing and other requirements provided for in Greene County's Amended and Restated Charter.

The Audit Committee of the Bank also serves as the audit committee for Greene County and is a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The Audit Committee of the Bank consists of Messrs. Jaynes, Robert Leonard, Terry Leonard, Tolsma and Whitfield, Jr. Each of the directors who serve on the Audit Committee is independent of Greene County, as the term independent is defined under Rule 4200(a)(15) of the listing standards of the NASD and the standards promulgated under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. During 2006, Mr. Jaynes served as the Chairman of the Audit Committee and Greene County's board of directors has determined that he qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as such term is defined by the SEC's rules and regulations, and is independent, as defined by the NASD's listing standards and the SEC's rules and regulations. Effective January 1, 2007 Mr. Robert Leonard became the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Greene County's board of directors has determined that Mr. Leonard qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as such term is defined by the SEC's rules and regulations, and is independent, as defined by the NASD's listing standards and the SEC's rules and regulations. This committee meets at least quarterly to (1) monitor the accounting and financial reporting practices of Greene County, and (2) determine whether Greene County has adequate administrative, operating and internal accounting control over financial reporting. This committee met four times during 2006 in its capacity as the Audit Committee for Greene County. A copy of the Audit Committee Report is set forth below. The Audit Committee has a written charter which sets out the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee, a copy of which is available on the Investor Relations section of Greene County's website at www.mybankconnection.com.

The Bank's Compensation Committee also serves as the compensation committee for Greene County. The Compensation Committee consists of Phil Bachman, Martha Bachman, Terry Leonard, W.T. Daniels, Charles Brooks, Bruce Campbell and John Tolsma, with Mr. Terry Leonard serving as Chairman. Each member of the Compensation Committee is independent within the meaning of the NASD's listing standards. The Compensation Committee meets periodically to evaluate the compensation and fringe benefits of the directors, officers and employees of the Bank and Greene County and recommend compensation changes to the respective boards of directors. The Compensation Committee met three times during 2006. The Compensation Committee has a written charter which sets out the duties and responsibilities of the Compensation Committee, a copy of which is available on the Investor Relations section of Greene County's website at www.mybankconnection.com.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

The members of the Compensation Committee during 2006 consisted of Messrs. Terry Leonard, Bachman, Brooks, Daniels, Campbell, Tolsma and Ms. Bachman.

Except for Mr. Bachman, who serves as the Secretary of Greene County and the Bank, for which he receives no compensation, no member of the Compensation Committee of the board of directors of Greene County was either (i) an officer or employee of Greene County or any of its subsidiaries during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, (ii) a former officer of Greene County or any of its subsidiaries, or (iii) an insider (i.e., director, officer, director or officer nominee, greater than 5% shareholder, or immediate family member of the foregoing) of Greene County or any of its subsidiaries that engaged, or is currently engaging, in transactions with Greene County or any subsidiary of Greene County that must be disclosed in this proxy statement under the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Except as set forth above, there are no relationships among Greene County's executive officers, members of its Compensation Committee or entities whose executives serve on the board of directors or the Compensation Committee that require disclosure under applicable SEC rules or regulations.

Certain Transactions

Greene County and its subsidiaries have had, and expect to have in the future, transactions in the ordinary course of business with directors and executive officers and members of their immediate families, as well as with principal shareholders. All loans and deposits included in such transactions were made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, in the case of loans, as those prevailing for comparable transactions with non-affiliated persons. It is the belief of management that such loans neither involved more than the normal risk of collectability nor presented other unfavorable features.

Greene County offers insurance products (accident and health, term life, and credit life) to its loan customers through Mountain Life Insurance Company, a subsidiary of Mountain Services Corporation, of which Mr. Bachman has a 12.46% ownership interest and also sits on the board of directors. During 2006, Greene County forwarded \$307,441 in premiums to Mountain Life Insurance Company. These premiums are net of Greene County's customary rebate incurred in the normal course of business. Management believes these insurance products offered to its customers are competitive with similar products offered by other insurance companies.

Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons

Greene County has followed the practice of having the full board of directors or a committee of disinterested directors review and approve transactions in which a director has a material interest. Greene County has adopted a written Related Party Transactions Review and Approval Policy, which is administered by the board of directors. The Policy covers related party transactions, including any financial transaction, arrangement or relationship or any series of similar transactions, arrangements or relationships, either currently proposed or since the beginning of the last fiscal year in which Greene County was or is to be a participant, involves an amount exceeding \$120,000 and in which a director, nominee for director, executive officer or immediate family member of such person has or will have a direct or indirect material interest. The board of directors determines whether or not related party transactions are fair and reasonable to Greene County. The board of directors also determines whether any related party transaction in which a director has an interest impairs the director's independence. Approved related party transactions are subject to on-going review by Greene County's management on at least an annual basis. Loans to directors and executive officers and their related interests made and approved pursuant to the terms of Federal Reserve Board Regulation O are deemed approved under this policy. Any such loans that become subject to specific disclosure in Greene County's annual proxy statement will be reviewed by the Audit Committee at that time.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires Greene County's officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of Greene County's equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Officers, directors and greater-than-10% shareholders are required to furnish Greene County with copies of all such reports. Based solely on its review of copies of such reports received by it, or written representations from certain reporting persons that no annual report of change in beneficial ownership is required, Greene County believes that, during and with respect to the year ended December 31, 2006 all such filing requirements were timely satisfied.

Audit Committee Report

The following Audit Committee Report shall not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other document, including Greene County's filings under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent Greene County specifically incorporates this Report into any such filing by reference.

The board of directors of Greene County has appointed an Audit Committee, consisting of five independent directors, which assists the board of directors in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices of Greene County.

In discharging its oversight responsibility as to the audit process, the Audit Committee obtained from Greene County's independent registered public accounting firm a formal written statement describing all relationships between the independent registered public accounting firm and Greene County that might bear on the independent registered public accounting firm's independence consistent with Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1, *Independence Discussions with Audit Committees*, as amended, and those independent standards promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and has discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm any relationships that may impact their objectivity and independence and satisfied itself as to the independent registered public accounting firm's independence. The Audit Committee also discussed with management, the internal auditors and the independent registered public accounting firm the quality and adequacy of Greene County's internal control over financial reporting and the internal audit function's organization, responsibilities, budget and staffing. The Audit Committee reviewed with both the independent registered public accounting firm and the internal auditors their audit plans, audit scope, and identification of audit risks.

The Audit Committee reviewed and discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm all matters required by generally accepted auditing standards, including those matters described in Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, as amended, *Communication with Audit Committees*, and, with and without management present, discussed and reviewed the results of the independent registered public accounting firm's examination of the financial statements. The Audit Committee also discussed the results of the internal audit examinations.

The Audit Committee reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements of Greene County as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, with management and the independent registered public accounting firm. Management has the responsibility for the preparation of Greene County's financial statements, and the independent registered public accounting firm has the responsibility for the examination of those statements and expressing an opinion on the conformity of those audited financial statements with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Audit Committee held four meetings during 2006.

Based on the above-mentioned review and discussions with management and the registered public accounting firm, the Audit Committee recommended to the board of directors that Greene County's audited financial statements be included in Greene County's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Jerald K. Jaynes, Chairman 2006
Robert K. Leonard, Chairman 2007
Terry Leonard
Charles H. Whitfield, Jr.
John Tolsma

Code of Conduct

Greene County maintains a code of conduct that is applicable to all of Greene County's directors and employees, including its principal executive officer and its senior financial officers. This code, which requires continued observance of high ethical standards such as honesty, integrity and compliance with law in the conduct of Greene County's business, is available for public access under the Investor Relations section of Greene County's website at www.mybankconnection.com. Greene County intends to make any legally required disclosure of any amendments to, or waivers from, the code of conduct with respect to its directors and executive officers in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC and the NASD. If such disclosure is made on Greene County's website, it will be located on the Investor Relations section of the website at www.mybankconnection.com.

Compensation Committee Report

The following Compensation Committee Report shall not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other document, including Greene County's filings under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent Greene County specifically incorporates this Report into any such filing by reference.

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis contained in this Proxy Statement with management. Based on this review and discussion, the Compensation Committee recommended to the board of directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in Greene County's Proxy Statement for its 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Submitted by the Compensation Committee of Greene County's board of directors

Terry Leonard, Chairman
Martha Bachman
Philip M. Bachman, Jr.
Charles Brooks
Bruce Campbell
W.T. Daniels
John Tolsma

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Introduction

The Compensation Committee of the board, which also serves as the Compensation Committee of the bank, is comprised of seven members of the board of directors and is responsible for developing and making recommendations to the full board of directors concerning compensation paid to the Chief Executive Officer and the President and Chief Operating Officer. Additionally, after considering the recommendations of the Chief Executive Officer, the Compensation Committee will recommend to the full board of directors compensation for other named executive officers. The Compensation Committee is further responsible for administering all aspects of the Company's executive compensation program.

The Compensation Committee utilizes the services of Clark Consulting in the development and design of the overall executive compensation program. Each member of the Compensation Committee is independent within the meaning of NASD's listing standard and is appointed annually. Members of the Compensation Committee include Terry Leonard (Chairman), Martha Bachman, Philip Bachman, Jr., Charles Brooks, Bruce Campbell, W.T. Daniels and John Tolsma. The Compensation Committee meets periodically to evaluate the compensation and fringe benefits of the directors, officers and employees of the Bank and the Company and recommend compensation changes to the respective boards of directors. The Compensation Committee met three times during 2006. The Compensation Committee has a written charter which sets out the duties and responsibilities of the Compensation Committee, a copy of which is available on the Investor Relations section of the Company's website at www.mybankconnection.com.

The Compensation Committee independently determines the compensation mix and total compensation level of the Chief Executive Officer and the President and Chief Operating Officer of Greene County based upon input received from Clark Consulting. The Chief Executive Officer and the President and Chief Operating Officer provide recommendations to the Compensation Committee for the mix and total compensation level of each of the named executive officers reporting to them. The Compensation Committee, with the assistance of its compensation consultant and based upon data from the peer group (discussed below), independently reviews these recommendations and either approves or modifies them.

Executive Compensation Philosophy

Greene County seeks to provide an executive compensation package that is driven by overall financial performance, increase in shareholder value, success of the business unit directly impacted by the executive's performance and the performance of the individual executive. Executive compensation is intended to be set at levels that the Compensation Committee, based upon information provided by the consultant, believes is consistent with a peer group of banks independently selected by the consultant and approved by the Compensation Committee. The peer group of banks consists of 24 publicly traded financial institutions of comparable asset size and performance characteristics located primarily in the Southeast. Management is not involved in this selection process.

Objectives of Executive Compensation

The objectives of Greene County's executive compensation program are to attract and retain quality executive leadership and to enhance the individual executive's performance. This is accomplished through the alignment of incentives with each business unit most directly impacted by the executive's leadership and performance with the key objectives to increase shareholder value and improve overall performance.

The compensation committee bases its executive compensation program on the same objectives that guide Greene County in establishing all of its compensation programs. Compensation is based upon the level of job responsibility, individual performance and company performance. As employees progress to higher levels of responsibility in the organization, an increasing proportion of their pay should be linked to company performance and shareholder returns, because they are more able to affect company results. Additionally, compensation should reflect the value of the job in the marketplace. To attract and retain a highly skilled workforce Greene County must remain competitive with the pay of other employers who compete with us for

talent. Compensation programs must deliver top-tier compensation given top-tier individual and company performance. Where individual performance falls short of expectations and/or company performance lags the industry, the programs should deliver lower-tier compensation. In addition, the objectives of pay for performance and retention must be balanced. Even in periods of temporary downturns in company performance, the programs should continue to ensure that successful, high-achieving employees will remain motivated and committed to Greene County.

The committee strives to meet these objectives while maintaining market competitive pay levels and ensuring that we make efficient use of shares and have predictable expense recognition.

Competitive Positioning

In conjunction with the outside consultant, a customized peer group of Banks was developed in order to benchmark both director and the top two executive officer compensation packages. The peer group was based upon a number of factors including company focus, growth and earnings, asset size and outside investment analyst reviews. A proxy analysis was performed comparing directors and the top two executive officers overall compensation to the peer group. Based upon the review of market data by the consultants, Greene County set annual incentive and equity award levels for the Chief Executive Officer and the President and Chief Operating Officer which would ensure market competitive pay at the 50th percentile when performance goals are met and at the 75th percentile when performance goals are exceeded. Additionally the Compensation Committee established benchmarks associated with the Bank maintaining a top rating from its primary Bank Regulator.

More specifically, Greene County attempts to position the compensation of its senior executives as follows:

Base salaries for executives generally are targeted between the market 40th and 50th percentile.

The annual incentive plan will provide cash compensation at the market 50th percentile when target goals are achieved and between the 60th and 75th percentile, if annual goals are exceeded. No bonuses will be paid if annual performance goals are not met.

Performance-based long term incentives will provide equity compensation at the market 50th percentile when target goals are met, with the potential for awards between the 60th and 75th percentile when long term goals are exceeded. No equity awards will be made if long term performance goals are not met. Vesting periods of five years have been selected based upon the preponderance of proxy data reviewed for the peer group companies.

Base salaries for other named executive officers are determined initially by evaluating the responsibilities of the positions held, and by reference to the competitive marketplace for talent, including a comparison of base salaries for comparable positions at comparable companies within the financial services industry. Annual salary adjustments are determined by evaluating the competitive marketplace, the performance of Greene County and the performance of the other named executive officers.

Composition of Total Compensation

Greene County provides a competitive mix of pay elements that align executive incentives with shareholder value. The executive compensation includes both short and long term compensation, with an emphasis on long-term compensation that is tied to corporate and stock price performance. We choose to use stock options (awarded as described in *Competitive Positioning* above) in the long-term component of total compensation for named executive officers as it makes stock price appreciation fundamental in realizing a compensation benefit. Incentive performance measures promote shareholder return and earnings growth, and the plan design assures clear linkages between

performance measures, participant's ability to influence such measures and award levels. By emphasizing longer performance measurement periods by using long-term incentives, we align our executive's interests with our shareholders and create a strong retention tool.

Base salaries are designed to provide competitive levels of compensation to executives based upon their experience, duties and scope of responsibility. Base salaries are provided to ensure a basic level of compensation and necessary to recruit and retain executives. An important aspect of base salaries is the committee's ability to use annual base salary adjustments to reflect an individual's performance or change in responsibilities. The Committee places a greater emphasis targeting the total amount of direct compensation to peer practices and emphasizes a mix of compensation weighted towards variable compensation for the Chief Executive Officer and the President and Chief Operating Officer. At lower executive levels, base salaries represent a larger proportion of total compensation but at the other named executive levels are progressively replaced with larger variable compensation opportunities.

Annual bonus incentives are used as a short-term incentive to drive achievement of annual performance goals including the support of strategic business objectives, financial goals, specific performance goals and to encourage team work.

The benefits component of total compensation includes Greene County's 401(k) Plan and a non-qualified deferred compensation plan. Under the terms of the qualified 401(k) Plan, all employees may defer between 1% and 20% of their eligible pay up to the maximum contribution permitted by law. Each year the board of directors, at its discretion, will also determine an amount expressed as a percentage of eligible pay that Greene County will match. For the calendar year 2006, the board approved a matching contribution of 5% of eligible pay for all eligible employees.

Greene County has entered into Change in Control Agreements and Employment Agreements with both the Chief Executive Officer and the President and Chief Operating Officer. The agreements were initially for a three year period with an automatic renewal unless either party notifies the other of a termination at least 90 days prior to the end of the then current term. Both agreements have been automatically renewed.

Additionally, Greene County has entered into Change in Control Agreements with selected members of senior management, including each of the named executive officers. The Change in Control agreements were entered into as a function of the consolidation occurring in the financial services industry and to not have our executives distracted by a rumored, or actual, change in control. If a change in control were to occur, we want our executives to be focused on the business and the interests of the shareholders. We believe that it is important that our executives react neutrally to a potential change in control and not be influenced by personal financial concerns. Our change in control agreements are consistent with market practices and assist us in retaining our executive talent. The level of benefits have been set at either 1.99 times or 3 times the participating executive's base amount within the meaning of Section 280G of the Tax Code, payable in a lump sum. This structure is common and deemed necessary to remain competitive with the banking industry as a whole and, more specifically, with our peer group.

Both the Chief Executive Officer and the President and Chief Operating Officer have entered into Non-compete Agreements with Greene County. In consideration for entering into these agreements, Greene County has provided certain deferred compensation benefits which have been funded by individual insurance policies. The benefits payable to both individuals range from 7 to 10 years based upon certain events occurring such as age, retirement, disability or death. If either of these individuals are terminated for cause, then Greene County will be released from its obligation.

Tax Considerations

It has been the Committee's intent that all incentive payments be deductible unless maintaining such deductibility would undermine our ability to meet our primary compensation objectives or is otherwise not in our best interest.

Sections 280G and 4999. We provide our named executive officers with change in control agreements. Certain of these agreements provide for tax protection in the form of a gross-up payment to reimburse the executive for any

excise tax under Internal Revenue Code Section 4999 as well as any additional income and employment taxes resulting from such reimbursement. Code Section 4999 imposes a 20% non-deductible excise tax on the recipient of an excess parachute payment and Code Section 280G disallows the tax

deduction to the payor of any amount of excess parachute payment that is contingent upon a change in control. A payment as a result of a change in control must exceed 3 times the executive's base amount in order to be considered an excess parachute payment, and then the excise tax is imposed on the parachute payments that exceed the executive's base amount. The intent of the tax gross-up is to provide a benefit without tax penalty to certain executives who are displaced in the event of a change in control. We believe that the provision of tax protection for certain of our executive officers is consistent with market practice, is a valuable executive talent retention provision, and is consistent with the objectives of our overall executive compensation program.

Section 409A. Amounts that are deferred or which become vested under our nonqualified deferred compensation programs after December 31, 2004 are subject to Internal Revenue Code Section 409A, which governs when elections for deferrals of compensation may be made, the form and timing permitted for payment of such deferred amounts, and the ability to change the form and timing of payments initially established. Section 409A imposes sanctions for failure to comply, including accelerated income inclusion, a 20% penalty and an interest penalty. We currently operate our plans in good faith compliance with Section 409A as permitted by the proposed regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service. When final 409A regulations are issued, we will amend our plans as necessary to fully comply with Code Section 409A requirements.

Summary

In summary, we believe the mix of salary, potentially significant variable cash incentives for both short-term and long-term performance, and the potential for equity ownership in Greene County motivates our management team to produce strong results for shareholders. We further believe that this program strikes an appropriate balance in operating our business and appropriate employee rewards based on shareholder value creation.

Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (1)(\$)	Non-Equity Plan Compensation (2)(\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Incentive Compensation Earnings (3)(\$)	All Other Compensation (4)(\$)	Total (\$)
R. Stan Puckett, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Greene County and the Bank (CEO)	2006	\$ 265,000				\$ 184,000	\$ 7,589	\$ 127,451	\$ 584,040
Kenneth R. Vaught,	2006	\$ 225,000			\$ 27,333	\$ 155,000	\$ 1,537	\$ 94,174	\$ 503,044

Director, President and Chief Operating Officer of Greene County and the Bank (COO) James E. Adams, Senior Vice	2006	\$ 175,000		\$ 80,000		\$ 11,809	\$ 266,809
President, Chief Financial Office and Assistant Secretary of Greene County and the Bank (CFO) Steve L. Droke, Senior Vice	2006	\$ 155,000	\$ 11,556	\$ 52,000		\$ 16,651	\$ 235,207
President and Chief Credit Officer of the Bank (CCO) William C. Adams, Jr., Senior Vice	2006	\$ 146,000	\$ 9,921	\$ 40,500		\$ 11,459	\$ 207,880
President and Chief Information Officer of the Bank (CIO)							

- (1) The amounts in column captioned "Option Awards" reflect the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, in accordance with FAS 123(R) of awards pursuant to Greene County's equity incentive plans and thus may include amounts from awards granted in and prior to 2006. For a description of the assumptions used by Greene County in valuing these awards please see Note 12 "Stock Options" to Greene County's consolidated financial statements included in Greene County's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2007.
- (2) Payment for 2006 performance paid in January and February 2007.
- (3) The amount in the column captioned "Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings" is the deemed above-market interest earned on deferred compensation (8.93% - 6.02% = 2.91%) based upon 120% of the Long Term Annual Applicable Federal Rate ("AFR") published by the Internal Revenue Service in May 2006. Greene County's interest rate for 2006 was 8.93%, please see Note 8 "Benefit Plans" to Greene County's consolidated financial statements included in Greene County's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2007.
- (4) The amounts shown as "All Other Compensation" include the following:

Name	Directors Fees Paid and Earned	Non-Compete Agreement	Company 401(k) Contribution	Company Car Allowance	Health and Life Insurance Paid by Greene County	Country Club Dues
R. Stan Puckett CEO	\$ 19,600	\$ 83,397	\$ 13,200		\$ 2,925	\$ 8,329
Kenneth R. Vaught COO	\$ 19,600	58,463	\$ 13,200			\$ 2,911
James E. Adams CFO				\$ 9,000		\$ 2,809
Steve L. Droke CCO			\$ 9,170		\$ 4,672	\$ 2,809
William C. Adams CIO			\$ 8,650			\$ 2,809

GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

The following table summarizes certain information regarding grants of plan based awards to the named executive officers during fiscal year 2006. No stock appreciation rights ("SARs") have been granted by Greene County.

Estimated Future Payouts	Estimated Future Payouts	All Other Awards:	All Option Awards:	Stock Number of	Grant Date
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Name	Grant Date	Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Number of Securities of Underlying Stock or Options(1)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)
		Threshold	Target	Maximum	Threshold	Target	Maximum			
R. Stan Puckett CEO	2/21/06						9,000	\$ 28.90	\$ 81,100	
Kenneth R. Vaught COO	2/21/06						10,000	\$ 28.90	\$ 89,000	
James E. Adams CFO	2/21/06						3,000	\$ 28.90	\$ 26,700	
Steve L. Droke CCO	2/21/06						3,302	\$ 28.90	\$ 29,388	
William C. Adams CIO	2/21/06						3,139	\$ 28.90	\$ 27,937	

(1) Reflects options awarded to the named executive officer. The term of the options provide for vesting in five equal annual installments commencing one year from the grant date. The options have a life of ten years from the grant date.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR END

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to outstanding equity awards at December 31, 2006:

Name	Option Awards			Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date(2)	Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable (#)(1)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)			Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Unearned or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Awards: Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
R. Stan Puckett CEO	9,000			\$ 11.10	12/31/07				
	9,000			\$ 12.24	12/31/08				
	9,000			\$ 13.41	12/31/09				
	9,000			\$ 13.86	12/31/10				
	9,000			\$ 15.09	12/31/11				
	9,000			\$ 16.41	01/13/13				
	9,000			\$ 19.97	01/09/14				
	9,000			\$ 26.89	01/25/15				
		9,000		\$ 28.90	02/21/16				
Kenneth R. Vaught COO	670			\$ 23.00	12/31/08				
	1,455			\$ 30.00	12/31/09				
	1,455			\$ 32.00	12/31/10				
	1,531			\$ 16.00	12/31/11				
	4,000	6,000		\$ 23.99	02/17/14				
	2,000	8,000		\$ 26.89	01/25/15				
		10,000		\$ 28.90	02/21/16				
James E. Adams CFO		3,000		\$ 28.90	2/21/16				
	2,500			\$ 20.00	12/31/07				

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Steve L. Droke
CCO

2,785		\$ 23.00	12/31/08
2,800		\$ 30.00	12/31/09
2,800		\$ 32.00	12/31/10
590		\$ 16.00	12/31/11
	1,179	\$ 19.00	01/10/13
1,179	1,768	\$ 23.21	01/09/14
552	2,208	\$ 26.89	01/25/15
	3,302	\$ 28.90	02/21/16

William C.
Adams CIO

1,860		\$ 20.00	12/31/07
2,285		\$ 23.00	12/31/08
2,450		\$ 30.00	12/31/09
2,450		\$ 32.00	12/31/10
2,579		\$ 16.00	12/31/11
1,547	1,032	\$ 19.00	01/10/13
1,032	1,547	\$ 23.21	01/09/14
453	1,812	\$ 26.89	01/25/15
	3,139	\$ 28.90	02/21/16

(1) Options become exercisable in five equal annual installmen