

FIRST COMMUNITY BANKSHARES INC /VA/
Form DEF 14A
April 11, 2019

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material under § 240.14a-12

FIRST COMMUNITY BANKSHARES, INC.

(Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Not Applicable

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

1. Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

2. Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

3. Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

The filing fee was determined based on _____

4. Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

5. Total fee paid:

Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

1. Amount Previously Paid:

2. Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

3. Filing Party:

4. Date Filed:

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Notice of 2019 Annual Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS

May 21, 2019, at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time

Corporate Center

29 College Drive

Bluefield, Virginia 24605

April 11, 2019

To First Community Bankshares, Inc. Shareholders:

First Community Bankshares, Inc.'s Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the First Community Bankshares, Inc. Corporate Center located at 29 College Drive, Bluefield, Virginia 24605, at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on Tuesday, May 21, 2019. Shareholders will:

•Vote on the election of two (2) directors to serve as members of the Board of Directors, Class of 2022;

•Vote on ratification of the selection of the independent registered public accounting firm for 2019;

•Vote on a Shareholder Proposal submitted by the California Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS"), if properly presented; and

•Transact other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Shareholders of record at the close of business on April 1, 2019, will be entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting and any adjournments.

/s/David D. Brown

David D. Brown

Secretary

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

REGARDING THE AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS

FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD ON

May 21, 2019

The proxy materials for this Annual Meeting of Shareholders of First Community Bankshares, Inc., consisting of the proxy statement, annual report, and proxy card are available on the Internet at <http://www.firstcommunitybank.com> under Investor Relations.

All persons attending the 2019 Annual Meeting must present photo identification. Advance registration instructions for attending the 2019 Annual Meeting are set forth on page 38 of this proxy statement. These requirements must be followed if your shares are held for you by a bank, broker, or other institution.

WHETHER OR NOT YOU ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING, YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT TO FIRST COMMUNITY BANKSHARES, INC. YOU MAY VOTE BY THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

1. By telephone: (800) 690-6903 until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on May 20, 2019; or
2. On the Internet at <http://www.proxyvote.com> until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on May 20, 2019; or
3. Complete, sign and return the enclosed proxy card as promptly as possible whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting. An addressed return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

FIRST COMMUNITY BANKSHARES, INC. ENCOURAGES SHAREHOLDERS TO SUBMIT THEIR PROXIES IN ADVANCE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING. YOU MAY REVOKE YOUR PROXY AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO THE TIME IT IS VOTED.

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First Community Bankshares, Inc.

29 College Drive

P. O. Box 989

Bluefield, Virginia 24605-0989

April 11, 2019

Dear Shareholder,

You are invited to attend the 2019 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of First Community Bankshares, Inc. (the "Corporation") to be held on Tuesday, May 21, 2019, at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time at the First Community Bankshares, Inc. Corporate Center located at 29 College Drive, Bluefield, Virginia.

The Annual Meeting will begin with brief comments on the Corporation's operations. This will be followed by discussion and voting on the matters set forth in the accompanying Notice of Annual Meeting and discussion of other business matters properly brought before the meeting..

If you plan to attend the meeting, please follow the registration instructions on the last page of this proxy statement. All persons attending the 2019 Annual Meeting of Shareholders must present photo identification.

Whether or not you plan to attend, please ensure that your shares are represented at the meeting by promptly voting and submitting your proxy by telephone, on the Internet, or by completing, signing, dating and returning your proxy card in the enclosed envelope.

Very truly yours,

/s/ William P. Stafford, II

William P. Stafford, II

Chairman of the Board

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PROXY STATEMENT

First Community Bankshares, Inc.

29 College Drive

P. O. Box 989

Bluefield, Virginia 24605

The Board of Directors of First Community Bankshares, Inc. (the “Corporation”) solicits the enclosed proxy for use at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Corporation (the “Annual Meeting”), which will be held on Tuesday, May 21, 2019, at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time at the First Community Bankshares, Inc. Corporate Center, located at 29 College Drive, Bluefield, Virginia, and at any adjournment thereof.

The expenses of solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting, including the cost of preparing, assembling and mailing the notice, proxy statement, proxy card, and return envelopes; the handling and tabulation of proxies received; and charges of brokerage houses and other institutions, nominees or fiduciaries for forwarding such documents to beneficial owners, will be paid by the Corporation. In addition to mailing of proxy materials, solicitation may be made in person, by telephone or by other means by officers, directors or employees of the Corporation.

This proxy statement and the proxies solicited hereby are being first sent or delivered to shareholders of the Corporation on or about April 11, 2019.

Voting

Shares of common stock (par value \$1.00 per share) (“Common Stock”) represented by proxies in the accompanying form, which are properly executed and returned to the Corporation, will be voted at the Annual Meeting in accordance with the shareholder’s instructions contained therein. In the absence of contrary instructions, shares represented by such proxies will be voted FOR the election of the two (2) directors nominated by the Board of Directors and named in this proxy statement; FOR ratification of Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP as the Corporation’s independent registered public accounting firm; and AGAINST the CalPERS shareholder proposal.

Any shareholder may revoke his or her proxy at any time before it is voted. A proxy may be revoked at any time prior to its exercise by the filing of written notice of revocation with the Secretary of the Corporation, by delivering to the Corporation a duly executed proxy bearing a later date, or by attending the Annual Meeting and voting in person. If your shares of the Corporation's Common Stock are held for you in a brokerage, bank, or other institutional account, you must obtain a proxy from that institution, bring it with you to the Annual Meeting and submit it with your ballot in order to be able to vote your shares at the Annual Meeting.

The Board of Directors has fixed April 1, 2019, as the record date for stockholders entitled to notice of the Annual Meeting. Shares of Common Stock outstanding on the record date are entitled to be voted at the Annual Meeting, and the holders of record on the record date will have one vote for each share so held in the matters to be voted upon by the stockholders. Treasury shares are not voted. As of the close of business on April 1, 2019, the outstanding shares of the Corporation consisted of 15,813,270 shares of Common Stock.

The presence in person or by proxy of a majority of the shares of the Common Stock entitled to vote is necessary to constitute a quorum at the Annual Meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes are counted as present for purposes of determining a quorum. A broker non-vote occurs when a nominee holding shares for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular proposal because the nominee does not have discretionary voting power for that particular item and has not received instructions from the beneficial owner. Directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast at a stockholders' meeting with a quorum present. The two (2) persons who receive the greatest number of votes of the holders of Common Stock represented in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting will be elected directors of the Corporation. If a quorum is present, ratification of the independent registered public accounting firm requires that the number of votes cast in favor of ratification exceeds the number of votes cast against ratification. If a quorum is present, approval of the CalPERS shareowner proposal, despite the Board of Directors' unanimous recommendation against its approval, would require that the number of votes cast in favor of the same exceed the number of votes cast against the same. Except as stated above regarding the presence of a quorum, abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on proposals one, two and three set forth in this proxy statement.

If the shares you own are held in "street name" (that is, through a brokerage firm, bank, or other nominee) you may vote your shares by following the instructions provided by the nominee. As the record holder of your shares, your nominee is required to vote your shares according to your instructions. In order to vote your shares, you will need to follow the directions provided to you by your nominee, many of which offer the option of voting online or by telephone. Under the current rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC or NASDAQ, if you do not give instructions to your nominee, it will only be able to vote your shares for the ratification of the independent registered public accounting firm and it will be prohibited from voting your shares on the remaining matters brought before the meeting.

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The Board of Directors is currently comprised of seven (7) directors, including five (5) non-management directors, divided into three (3) classes with staggered terms: the class of 2019, consisting of two (2) directors; the class of 2020, consisting of three (3) directors; and the class of 2021, consisting of two (2) directors. Accordingly, two (2) directors will be elected to the class of 2022, and will serve until the 2022 Annual Meeting. The two (2) directors from the class of 2019 are each nominated for re-election into the class of 2022.

In the event any nominee is unable or declines to serve as a director at the time of the Annual Meeting, the proxies will be voted for an alternate nominee designated by the present Board of Directors to fill the vacancy. In the event more than two (2) persons are nominated for election as directors, the proxy holders intend to vote all proxies received by them for the nominees listed below, or for any alternates nominated by the Board. All nominees named herein have consented to be named and to serve as directors if elected.

No director or executive officer of the Corporation is closely related to any other director or executive officer of the Corporation by blood, marriage, or adoption.

The table set forth below describes each director and nominee, including his or her age; the applicable director class, which is based upon the year in which his or her term of service expires; and title. A biography describing each director's and each nominee's qualifications and business background is set forth below the table. The Corporation does not know of any reason why any nominee would be unable to serve as a director.

Members of the Corporation's Board of Directors are expected to have the appropriate skills and characteristics necessary to function in the Corporation's current operating environment and contribute to its future direction and strategies. These include legal, financial, management and other relevant skills. In addition, the Corporation looks to achieve a diversified Board, including members with varying experience, age, perspective, residence, and background.

<u>Name and Title</u>	<u>Age</u>	Director of Corporation	<u>Class of Directors</u>
		<u>Since</u>	
W. C. Blankenship, Jr., Director (Vice Chairman)	68	2012	2021
C. William Davis, Director	71	2015	2020
Samuel L. Elmore, Director Nominee	72	2013	2019

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Richard S. Johnson, Director Nominee	69	2008	2019
Gary R. Mills, President & Director	51	2016	2020
M. Adam Sarver, Director	42	2015	2020
William P. Stafford, II, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Chairman)	55	1994	2021

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DIRECTOR NOMINEES FOR THE CLASS OF 2022

Samuel L. Elmore, Former Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer, First Community Bank, Beckley, West Virginia.

Mr. Elmore received a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Management and Marketing in 1970 from the University of Charleston. Prior to joining First Community Bank, Mr. Elmore served as President, Citizens Southern Bank, Beckley, West Virginia; President and Chief Executive Officer, Charleston National Bank, Charleston, West Virginia; Vice President, Key Centurion Bancshares, Huntington, West Virginia; and President and Chief Operations Officer, Beckley National Bank, Beckley, West Virginia. Mr. Elmore currently serves on the Boards of First Community Bank and the Raleigh County Commission on Aging. Mr. Elmore previously served on the Boards of The United Way of Beckley, Beckley Area Foundation, Raleigh General Hospital, Raleigh County Community Action, Pinecrest Development Corporation, and the Virginia's Automated Clearing House Association.

Mr. Elmore's relevant experience qualifying him for service as a director includes: more than forty (40) years of experience in the community banking industry, including service as an auditor, Chief Operations Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Credit Officer; prior experience with acquisitions and mergers; and a variety of offices held with increasing management responsibilities during his banking career.

Richard S. Johnson, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Wilton Companies, Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Johnson earned a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree from the University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia in 1973, with concentrations in Economics and Finance, and graduated with a Master of Science degree from Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia in 1977, with a concentration in Real Estate and Urban Land Development. Mr. Johnson has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of The Wilton Companies, a real estate investment, development, brokerage and management group of companies, since 2002. He assumed the role of Chairman of The Wilton Companies in 2010. Prior to joining The Wilton Companies, Mr. Johnson served as President of Southern Financial Corp. of Virginia from 1985 to 2002 and Chairman of the Board of Southern Title Insurance Corporation from 1980 to 1985. Mr. Johnson currently serves as a Director of First Community Bank and The Wilton Companies. Mr. Johnson also serves as the Assistant Treasurer and Director Emeritus of Ducks Unlimited, Inc. and is an Emeritus Trustee of the Board of Trustees for the University of Richmond. He has previously served as a director of the State Fair of Virginia, the Children's Museum of Richmond, Ducks Unlimited Canada, Landmark Apartment Trust of America, and the City of Richmond Economic Development Authority, where he previously held the seat of Chairman.

Mr. Johnson's relevant experience qualifying him for service as a director includes background in: long-range planning, various aspects of mortgage underwriting, marketing, and mortgage portfolio servicing; previously chairing the Economic Development Authority of the City of Richmond, Virginia; past service as a director and Finance Committee member of Ducks Unlimited, Inc. and Ducks Unlimited Canada; having served in various state and national offices with Ducks Unlimited, Inc., including Assistant Treasurer and member of the Finance and Audit Subcommittee; and previous service as a director and Audit Committee member of the Apartment Trust of America.

Your Board recommends a vote *FOR* the nominees set forth above.

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INCUMBENT DIRECTORS

W. C. Blankenship, Jr., Former State Farm Insurance Agent, Tazewell, Virginia.

Mr. Blankenship received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1972 from Appalachian State University and served as a successful insurance agent for State Farm from 1976 until 2013. Mr. Blankenship joined First Community Bank in July 1996 following its acquisition of Citizens Bank of Tazewell, Inc. He was appointed to the Citizens Bank Board of Directors during its formation in 1981 and was instrumental in establishing that bank, eventually serving as Chairman of the Board from 1984 through its acquisition by First Community Bank.

Mr. Blankenship's relevant experience qualifying him for service as a director includes: more than thirty-nine (39) years of expertise and knowledge in insurance products and services and more than thirty-five (35) years of bank board service.

C. William Davis, Attorney, Richardson & Davis, PLLC, Bluefield, West Virginia.

Mr. Davis was appointed to serve on the Board on August 25, 2015. Mr. Davis graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1970, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering and from Washington & Lee University School of Law in 1973, with a Juris Doctor degree. Mr. Davis is a member of Richardson & Davis, PLLC and practices law, primarily in the areas of civil litigation, commercial transactions, trusts and estates, and banking. Mr. Davis has served as a Director of the Corporation since 2015, of the Corporation's banking subsidiary since 1990, and of a predecessor bank from 1987 to 1990. Mr. Davis has served as a Director for a variety of business and professional organizations in the region, including Bluefield Supply Company, Flat Top Insurance Agency, the Defense Trial Counsel of West Virginia, Inc., and the West Virginia State Bar Board of Governors.

Mr. Davis' relevant experience qualifying him for service as a director includes: a broad range of business, legal, banking, and regulatory related issues encountered in the practice of law; extensive civic and community service; and thirty-four (34) years of board service in the banking industry.

Gary R. Mills, President, First Community Bankshares, Inc. and Chief Executive Officer and President, First Community Bank, Bluefield, Virginia

Mr. Mills has served as President of the Corporation since August 31, 2013 and currently serves as Chief Executive Officer and President of First Community Bank. Mr. Mills has been employed by the Corporation and/or one of its subsidiaries since 1998. Mr. Mills served as Chief Executive Officer of the Princeton Division of First Community Bank from 1998 until 2005; Senior Vice President of Credit Administration from 2005 to 2006; and most recently as Chief Credit Officer from 2007 until his appointment as Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Mills is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Accounting from Concord University.

Mr. Mills' relevant experience qualifying him for service as a director includes twenty-nine (29) years of experience in the financial services industry; extensive civic and community involvement; and five (5) years of board service for the Corporation's banking subsidiary.

M. Adam Sarver, Real Estate Developer and Businessman, Princeton, West Virginia

Mr. Sarver was appointed to serve on the Board on August 25, 2015. Mr. Sarver received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Communication Studies in 2000 from West Virginia University. Mr. Sarver has served on the Board of Directors of the Corporation's banking subsidiary since 2014. He owns and manages several businesses in Southern West Virginia including Main Street Builders, LLC; Eastern Door & Glass, LLC; Longview Properties, LLC; and Clover Leaf Properties, LLC, which are focused on real estate development coupled with residential and commercial construction and development. Mr. Sarver currently serves as a Director for a variety of businesses, civic and charitable organizations in the region, including the Princeton Salvation Army Advisory Board (past Chairman) and the First United Methodist Church. He was previously a Director for the Princeton –Mercer County Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Sarver's relevant experience qualifying him for service as a director includes: a broad range of business, financial, and related experience associated with operating multiple business interests and extensive civic and community service on a variety of boards.

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William P. Stafford, II, Chief Executive Officer, First Community Bankshares, Inc., Bluefield, Virginia and Attorney, Brewster, Morhous, Cameron, Caruth, Moore, Kersey & Stafford, PLLC, Bluefield, West Virginia.

Mr. Stafford is a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, and holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. He also holds a Juris Doctor degree, *cum laude*, from Washington & Lee University School of Law, Lexington, Virginia. Mr. Stafford has served as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation since his appointment by the Board in August 2013. Mr. Stafford is a member of Brewster, Morhous, Cameron, Caruth, Moore, Kersey & Stafford, PLLC, and practices law on a limited basis primarily in the areas of commercial transactions, banking, creditor's rights, and creditor bankruptcy. He currently serves as Chairman of the Board of the Corporation and Chairman of the Board of the Corporation's banking subsidiary. Mr. Stafford serves as Director and Corporate Secretary of the H. P. and Anne S. Hunnicutt Foundation, Inc., Princeton Machinery Service, Inc., and Melrose Enterprises, Ltd. He is a member of Stafford Farms, LLC, Vermillion Development, LLC, and Walnut Hill, LLC, which include real estate and agricultural holdings. Mr. Stafford is a partner in Legal Realty, A Partnership. Mr. Stafford previously served as a member of the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council and as a council member and Mayor of the City of Princeton, West Virginia. Mr. Stafford has served, and continues to serve, on numerous civic and community service boards and commissions.

Mr. Stafford's relevant experience qualifying him for service as a director includes: a broad range of regulatory, business, legal and banking related issues encountered in the practice of law; extensive state and municipal government service; extensive civic and community service; and service as a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation since 1994.

Director Qualifications and Experience

The Governance and Nominating Committee (the "GNC") is committed to presenting for shareholder consideration a slate of nominees who, taken together with current Directors, have the experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills appropriate for functioning effectively as a board and as liaisons to the customers and communities the Corporation serves. The GNC regularly reviews the composition of the Board of Directors in light of the Corporation's evolving needs, its assessment of the Board's performance, and the input of shareholders. In considering whether to recommend any candidate for inclusion in the Board's slate of recommended director nominees, including candidates recommended by shareholders, the GNC considers a number of criteria, including but not limited to, the candidate's integrity, business acumen, age, experience, education, involvement in the communities served by the Corporation, relationships and familiarity with the Corporation's customers, commitment to the Corporation, diligence, geographic representation, conflicts of interest, strong professional reputation and record of achievement, constructive and collegial personal attributes, significant investment in or experience with the Corporation, the ability and commitment to devote sufficient time and energy to Board service, and the ability to act in the interests of all stockholders, rather than focusing on representation of a particular group, issue or interest. Additionally, the GNC must ensure that the composition of the Board and its committees satisfies SEC, NASDAQ, and banking regulatory standards, including those related to director independence. Further examples of individual qualifications and experience considered by the GNC include the candidate's professional standing in her or his chosen field and in the communities served by the

Corporation, expertise in the financial services industry, civic and community involvement in the communities served by the Corporation, leadership skills, and intelligence. The GNC also strives to accomplish broad geographic representation from the communities and markets the Corporation serves and seeks candidates who can help ensure the Board remains knowledgeable and intimately involved in the banking affairs of those customers and communities. The GNC also seeks candidates with a representative mix of skills in finance, technology, marketing, community and business affairs, human resources, and governance.

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Diversity of Director Nominees

The Corporation does not have a separate written policy regarding how diversity is to be considered in the director nomination process; however, the GNC seeks to ensure that there is diversity of thought among directors. Having diversity of thought results in more thorough analysis of each issue and better decisions, which in the long term results in greater shareholder value. The GNC believes that diversity of thought stems from many factors including professional experience, life experience, socio-economic background, gender, race, religion, skill set, and geographic representation. The Committee does not assign specific weights to particular factors, and no particular factor is necessarily applicable to all prospective nominees. The Corporation believes that the backgrounds and qualifications of the directors, considered as a group, should provide a significant composite mix of experience, knowledge, and abilities that will allow the Board to fulfill its responsibilities. The diversity of the Board is evaluated on a continuing basis by assessing whether varying viewpoints are routinely presented, evaluating the individual performance and contributions of each Director, and ensuring that varying perspectives are presented on key issues.

Recommendations for Director Candidates

The GNC's practice is to consider all shareholder recommendations for director candidates which are received prior to February 15th each year. Any such recommendations should be sent to the GNC, c/o Secretary of First Community Bankshares, Inc., P. O. Box 989, Bluefield, Virginia 24605-0989. The Corporation believes that directors should possess the highest personal and professional ethics, integrity and values, and be committed to representing the long-term interests of the stockholders. The Committee also considers candidates recommended by current directors, officers, employees, and others. The Committee evaluates all nominees for director in the same manner and typically bases its initial review on any written materials submitted with respect to the candidate.

Table of Contents**NON-DIRECTOR NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

Named executive officers who are not directors of the Corporation, including their title, age, and year they became an officer of the Corporation, are set forth in the chart below, which is followed by a brief biography describing each named executive officer's business experience.

Name and Title	Age	Executive of the Corporation Since
Jason R. Belcher, Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of First Community Bank	42	2016
David D. Brown, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of Corporation and Chief Financial Officer of First Community Bank	44	2006
E. Stephen Lilly, Chief Operating Officer of Corporation and Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of First Community Bank	60	2000

Jason R. Belcher, Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of First Community Bank.

Mr. Belcher has served as an officer of First Community Bank since March 2, 2015, having previously served as Chief Risk Officer and currently serving as Chief Administrative Officer. He has been employed by a subsidiary of the Corporation since 2005. Immediately prior to his role as Chief Risk Officer, Mr. Belcher served First Community Bank as a Market President and has also previously served as Finance and Tax Director, as well as Treasurer. Mr. Belcher, a Certified Public Accountant, earned his Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration from West Virginia University in 1999 and a Master of Accounting and Information Systems Degree from Virginia Polytechnic and State University in 2006.

David D. Brown, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Corporation and Chief Financial Officer of First Community Bank.

Mr. Brown has been Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation and First Community Bank since May 2006, and has been employed by the Corporation and/or one of its subsidiaries since 2005. Prior to joining the Corporation, Mr. Brown served in various positions including Corporate Auditor of United Bankshares, Inc. from 1999 to 2005. From 1997 to 1999, Mr. Brown practiced in the field of public accounting, concentrating his work on tax, accounting, and auditing across a variety of industries. Mr. Brown is a Certified Public Accountant and holds Master of Public Accountancy and Bachelor of Science degrees from West Virginia University.

E. Stephen Lilly, Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of First Community Bank.

Mr. Lilly has been Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation and First Community Bank since June 2000. Mr. Lilly has been employed by the Corporation and/or one of its subsidiaries since 1997. Mr. Lilly has also served in a variety of banking positions and capacities with the Corporation and other banking organizations where he supervised and managed a number of operational elements, implemented new technologies, and successfully migrated and consolidated bank operations and data. Mr. Lilly also has significant experience in process engineering and customer service management. Mr. Lilly graduated *cum laude* with a Bachelor degree in Economics from Western Carolina University and has completed American Bankers Association School of Compliance, Graduate School of Compliance, and Stonier Graduate School of Banking. He is also a graduate of Mellon Cash Management University.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance Guidelines

The Board regularly reviews corporate governance developments and considers modifications to clarify and augment the Board's processes, including those relating to risk oversight.

The Board's Role in Risk Oversight. The Board of Directors believes that each member has a responsibility to monitor and manage risks faced by the Corporation. At a minimum, this requires members of the Board of Directors to be actively engaged in Board discussions, review materials provided to them, and know when it is appropriate to request further information from management and/or engage the assistance of outside advisors. Furthermore, because the banking industry is highly regulated, certain risks to the Corporation are monitored by the Board of Directors through its review of the Corporation's compliance with regulations set forth by its regulatory authorities, including recommendations contained in regulatory examinations.

Because the Corporation believes risk oversight is the responsibility of each member of the Board of Directors, it does not concentrate the Board's responsibility for risk oversight in a single committee. Instead, each committee concentrates on specific risks for which it possesses expertise, and each committee regularly reports to the Board of Directors on its findings. For example, the Audit, Compliance, and Enterprise Risk (the "ACER") Committee regularly monitors the Corporation's exposure to certain reputational risks by establishing and evaluating the effectiveness of its programs to report and monitor fraud and by monitoring the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting, while the Asset/Liability Management Committee of the Corporation's banking subsidiary monitors liquidity and interest rate risk; the Information Systems Steering Committee of the Corporation's banking subsidiary monitors information technology and operations risk; and the Corporation's Compensation and Retirement Committee monitors risks associated with the design and administration of Board and employee compensation.

The Chief Executive Officer, President, other named executive officers, and certain other key officers and executives of subsidiaries (collectively, the "Senior Management Team") assess and manage the Corporation's risk exposure. The Board and its committees provide oversight in connection with those efforts.

Independence of Directors

The Board of Directors annually reviews the relationships of each of its members with the Corporation to determine whether each director is independent. This determination is based on both subjective and objective criteria developed

by the NASDAQ listing standards and the SEC rules. Factors considered include, but are not limited to: each Director's employment history with the Corporation, if any; compensation by the Corporation to each Director and their family members, if any; and the report of the GNC Chairman, which, for 2018, indicates that no related party transactions with any Director were such that they could constitute a material relationship with the Corporation. After considering each Director's individual circumstance, the Board determined that, with regard to the following Directors and nominees, there are no circumstances or relationships which would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment as a director: W. C. Blankenship, Jr.; C. William Davis; Samuel L. Elmore; Richard S. Johnson; and M. Adam Sarver. Accordingly, these Directors and nominees are considered independent. Directors Stafford, II and Mills are not independent solely because they are executive officers of the Corporation.

The NASDAQ listing standards contain additional requirements for members of the ACER Committee, the Compensation and Retirement Committee (the "CRC"), and the GNC. All of the directors serving on these committees are independent under the additional requirements applicable to such committees.

The Board of Directors and Board Meetings

Board Leadership Structure. William P. Stafford, II currently serves as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and as Chairman of the Board of Directors. The role of the Chief Executive Officer is to set the strategic direction for the Corporation and manage its performance, while the Chairman of the Board is tasked with setting the agenda for Board meetings and presiding over meetings of the Board. The Board of Directors believes combining the roles of Chief Executive Officer and Chairman is in the best interests of the Corporation at this time, as doing so best positions the Corporation to carry out its strategic plan for core growth and enhanced performance; increases value for shareholders; provides for greater accountability and transparency; enhances oversight of operations; and provides for greater Board involvement. Director Blankenship is the Lead Independent Director and Vice Chairman of the Board. Director Blankenship serves as Chairman of meetings of the Independent Directors.

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Standards of Conduct. All directors, named executive officers, and other employees of the Corporation must act ethically at all times and in accordance with the policies comprising the Corporation's Standards of Conduct (the "Standards"), which are available at the Corporation's website (www.firstcommunitybank.com under "Investor Relations"). Certification of compliance with the Standards is required on an annual basis. Only the Board of Directors may waive a provision of the Standards for directors and named executive officers and will only do so for just cause in an instance where the underlying ethical objective will not be violated. No waivers were granted to any director or named executive officer during 2018. Amendments to the Standards will be published on the Corporation's website, as required by SEC rules. If an actual or potential conflict of interest arises for a director, the director must promptly inform the Board.

Communicating Concerns to Directors. The ACER Committee and the non-management directors have established procedures to enable any employee who has a concern about accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters related to the Corporation to communicate that concern directly to the Board through an e-mail or written notification directed to the Chairman of the ACER Committee. Such communications may be confidential or anonymous. During orientation, employees are informed how to submit such communications and the Whistleblower Policy is provided in the employee handbook, on the Corporation's Intranet, and a notice regarding the same can be found posted on bulletin boards at each location of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. The status of any unresolved concern is reported to the non-management directors of the Board periodically by the Chairman of the ACER Committee.

Shareholder Communications. Shareholders may communicate with all or any member of the Board of Directors by addressing correspondence to the Board of Directors or to the individual director. Shareholders may address such communication to Secretary, First Community Bankshares, Inc., P. O. Box 989, Bluefield, Virginia 24605-0989, and all communications so addressed will be forwarded to the Chairman of the Board of Directors or to the individual director to whom such correspondence is directed, without exception.

Board Meetings. In 2018, the Board of Directors held nine (9) regular meetings and two (2) special meetings. No member attended fewer than seventy-five percent (75%) of the Board meetings or committee meetings on which the member sits. Each director is expected to devote sufficient time, energy and attention to ensure diligent performance of the director's duties and to attend all regularly scheduled Board, committee, and stockholder meetings. It is the Board's policy that the directors should attend the Annual Meeting absent exceptional circumstances. All current directors attended the 2018 Annual Meeting.

Meetings of Non-management Directors. The non-management directors met without any management director or other employee present on at least two (2) occasions in 2018.

Board Committees

The Board of Directors has four (4) standing committees: the ACER Committee, the Executive Committee, the CRC, and the GNC. For each of these committees, except the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors has adopted a written charter, a current copy of which is available for review and/or printing on the Corporation's website at www.firstcommunitybank.com under Investor Relations. Each such charter is reviewed and approved annually by the relevant committee and by the Board.

Audit Compliance and Enterprise Risk Committee. On April 26, 2016, the Board of Directors unanimously voted to constitute and establish the ACER Committee by ratification of the ACER Committee Charter previously approved by the former Audit Committee. The ACER Committee combines the functions of the former Audit Committee with those of the banking subsidiary's Compliance and Enterprise Risk Committees to provide Committee members a more holistic view of the financial, legal, and regulatory risks affecting the Corporation and its banking subsidiary.

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The current members of the ACER Committee are Director Blankenship, who chairs the Committee; Director Davis; Director Johnson; and Director Sarver. All current members of the ACER Committee are independent. Director Johnson is the audit committee financial expert, as the SEC defines that term and as the Board interprets such qualification in its business judgment consistent with such definition. The ACER Committee is primarily concerned with the integrity of the Corporation's financial statements, the independence and qualifications of the independent registered public accounting firm, and the performance of the Corporation's internal audit function and independent registered public accounting firm. Its duties include but are not limited to: (1) selection and oversight of the independent registered public accounting firm; (2) review of the scope of the audit to be conducted by the independent registered public accounting firm, as well as the results of their audit; (3) oversight of the Corporation's financial reporting activities, including the annual report and the accounting standards and principles followed; (4) discussion with the Senior Management Team and other relevant employees of risk assessment and management policies, including risk relating to the financial statements and financial reporting process and the steps taken by management to monitor and mitigate such risks; (5) approval of audit and non-audit services provided to the Corporation by the independent registered public accounting firm; (6) review of the organization and scope of the Corporation's internal audit function and its disclosure and internal controls; and (7) oversight of regulatory compliance and enterprise risk management. The ACER Committee held eight (8) meetings during 2018. The ACER Committee's report is on page 31.

Executive Committee. The current members of the Executive Committee are Director Stafford II, who chairs the Committee; Director Blankenship; Director Davis; Director Elmore; Director Johnson; Director Mills and Director Sarver. The Executive Committee did not meet in 2018. The Committee, subject to the supervision and control of the Board of Directors, has been delegated substantially all of the powers of the Board to act between meetings of the Board, except for certain matters reserved to the Board by law.

Compensation and Retirement Committee. The current members of the CRC are Director Johnson, who chairs the Committee; Director Blankenship; and Director Elmore. All three (3) members of the CRC are independent. The CRC's primary duties and responsibilities are to: (1) review, evaluate, and determine annually compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and President; (2) review, evaluate, and approve annually compensation of each other named executive officer; (3) review, evaluate, and approve annually compensation of the Senior Management Team; (4) review, evaluate, and approve all incentive and equity-based compensation; and (5) review, evaluate, and approve the proxy statement Compensation Discussion and Analysis and the CRC report. While the CRC receives input from the Chief Executive Officer and President, who play a significant role in the compensation setting process, as well as other members of management, as needed, the ultimate decision regarding compensation of the named executive officers rests with the CRC. Further, the Chief Executive Officer and President do not participate in these matters as they relate to their respective compensation. For a full discussion of the CRC and management's respective roles administering the executive compensation program, please see the Compensation Discussion and Analysis. The CRC does not delegate any of its responsibilities to subcommittees, except as it relates to the day to day administration of benefit plans. The CRC held five (5) meetings in 2018. The CRC's report is on page 17.

Compensation and Retirement Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation. None of the members of the CRC are or were formerly employed by the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries. Finally, none of the named executive officers of the Corporation served on any compensation committee or any board of directors of another company of which any

of the Corporation's Board members was also an executive officer.

Governance and Nominating Committee. The current members of the GNC are Director Blankenship, who chairs the Committee; Director Elmore; and Director Sarver. All three (3) members of the Committee are independent. The Committee's responsibilities include the selection of director nominees for Board service and the development and review of governance guidelines. The Committee also: (1) oversees evaluations of the Board, as well as director performance and Board dynamics; (2) makes recommendations to the Board concerning the structure and membership of Board committees; and (3) reviews, approves, and ratifies significant transactions with related persons. This Committee held five (5) meetings in 2018.

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COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following compensation discussion and analysis details the Corporation's compensation program as it applies to the named executive officers, as listed in the Summary Compensation Table on page 17. Further, this discussion also seeks to provide an overview of the Corporation's general compensation philosophy for its employees, most significantly the Senior Management Team and certain other employees who are granted equity or other incentive compensation. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Summary Compensation Table, its accompanying footnotes, and the additional tables and narrative disclosures that follow.

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The goal of the Corporation's compensation program is to retain and reward named executive officers and key employees who create long-term value for stockholders through consistent financial and operating performance coupled with strong leadership. This overriding objective affects all elements of the compensation program. The overall objective of the executive compensation program is to align the long-term interests of each member of the Senior Management Team as closely as possible with those of shareholders and to motivate high performing executives to continue with the Corporation for long, productive careers.

Administration of the Executive Compensation Program

The CRC meets as often as necessary to perform its duties and responsibilities. The CRC met five (5) times during calendar year 2018. The CRC typically meets with the Chief Executive Officer and President of the Corporation and, when appropriate, the Chief Financial Officer, the Bank's General Counsel or outside counsel, and/or outside compensation advisors selected and retained by the CRC. The CRC receives and reviews materials in advance of each meeting. These materials include information that management believes will be helpful to the CRC, as well as materials the CRC has specifically requested.

The CRC meets regularly in executive session, without the presence of any employee, at least annually to evaluate the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and President, to set performance objectives for the Chief Executive Officer and President, and to set base compensation for the Chief Executive Officer and President. The CRC also annually reviews, evaluates, and approves the compensation of each other named executive officer; reviews, evaluates, and approves the compensation of the Senior Management Team; reviews, evaluates, and approves all incentive compensation; and reviews, evaluates, and approves any grants of long term retention and equity compensation.

Considerations Used to Determine Compensation

Below is a summary of factors considered by the CRC in setting compensation for named executive officers. The CRC performed its evaluation of compensation in light of each named executive officer's performance, the Corporation's performance, the current economic environment, the Corporation's long-standing practice of prudent executive compensation administration, and shareholder input.

Emphasis on Consistent and Sustained Performance. The Corporation's compensation program provides pay opportunities for those demonstrating superior performance for sustained periods. Each of the named executive officers has served the Corporation for many years, and each has held diverse positions with growing levels of responsibility. Relative compensation reflects previous contributions and anticipated future contributions to the Corporation's long-term success. In evaluating sustained performance, the Corporation also gives weight to the relative performance of each named executive officer in his particular industry segment or function. The CRC uses its judgment in determining or approving compensation adjustments and incentive awards, if any. This long-term view has the effect of encouraging focus on long-term financial performance.

Importance of Corporation Results. The CRC places substantial weight on the Corporation's overall financial success, including achievement of short and long-term strategic goals and annual financial results. The CRC is of the opinion that the named executives share the responsibility of supporting the Corporation's overriding goals and objectives as part of the management team.

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Judgment Versus Formula-Driven. The CRC does not use formulas as the ultimate determination of the level or mix of compensation for named executive officers. Rather, it evaluates a wide range of quantitative and qualitative factors, which include consistency in reaching targeted goals, the ability to perform in both good and challenging economic times, a history of integrity, evidence that the named executive officer uses good judgment, and his or her ability to lead and create future value for the Corporation.

Risk Considerations in the Compensation Program. The CRC views the Corporation's compensation program with a long-term focus. Under the program, the greatest amount of compensation can be achieved over long periods of time through sustained superior performance. The Corporation believes this provides a strong incentive to manage the Corporation for the long term with a clear message to avoid excessive risk in the near term. The CRC maintains full discretion to adjust compensation based upon performance and adherence to the Corporation's values.

In 2018, the CRC continued its extensive review of the relationship between risk management and incentive compensation to ensure that incentive compensation does not encourage engaging in unnecessary or excessive risks that threaten the value of the Corporation. The CRC concluded that the Corporation's compensation policies and practices do not encourage excessive or inappropriate risk and instead encourage behaviors that support sustainable long-term value creation. For instance, the CRC does not use highly leveraged, short-term incentives that drive high risk investments at the expense of long-term company value. Rather, the Corporation's annual incentive compensation is based on balanced performance metrics that promote disciplined progress focused on longer-term goals.

Future Compensation Opportunity. The CRC intends to continue to provide a mix of different compensation elements. The CRC believes that each named executive officer should have a portion of his compensation be contingent upon how well the Corporation operates and how well its stock performs in the long run.

Use of Compensation Consultants. As part of the Corporation's ongoing effort to ensure its compensation program complies with industry best practices and to ensure compliance with the enhanced level of regulation and scrutiny on executive compensation, the CRC exercises its authority to retain independent compensation consultants, as needed, to provide technical advice and information related to compensation for all employees of the Corporation. In late 2018, the CRC engaged compensation consultant Mathews, Young -- Management Consulting ("Mathews Young"). Mathews Young assisted in the development of the compensation methodology currently employed and the CRC believes that they are best suited to assess the continued appropriateness of that methodology. Any changes to compensation methodology employed by CRC as a result of this assessment will be implemented in 2019.

Components of Executive Compensation

The principal components of the executive compensation program are:

Base Compensation. The amount of base compensation for each named executive officer depends upon the scope of his duties, his individual performance, length of service, and his leadership ability. Current salary impacts decisions regarding salary adjustments relative to peers (within and outside the Corporation). Base compensation is paid in the form of cash at regular payroll intervals along with all other employees of the Corporation and is reviewed annually.

Annual Incentive Compensation. For each named executive officer, the CRC may award discretionary cash and/or restricted stock incentive compensation based upon the previous year's performance as evaluated by the CRC, Chief Executive Officer, and President (except the Chief Executive Officer and President do not participate in their respective incentive determinations).

Long-Term Retention and Equity Compensation. The Corporation's equity incentive program is designed to reward long-term performance, retain named executive officers, and align executives' interests with those of stockholders. The CRC uses stock options and stock awards which are designed to deliver reasonable, but meaningful, equity interests in the Corporation.

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The CRC attempts to balance the various elements of compensation among annual base compensation (current cash payments), annual incentive awards (when appropriate), and long-term retention and equity awards. In addition to these principal components, the compensation program also includes employment contracts which include change in control provisions, deferred compensation elections, retirement plans, a supplemental executive retirement plan, and other perquisites and benefits, each of which are discussed in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis with respect to named executive officers.

Base Compensation. Named executive officers receive base compensation in the form of a base salary. Levels of base salary are established annually under a methodology intended to maintain parity among the Senior Management Team based on levels of responsibility and the competitive market for executives in comparable positions. Base salary is a critical element of executive compensation because it provides executives with a base level of monthly income. In determining base salaries, the CRC considers qualifications and experience, scope of responsibilities, future potential, established goals and objectives, past performance, competitive salary practices at competitive companies, internal pay equity, and the tax deductibility of base salary.

Based on the above criteria, the Chief Executive Officer and President recommend base salaries for all named executive officers to the CRC for its consideration, except the Chief Executive Officer and President do not participate in their respective base compensation determinations. The CRC then considers and approves or declines base salary adjustments for all named executive officers. Based on the above criteria, the CRC also adjusts base salary for the Chief Executive Officer and President.

Prior to appointment to their present positions, Mr. Stafford, II had served as a Board member since 1994 and as Chairman of the Board since 2010, and Mr. Mills had served as an officer of the Corporation's banking subsidiary since 1998, including serving as its Chief Credit Officer since 2007. When Mr. Stafford, II and Mr. Mills assumed their present positions in the third (3rd) quarter of 2013, the CRC set base compensation for each commensurate with the responsibilities of each position and their prior experience, but which also reflected their absence of prior experience in their new roles. With respect to Mr. Stafford, II, initial base compensation also reflected his agreement with the Board to spend the significant majority, but less than all, of his time in management of the Corporation, which allowed Mr. Stafford, II to continue to practice law on a much reduced scale as a member of the law firm Brewster, Morhous, Cameron, Caruth, Moore, Kersey & Stafford, PLLC. Based on consideration of the above factors, and the relatively short time since assuming their present positions, the CRC did not adjust base compensation for the Chief Executive Officer or President in 2014. During the 2015 fiscal year, the CRC noted that Messrs. Stafford, II's and Mills' base salaries were below the lowest end of the peer review data. Accordingly, the CRC adopted a plan to increase their base salaries over a period of three (3) years, with each annual increase independently considered by the CRC at that time. Based on the aforesaid considerations, Mr. Stafford, II received a 5.00% increase in his base salary for the 2018 fiscal year and Mr. Mills received a 5.00% increase in his base salary for the 2018 fiscal year. In a continued effort to more closely align their salaries with peers and provide for cost of living adjustments, Mr. Brown received an approximate 2.87% increase in his base salary; Mr. Lilly received an approximate 2.03% increase in his base salary; and Mr. Belcher received an approximate 5.13% increase in his base salary. Please see the Summary Compensation Table on page 18 for more information about the 2018 base salaries of named executive officers.

Discretionary Annual Incentive Compensation. For each named executive officer, the CRC may award incentive compensation based upon the previous year's performance as evaluated by the CRC, Chief Executive Officer and President (except the Chief Executive Officer and President do not participate in their own respective incentive determinations). Please see the Summary Compensation Table on page 18 for more information about annual incentive compensation awarded to named executive officers in 2018, based on 2017 performance.

In December 2015, with the assistance of Matthews Young, the CRC adopted an executive and board incentive compensation methodology which provides for suggested amounts of annual incentive compensation to be paid to named executive officers and other members of the Senior Management Team in the form of cash bonuses (75%) and grants of Corporation stock (25%) which is subject to a five (5) year restriction on its sale and a two (2) year clawback by the Corporation should a restatement of the financial statements be required. The methodology is partially based on certain evaluation criteria, including but not limited to Corporation performance compared to strategic objectives as measured by incentive compensation scorecards, Corporation performance compared to strategic objectives not measured by scorecards, and the overall financial and strategic performance of the Corporation. Scorecards are developed and/or reviewed on an annual basis by the CRC in conjunction with review by the Board of Directors of the Corporation's strategic plan. Financial measurements within the scorecard are calculated using audited financial information obtained from the Corporation's filed Form 10-K. The scorecard methodology defines suggested maximum incentive compensation payout as a percentage of each executive's base compensation within a defined return on average equity ("ROAE") range. Equity compensation, incentive compensation, or other forms of compensation for executives are excluded from the incentive compensation calculation. No incentive compensation is awarded if annual ROAE is 8.50% or less. The scorecard methodology encompasses key performance indicators ("KPI's"), which align with the Corporation's strategic plan objectives and annual financial budget. Each KPI is assigned a weighting. Some KPI's vary over time (both as to identity and amount). The KPI's under the current scorecard methodology include: Return on Average Assets (ROAA); Earnings Per Share (EPS); and Efficiency Ratio, among others, and include a discretionary component. A performance objective, or target, is established for each KPI. Recognizing the difficulty in precisely defining the appropriate target, and to further discourage imprudent or excessive risk taking, a range of acceptable performance is defined representing the minimum level of performance and maximum level of performance relative to target that indicates an incentive compensation payout for that KPI. This methodology was employed to provide suggested compensation awarded in 2018, based on 2017 performance.

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However, this methodology provides only a suggested incentive compensation amount based on general guidelines that the CRC may consider in its decision making process. Sole discretion as to the terms and conditions of any award, including whether or not to grant incentive compensation and in what amounts, remains with the Board, acting directly through the CRC. The CRC continues to oversee all aspects of the design, payment, and monitoring of executive incentive compensation. Further, the Corporation's Board of Directors retains authority to review and approve or disapprove all CRC action. The ultimate goal of both the CRC and the Board in granting incentive compensation is to align the interests of recipients with that of shareholders and encourage long-term strategic thinking and performance while at the same time discouraging imprudent, unreasonable or excessive risk taking.

In 2017, the Corporation's budgetary, strategic and operational achievements were such that the CRC considered them sufficient to warrant payment in 2018 of the recommended amount of discretionary annual incentive compensation to the named executive officers and certain other employees. The CRC, with input from management regarding budget and performance, chose to award incentive compensation to the named executive officers as set forth in the Summary Compensation Table on page 18. Such incentives to the named executive officers were paid in the form of cash (75%) and restricted stock (25%). The CRC believes that paying some portion of incentive compensation in the form of stock is a best practice that serves to facilitate its goal of aligning the interests of the named executives with those of shareholders by giving the named executives a long-term stake in the Corporation's success.

Long-Term Retention and Equity Compensation.

Ideology and Mechanism. As is evidenced by the Corporation's Stock Ownership Policy discussed on page 17, the CRC believes that long-term retention and equity compensation should be an integral and ongoing component of the compensation program because it has the effect of further promoting the Corporation's commitment to sound corporate governance, retaining and motivating named executive officers, aligning their financial interests with the interests of stockholders, specifically discouraging imprudent, unreasonable, or excessive risk taking, and rewarding them for achievement of the Corporation's long-term strategic goals. Accordingly, the CRC has developed an equity compensation methodology that is consistent with this philosophy and is specifically designed to assist in achieving the aforesaid stock ownership objectives. Under this methodology, the CRC may grant either stock options or restricted stock awards to named executive officers. Stock options provide named executive officers with the opportunity to purchase and maintain an equity interest in the Corporation and to share in the appreciation of the value of the stock. When granting restricted stock, the CRC determines the applicable vesting schedule reflecting attainment of designated performance goals and/or other criteria specified in the award documents. The CRC may provide for the payment of any applicable dividends paid with respect to any shares of common stock subject to a restricted stock award during the period prior to lapse. As a mechanism for carrying out these objectives, on February 28, 2012, the Board of Directors approved the First Community Bankshares, Inc. 2012 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan (the "2012 Plan"), which in turn was approved by shareholders at the 2012 Annual Meeting. The Board of Directors effectively replaced all prior equity plans with the 2012 Plan that conforms to current best governance practices.

While the decision whether to award equity compensation remains in the sole discretion of the CRC, subject to approval or disapproval by the Board of Directors, in 2015, the CRC adopted an equity compensation methodology to

serve as a guideline and bring additional consistency and objectivity to the design and award of equity compensation. Under the methodology, any grant of stock to directors, named executive officers, or other members of the Senior Management Team is subject to a ratable three (3)-year vesting schedule and is further subject to a five (5)-year holding period subsequent to vesting. The CRC will not grant any equity compensation in any year in which the Corporation's minimum three (3)-year rolling ROAE is below 8.5%, or such other minimum ROAE as determined by the CRC from time to time considering economic conditions, operating results, and adjustments to the Corporation's strategic plan goals. The financial measurements utilized in the administration of the equity compensation methodology are calculated using audited financial information.

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Current Long-Term Retention and Equity Compensation Grants. Consistent with the equity compensation methodology developed in 2015, on March 19, 2018, the CRC awarded long-term incentive equity compensation under the 2012 Plan to the named executive officers and other members of the Senior Management Team in the form of transfer-restricted shares. Such shares will vest over a three (3) year period beginning on or about March 19, 2019.

Considerations Used in Setting Base Compensation for 2018 and Annual Incentive Compensation for 2017 Performance

Each year, and on a continuing basis, the Corporation develops short and long-term objectives necessary for it to be successful. These objectives for the most part mirror the Corporation's strategic plan and annual financial budget planning sessions, during which the Corporation's performance and growth opportunities are analyzed and goals and objectives are established for the upcoming year(s). These objectives include both objective financial metrics and quantitative and qualitative strategic and operational goals. The CRC uses these objectives to evaluate the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and President. However, each financial metric or quantitative goal used by the CRC in this process is only one of many considerations. Resulting evaluations and any resulting incentive or other compensation is not exclusively formula-driven. This process is designed to focus the Board, the CRC, and the entire Senior Management Team on factors that create long-term shareholder value. The CRC discusses with the Chief Executive Officer and President these factors as they relate to their respective compensation; provided, however, that the Chief Executive Officer and President do not participate in the final determination of their respective compensation.

In 2018, the CRC worked closely with the Chief Executive Officer and President to monitor base and incentive compensation of other named executive officers. The CRC's goal is to achieve a balance of base compensation and incentives that both contributes to retention of a highly qualified Senior Management Team and ensures that the Corporation remains competitive over the long term.

Each of the other named executive officers is a leader of several business units or functions of the Corporation's banking subsidiary in their areas of expertise. As part of the Senior Management Team, they report directly to Mr. Mills in either his capacity as President of the Corporation or his capacity as the bank's Chief Executive Officer and President. Mr. Mills then develops the objectives that each individual is expected to achieve, and against which their performance is assessed. These objectives are reviewed with the CRC and are also derived largely from the Corporation's financial, budget and strategic planning processes. Each named executive officer's individual performance is assessed against the objectives, the Corporation's overall performance, and the performance of the named executive officer's business or function. The Chief Executive Officer and President then reports base compensation levels, including any adjustments, as well as proposed annual incentive compensation for each named executive officer to the CRC. The CRC then approves proposed annual incentive compensation and/or long-term retention and incentive equity compensation, if any, for the named executive officers, other members of the Senior Management Team, and other employees. The named executive officers do not play a role in the determination of their compensation except for their discussion with the Chief Executive Officer, President, and/or CRC regarding their individual performance against predetermined objectives.

Retirement Plans

The Corporation maintains certain retirement plans for some or all employees as follows:

KSOP Plan. The Corporation offers a qualified defined contribution Employee Stock Ownership and 401(k) plan known as the “KSOP” to most of its employees, including the named executive officers. The KSOP Plan is administered by the CRC.

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WRAP Plan. In addition to the KSOP, the Corporation provides a non-qualified deferred compensation plan (discussed in more detail elsewhere in this proxy statement) referred to as the “WRAP” plan because named executive officers, as well as certain other key employees, are unable to fully participate in the KSOP due to certain restrictions on their deferrals based upon annual testing limits imposed by the Internal Revenue Code.

SERP. The Corporation provides a defined retirement benefit to certain named executive officers and certain other key employees pursuant to a supplemental executive retention plan (the “SERP”). Each executive’s SERP is unfunded and designed to provide a benefit paid upon separation from service at or after age sixty-two (62). The benefit is targeted at a maximum of thirty-five percent (35%) of final average compensation subject to an annual benefit limit of \$80,000. Final average compensation is calculated as the average of the participant’s last three (3) full calendar years’ compensation, which compensation is determined by assuming a three percent (3%) compound annual rate of increase to the participant’s annualized base monthly salary as of the date that the participant enters the SERP. Vesting is on a graded schedule as follows: twenty-five percent (25%) vesting after five (5) years of service; fifty percent (50%) vesting after ten (10) years of service; seventy-five percent (75%) vesting after fifteen (15) years of service; an additional five percent (5%) vesting for each year of service beyond fifteen (15) years, and full vesting after twenty (20) years of service or upon reaching age sixty-two (62).

Perquisites and Other Benefits

In addition to the annual and long-term compensation described above, named executive officers receive other benefits and items of compensation. Such benefits and other items of compensation include, among others: group life insurance, club dues, and automobile allowance. These benefits are provided to increase the availability of the named executive officers to focus on the business of the enterprise. The costs associated with providing these benefits and other items of compensation for named executive officers are reflected in the Summary Compensation Table on page 18. A chart disclosing the value of these additional items is found on page 19 entitled “All Other Compensation and Benefits.”

Named executive officers participate in other employee benefit plans generally available to all employees on the same terms as similarly situated employees. These plans include medical, dental, group life insurance, and group disability programs, as well as flexible spending accounts for reimbursement of medical expenses. For transparency purposes, the CRC has chosen to disclose all perquisites provided to our named executive officers in the Summary Compensation Table on page 18 even if the perquisites fall below the disclosure thresholds under the SEC rules.

Deferred Compensation Opportunities

Another aspect of the executive compensation program is the First Community Bankshares, Inc., Deferred Compensation Plan, referred to as the WRAP and a separate Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan. The WRAP and the Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan are voluntary, non-tax qualified, deferred compensation plans available to directors and certain employees, which employees include all named executive officers, to enable them to save for retirement by deferring a portion of their base and/or annual incentive compensation or director fees. The Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan does not require the Corporation to make matching contributions. The WRAP, which is intended to mirror the Corporation's qualified KSOP, can include a discretionary match that coincides with a match made to the KSOP to the extent any employee, including named executive officers, cannot otherwise receive a match in the KSOP. Balances for participating employees and directors are deemed invested in investment vehicles permitted from time to time by the Board of Directors in advance and credits (or debits) for investment experience may be made from time to time based on individual fund elections similar to what participants in the KSOP are permitted to make. The CRC believes that these deferred plans are competitive with that provided by other financial institutions with which we compete for executive and director talent.

Employment Contracts

The Corporation provides named executive officers with written employment contracts. There is no golden parachute, tax gross-up, or other similar type provisions contained in these contracts. See the section entitled "Potential Payments Upon Termination," including the related tables, beginning on page 23 for an estimate of the benefits that the named executive officers would be entitled to receive pursuant to their respective employment agreements under various employment termination scenarios.

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Subsequent to reorganization of the executive management team in 2013 and 2014, management and the CRC developed an improved, prototype executive employment agreement. Each of the Corporation's named executive officers has executed the new prototype agreement. The new agreements result in greater uniformity among the named executive officers concerning the terms of their employment. The execution and provisions of said agreements were previously reported on a Form 8-K filed on April 16, 2015.

The prototype agreement has an initial term of three (3) years and automatically extends for an additional year each January 1st unless the Corporation or the respective executive gives notice that the employment term will not be extended. Each agreement provides for continuation of base salary for thirty-six (36) months, in the event of a change of control coupled with terminated employment either without "Cause" by the Corporation or by the executives for "Good Reason" (as these terms are defined in the agreements). The Corporation may terminate the employment of any executive at any time for "Cause" without further obligation owed. If the Corporation terminates employment for any reason other than for "Cause" or the executive terminates his employment for "Good Reason," the Corporation will generally be obligated to provide compensation and benefits specified in the agreement for the balance of the term of the agreement. Upon the termination of employment, the executive will be subject to non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions. If the executive dies while employed by the Corporation, the Corporation will pay his or her estate through the end of the month in which his death occurs. If their employment is terminated as a result of permanent disability as determined pursuant to the agreement, then the Corporation has the right to terminate employment before the end of the applicable term.

Tax Deductibility of Compensation

Under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, publicly held corporations generally may not take a tax deduction for compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any named executive officer during any fiscal year. There was an exception to the \$1 million limitation for performance-based compensation meeting certain requirements. However, as a result of changes made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, starting with the 2018 fiscal year Section 162(m) prohibits deducting compensation, including performance-based compensation, in excess of \$1 million paid to anyone who serves as the chief executive officer or chief financial officer, or who is among the three most highly compensated executive officers. The only exception to this rule is for compensation (including performance-based compensation) that is paid pursuant to a binding contract in effect on November 2, 2017, that would have otherwise been deductible under the prior Section 162(m) rules.

To maintain flexibility in compensating executive officers in a manner designed to promote varying corporate goals, the CRC has not adopted a policy requiring all compensation to be deductible. However, the CRC considers deductibility under Section 162(m) with respect to compensation arrangements for executive officers. In 2018, none of the named executive officers received compensation that the Corporation could not deduct by reason of Section 162(m) either before or after the changes made by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

The Board of Directors believes that it is in the best interests of stockholders for named executive officers and directors to own a significant amount of Common Stock of the Corporation. To that end, the Corporation has adopted the First Community Bankshares, Inc. Stock Ownership Policy. The policy encourages ownership of the Corporation's Common stock by the directors and officers in order to align the interests of the Corporation's shareholders with the Corporation's key decision makers. Although minimum stock ownership guidelines are set forth in the policy for the Senior Management Team and directors, all officers and directors of the Corporation are encouraged to hold as many shares of the Corporation as practical given their individual situation.

Compensation and Retirement Committee Report

The CRC has reviewed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and discussed that analysis with management. Based on its review and discussions with management, the CRC recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in the Corporation's 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Corporation's 2019 proxy statement. The following independent directors, who comprise the CRC, provide this report:

Richard S. Johnson (Chairman)

W.C. Blankenship, Jr.

Samuel L. Elmore

Table of Contents**2018 Summary Compensation Table**

Name of Individual / Capacities Served	Year	Salary	Bonus (1)	Stock Awards (2)	Option Awards	Change in Pension Value and Non- qualified Deferred Compen- sation Earnings (3)	All Other Compen- sation (4)	Total (5)
William P. Stafford, II Chief Executive Officer	2018	\$420,000	\$120,000	\$100,039	\$ -	\$49,465	\$51,894	\$741,398
	2017	400,001	81,000	81,020	-	51,407	54,374	667,802
	2016	360,000	63,002	63,020	-	58,052	40,493	584,567
Gary R. Mills President	2018	567,000	162,000	135,014	-	47,218	65,760	976,992
	2017	540,001	108,000	108,027	-	39,813	74,809	870,650
	2016	480,000	94,503	94,530	-	93,969	57,282	820,284
David D. Brown Chief Financial Officer	2018	267,509	78,000	65,034	-	7,262	34,826	452,631
	2017	260,000	56,250	56,285	-	4,526	42,494	419,555
	2016	249,999	54,002	54,002	-	5,931	32,251	396,185
Jason R. Belcher Chief Administrative Officer of First Community Bank	2018	205,005	58,500	48,805	-	-	26,551	338,861
	2017	195,000	41,625	41,659	-	-	34,904	313,188
	2016	184,999	36,565	36,580	-	-	25,241	283,385
E. Stephen Lilly Chief Operating Officer	2018	267,509	78,654	65,597	-	87,145	45,941	544,846
	2017	262,180	57,834	57,842	-	76,205	48,765	502,826
	2016	257,040	56,700	56,710	-	66,661	45,912	483,023

(1) Bonus paid in 2018 for 2017 performance. Represents the cash portion of discretionary incentive compensation.

(2) All stock awards granted in 2018 were made under the 2012 Plan and represent (1) 25% of each named executive officer's discretionary incentive compensation granted on March 9, 2018, subject to a two (2) year claw back restriction; and (2) long-term retention and equity compensation granted on March 19, 2018, in the form of restricted stock which will vest over three (3) years beginning March 19, 2019, and remain restricted for a period of five (5) years. Vesting is based upon continued employment through the vesting date. All restricted shares will immediately vest upon a change of control of the Corporation or the named executive officer's death, disability or retirement. The stock grant amounts for 2018 reflect the aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance

with FASB ASC Topic 718.

(3) The amounts in this column represent the increase in the actuarial net present value of all future retirement benefits under the SERPs. The net present value of the retirement benefits used to calculate the net change in benefits was determined using the same assumptions used to determine the Corporation's retirement obligations and expense for financial statement purposes. Additional information about the SERP is included on page 16. We have not provided above-market or preferential earnings on any nonqualified deferred compensation and, accordingly, no such amounts are reflected in the table.

(4) The amounts in this column are detailed on the following table entitled "2018 All Other Compensation."

Salary and bonus amounts paid to the named executive officers as a percentage of total compensation are as follows for 2018: Mr. Stafford, II – seventy-three percent (73%); Mr. Mills – seventy-five percent (75%), Mr. Brown – seventy-six percent (76%); Mr. Belcher – seventy-eight percent (78%) and Mr. Lilly – sixty-four percent (64%).

Table of Contents**2018 All Other Compensation and Benefits**

The Corporation provides the named executive officers with other perquisites and personal benefits as shown in the “All Other Compensation” column of the “2018 Summary Compensation Table.” The Corporation and the CRC believe these are reasonable and consistent with its overall compensation program and better enable the Corporation to attract and retain superior employees for key positions. The CRC periodically reviews the levels of perquisites and other personal benefits provided to the named executive officers. The Corporation provides additional detail of those benefits in the tables below.

Name of Individual	Year	Total Retirement	Split Dollar Life Insurance (1)	Executive Life Insurance (2)	Perquisites (3)	Total
		Plan Matching Contribution				
William P. Stafford, II	2018	\$ 29,436	\$ -	\$ 12,858	\$ 9,600	\$51,894
	2017	34,608	-	10,166	9,600	54,374
	2016	26,193	-	4,700	9,600	40,493
Gary R. Mills	2018	38,880	-	12,211	14,669	65,760
	2017	45,774	-	11,747	17,288	74,809
	2016	36,011	-	6,060	15,211	57,282
David D. Brown	2018	19,551	-	3,755	11,520	34,826
	2017	25,088	-	3,306	14,100	42,494
	2016	15,839	-	2,312	14,100	32,251
Jason R. Belcher	2018	14,773	-	2,178	9,600	26,551
	2017	18,493	-	2,311	14,100	34,904
	2016	13,391	-	-	11,850	25,241
E. Stephen Lilly	2018	19,777	508	11,556	14,100	45,941
	2017	23,505	497	10,663	14,100	48,765
	2016	21,510	482	9,820	14,100	45,912

(1) Imputed income on Corporation funded premiums or split dollar plans.

(2) Corporation funded premium on executive life program.

(3) Perquisites consist of country club dues and/or automobile allowance in each instance.

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan-Based Awards**

The following table sets forth information concerning individual grants of stock awarded in fiscal year 2018 to the named executive officers.

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payout Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards		All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares or Stock Units (#) (1)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh) (2)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$) (2)
		Threshold (#)	Maximum (#)			
William P. Stafford, II	03/09/18			1,400		\$40,026
	03/19/18			1,978		60,013
Gary R. Mills	03/09/18			1,889		54,007
	03/19/18			2,670		81,008
David D. Brown	03/09/18			910		26,017
	03/19/18			1,286		39,017
Jason R. Belcher	03/09/18			683		19,527
	03/19/18			965		29,278
E. Stephen Lilly	03/09/18			918		26,246
	03/19/18			1,297		39,351

Awards granted on March 9, 2018 are stock awards granted under the discretionary bonus plan for performance in 2017. The shares are fully vested and are subject to a two (2) year claw back restriction. Awards granted on March (1) 19, 2018 are stock awards granted as long-term retention and equity granted as long-term retention and equity compensation. These shares will vest over a period of three (3) years.

Amounts reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of the stock awards computed in accordance with FASB ASC (2) Topic 718. The fair value was calculated by multiplying the shares awarded by the grant date closing price of \$28.59 on March 8, 2018 and \$30.34 on March 16, 2018.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2018**

The following table includes information on the current holdings of unexercised stock options and stock awards that have not yet vested by the named executive officers as of December 31, 2018. Each equity grant is shown separately for each named executive officer.

Name	Option Awards			Stock Awards		Equity Incentive Plan Awards Market or Payout of Value of Unearned	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (1)	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (3)	Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested	Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested
William P. Stafford, II (2)	9,785	\$ 12.07	12/19/21	727 1,414 1,978	\$22,886 44,513 62,267	-	\$ -
Gary R. Mills	233 865 3,025	13.94 24.65 29.15	02/05/35 02/05/35 02/05/35	1,090 1,886 2,670	34,313 59,371 84,052	-	-
David D. Brown	-	-	-	623 982 1,286	19,612 30,913 40,483	-	-
Jason R. Belcher	-	-	-	422 727	13,285 22,886	-	-

				965	30,378		
E. Stephen Lilly	7,550	24.65	06/26/25	654	20,588	-	-
	7,550	29.15	06/26/25	1,010	31,795		
				1,297	40,830		

(1) All options listed in the above table are vested.

(2) All options granted under the 2001 Directors Plan.

(3) The market value is calculated by multiplying the number of the shares of restricted stock that have not vested by the price per share of the Corporation's stock on December 31, 2018 of \$31.48 per share.

Table of Contents**2018 Option Exercises and Stock Vested**

The following table provides information for the named executive officers with respect to (1) stock option awards exercised during 2018, including the number of shares acquired upon exercise and the value realized at such time, and (2) the number of shares acquired upon the vesting of restricted stock awards and the value realized at such time, before the payment of any applicable withholding tax and brokerage commissions.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized	Shares Acquired on Vesting	Value Realized (1)
William P. Stafford, II	-	\$-	2,834	\$82,896
Gary R. Mills	-	-	3,923	114,868
David D. Brown	-	-	2,025	59,403
Jason R. Belcher	-	-	1,468	43,016
E. Stephen Lilly	8,629	121,601	2,077	60,955

Total value realized on vesting is equal to the number of shares acquired on vesting multiplied by the previous (1) day's closing price of the underlying securities on the vesting date of March 9, 2018 of \$28.59; March 19, 2018 of \$30.34; and March 27, 2018 of \$29.44.

2018 Pension Benefits

The table below sets forth the details on pension benefits for the named executive officers under the following plan:

Name	Plan Name	Service	Number	Present	Payments
			of Years Credited	Value of Accumulated Benefit	During Last Fiscal Year

William P. Stafford, II (1)	SERP	25	\$ 554,288	-
Gary R. Mills	SERP	20	267,427	-
David D. Brown	SERP	14	48,079	-
E. Stephen Lilly	SERP	21	643,817	-

- (1) The number of years of credited service includes years of service as a director of the Corporation.

The Corporation's SERP. The Corporation's SERP is unfunded and not qualified for tax purposes. The values in the above table reflect the actuarial present value of the named executive officer's accumulated benefit under the SERP, computed as of December 31, 2018. Refer to page 16 of this proxy statement for a more detailed discussion of the SERP and to Note 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2018, for discussion of the methodologies and assumptions underlying the projected SERP benefits.

Table of Contents**2018 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation**

Deferral of Salary. The named executive officers, like any employee otherwise ineligible to fully participate in the KSOP, who meets the Internal Revenue Code definition of being “highly compensated,” have historically been eligible to elect to defer up to seventy-five percent (75%) of their compensation to the Corporation’s WRAP plan, in the same way that not highly compensated employees may defer to the KSOP. Deferrals to the WRAP are invested as directed by each participant and are matched at the discretion of the Board of Directors in conjunction with and subject to limits established each year by the Board of Directors for elective deferrals to the KSOP. Earnings on deferrals are based on the investment elections made by the individual WRAP participants and no guaranteed return is available to any named executive officer participating in the WRAP. On an annual basis, each WRAP participant is allowed to designate or modify the percentage of salary to defer to the WRAP in compliance with Internal Revenue Code Section 409A. The table below provides detail regarding non-qualified deferred compensation of the named executive officers. Balances previously deferred by the named executive officers to a second non-qualified plan, known as the “Deferred Compensation Plan,” have been combined with the WRAP deferrals and reported in a single table below. Distributions from the WRAP are only available post-termination or retirement and cannot be taken without a minimum of six (6) months’ separation from employment in compliance with Internal Revenue Code Section 409A.

Name	Executive	Corporation	Aggregate		Aggregate
	Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (1)	Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (1)	Earnings in Last Fiscal Year (2)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions	Balance at Last Fiscal Year End
William P. Stafford, II	\$ 68,728	\$ 13,236	\$ (12,252)		\$ 230,984
Gary R. Mills	35,615	22,680	38,097	-	447,061
David D. Brown	17,741	3,351	7,539	-	72,789
Jason R. Belcher	3,318	-	(4,158)	-	30,071
E. Stephen Lilly	356	3,577	20,664	-	319,101

- The amounts reported under “Executive Contributions” are included in each named executive officer’s amount under the “Salary” column in the “2018 Summary Compensation Table.” The amounts reported under “Corporation Contributions” are included in each named executive officer’s amount under the “2018 All Other Compensation” column in the “2018 Summary Compensation Table.” The Corporation contributions reflected in the above table are reflective of amounts deferred by the executives in the prior plan year, but matched by the Corporation in the subsequent year.
- (1) The amounts reported under “Aggregate Earnings” are not included in each named executive officer’s amount under the “Salary” column in the “2018 Summary Compensation Table.”
- (2)

Potential Payments upon Termination

The information below describes the compensation that would become payable under existing plans and agreements based on the named executive officer's actual termination of employment coupled with the assumption that the named executive officer's employment had terminated on December 31, 2018, given the named executive officer's compensation, years of service and a presumed age of 62.

These benefits are in addition to benefits generally available to other non-executive officers, who are salaried employees, such as distributions under the KSOP and disability insurance benefits. The Corporation has estimated the amounts of compensation payable to each named executive officer under a variety of termination circumstances, including: early retirement, involuntary termination not for "Cause," termination for "Cause," termination following a change of control and death of the named executive officer.

Since a variety of factors might affect the nature and amount of any benefits payable upon the events discussed below, actual amounts may vary from what the Corporation has projected.

Regardless of the manner in which a named executive officer's employment terminates, he or she may be entitled to receive amounts earned during his or her term of employment. Such amounts include:

- option or stock award grants made pursuant to the 1999 Plan, 2004 Plan, or 2012 Plan that vest through the most recently completed fiscal year;
- amounts contributed under the KSOP and the Corporation's non-qualified deferred compensation plans;
- amounts accrued and vested through the Corporation's SERP payable as benefits for the life of the named executive officer beginning at age 62; and
- cash surrender value of life insurance payable.

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In the event of an involuntary termination without “Cause” or termination by a named executive officer for “Good Reason” other than a change in control, the Corporation shall pay the named executive officer severance in the form of continuing to pay their base salary for the balance of the existing term of the existing employment agreement. In addition, the Corporation shall maintain and continue to provide health, dental, accident and disability insurance and certain other executive benefit plans, programs and arrangements until the earlier of (i) the expiration of the remaining term; (ii) the named executive officer commences full-time employment with another employer or commences self-employment where earnings are expected to be, on an annualized basis, 75% or more of the base salary as of the date of termination; or (iii) the date on which the Corporation determines that the named executive officer has violated any one of several specified sections of the agreement. Additional details regarding these agreements are set forth in the discussion beginning on page 16. As required by said employment agreements, in the event of termination without “Cause,” termination due to Change in Control, or termination by a named executive officer for “Good Reason,” payment of any severance amounts due under the employment agreement is conditioned upon the execution of a separation agreement containing a valid waiver and release of any and all claims and a reaffirmation of the restrictions upon the executive contained in the employment agreement.

Payments Made Upon Retirement

In the event of the retirement of a named executive officer, in addition to the items identified above:

- for options granted under the 1999 Plan, he will retain vested options for up to five (5) years after normal retirement at age 62 or later and ninety (90) days after early retirement;
- for options granted under the 2004 Plan, he will retain vested options for the remainder of the outstanding ten-year term;
- for options granted under the 2012 Plan, he will retain vested options for the period of one year, or any statutorily required period; and
- for restricted stock awards granted under the 2012 Plan, all restrictions on vested shares will be removed and unvested shares will be forfeited.

Payments Made Upon Death or Disability

In the event of the death or disability of a named executive officer, in addition to the benefit payments made upon termination or retirement, the named executive officer or his beneficiaries may receive benefits under the Corporation’s disability plan or executive life insurance plan, as appropriate, if enrolled. Currently, Mr. Stafford, II and Mr. Lilly are the only named executive officers enrolled in the executive life insurance plan. If Mr. Stafford had died on December 31, 2018, his survivors would have received the projected amount of \$100,000 from the proceeds of any individual split dollar life insurance policy. If Mr. Lilly had died on December 31, 2018, his survivors would have received the projected amount of \$385,427 from the proceeds of an individual split dollar life insurance policy. The premiums associated with these policies are included in the “2018 All Other Compensation” table on page 19. The estimated amounts payable to the beneficiaries are derived by reflecting a deduction for repayment to the Corporation of the

cash surrender value of the split dollar life insurance policies and distribution of eighty percent (80%) of the face value of any remaining insurance proceeds to the respective beneficiaries and twenty percent (20%) to the Corporation.

Payments Made Upon a Change of Control

As previously stated, the Corporation has entered into employment agreements with each of the named executive officers, which agreements include change of control provisions. Under these provisions and subject to certain requirements and restrictions, if within three (3) years after a change of control, a named executive officer is separated from service either because of (i) non-renewal of the agreement by the Corporation, (ii) termination by the Corporation without "Cause," (iii) termination by the named executive officer for "Good Reason," or (iv) termination by the named executive officer due to forced relocation, the named executive officer shall receive severance in the form of continued payment of his or her base salary and providing all other compensation benefits of a like kind and value as in effect at the time of the change of control, or on the date of termination, whichever is greater, for a period of thirty-six (36) months. Additional information relating to the terms of said employment agreements, including the change of control provisions, are set forth in the discussion beginning on page 16.

Table of Contents**Potential Incremental Payments Table**

The following table shows the potential incremental value transfer to each named executive officer under various termination scenarios. The table was prepared as though each named executive officer's employment was terminated on December 31, 2018, with proper prior notice if applicable.

	Salary & Benefits	Accel-eration/ Vesting of Options and Restricted Stock	Non- Qualified Deferred Comp (4)	SERP		Executive Life Ins (6)	Total
William P. Stafford, II							
Early retirement	\$-	\$-	\$230,984	\$78,809	(1,5)	\$12,647	\$322,440
Retirement	-	129,666 (7)	230,984	80,000	(2,5)	12,647	453,297
Termination for "Cause"	-	-	230,984	-		12,647	243,631
Termination without "Cause"	855,030	-	230,984	78,809	(1,5)	12,647	1,177,470
Change in control termination	1,260,000	129,666	230,984	554,288	(4)	12,647	2,187,585
Disability	1,641,184	129,666	230,984	78,809	(1,5)	12,647	2,093,290
Death (3)	-	129,666	230,984	78,809	(1,5)	900,000 (4)	1,339,459
Gary R. Mills							
Early retirement	-	-	447,061	49,214	(1,5)	14,503	510,778
Retirement	-	177,736 (7)	447,061	80,000	(2,5)	14,503	719,300
Termination for "Cause"	-	-	447,061	-		14,503	461,564
Termination without "Cause"	1,149,030	-	447,061	49,214	(1,5)	14,503	1,659,808
Change in control termination	1,701,000	177,736	447,061	267,427	(4)	14,503	2,607,727
Disability	2,333,742	177,736	447,061	49,214	(1,5)	14,503	3,022,256
Death (3)	-	177,736	447,061	49,214	(1,5)	1,200,000 (4)	1,874,011
David D. Brown							
Early retirement	-	-	72,789	26,194	(1,5)	3,727	102,710
Retirement	-	91,009 (7)	72,789	80,000	(2,5)	3,727	247,525
Termination for "Cause"	-	-	72,789	-		3,727	76,516
Termination without "Cause"	550,048	-	72,789	26,194	(1,5)	3,727	652,758
Change in control termination	802,527	91,009	72,789	48,079	(4)	3,727	1,018,131
Disability	3,257,488	91,009	72,789	26,194	(1,5)	3,727	3,451,207
Death (3)	-	91,009	72,789	26,194	(1,5)	625,000 (4)	814,992
Jason R. Belcher							
Early retirement	-	-	30,071	-		-	30,071
Retirement	-	66,549 (7)	30,071	-		-	96,620
Termination for "Cause"	-	-	30,071	-		-	30,071
Termination without "Cause"	425,040	-	30,071	-		-	455,111

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Change in control termination	615,015	66,549	30,071	-	-	-	711,635
Disability	2,978,176	66,549	30,071	-	-	-	3,074,796
Death (3)	-	66,549	30,071	-	463,000	(4)	559,620

E. Stephen Lilly

Early retirement	-	-	319,101	63,422	(1,5)	48,013	430,536
Retirement	-	93,212	(7) 319,101	75,903	(2,5)	48,013	536,229
Termination for "Cause"	-	-	319,101	-	-	48,013	367,114
Termination without "Cause"	540,048	-	319,101	63,422	(1,5)	48,013	970,584
Change in control termination	802,527	93,212	319,101	643,817	(4)	48,013	1,906,670
Disability	737,252	93,212	319,101	63,422	(1,5)	48,013	1,261,000
Death (3)	-	93,212	319,101	63,422	(1,5)	630,000	(4) 1,105,735

(1) Annual payment deferred to age 60.

(2) Annual payment; presumed to be age 62 on December 31, 2018.

(3) Payment to beneficiary upon death of named executive officer.

(4) Presumes lump sum payout.

(5) Represents an annuity payable over the life of the named executive officer at a reduced amount beginning at age 60, a larger amount beginning at age 62 or for ten (10) years certain to a named beneficiary in the event of death.

(6) Other than the life insurance proceeds payable upon death, presumed at December 31, 2018.

(7) Presumed to be age 65 and have at least five (5) years of service on December 31, 2018.

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DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

2018 Non-Management Directors' Compensation

The compensation and benefit package for non-management directors is intended to fairly compensate directors for work required for the Corporation and to align the directors' interests with the long-term interests of stockholders. The compensation package for the directors is simple, direct, and easy to understand from a stockholder perspective. As shown on the table on the next page, non-management directors' compensation includes the following:

Base Compensation. During each quarter of 2018, each non-employee member of the Board of Directors received a retainer fee of \$3,465 in cash and \$1,155 in stock. No additional fee is paid to Directors of the Corporation who also serve on the board of a subsidiary, although fees may be paid for service on certain committees of subsidiaries. ACER Committee members received a cash retainer fee of \$2,200 per quarter, with the Chairman receiving an additional \$2,750 per quarter and the Financial Expert receiving an additional \$1,430 per quarter. Members of the GNC receive a cash retainer fee of \$550 per year. Members of the CRC receive a cash retainer fee of \$1,100 per year, with the Chairman receiving an additional \$1,100 per year. Non-management directors are reimbursed for travel or other expenses incurred for attendance at Board, subsidiary board, and committee meetings or other required travel for the benefit of the Corporation.

Deferral of Cash Compensation. Directors are permitted on an annual basis, prior to the beginning of each calendar year, to defer Board and committee cash fees to a non-qualified deferred compensation plan established solely for that purpose. Each director electing to defer fees is responsible for the investment of such deferrals, and the Corporation does not provide either a preferential investment or interest rate for such deferred compensation. Each director who has deferred any such compensation has the ability to access such deferred compensation upon retirement from active Board service.

Incentive Compensation. For each Director of the Corporation and its banking subsidiary, the CRC may award incentive compensation based upon the previous year's performance. As discussed in detail in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, in December 2015, the CRC adopted an executive and board incentive compensation methodology which provides suggested amounts of annual incentive compensation for Directors in the form of restricted Corporation stock. Amounts paid to Directors under this methodology are paid in the form of cash bonuses (25%) and Corporation stock (75%). Amounts paid under this methodology are detailed in the "Director Compensation Table." As with incentive compensation paid to executives, it is important to note that this methodology provides only a suggested incentive compensation amount based on general guidelines that the CRC may consider in its decision making process. Sole discretion as to the terms and conditions of any award, including to pay or not pay incentive compensation and in what amounts, remains with the Board, acting directly or through the CRC. The CRC continues to oversee all aspects of the design, payment, and administration of incentive compensation. The CRC will not grant any incentive compensation in any year in which the Corporation's minimum three (3)-year rolling ROAE is below

8.5% or such other minimum ROAE as determined by the CRC from time to time considering economic conditions, operating results, and adjustments to the Corporation's strategic plan goals. Further, the Corporation's Board of Directors retains authority to review and approve or disapprove all CRC action. The ultimate goal of the CRC and the Board in granting incentive compensation remains to align the interests of participants with that of shareholders and encourage long-term strategic thinking and performance while at the same time discouraging imprudent, unreasonable or excessive risk taking.

Long-Term Retention and Equity Compensation. Like the Corporation's named executive officers, the directors receive long-term retention and equity compensation. In 2018, consistent with the compensation methodology developed in 2015, the directors were awarded long-term incentive equity compensation in the form of restricted shares, which will vest over a period of three (3) years beginning on or about March 19, 2019 and remain under such restriction for a period of five (5) years after vesting. All grants of restricted shares to directors in 2018 were made under the 2012 Plan.

Directors' Supplemental Retirement Plan. The Corporation established a directors' supplemental retirement plan ("Directors' SERP") for its non-management directors in 2001 which was later amended to remain compliant with Internal Revenue Code Section 409A and to provide for certain changes in the benefit formula and various other provisions. The Directors' SERP amendment substitutes a defined benefit in lieu of the previous indexed benefit. The amended Directors' SERP provides for an annual retirement benefit of one hundred percent (100%) of the director's highest consecutive three (3) years' average compensation. Benefits are payable at the later of (i) the age of 70 or (ii) separation from service to the Corporation, and continue for ten (10) years.

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The Directors' SERP also contains provisions addressing a change of control, as defined in the Plan, which allow the directors to retain benefits under the Directors' SERP in the event of a termination of service, other than for "Cause," during the twelve (12) months prior to a change in control or anytime thereafter, unless the director voluntarily terminates his or her service within ninety (90) days following the change in control.

The Corporation has also entered into life insurance endorsement method split dollar agreements with certain directors covered under the Directors' SERP. Under the agreements, the Corporation shares eighty percent (80%) of death benefits (after recovery of cash surrender value) with the designated beneficiaries of the directors under life insurance contracts referenced in the Directors' SERP.

Insurance. The Corporation provides Directors' Liability insurance for its directors and indemnification is provided for in the Corporation's Bylaws.

Director Compensation Table

The following table summarizes non-management director compensation, including compensation for director services at the bank subsidiary for 2018.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (1)	Stock Awards (2)	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred	All Other Compensation	Total
					Earnings (3)		
W. C. Blankenship, Jr.	\$58,620	\$37,194	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,976	\$ -	\$164,790
C. William Davis	26,723	28,073	-	-	13,738	-	68,534
Samuel L. Elmore	37,662	31,819	-	-	-	-	69,481
Richard S. Johnson	40,930	32,648	-	-	54,642	-	128,220
M. Adam Sarver	32,940	30,790	-	-	-	-	63,730

(1) The value represents board fees, committee fees, and cash bonuses.

(2) The value represents the grant date fair value of stock awarded as fees, stock granted as a portion of incentive compensation, and unvested, restricted stock granted on March 19, 2018 as long-term retention and equity compensation.

(3) The amounts reported represent the difference between the present value of accrued benefits of the director's SERP at the end of 2018 and 2017.

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PAY RATIO DISCLOSURE

In August 2015, pursuant to a mandate of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd - Frank Act”), the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted a rule requiring annual disclosure of the ratio of the total annual compensation of the principal executive officer (“PEO”) of the Corporation to the median annual total compensation of all other employees of the Corporation (the “MATC”). The Corporation’s PEO is Mr. Stafford. During calendar year 2018, Mr. Stafford received total compensation of \$741,398, as reflected in the Summary Compensation Table on page 18. During calendar year 2018, the MATC was \$36,462.05. Accordingly, the aforesaid ratio for the Corporation for fiscal year 2017 is 20.3 to 1.

The MATC used in the calculation above was determined from a list of 546 persons, constituting all persons (excluding the PEO) employed by the Corporation as of December 31, 2018. Determination of the median employee was based on wages actually earned in 2018 plus the following additional 2018 compensation components, where applicable: paid time off; overtime pay; incentive compensation; and commissions. After identifying the median employee, the MATC was calculated using the same methodology employed for named executive officers, including the PEO, in the Summary Compensation Table

Table of Contents**OWNERSHIP AND RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS****Information on Stock Ownership**

The following table includes the stock-based holdings at December 31, 2018, of significant stockholders having beneficial ownership greater than five percent (5%), directors, executive officers, and directors and executive officers as a group.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner or Number of Persons in Group	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership as of December 31, 2018	Percent of Common Stock
Common	Richard G. Preservati (1) P.O. Box 1003, Princeton, WV 24740	1,500,775	9.38%
Common	BlackRock (2) 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055	1,255,705	7.84%
Common	Dimensional Fund Advisors, LP (3) Building One, 6300 Bee Cave Road, Austin, TX 78746	1,177,114	7.35%

The Corporation's Directors and Named Executive Officers:			
Common	Jason R. Belcher (4)	8,428	*
Common	W. C. Blankenship, Jr. (5)	32,453	*
Common	David D. Brown (6)	13,844	*
Common	C. William Davis (7)	15,395	*
Common	Samuel L. Elmore (8)	10,387	*
Common	Richard S. Johnson (9)	38,136	*
Common	E. Stephen Lilly (10)	43,530	*
Common	Gary R. Mills (11)	37,384	*
Common	M. Adam Sarver (12)	148,369	*
Common	William P. Stafford, II (13)	192,905	1.21%
	All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group	540,831	3.38%

* Represents less than one percent (1%) of the outstanding shares.

(1) Number of shares are as of Form 13G filing with SEC as of March 6, 2015.

(2) Number of shares are as of Form 13G filing with SEC as of December 31, 2018.

(3) Number of shares are as of Form 13G filing with SEC as of December 31, 2018.

(4) Includes 2,556 shares allocated to Mr. Belcher's KSOP account.

(5) Includes 24,367 shares held jointly by Mr. Blankenship and his wife and 4,307 shares issuable upon exercise of currently exercisable options granted under the 2004 Plan. 14,784 of the shares listed have been pledged as security

by Mr. Blankenship.

- (6) Includes 2,513 shares allocated to Mr. Brown's KSOP account. 1,500 of the shares listed have been pledged as security by Mr. Brown.
- (7) Includes 4,907 shares issuable upon exercise of currently exercisable options granted under the 2004 Plan.
- (8) Includes 4,907 shares issuable upon exercise of currently exercisable options granted under the 2004 Plan.
- (9) Includes 24,550 shares held jointly by Mr. Johnson and his wife and 9,785 shares issuable upon exercise of currently exercisable options granted under the 2001 Directors' Plan.
- (10) Includes 7,011 shares allocated to Mr. Lilly's KSOP account and 15,100 shares issuable upon exercise of currently exercisable options granted under the 1999 Plan.
- (11) Includes 5,989 shares allocated to Mr. Mills' KSOP account, 1 share held jointly by Mr. Mills and his wife, and 4,123 shares issuable upon exercise of currently exercisable options granted under the 1999 Plan.
- (12) Includes 872 shares held by Mr. Sarver's wife and a fifty percent (50%) ownership of Longview Properties, LLC.
- (13) Includes 687 shares allocated to Mr. Stafford's KSOP account and 9,785 shares issuable upon exercise of currently exercisable options granted under the 2001 Directors' Plan.

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Related Person/Party Transactions

Review and Approval of Related Person/Party Transactions. The Corporation reviews relationships and transactions in which the Corporation and its directors, executive officers, their immediate family members, or their related entities participate. The Corporation has developed and implemented processes and controls to obtain such information and determine whether a related person or party has a direct or indirect material interest in a transaction that requires approval of such transaction by the GNC and/or disclosure of such transaction in the annual proxy statement. Procedures used for reviewing and assessing this process are documented in writing.

Part of this process includes all directors of the Corporation and its banking subsidiary and all executive officers responding annually to a related party worksheet and each director and named executive officer responding annually to a proxy statement questionnaire. When it is determined that a transaction with a related person or party may have occurred, or when the Corporation desires to enter into a transaction with a related person or party, the transaction is scrutinized to determine whether such transaction truly rises to the level of a “Related Party Transaction” as defined by the SEC rules. Potential Related Party Transactions are examined by the GNC, which may approve or ratify the transaction, and, as necessary, in consultation with counsel having specific expertise in SEC matters. If a Related Party Transaction has occurred, it is disclosed in the annual proxy statement pursuant to the SEC rules.

Further, all significant transactions with related persons or parties, regardless of whether they rise to the level of a Related Party Transaction, are reviewed on a quarterly basis by the GNC.

Description of Related Person Transactions. As expected, the Corporation’s subsidiary bank has consistently and from time to time accepted deposits from and made loans to related persons and parties. All such loans and deposits were made: (i) in the ordinary course of business; (ii) on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other non-related persons or parties; and (iii) did not involve more risk of collectability than comparable transactions with other non-related persons or parties. All loans made to directors and executive officers are in compliance with federal banking regulations and thereby exempt from insider loan prohibitions as set forth in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

During 2018, the Corporation entered into no Related Party Transactions in excess of \$120,000 or which would otherwise meet the threshold for disclosure in this proxy statement under the relevant SEC rules.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act and applicable SEC regulations require the Corporation's directors, executive officers, and persons who beneficially own more than ten percent (10%) of Common Stock of the Corporation to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of Common Stock with the SEC. As a practical matter, the Corporation assists all directors and executive officers by monitoring, completing, and filing Section 16 reports on their behalf. Based solely upon the review of Forms 3, 4 and 5, and amendments thereto filed in accordance with the instructions and information provided to the Corporation by its officers and directors, the Corporation believes that all Section 16(a) filings required to be filed by its directors, executive officers and persons who beneficially own more than ten percent (10%) of the Common Stock were properly and timely completed during fiscal year 2018.

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Report of the ACER Committee

The ACER Committee reviews the Corporation's financial reporting process on behalf of the Board of Directors. Management has primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal financial controls, for preparing financial statements and for public reporting processes. Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP ("Dixon Hughes"), the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm for 2018, is responsible for expressing opinions on the conformity of the Corporation's financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles and on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

In this context, the ACER Committee has reviewed and discussed with management and Dixon Hughes the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, and Dixon Hughes' evaluation of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of that date. The ACER Committee regularly communicates with Dixon Hughes regarding the matters that are required to be discussed by Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") Standard No. 16 *Communications with Audit Committees*, as well as other relevant standards. Dixon Hughes has provided to the ACER Committee the written disclosures and accompanying letter required by applicable requirements of the PCAOB regarding the independent registered public accounting firm's communications with the ACER Committee concerning independence, and the ACER Committee has discussed with Dixon Hughes that firm's independence. The ACER Committee has concluded that Dixon Hughes' provision of audit and non-audit services to the Corporation and its affiliates is compatible with Dixon Hughes' independence.

Based on the review and discussions referred to above, the ACER Committee recommended to the Board of Directors (and the Board approved) that the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, be included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2018 for filing with the SEC.

This report is provided by the following independent directors, who comprise the ACER Committee:

W.C. Blankenship, Jr. (Chairman)

C. William Davis M. Adam Sarver

Richard S. Johnson

Table of Contents**Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

The ACER Committee of the Board of Directors annually considers the selection of the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm. From time to time, this consideration is supported by competitive bids solicited from several reputable firms, which allows the ACER Committee to rigorously evaluate the qualifications and relevant experience of each firm and to ensure the fair pricing of services provided. This competitive bidding process was last undertaken in 2015.

Based on past experience as well as the results of the 2015 bid process, the ACER Committee reappointed Dixon Hughes as the independent registered public accounting firm to audit the Corporation's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. In making this appointment, the ACER Committee considered whether the audit and non-audit services Dixon Hughes provided are compatible with maintaining the independence of the Corporation's outside auditors.

The ACER Committee has adopted a policy that sets forth the manner in which the ACER Committee will review and approve all services to be provided by Dixon Hughes. The ACER Committee pre-approves all audit and permitted non-audit services to be performed for the Corporation by its independent public accountants. The chairman of the ACER Committee may represent the entire committee for the purposes of pre-approving permitted non-audit services. The ACER Committee does not consider the provision of the permitted non-audit services to be incompatible with maintaining the independent public accountant's independence.

The aggregate fees paid to Dixon Hughes in 2018 and 2017 for these services were:

	2018	2017
Audit fees	\$340,901	\$323,705
Audit related fees	27,590	25,000
All other fees	-	-
Tax fees	93,200	66,225

In the above table, in accordance with SEC rules, "Audit fees" are fees paid by the Corporation to Dixon Hughes for audit of the Corporation's financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K, for review of financial statements included in the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, for audit of the Corporation's internal controls over

financial reporting, and for services typically provided by the auditor in connection with statutory and regulatory filings. "Audit related fees," which amount was preapproved by the ACER Committee, include merger and acquisition due diligence and audit services (if any), but do not include employee benefit plans which are audited by another public accounting firm. "Tax fees" which were preapproved by the Audit Committee, include fees paid for the completion of the Corporation's 2017 and 2018 federal and state income tax returns, 2017 and 2018 quarterly tax estimates, and miscellaneous tax research required for the completion of these services.

The ACER Committee prohibits the hiring of any Dixon Hughes partner, director, manager, staff person, advising member of the department of professional practice, reviewing partner, reviewing tax professional or any other person having responsibility for providing audit assurance on any aspect of Dixon Hughes' certification of the Corporation's financial statements. The ACER Committee also requires Dixon Hughes to rotate its key partners assigned to the Corporation's audit at least every five (5) years.

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**PROPOSAL 2: RATIFICATION OF SELECTION OF
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

Subject to ratification by the Corporation's shareholders, the ACER Committee has selected Dixon Hughes as the independent registered public accounting firm to perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, as well as the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019. Dixon Hughes has audited the financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries since 2006. Dixon Hughes is an independent registered public accounting firm.

Representatives of Dixon Hughes will be present at the Annual Meeting and will have an opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so. Such representatives of the firm will be available to respond to appropriate stockholder inquiries at the Annual Meeting.

The Corporation is asking shareholders to ratify the selection of Dixon Hughes Goodman, LLP as its independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2019. Although ratification is not required by the Corporation's bylaws or otherwise, the Board is submitting the selection of Dixon Hughes to shareholders for ratification as a matter of good corporate practice. If the selection is not ratified, the ACER Committee will consider selecting another registered public accounting firm. If the stockholders ratify the ACER Committee's selection, the ACER Committee may still select a different registered public accounting firm at any time during the year if it determines that such change would be in the best interests of the Corporation and stockholders.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR THE RATIFICATION OF DIXON HUGHES GOODMAN LLP AS THE CORPORATION'S INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2019.

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PROPOSAL 3: SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL TO IMPLEMENT A MAJORITY VOTING STANDARD FOR UNCONTESTED DIRECTOR ELECTIONS

The Corporation has been advised that the California Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS"), P.O. Box 2749, Sacramento, California 95812-2749, intends to submit the following proposal at the Annual Meeting. CalPERS appears to meet the minimum requirements of SEC Rule 14a-8 to require the Corporation to submit the proposal to shareholders. Specifically, as of November 7, 2018, the date the proposal was submitted, CalPERS owned at least \$2,000 in market value of the Corporation's securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the 2019 Annual Meeting for at least one year prior thereto:

RESOLVED, that the shareowners of First Community Bancshares [sic], Inc. (Company) hereby request that the Board of Directors initiate the appropriate process to amend the Company's articles of incorporation and/or bylaws to provide that directors shall be elected by the affirmative vote of the majority of votes cast at an annual meeting of shareowners in uncontested elections. A plurality vote standard, however, will apply to contested director elections; that is, when the number of director nominees exceed the number of board seats.

In support of its proposal, CalPERS has provided the following Supporting Statement:

Is accountability by the Board of Directors important to you? As a long-term shareowner of the Company, CalPERS thinks accountability is of paramount importance. This is why we are sponsoring this proposal. This proposal would remove a plurality vote standard for uncontested elections that effectively disenfranchises shareowners and eliminates a meaningful shareowner role in uncontested director elections.

Under the Company's current voting system, a director may be elected with as little as one affirmative vote because "withheld" votes have no legal effect. This scheme deprives shareowners of a powerful tool to hold directors accountable because it makes it impossible to defeat directors who run unopposed. Conversely, a majority voting standard allows shareowners to actually vote "against" candidates and to defeat reelection of a management nominee who is unsatisfactory to the majority of shareowners who cast votes.

A substantial number of companies have already adopted this form of majority voting. More than 90% of the companies in the S&P 500 have adopted a form of majority voting for uncontested director elections. We believe the Company should join the growing number of companies that have adopted a majority voting standard requiring incumbent directors who do not receive a favorable majority vote to submit a letter of resignation, and not continue to serve, unless the Board declines the resignation and publicly discloses its reasons for doing so.

Majority voting in director elections empowers shareowners to clearly say “no” to unopposed directors who are viewed as unsatisfactory by a majority of shareowners casting a vote. Incumbent board members serving in a majority vote system are aware that shareowners have the ability to determine whether the director remains in office. The power of majority voting, therefore, is not just the power to effectively remove directors, but also the power to heighten director accountability through the threat of a loss of majority support. That is what accountability is all about.

CalPERS believes that corporate governance procedures and practices, and the level of accountability they impose, are closely related to financial performance. It is intuitive that, when directors are accountable for their actions, they perform better. We therefore ask you to join us in requesting that the Board of Directors promptly adopt the majority voting standard for uncontested director elections. We believe the Company’s shareowners will substantially benefit from the increased accountability of incumbent directors and the power to reject directors shareowners believe are not acting in their best interests. Please vote FOR this proposal.

The Board of Directors of First Community Bankshares, Inc. (the “Corporation” or “First Community”) unanimously recommends a vote AGAINST this proposal. With regard to the election of directors, First Community’s Bylaws provide that “...the plurality of the votes cast at the election shall be the act of the shareholders.” A plurality voting standard means that the nominee(s) with the most “for” votes are elected to the open seat(s). For example, at the 2019 Annual Meeting, two seats are open. Accordingly, the two nominees with the most “for” votes will be elected. Under the majority voting standard proposed by CalPERS, each nominee would, in addition, need to receive more “for” than “against” votes to be elected, potentially leaving seats unfilled and the Board without the number of members needed to effectively oversee First Community’s operations and management. The Board believes the standard currently provided in the Corporation’s Bylaws remains appropriate and opposes CalPERS’ proposal for the reasons detailed below.

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1. CalPERS’ proposal is not made in response to any specific issue or concern about the corporate governance of First Community. CalPERS’ proposal cites no specific issues or acts by a First Community Board member giving rise to any financial, operational or corporate governance concern. Neither has CalPERS provided any support for its position that a majority standard is necessary to improve accountability with respect to any matters specific to First Community. Rather, CalPERS has a significant history of shareholder activism for the purpose of advocating its governance and policy preferences for ALL corporations. In fact, many other corporations have received generic proposals and supporting statements from CalPERS nearly identical to the above proposal received by First Community.

CalPERS’ supporting statement argues that the plurality standard “effectively disenfranchises shareowners,” whereas a majority standard would allow for the defeat of a nominee who is “unsatisfactory to the majority of shareholders.” Past voting results of First Community indicate that no nominee to the Board has ever been close to being “unsatisfactory to the majority of shareholders.” In fact, while the current plurality standard does not allow for an “against” vote for any particular nominee (as the same would have no effect), it does permit shareholders to cast “withheld” votes on particular nominees. At no time in First Community’s history as a publicly traded company has any director failed to receive more “for” votes than “withheld” votes. In fact, director nominees almost always receive “for” votes from not just a majority of the votes cast, but a majority of all shares outstanding, despite a considerable number of broker non-votes. This demonstrates that First Community’s shareholders are not “disenfranchised” by the plurality voting standard, but rather evidences their overwhelming affirmative support for the Corporation’s directors.

The chart below illustrates shareholder support for First Community’s current directors. The chart shows “for” votes actually cast by First Community shareholders, in comparison with “for” votes that would have been required under the majority standard proposed by CalPERS. As you can see, for the last three annual meetings covering the election of all current directors, in each case the nominees would have been elected under CalPERS’ proposed majority standard by a wide margin.

Director	Total Votes Cast (“For” & “Withheld”)	“For” Votes which would have been Required Under the Majority Standard Proposed by CalPERS	
		For	Proposed by CalPERS
2016			
Samuel L. Elmore	10,070,497	8,019,965	5,035,250
Richard S. Johnson	10,070,497	7,796,825	5,035,250
2017			
C. William Davis	10,132,007	9,686,481	5,066,005
Gary R. Mills	10,131,907	8,998,690	5,065,955
M. Adam Sarver	10,131,907	9,321,323	5,065,955

2018

W.C. Blankenship	10,773,346	9,909,436	5,366,674
William P. Stafford, II	10,773,346	10,414,022	5,366,674

2. First Community’s current Bylaws already provide Shareholders sufficient mechanisms to express concerns with directors and influence director elections without exposing First Community to the negative consequences associated with the majority voting standard proposed by CalPERS. CalPERS’ supporting statement correctly states that the plurality standard makes it impossible to defeat directors who run unopposed. However, CalPERS ignores the obvious solution provided in the Bylaws, which allow “any shareholder” to nominate directors for election. Accordingly, any shareholder who is unhappy with the Corporation’s slate of directors has the right to nominate new directors.

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As stated above, under the current plurality standard, shareholders have the option of withholding votes for nominees. The Board believes that accountability to shareholders is paramount and remains committed to good corporate governance practices. Accordingly, the Board would closely examine and analyze any significant number of withheld votes on a particular nominee to discern a possible governance issue or shareholder concern. However, unlike the majority voting standard proposed by CalPERS, in such a scenario, the Board could take time to evaluate the reason behind the withheld votes and, if necessary, recruit a qualified replacement. Under the majority voting standard proposed by CalPERS, the Board could be forced to operate without an adequate number of directors or, perhaps worse, elect a less than ideal candidate following a rushed recruitment process in order to maintain compliance with the Corporation's governing documents, contractual agreements, exchange listing standards, or regulatory requirements. These risks are of particular concern because (1) in order to maximize efficiency, productivity, and continuity of strategic direction, First Community maintains a relatively small board of highly qualified, long-serving directors and (2) the Corporation is headquartered in a rural area where qualified directors with the willingness and ability to serve for reasonable fees are limited. While advocates for majority voting suggest a "holdover period" in which the un-elected nominee continues to serve could help combat this concern, there are obvious risks associated with having a tainted, likely estranged holdover director participating in strategic planning and other critical Board functions. Such scenarios appear dangerous at worst and inefficient at best. Further, given the anticipated difficulty of recruiting a qualified candidate under such acrimonious circumstances, holdover periods would likely still not allow adequate time to properly recruit replacement directors and avoid the operational and compliance risks outlined above.

Interestingly, CalPERS is apparently comfortable with a plurality vote standard in contested elections. Under the CalPERS proposal, if three nominees were presented for shareholder consideration for two available seats, and the nominees received only three, two, and one "for" votes, respectively, the first two nominees would be elected.

3. The primary risk allegedly mitigated by the CalPERS proposal is already mitigated by other First Community corporate governance practices and policies. CalPERS and other proponents of majority voting standards argue that plurality voting impairs a board's "accountability" to shareholders. In addition to the mechanisms discussed above for shareholders to express concerns with directors and influence director elections, the Board strives to ensure director accountability through other mechanisms which do not create the risks associated with a majority vote standard. Most significantly, First Community's stock ownership guidelines and payment of a significant component of director compensation in stock, both detailed elsewhere in this proxy statement, are designed to ensure that the interests of the Corporation's directors are directly aligned with those of its shareholders. CalPERS' supporting statement indicates that it believes accountability is closely related to financial performance. We agree. Indeed, we believe that First Community's strong financial performance in 2018 and prior years is due in large part to the Board's stock ownership and other governance practices that hold directors accountable and align their interests with those of the Corporation's shareholders. Since there are current mechanisms for shareholders to express concerns with directors and influence director elections, the Board believes that any risk of decreased accountability associated with the plurality standard is significantly outweighed by the risks and uncertainties that would arise from implementing the majority voting standard advocated by CalPERS.

4. Casting votes "for" or "against" an individual director is not the sole or most effective method by which shareholders can express dissatisfaction. Corporate performance is rarely impacted by the actions of a single director, and contrary to the assertions in CalPERS' Supporting Statement, information regarding the actions of a

single director as the same affects the financial performance of the Corporation is difficult for a shareholder to discern. Rather, the strategic direction and resulting financial performance of the Corporation are driven by the entire board and are readily apparent to shareholders. In addition, shareholders who are truly dissatisfied with director candidates can express their displeasure in a number of ways as discussed above, including, most effectively and importantly, the ultimate power to sell their interest in the Corporation.

In conclusion, there is no evidence to suggest that CalPERS has any specific concerns about First Community's corporate governance or the performance or competence of any of its past or current directors. CalPERS has simply submitted a generic "one-size-fits-all" proposal and Supporting Statement that advocates for something CalPERS considers a corporate governance "best practice." CalPERS cites no examples of misconduct or bad judgment specific to First Community that would be remedied by a majority voting standard, and instead offers only generalities about the practices of "a majority of S&P 500 Companies," the average market capitalization of which is more than eighty-five times that of First Community. CalPERS frequently sends nearly identical majority vote proposals, and other proposals popular among activist institutional shareholders, to other corporations which have little similarity to First Community. Accordingly, there is no reason to believe that CalPERS is particularly concerned about the interests of other First Community shareholders. Rather, CalPERS is focused on furthering its own activist agenda with little concern about negative consequences arising from its proposal or the actual effects of the proposal on First Community. Nevertheless, in its continuing effort to remain highly accountable to its shareholders, the Board of Directors of First Community carefully considered CalPERS' proposal as well as other options for voting standards for the election of directors in light of the specific circumstances of First Community. After significant and thoughtful deliberation, the Board believes the best interests of First Community and its shareholders will be served by retaining the plurality voting standard currently provided in the Corporation's bylaws. Accordingly, the Board unanimously recommends a vote **AGAINST** Proposal 3.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE AGAINST THE SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL TO IMPLEMENT A MAJORITY VOTING STANDARD FOR UNCONTESTED DIRECTOR ELECTIONS.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Stockholder Proposals for Inclusion in Next Year's Proxy Statement

To be considered for inclusion in next year's proxy statement, shareholder proposals, submitted in accordance with SEC's Rule 14a-8, must be received at the Corporation's principal executive office by December 14, 2019. Proposals must be addressed to Secretary, First Community Bankshares, Inc., P.O. Box 989, Bluefield, Virginia 24605-0989.

Other Shareholder Proposals and Shareholder Nominations for Directors for Presentation at Next Year's Annual Meeting

The Corporation's amended and restated bylaws require that any shareholder proposal that is not submitted for inclusion in the next year's proxy statement under SEC Rule 14a-8, but is instead sought to be presented directly at the 2020 Annual Meeting, and any shareholder nominations for directors, must be received at the Corporation's principal executive office not less than sixty (60) days nor more than ninety (90) days prior to the anniversary date of the 2019 Annual Meeting. As a result, proposals, including director nominations, submitted pursuant to these provisions of the bylaws, must be received no sooner than February 21, 2020, and no later than March 22, 2020. Proposals must be addressed to Secretary, First Community Bankshares, Inc., P.O. Box 989, Bluefield, Virginia 24605-0989, and include the information set forth in the bylaws, which are posted on the Corporation's website. Shareholder nominations for directors may be made only if such nominations are made in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 2.3 of the Corporation's amended and restated bylaws. SEC rules permit management to vote proxies in management's discretion in certain cases if the stockholder does not comply with this deadline, and in certain other cases regardless of the shareholder's compliance with this deadline. Other than proposals properly omitted from this proxy statement pursuant to SEC rules, the proposal by CalPERS and other matters discussed in this proxy statement, the Board of Directors has not received timely notice of any other matter that may come before the Annual Meeting.

Solicitation of Proxies

Proxies may be solicited on behalf of the Board of Directors by mail, telephone, other electronic means, or in person. Copies of proxy materials and the 2018 Annual Report will be supplied to brokers, dealers, banks and voting trustees, or their nominees, for the purpose of soliciting proxies from the beneficial owners, and the Corporation will reimburse such record holders for their reasonable expenses.

Shareholder Requests for Copies of 2018 Annual Report and Proxy Materials

Upon written request, the Corporation will provide, without charge, to stockholders of record and beneficial owners as of close of business on April 1, 2019, a copy of this proxy statement and the 2018 Annual Report. Any written request for a copy of this proxy statement and/or the 2018 Annual Report must be mailed to Secretary, First Community Bankshares, Inc., P.O. Box 989, Bluefield, Virginia 24605-0989.

Delivery of Documents to Stockholders Sharing Same Address (Householding)

To reduce the expenses of delivering duplicate proxy materials to its shareholders, the Corporation may deliver only one proxy statement and Annual Report to multiple shareholders who share an address unless the Corporation receives contrary instructions from any shareholders at that address. If you are the beneficial owner, but not the record holder, of shares of the Corporation's stock, your broker, bank or other nominee may only deliver one copy of this proxy statement and 2018 Annual Report to multiple shareholders at the same address, unless that nominee has received contrary instructions from one or more of the shareholders. The Corporation will deliver, upon request, a separate copy of this proxy statement and 2018 Annual Report to a shareholder at a shared address to which a single copy of the documents was delivered. A shareholder desiring to receive a separate copy of the proxy statement and Annual Report, now or in the future, should submit this request to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("Broadridge"), either by calling toll free at (800) 542-1061 or by writing to Broadridge, Householding Department, 51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, New York 11717. Also, shareholders sharing an address who are receiving multiple copies of proxy materials and annual reports and who wish instead to receive a single copy of such materials in the future will need to, in the case of beneficial owners, contact their broker, bank or other nominee or, in the case of record owners, contact Broadridge (using the above contact information) to request that only a single copy of each document be mailed to all shareholders at the same address in the future.

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Electronic Access to Proxy Statement and Annual Report

This proxy statement and the 2018 Annual Report may be viewed online at www.firstcommunitybank.com under the Investor Relations tab. If you are a shareholder of record, you can elect to access future annual reports and proxy statements electronically by marking the appropriate box on your proxy form or by following the instructions provided if you vote on the Internet or by telephone. If you choose electronic access, you will receive a proxy form in mid to late March providing the website address for access. Your choice will remain in effect until you notify the Corporation by mail that you wish to resume delivery of paper copies of annual reports and proxies by mail. If your stock is held for you by a bank, broker or another holder of record, please refer to the information provided by that entity holding the stock on your behalf for instructions on how to elect the paper option.

First Community Bankshares, Inc. Annual Meeting of Shareholders

2:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time, May 21, 2019

Corporate Center

29 College Drive

Bluefield, Virginia 24605

Information about Advance Registration for Attending the Meeting

Attendance at the Annual Meeting is limited to the Corporation's shareholders, members of their immediate family, or their named representative. Upon arrival at the Annual Meeting, shareholders, members of their immediate family, or their named representative will be asked to present appropriate identification to enter. The Corporation reserves the right to limit the number of representatives who may attend the meeting.

If you hold your shares directly with the Corporation and you plan to attend the Annual Meeting, you are not required to follow any additional instructions.

If your shares are held for you by a bank, broker, or other institution and you wish to attend the Annual Meeting, please send a meeting registration request containing the information listed below to:

First Community Bankshares, Inc.

P. O. Box 989

Bluefield, Virginia 24605-0989

Please include the following information:

- Your name and complete mailing address;
- The name(s) of any family members who will accompany you;
- If you wish to name a representative to attend the meeting on your behalf, the name, address, and telephone number of that individual; and
- Proof that you own Corporation shares, such as a letter from your bank or broker or a photocopy of your bank or brokerage account statement.

If you have any questions regarding admission to the Annual Meeting, please call Shareholder Services at (800) 425-0839.

Voting in Person at the Meeting

The Corporation encourages shareholders to submit proxies in advance of the Annual Meeting by telephone, Internet or mail. Alternatively, stockholders may also vote in person at the meeting or may execute a proxy to vote for them at the meeting. If your shares are held for you by a broker, bank or other institution, you must obtain a proxy from that institution and bring it with you to the meeting to deliver with your ballot in order to be able to vote your shares at the Annual Meeting.

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