

FIRST CAPITAL INC
Form 10-Q
November 14, 2011
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2011

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 0-25023

First Capital, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Indiana **35-2056949**
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification Number)
220 Federal Drive NW, Corydon, Indiana 47112
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code **1-812-738-2198**

Not applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a small reporting company. See definition of accelerated filer, large accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

(Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer
Non-accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 2,785,693 shares of common stock were outstanding as of October 28, 2011.

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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FIRST CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 9,579	\$ 10,463
Interest bearing deposits with banks	1,570	2,496
Federal funds sold	3,689	8,616
Total cash and cash equivalents	14,838	21,575
Securities available for sale, at fair value	106,851	100,851
Securities-held to maturity	16	32
Loans, net	285,460	294,550
Loans held for sale	696	4,375
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	2,820	3,194
Foreclosed real estate	408	591
Premises and equipment	10,758	10,992
Accrued interest receivable	1,941	1,894
Cash value of life insurance	5,943	5,789
Goodwill	5,386	5,386
Core deposit intangibles	48	98
Other assets	2,125	3,051
Total Assets	\$ 437,290	\$ 452,378
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 47,703	\$ 40,774
Interest-bearing	314,422	337,229
Total deposits	362,125	378,003
Retail repurchase agreements	9,165	8,669
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	13,350	15,729
Accrued interest payable	454	649
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,578	1,324
Total liabilities	386,672	404,374
EQUITY		
First Capital, Inc. stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock of \$.01 par value per share		
Authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued	0	0
Common stock of \$.01 par value per share		
Authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued 3,164,420 shares	32	32
Additional paid-in capital	24,313	24,313

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Retained earnings-substantially restricted	31,784	30,442
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,693	391
Less treasury stock, at cost - 378,727 shares (377,119 shares in 2010)	(7,312)	(7,285)
Total First Capital, Inc. stockholders equity	50,510	47,893
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	108	111
Total equity	50,618	48,004
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 437,290	\$ 452,378

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION****FIRST CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME***(Unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>			
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans, including fees	\$ 4,300	\$ 4,684	\$ 12,990	\$ 14,056
Securities:				
Taxable	520	509	1,471	1,629
Tax-exempt	254	272	796	795
Federal Home Loan Bank dividends	20	9	66	44
Fed funds sold and interest bearing deposits with banks	7	9	27	21
Total interest income	5,101	5,483	15,350	16,545
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits	739	1,048	2,447	3,434
Retail repurchase agreements	14	21	48	55
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	144	257	460	779
Total interest expense	897	1,326	2,955	4,268
Net interest income	4,204	4,157	12,395	12,277
Provision for loan losses	400	590	1,325	1,470
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,804	3,567	11,070	10,807
NON-INTEREST INCOME				
Service charges on deposit accounts	750	715	2,157	2,029
Commission income	61	33	143	109
Gain (loss) on sale of securities	11	0	(8)	0
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	169	194	394	473
Mortgage brokerage fees	9	0	39	0
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	50	54	154	164
Other income	24	24	73	71
Total non-interest income	1,074	1,020	2,952	2,846
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE				
Compensation and benefits	1,883	1,792	5,594	5,302
Occupancy and equipment	312	356	952	1,041
Data processing	297	285	878	529
Professional fees	151	158	464	548
Advertising	72	54	185	145
Other operating expenses	616	670	1,881	2,035
Total non-interest expense	3,331	3,315	9,954	9,600
Income before income taxes	1,547	1,272	4,068	4,053
Income tax expense	451	359	1,128	1,144

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Net Income	\$ 1,096	\$ 913	\$ 2,940	\$ 2,909
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	3	3	10	10
Net Income Attributable to First Capital, Inc.	\$ 1,093	\$ 910	\$ 2,930	\$ 2,899
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale:				
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	430	373	1,297	962
Less: reclassification adjustment	(7)	0	5	0
Other comprehensive income	423	373	1,302	962
Comprehensive Income	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,283	\$ 4,232	\$ 3,861
Earnings per common share attributable to First Capital, Inc.				
Basic	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.04
Diluted	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.04
Dividends per share	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.55

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION****FIRST CAPITAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS***(Unaudited)*

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 2,940	\$ 2,909
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts on securities, net	695	666
Depreciation and amortization expense	608	683
Deferred income taxes	(54)	108
Increase in cash value of life insurance	(154)	(164)
Provision for loan losses	1,325	1,470
Loss on sale of securities	8	
Proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	18,343	26,245
Mortgage loans originated for sale	(14,270)	(27,840)
Net gain on sale of mortgage loans	(394)	(473)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(47)	100
Decrease in accrued interest payable	(195)	(329)
Net change in other assets/liabilities	499	794
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	9,304	4,169
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of securities available for sale	(27,542)	(42,006)
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	14,355	32,304
Proceeds from maturities of securities held to maturity	14	21
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	1,399	0
Principal collected on mortgage-backed obligations	7,124	9,661
Net decrease in loans receivable	7,389	7,885
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed real estate	559	798
Proceeds from redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	374	0
Purchase of premises and equipment	(323)	(194)
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	3,349	8,469
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net decrease in deposits	(15,878)	(4,703)
Net increase in retail repurchase agreements	496	1,274
Net decrease in advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	(2,379)	(2,047)
Exercise of stock options	0	282
Purchase of treasury stock	(27)	(43)
Dividends paid	(1,602)	(1,547)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(19,390)	(6,784)

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Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(6,737)	5,854
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	21,575	15,857
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 14,838	\$ 21,711

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Presentation of Interim Information

First Capital, Inc. (Company) is the thrift holding company for First Harrison Bank (Bank). The information presented in this report relates primarily to the Bank s operations. First Harrison Investments, Inc. and First Harrison Holdings, Inc. are wholly-owned Nevada corporate subsidiaries of the Bank that jointly own First Harrison, LLC, a Nevada limited liability corporation that holds and manages an investment portfolio. First Harrison REIT, Inc. (REIT) was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Harrison Holdings, Inc. to hold a portion of the Bank s real estate mortgage loan portfolio. On January 21, 2009, the REIT issued 105 shares of 12.5% redeemable cumulative preferred stock with an aggregate liquidation value of \$105,000 in a private placement offering in order to satisfy certain ownership requirements to qualify as a real estate investment trust. At September 30, 2011, this noncontrolling interest represented 0.2% ownership of the REIT.

In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial statements include all normal adjustments considered necessary to present fairly the financial position as of September 30, 2011, and the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 and the cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. All of these adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. Such adjustments are the only adjustments included in the unaudited consolidated financial statements. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial statements and are presented as permitted by the instructions to Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not contain certain information included in the Company s annual audited consolidated financial statements and related footnotes for the year ended December 31, 2010 included in the Form 10-K.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 855, Subsequent Events, management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance of these financial statements, and concluded that no events occurred that were of a material nature.

Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)***2. Comprehensive Income**

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity (net assets) of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. It includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Comprehensive income for the Company includes net income attributable to the Company and other comprehensive income representing the net unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale. The following table sets forth the components of other comprehensive income and the allocated tax amounts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Unrealized gains on securities:				
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	\$ 711	\$ 617	\$ 2,148	\$ 1,593
Income tax expense	(281)	(244)	(851)	(631)
Net of tax amount	430	373	1,297	962
Less: reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(11)	0	8	0
Income tax expense (benefit)	4	0	(3)	0
Net of tax amount	(7)	0	5	0
Other comprehensive income	\$ 423	\$ 373	\$ 1,302	\$ 962

Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)***3. Investment Securities**

Debt and equity securities have been classified in the consolidated balance sheets according to management's intent. Investment securities at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are summarized as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<u>September 30, 2011</u>				
Securities available for sale:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 10,578	\$ 612	\$ 0	\$ 11,190
Agency CMO	21,150	165	49	21,266
Privately-issued CMO	1,031	18	38	1,011
Other debt securities:				
Agency notes and bonds	42,194	552	4	42,742
Municipal obligations	26,905	1,372	0	28,277
Subtotal - debt securities	101,858	2,719	91	104,486
Mutual funds	2,350	56	41	2,365
Total securities available for sale	\$ 104,208	\$ 2,775	\$ 132	\$ 106,851
Securities held to maturity:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 16	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 16
Municipal obligations	0	0	0	0
Total securities held to maturity	\$ 16	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 16
<u>December 31, 2010</u>				
Securities available for sale:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 12,101	\$ 580	\$ 0	\$ 12,681
Agency CMO	11,987	46	65	11,968
Privately-issued CMO	1,688	10	46	1,652
Other debt securities:				
Agency notes and bonds	42,400	297	317	42,380
Municipal obligations	29,366	371	281	29,456
Subtotal - debt securities	97,542	1,304	709	98,137
Mutual funds	2,705	36	27	2,714

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Total securities available for sale	\$ 100,247	\$ 1,340	\$ 736	\$ 100,851
Securities held to maturity:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 18	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 18
Municipal obligations	14	0	0	14
Total securities held to maturity	\$ 32	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 32

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Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(3 continued)

Agency notes and bonds, agency mortgage-backed securities and agency collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO) include securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), a U.S. government agency, and the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), which are government-sponsored enterprises. Privately-issued CMO are complex securities issued by special-purpose entities that are generally collateralized by first position residential mortgage loans and first position residential home equity loans.

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities as of September 30, 2011, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities of mortgage-backed securities may differ from contractual maturities because the mortgages underlying the obligations may be prepaid without penalty.

	Securities Available for Sale		Securities Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Due in one year or less	\$ 2,823	\$ 2,857	\$ 0	\$ 0
Due after one year through five years	9,431	9,565	0	0
Due after five years through ten years	13,665	14,143		
Due after ten years	43,180	44,454	0	0
	69,099	71,019	0	0
Mortgage-backed securities and CMO	32,759	33,467	16	16
	\$ 101,858	\$ 104,486	\$ 16	\$ 16

Information pertaining to investment securities available for sale with gross unrealized losses at September 30, 2011, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous position, follows:

	Number of Investment Positions	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>			
Continuous loss position less than twelve months:			
Agency CMO	9	\$ 8,027	\$ 49
Agency notes and bonds	1	1,071	4

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Total less than twelve months	10	9,098	53
Continuous loss position more than twelve months:			
Privately-issued CMO	1	286	38
Mutual fund	1	334	41
Total more than twelve months	2	620	79
Total securities available for sale	12	\$ 9,718	\$ 132

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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(3 continued)

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least quarterly, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

At September 30, 2011, the 10 U.S. government agency debt securities, including agency notes and bonds, mortgage-backed securities and CMO, and municipal obligations in a loss position had depreciated approximately 0.6% from the amortized cost basis. All of the U.S. government agency securities and municipal obligations are issued by U.S. government agencies, government-sponsored enterprises and municipal governments, or are secured by first mortgage loans and municipal project revenues. These unrealized losses related principally to current interest rates for similar types of securities. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, management considers whether the securities are issued by the federal government, its agencies or other governments, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition. As the Company has the ability to hold the debt securities until maturity, or the foreseeable future if classified as available for sale, no declines are deemed to be other-than-temporary.

At September 30, 2011, the privately-issued CMO in a loss position had depreciated approximately 11.6% from the amortized cost basis. The Company evaluates the existence of a potential credit loss component related to the decline in fair values of the privately-issued CMO portfolio each quarter using an independent third party analysis. At September 30, 2011, the Company holds one privately-issued CMO with an amortized cost of \$323,000 and a fair value of \$286,000 that was downgraded to a substandard regulatory classification in 2009 due to a downgrade of the security's credit quality by various rating agencies. Based on the independent third party analysis performed in September 2011, the Company expects to collect the contractual principal and interest cash flows for this security, and, as a result, no other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized. While the Company did not recognize a credit-related impairment loss at September 30, 2011, additional deterioration in market and economic conditions may have an adverse impact on the credit quality in the future.

The Company realized gross gains on sales of available for sale U.S. government agency mortgage-backed securities of \$16,000 and gross losses on sales of available for sale municipal securities of \$24,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. During the three months ended September 30, 2011, the Company realized gross gains on sales of available for sale U.S. government agency mortgage-backed securities of \$16,000 and gross losses on available for sale municipal securities of \$5,000. There were no sales of investment securities during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2010.

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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

4. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company's loan and allowance for loan loss policies are as follows:

Loans are stated at unpaid principal balances, less net deferred loan fees and the allowance for loan losses. The Company grants real estate mortgage, commercial business and consumer loans. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by mortgage loans to customers in southern Indiana. The ability of the Company's customers to honor their contracts is dependent upon the real estate and general economic conditions in this area.

Loan origination and commitment fees, as well as certain direct costs of underwriting and closing loans, are deferred and amortized as a yield adjustment to interest income over the lives of the related loans using the interest method. Amortization of net deferred loan fees is discontinued when a loan is placed on nonaccrual status.

The recognition of income on a loan is discontinued and previously accrued interest is reversed, when interest or principal payments become ninety (90) days past due unless, in the opinion of management, the outstanding interest remains collectible. Past due status is determined based on contractual terms. Generally, by applying the cash receipts method, interest income is subsequently recognized only as received until the loan is returned to accrual status. The cash receipts method is used when the likelihood of further loss on the loan is remote. Otherwise, the Company applies the cost recovery method and applies all payments as a reduction of the unpaid principal balance until the loan qualifies for return to accrual status. Interest income on impaired loans is recognized using the cost recovery method, unless the likelihood of further loss on the loan is remote.

A loan is restored to accrual status when all principal and interest payments are brought current and the borrower has demonstrated the ability to make future payments of principal and interest as scheduled, which generally requires that the borrower demonstrate a period of performance of at least six consecutive months.

The Company's practice is to charge-off any loan or portion of a loan when the loan is determined by management to be uncollectible due to the borrower's failure to meet repayment terms, the borrower's deteriorating or deteriorated financial condition, the depreciation of the underlying collateral, the loan's classification as a loss by regulatory examiners, or for other reasons. A partial charge-off is recorded on a loan when the uncollectibility of a portion of the loan has been confirmed, such as when a loan is discharged in bankruptcy, the collateral is liquidated, a loan is restructured at a reduced principal balance, or other identifiable events that lead management to determine the full principal balance of the loan will not be repaid. A specific reserve is recognized as a component of the allowance for estimated losses on loans individually evaluated for impairment. Partial charge-offs on nonperforming and impaired loans are included in the Company's historical loss experience used to estimate the general component of the allowance for loan losses as discussed below. Specific reserves are not considered charge-offs in management's analysis of the allowance for loan losses because they are estimates and the outcome of the loan relationship is undetermined. At September 30, 2011, the Company had one loan on which a partial charge-off of \$36,000 had been recorded.

Installment loans are typically charged off at 90 days past due, or earlier if deemed uncollectible, unless the loans are in the process of collection. Overdrafts are charged off after 45 days past due. Charge-offs are typically recorded on loans secured by real estate when the property is foreclosed upon.

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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(4 continued)

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectibility of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as doubtful, substandard, or special mention. For such loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors, as discussed below.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Values for collateral dependent loans are generally based on appraisals obtained from independent licensed real estate appraisers, with adjustments applied for estimated costs to sell the property, costs to complete unfinished or repair damaged property and other known defects. New appraisals are generally obtained for all significant properties when a loan is identified as impaired. Generally, a property is considered significant if the value of the property is estimated to exceed \$200,000. Subsequent appraisals are obtained as needed or if management believes there has been a significant change in the market value of the property. In instances where it is not deemed necessary to obtain a new appraisal, management would base its impairment and allowance for loan loss analysis on the original appraisal with adjustments for current conditions based on management's assessment of market factors and management's inspection of the property.

Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(4 continued)

The following table provides the components of the Company's recorded investment in loans for each portfolio segment at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Residential Real Estate	Land	Construction	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Business	Home Equity & 2nd Mtg	Other Consumer	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>								
<u>September 30, 2011</u>								
Principal loan balance	\$ 121,379	\$ 7,711	\$ 6,997	\$ 59,541	\$ 24,460	\$ 39,751	\$ 30,120	\$ 289,959
Accrued interest receivable	455	45	16	147	76	153	187	1,079
Net deferred loan origination fees	77	1	0	3	(11)	94	0	164
Recorded investment in loans	\$ 121,911	\$ 7,757	\$ 7,013	\$ 59,691	\$ 24,525	\$ 39,998	\$ 30,307	\$ 291,202
<u>December 31, 2010</u>								
Principal loan balance	\$ 130,143	\$ 9,534	\$ 5,032	\$ 59,901	\$ 21,911	\$ 43,046	\$ 29,234	\$ 298,801
Accrued interest receivable	480	54	16	174	68	171	199	1,162
Net deferred loan origination fees	91	1	0	10	0	120	0	222
Recorded investment in loans	\$ 130,714	\$ 9,589	\$ 5,048	\$ 60,085	\$ 21,979	\$ 43,337	\$ 29,433	\$ 300,185

Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(4 continued)

An analysis of the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans as of September 30, 2011, and for the three- and nine-month periods then ended is as follows:

	Residential Real Estate	Land	Construction	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Business	Home Equity & 2nd Mtg	Other Consumer	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>								
Allowance for loan losses:								
Changes in Allowance for Loan Losses for the three-months ended September 30, 2011:								
Beginning balance	\$ 1,217	\$ 59	\$ 26	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,020	\$ 562	\$ 406	\$ 4,561
Provisions for loan losses	146	2	2	114	130	3	3	400
Charge-offs	(80)	0	0	0	0	(250)	(73)	(403)
Recoveries	5	0	3	0	36	16	45	105
Ending balance	\$ 1,288	\$ 61	\$ 31	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,186	\$ 331	\$ 381	\$ 4,663
Changes in Allowance for Loan Losses for the nine-months ended September 30, 2011:								
Beginning balance	\$ 1,024	\$ 55	\$ 21	\$ 1,051	\$ 1,251	\$ 606	\$ 465	\$ 4,473
Provisions for loan losses	601	6	7	402	199	136	(26)	1,325
Charge-offs	(346)	0	0	(68)	(305)	(458)	(211)	(1,388)
Recoveries	9	0	3	0	41	47	153	253
Ending balance	\$ 1,288	\$ 61	\$ 31	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,186	\$ 331	\$ 381	\$ 4,663
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 606	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 592	\$ 937	\$ 34	\$ 0	\$ 2,169
Collectively evaluated for impairment	682	61	31	793	249	297	381	2,494
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending balance	\$ 1,288	\$ 61	\$ 31	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,186	\$ 331	\$ 381	\$ 4,663
Recorded investment in loans:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,292	\$ 6	\$ 176	\$ 1,082	\$ 2,012	\$ 82	\$ 5	\$ 6,655
Collectively evaluated for impairment	118,619	7,751	6,837	58,609	22,513	39,916	30,302	284,547
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Ending balance	\$ 121,911	\$ 7,757	\$ 7,013	\$ 59,691	\$ 24,525	\$ 39,998	\$ 30,307	\$ 291,202
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Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(4 continued)

An analysis of the Company's allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans as of December 31, 2010 is as follows:

	Residential Real Estate	Land	Construction	Commercial Real Estate <i>(In thousands)</i>	Commercial Business	Home Equity & 2nd Mtg	Other Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 458	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 607	\$ 1,089	\$ 338	\$ 0	\$ 2,492
Collectively evaluated for impairment	566	55	21	444	162	268	465	1,981
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending balance	\$ 1,024	\$ 55	\$ 21	\$ 1,051	\$ 1,251	\$ 606	\$ 465	\$ 4,473
Recorded investment in loans:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,285	\$ 0	\$ 279	\$ 1,780	\$ 2,168	\$ 398	\$ 17	\$ 7,927
Collectively evaluated for impairment	127,429	9,589	4,769	58,305	19,811	42,939	29,416	292,258
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending balance	\$ 130,714	\$ 9,589	\$ 5,048	\$ 60,085	\$ 21,979	\$ 43,337	\$ 29,433	\$ 300,185

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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(4 continued)

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, for each loan portfolio segment management applied an overall qualitative factor of 1.15 to the Company's historical loss factors based on the most recent calendar quarters. The overall qualitative factor is derived from management's analysis of changes and trends in the following qualitative factors:

Underwriting Standards Management reviews the findings of periodic internal audit loan reviews, independent outsourced loan reviews and loan reviews performed by the banking regulators to evaluate the risk associated with changes in underwriting standards. At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, management assessed the risk associated with this component as neutral, requiring no adjustment to the historical loss factors.

Economic Conditions Management analyzes trends in housing and unemployment data in the Harrison, Floyd and Clark counties of Indiana, the Company's primary market area, to evaluate the risk associated with economic conditions. Due to a decrease in new home construction and an increase in unemployment in the Company's primary market area, management assigned a risk factor of 1.20 for the component at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Past Due Loans Management analyzes trends in past due loans for the Company to evaluate the risk associated with delinquent loans. In general, past due loan ratios have remained at elevated levels compared to historical amounts since 2007, and management assigned a risk factor of 1.20 for the component at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Other Internal and External Factors This component includes management's consideration of other qualitative factors such as loan portfolio composition. The Company has focused on origination of commercial business and real estate loans in an effort to convert the Company's balance sheet from that of a traditional thrift institution to a commercial bank. In addition, the Company has increased its investment in mortgage loans in which it does not hold a first lien position. Commercial loans and second mortgage loans generally entail greater credit risk than residential mortgage loans secured by a first lien. As a result of changes in the loan portfolio composition, management assigned a risk factor of 1.20 for this component at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Each of the four factors above was assigned an equal weight to arrive at an average for the overall qualitative factor of 1.15 at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The effect of the overall qualitative factor was to increase the estimated allowance for loan losses by \$291,000 and \$258,000 at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(4 continued)

The Company's impaired loans by class of loans as of September 30, 2011 and for the three- and nine-month periods then ended is as follows:

	At September 30, 2011			Three Months Ended September 30, 2011			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Interest Recognized - Cash Method	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Interest Recognized - Cash Method
Loans with no related allowance recorded:									
Residential	\$ 811	\$ 809	\$ 0	\$ 820	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 936	\$ 13	\$ 5
Land	6	6	0	6	1	3	5	1	3
Construction	176	176	0	331	0	0	264	0	0
Commercial real estate	81	81	0	241	9	9	339	9	9
Commercial business	49	49	0	25	0	0	17	0	0
Home Equity/2nd mortgage	15	14	0	16	2	1	18	4	2
Other consumer	5	5	0	3	2	0	6	3	1
	1,143	1,140	0	1,442	17	15	1,585	30	20
Loans with an allowance recorded:									
Residential	2,481	2,478	606	2,481	5	0	2,260	0	36
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0
Commercial real estate	1,001	1,001	592	1,004	0	0	1,101	0	0
Commercial business	1,963	1,963	937	1,981	0	0	2,063	0	0
Home Equity/2nd mortgage	67	67	34	265	0	0	352	0	0
Other consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
	5,512	5,509	2,169	5,731	5	0	5,852	0	36
Total:									
Residential	3,292	3,287	606	3,301	8	2	3,196	13	41
Land	6	6	0	6	1	3	5	1	3
Construction	176	176	0	331	0	0	334	0	0
Commercial real estate	1,082	1,082	592	1,245	9	9	1,440	9	9
Commercial business	2,012	2,012	937	2,006	0	0	2,080	0	0
Home Equity/2nd mortgage	82	81	34	281	2	1	370	4	2
Other consumer	5	5	0	3	2	0	12	3	1

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\$ 6,655 \$ 6,649 \$ 2,169 \$ 7,173 \$ 22 \$ 15 \$ 7,437 \$ 30 \$ 56

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Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(4 continued)

The following table summarizes the Company's impaired loans by class of loans as of December 31, 2010:

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
<u>Loans with no related allowance recorded:</u>			
Residential	\$ 1,037	\$ 1,026	\$ 0
Land	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0
Commercial real estate	398	398	0
Commercial business	20	20	0
Home Equity/2nd mortgage	25	25	0
Other consumer	17	17	0
	1,497	1,486	0
<u>Loans with an allowance recorded:</u>			
Residential	2,248	2,244	458
Land	0	0	0
Construction	279	279	0
Commercial real estate	1,382	1,382	607
Commercial business	2,148	2,148	1,089
Home Equity/2nd mortgage	373	373	338
Other consumer	0	0	0
	6,430	6,426	2,492
<u>Total:</u>			
Residential	3,285	3,270	458
Land	0	0	0
Construction	279	279	0
Commercial real estate	1,780	1,780	607
Commercial business	2,168	2,168	1,089
Home Equity/2nd mortgage	398	398	338
Other consumer	17	17	0
	\$ 7,927	\$ 7,912	\$ 2,492

Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(4 continued)

Nonperforming loans consists of nonaccrual loans and loans over 90 days past due and still accruing interest. The following table presents the recorded investment in nonperforming loans by class of loans at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	September 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Loans 90+ Days Past Due		Total Nonperforming Loans <i>(In thousands)</i>	Loans 90+ Days Past Due		Total Nonperforming Loans
	Nonaccrual Loans	Still Accruing		Nonaccrual Loans	Still Accruing	
Residential	\$ 3,292	\$ 187	\$ 3,479	\$ 2,951	\$ 334	\$ 3,285
Land	6	82	88	0	0	0
Construction	176	0	176	279	0	279
Commercial real estate	1,082	1,171	2,253	1,780	0	1,780
Commercial business	2,012	0	2,012	2,148	20	2,168
Home Equity/2nd mortgage	82	167	249	390	8	398
Other consumer	5	115	120	0	17	17
Total	\$ 6,655	\$ 1,722	\$ 8,377	\$ 7,548	\$ 379	\$ 7,927

Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(4 continued)

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in loans by class of loans at September 30, 2011:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Residential	\$ 4,197	\$ 1,027	\$ 1,922	\$ 7,146	\$ 114,765	\$ 121,911
Land	280	4	88	372	7,385	7,757
Construction	88	176	0	264	6,749	7,013
Commercial real estate	0	0	1,627	1,627	58,064	59,691
Commercial business	0	0	49	49	24,476	24,525
Home Equity/2nd mortgage	382	112	227	721	39,277	39,998
Other consumer	304	39	115	458	29,849	30,307
Total	\$ 5,251	\$ 1,358	\$ 4,028	\$ 10,637	\$ 280,565	\$ 291,202

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in loans by class of loans at December 31, 2010:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Residential	\$ 5,652	\$ 581	\$ 1,590	\$ 7,823	\$ 122,891	\$ 130,714
Land	143	6	0	149	9,440	9,589
Construction	135	0	279	414	4,634	5,048
Commercial real estate	788	337	678	1,803	58,282	60,085
Commercial business	143	0	2,001	2,144	19,835	21,979
Home Equity/2nd mortgage	596	352	298	1,246	42,091	43,337
Other consumer	362	93	17	472	28,961	29,433
Total	\$ 7,819	\$ 1,369	\$ 4,863	\$ 14,051	\$ 286,134	\$ 300,185

Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(4 continued)

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, public information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company classifies loans based on credit risk at least quarterly. The Company uses the following regulatory definitions for risk ratings:

Special Mention: Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date.

Substandard: Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss: Loans classified as loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance on the institution's books as an asset, without establishment of a specific valuation allowance or charge-off, is not warranted.

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the described process are considered to be pass rated loans.

The following table presents the recorded investment in loans by risk category as of the date indicated:

	Residential Real Estate	Land	Construction	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Business	Home Equity & 2nd Mtg	Other Consumer	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>								
September 30, 2011								
Pass	\$ 113,894	\$ 7,219	\$ 6,276	\$ 49,594	\$ 20,694	\$ 39,225	\$ 30,091	\$ 266,993
Special Mention	1,772	289	404	5,529	1,265	325	158	9,742
Substandard	2,953	243	157	3,486	554	366	53	7,812
Doubtful	3,292	6	176	1,082	2,012	82	5	6,655
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending balance	\$ 121,911	\$ 7,757	\$ 7,013	\$ 59,691	\$ 24,525	\$ 39,998	\$ 30,307	\$ 291,202
December 31, 2010								
Pass	\$ 121,604	\$ 9,172	\$ 4,588	\$ 50,742	\$ 18,568	\$ 42,014	\$ 29,275	\$ 275,963
Special Mention	2,691	308	0	4,937	765	695	158	9,554

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Substandard	3,468	109	181	2,626	498	238	0	7,120
Doubtful	2,951	0	279	1,780	2,148	390	0	7,548
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending balance	\$ 130,714	\$ 9,589	\$ 5,048	\$ 60,085	\$ 21,979	\$ 43,337	\$ 29,433	\$ 300,185

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Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)*

(4 continued)

Modification of a loan is considered to be a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties and the Company grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. By granting the concession, the Company expects to obtain more cash or other value from the debtor, or to increase the probability of receipt, than would be expected by not granting the concession. The concession may include, but is not limited to, reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan, reduction of accrued interest, extension of the maturity date or reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the debt. A concession will be granted when, as a result of the restructuring, the Company does not expect to collect all amounts due, including interest at the original stated rate. A concession may also be granted if the debtor is not able to access funds elsewhere at a market rate for debt with similar risk characteristics as the restructured debt. The Company's determination of whether a loan modification is a TDR considers the individual facts and circumstances surrounding each modification.

Loans modified in a TDR are placed on nonaccrual status until the Company determines the future collection of principal and interest is reasonably assured, which generally requires that the borrower demonstrate a period of performance according to the restructured terms of at least six consecutive months.

The following table summarizes the Company's TDRs by class of loan and accrual status at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	September 30, 2011			December 31, 2010			Related Allowance	
	Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total	for Loan Losses	Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total	for Loan Losses
<i>(In thousands)</i>								
Troubled debt restructurings:								
Residential real estate	\$ 112	\$ 701	\$ 813	\$ 89	\$ 0	\$ 623	\$ 623	\$ 71
Construction	157	176	333	0	0	279	279	0
Commercial real estate	1,168	683	1,851	428	0	1,057	1,057	444
Commercial business	0	1,876	1,876	914	0	1,909	1,909	914
Consumer	8	0	8	0	0	75	75	75
Total	\$ 1,445	\$ 3,436	\$ 4,881	\$ 1,431	\$ 0	\$ 3,943	\$ 3,943	\$ 1,504

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(4 continued)

The following table summarizes information in regard to TDRs that occurred during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Balance	Post-Modification Outstanding Balance	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Balance	Post-Modification Outstanding Balance
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
Troubled debt restructurings:						
Residential real estate	2	\$ 211	\$ 211	2	\$ 211	\$ 211
Construction	2	333	333	2	333	333
Commercial real estate	2	1,168	1,168	2	1,168	1,168
Commercial business	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer	1	8	8	1	8	8
Total	7	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,720	7	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,720

For the TDRs listed above, the terms of modification included temporary interest-only payment periods, reduction of the stated interest rate and the deferral of past due principal and interest until maturity, or the consolidation of outstanding loans at a reduced interest rate.

There were no TDRs modified within the previous twelve months for which there was a payment default (defined as more than 90 days past due) during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Table of Contents**FIRST CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)***5. Supplemental Disclosure for Earnings Per Share**

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
	<i>(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share data)</i>			
Basic				
Earnings:				
Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc.	\$ 1,093	\$ 910	\$ 2,930	\$ 2,899
Shares:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,785,693	2,787,365	2,786,652	2,784,446
Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc. per common share, basic	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.04
Diluted				
Earnings:				
Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc.	\$ 1,093	\$ 910	\$ 2,930	\$ 2,899
Shares:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,785,693	2,787,365	2,786,652	2,784,446
Add: Dilutive effect of outstanding options	0	0	0	1,388
Add: Dilutive effect of restricted stock	0	0	0	0
Weighted average common shares outstanding, as adjusted	2,785,693	2,787,365	2,786,652	2,785,834
Net income attributable to First Capital, Inc. per common share, diluted	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.04

6. Stock Option Plan

For the nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company did not recognize any compensation expense related to its stock option plans. Expense is recognized ratably over the five-year vesting period of the options. At September 30, 2011, there was no unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested stock options to be recognized over the remaining vesting period. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to determine the fair value of the options granted in prior periods.

7. Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

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	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Cash payments for:		
Interest	\$ 3,150	\$ 4,596
Taxes	1,041	851
Noncash investing activities:		
Transfers from loans to real estate acquired through foreclosure	775	1,679

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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

8. Fair Value Measurements

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, provides the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB ASC Topic 820 are described as follows.

- Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices, unadjusted, for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. A quoted market price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used to measure fair value whenever available.
- Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted market prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs to the valuation methodology that are derived principally from or can be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using discounted cash flow methodologies, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

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(8 continued)

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below. These valuation methodologies were applied to all of the Company's financial and nonfinancial assets carried at fair value or the lower of cost or fair value. The table below presents the balances of assets measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The Company had no liabilities measured at fair value as of September 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

	Level 1	Carrying Value		Total
		Level 2	Level 3	
		<i>(In thousands)</i>		
September 30, 2011				
Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis				
Securities available for sale:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 0	\$ 11,190	\$ 0	\$ 11,190
Agency CMO	0	21,266	0	21,266
Privately-issued CMO	0	1,011	0	1,011
Agency notes and bonds	0	42,742	0	42,742
Municipal obligations	0	28,277	0	28,277
Mutual funds	2,365	0	0	2,365
Total securities available for sale	\$ 2,365	\$ 104,486	\$ 0	\$ 106,851
Assets Measured on a Nonrecurring Basis				
Impaired loans	\$ 0	\$ 4,486	\$ 0	\$ 4,486
Loans held for sale	0	696	0	696
Foreclosed real estate	0	408	0	408
December 31, 2010				
Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis				
Securities available for sale:				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 0	\$ 12,681	\$ 0	\$ 12,681
Agency CMO	0	11,968	0	11,968
Privately-issued CMO	0	1,652	0	1,652
Agency notes and bonds	0	42,380	0	42,380
Municipal obligations	0	29,456	0	29,456
Mutual funds	2,714	0	0	2,714
Total securities available for sale	\$ 2,714	\$ 98,137	\$ 0	\$ 100,851
Assets Measured on a Nonrecurring Basis				
Impaired loans	\$ 0	\$ 5,435	\$ 0	\$ 5,435
Loans held for sale	0	4,375	0	4,375

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Foreclosed real estate	0	591	0	591
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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(8 continued)

Fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based on internally developed models or obtained from third parties that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters or a matrix pricing model that employs the Bond Market Association's standard calculations for cash flow and price/yield analysis and observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value, or the lower of cost or fair value. These adjustments may include unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments have been applied consistently over time. The Company's valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. While management believes the Company's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Securities Available for Sale. Securities classified as available for sale are reported at fair value on a recurring basis. These securities are classified as Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy where quoted market prices from reputable third-party brokers are available in an active market. If quoted market prices are not available, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. These securities are reported using Level 2 inputs and the fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, U.S. government and agency yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information, and the security's terms and conditions, among other factors. Changes in fair value of securities available for sale are recorded in other comprehensive income, net of income tax effect.

Impaired Loans. Impaired loans are carried at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or the fair value of collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Impaired loans are evaluated and valued at the time the loan is identified as impaired at the lower of cost or market value. For collateral dependent impaired loans, market value is measured based on the value of the collateral securing these loans and is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Collateral may be real estate and/or business assets, including equipment, inventory and/or accounts receivable, and its fair value is generally determined based on real estate appraisals or other independent evaluations by qualified professionals. Impaired loans are reviewed and evaluated on at least a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly, based on the same factors identified above.

Loans Held for Sale. Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or market value. The portfolio is comprised of residential real estate loans and fair value is based on specific prices of underlying contracts for sales to investors. These measurements are classified as Level 2.

Foreclosed Real Estate. Foreclosed real estate is reported at the fair value less estimated costs to dispose of the property using Level 2 inputs. The fair values are determined by real estate appraisals using valuation techniques consistent with the market approach using recent sales of comparable properties. In cases where such inputs are unobservable, the balance is reflected within the Level 3 hierarchy.

There were no transfers into or out of the Company's Level 3 financial assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. In addition, there were no transfers into or out of Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

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(8 continued)

GAAP requires disclosure of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, whether or not recognized in the balance sheet. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instruments. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company. The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,838	\$ 14,838	\$ 21,575	\$ 21,575
Securities available for sale	106,851	106,851	100,851	100,851
Securities held to maturity	16	16	32	32
Loans held for sale	696	696	4,375	4,453
Loans, net	285,460	293,864	294,550	307,083
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,820	2,820	3,194	3,194
Accrued interest receivable	1,941	1,941	1,894	1,894
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	362,125	364,777	378,003	380,713
Retail repurchase agreements	9,165	9,165	8,669	8,669
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	13,350	13,954	15,729	16,483
Accrued interest payable	454	454	649	649
Off-balance-sheet financial instruments:				
Asset related to commitments to extend credit	0	6	0	49

The carrying amounts in the preceding table are included in the consolidated balances sheets under the applicable captions. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For cash and cash equivalents, including cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits with banks, and federal funds sold, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

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(8 continued)

Debt and Equity Securities

For marketable equity securities, the fair values are based on quoted market prices. For debt securities, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service and the fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, U.S. government and agency yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information, and the security's terms and conditions, among other factors. For Federal Home Loan Bank stock, a restricted equity security, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value because it is not marketable.

Loans

The fair value of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value. The fair value of loans held for sale is based on specific prices of underlying contracts for sale to investors.

Deposits

The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts, money market deposit accounts and other transaction accounts is the amount payable on demand at the balance sheet date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates its fair value.

Borrowed Funds

The carrying amounts of retail repurchase agreements approximate their fair value. The fair value of advances from Federal Home Loan Bank is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans with the same remaining maturities could be obtained.

Commitments to Extend Credit

The majority of commitments to extend credit would result in loans with a market rate of interest if funded. The fair value of these commitments are the fees that would be charged to customers to enter into similar agreements. For fixed rate loan commitments, the fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates.

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9. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following are summaries of recently issued accounting pronouncements that impact the accounting and reporting practices of the Company:

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-02, *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring*. The new guidance is intended to assist creditors in determining when a loan modification or restructuring is considered a TDR, in order to address current diversity in practice and lead to more consistent application of accounting principles. In evaluating whether a restructuring constitutes a TDR, a creditor must separately conclude that the restructuring constitutes a concession and the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. The amendments in the update are effective for the first interim period beginning on or after June 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-03, *Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements*. The update removes from the assessment of effective control (1) the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee, and (2) the collateral maintenance implementation guidance related to that criterion. Other criteria applicable to the assessment of effective control are not changed by the amendments in the update. The guidance in the update is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011, and should be applied prospectively to transactions or modifications of existing transactions that occur on or after the effective date. Early adoption is not permitted. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements by U.S. GAAP and IFRSs*. The amendments in this ASU generally represent clarifications of FASB ASC Topic 820, but also include some instances where a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or disclosing information about fair value measurements has changed. This ASU results in common principles and requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements in accordance with U.S. GAAP and IFRSs. The amendments in this ASU are to be applied prospectively. For public entities, the amendments are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early application by public entities is not permitted. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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(9 continued)

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, *Amendments to Topic 220, Comprehensive Income*. Under the amendments in this ASU, an entity has the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both scenarios, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. This ASU eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments in this ASU do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The amendments in this ASU should be applied retrospectively. For public entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, because compliance with the amendments is already permitted. The amendments do not require any transition disclosures. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment*. The update provides entities with the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the first step of the two-step impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing the fair value with the carrying amount of the reporting unit. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then the entity is required to perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. Under the amendments in ASU No. 2011-08, an entity has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. An entity may resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The amendments enacted by ASU No. 2011-08 are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed as of a date before September 15, 2011, if an entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued or, for nonpublic entities, have not yet been made available for issuance. The adoption of this update is not expected to have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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Safe Harbor Statement for Forward-Looking Statements

This report may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. These statements are not historical facts; rather they are statements based on the Company's current expectations regarding its business strategies and their intended results and its future performance. Forward-looking statements are preceded by terms such as "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "intends" and similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Numerous risks and uncertainties could cause or contribute to the Company's actual results, performance and achievements being materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause or contribute to these differences include, without limitation, general economic conditions, including changes in market interest rates and changes in monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government; legislative and regulatory changes; the quality and composition of the loan and investment securities portfolio; loan demand; deposit flows; competition; and changes in accounting principles and guidelines. Additional factors that may affect our results are discussed in Part II of the Form 10-Q and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 under Item 1A. Risk Factors. These factors should be considered in evaluating the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Except as required by applicable law or regulation, the Company assumes no obligation and disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, there was no significant change in the Company's critical accounting policies or the application of critical accounting policies as disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Financial Condition

Total assets decreased from \$452.4 million at December 31, 2010 to \$437.3 million at September 30, 2011, a decrease of 3.3%.

Net loans receivable (excluding loans held for sale) decreased \$9.1 million from \$294.6 million at December 31, 2010 to \$285.5 million at September 30, 2011. Residential mortgage loans decreased \$8.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 primarily due to loan payoffs that have not been replaced by new originations for the Bank's portfolio as the Bank has continued to sell fixed rate residential mortgage loans in the secondary market. Home equity loans and second mortgages also declined by \$3.3 million during the period. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in commercial business loans of \$2.5 million during the period.

Securities available for sale increased \$6.0 million from \$100.9 million at December 31, 2010 to \$106.9 million at September 30, 2011. Purchases of \$27.5 million of securities classified as available for sale were made during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and consisted primarily of U.S. government agency notes, bonds and CMOs. Maturities and principal repayments of available for sale securities totaled \$14.4 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, during the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

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Cash and cash equivalents decreased from \$21.6 million at December 31, 2010 to \$14.8 million at September 30, 2011, primarily due to a decrease of \$4.9 million in federal funds sold as excess liquidity was invested in securities available for sale during the period.

Total deposits decreased 4.2% from \$378.0 million at December 31, 2010 to \$362.1 million at September 30, 2011. Interest-bearing checking and savings deposits decreased \$13.0 million during the period, primarily due to normal withdrawals from public fund accounts.

Noninterest-bearing checking accounts increased by \$6.9 million during the period due to a combination of growth in existing accounts and an increase in new accounts.

Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings decreased from \$15.7 million at December 31, 2010 to \$13.4 million at September 30, 2011.

Retail repurchase agreements, which represent overnight borrowings from deposit customers, including businesses and local municipalities, increased from \$8.7 million at December 31, 2010 to \$9.2 million at September 30, 2011.

Total stockholders' equity attributable to the Company increased from \$47.9 million at December 31, 2010 to \$50.5 million at September 30, 2011 primarily due to an increase of \$1.3 million in the net unrealized gain on securities available for sale and retained net income of \$1.3 million during the period.

Results of Operations

Net Income attributable to the Company for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Net income attributable to the Company was \$2.9 million (\$1.05 per share diluted) for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to \$2.9 million (\$1.04 per share diluted) for the same period in 2010. The Company received a pre-tax refund of \$278,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 due to disputed ATM charges paid in 2009. If this refund, net of tax, is excluded from earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, net income for the period would have been \$2.7 million (\$0.98 per share diluted).

Net Income attributable to the Company for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Net income attributable to the Company was \$1.1 million (\$0.39 per share diluted) for the three months ended September 30, 2011 compared to \$910,000 (\$0.33 per share diluted) for the same period in 2010. The increase is primarily due to increases in net interest income and noninterest income and a decrease in the provision for loan losses.

Net interest income for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Net interest income increased \$118,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 primarily due to an increase in the tax-equivalent interest rate spread.

Total interest income decreased \$1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the average balance of interest-earning assets and their tax-equivalent yield were \$413.1 million and 5.09%, respectively. During the same period in 2010, the average balance of those assets was \$422.0 million and the tax-equivalent yield was 5.36%. The decrease in the tax-equivalent yield was due to a decrease in yields across all asset types as the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) kept interest rates near historic low levels and proceeds from maturing loans and investment securities were re-invested at lower interest rates.

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Total interest expense decreased \$1.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities decreased from \$369.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 to \$348.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The average rate paid on those liabilities decreased from 1.54% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 to 1.13% for the same period in 2011 primarily as a result of the FOMC maintaining the low rate environment previously discussed. As a result, the tax-equivalent interest rate spread increased from 3.82% for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 to 3.96% for the same period in 2011.

Net interest income for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Net interest income increased \$47,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010.

Total interest income decreased \$382,000 when comparing the two periods as the average tax-equivalent yield of interest-earning assets decreased from 5.45% for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 to 5.12% for the same period in 2011 and the average balance of interest-earning assets decreased from \$412.6 million for 2010 to \$409.6 million for 2011.

Total interest expense decreased \$429,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010. The average balance and cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased from \$360.0 million and 1.47%, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2010 to \$341.3 million and 1.05%, respectively, for the same period in 2011.

As a result of the changes described above, the tax-equivalent interest rate spread increased from 3.98% for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 to 4.07% for the same period in 2011.

Provision for loan losses. The provision for loan losses decreased from \$590,000 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2010 to \$400,000 for the same period in 2011, and from \$1.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 to \$1.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Net charge offs amounted to \$1.1 million and \$2.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, gross loans receivable decreased by \$8.9 million. As stated earlier in this report, residential mortgage loans and home equity loans and second mortgages decreased \$8.8 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, while commercial business loans increased \$2.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The decrease in the provision is primarily related to the decrease in charge-offs for 2011 compared to 2010 and a decrease in nonaccrual loans.

Provisions for loan losses are charges to earnings to maintain the total allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable known and inherent loan losses based on management's evaluation of the collectability of the loan portfolio, including the nature of the portfolio, credit concentrations, trends in historical loss experience, specified impaired loans and economic conditions. Although management uses the best information available, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary due to changes in economic, operating, regulatory and other conditions that may be beyond the Bank's control. While the Bank maintains the allowance for loan losses at a level that it considers adequate to provide for estimated losses, there can be no assurance that further additions will not be made to the allowance for loan losses and that actual losses will not exceed the estimated amounts.

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The methodology used in determining the allowance for loan losses includes segmenting the loan portfolio by identifying risk characteristics common to groups of loans, determining and measuring impairment of individual loans based on the present value of expected future cash flows or the fair value of collateral, and determining and measuring impairment for groups of loans with similar characteristics by applying loss factors that consider the qualitative factors which may affect the loss rates.

The allowance for loan losses was \$4.7 million at September 30, 2011 compared to \$4.5 million at December 31, 2010. Management has deemed these amounts as adequate on those dates based on its best estimate of probable known and inherent loan losses. At September 30, 2011, nonperforming loans amounted to \$8.4 million compared to \$7.9 million at December 31, 2010. Included in nonperforming loans are loans over 90 days past due secured by commercial real estate loans of \$1.2 million, residential mortgages of \$187,000, home equity loans and second mortgages of \$167,000, consumer loans of \$115,000 and land loans of \$82,000. These loans are accruing interest as the estimated value of the collateral and collection efforts are deemed sufficient to ensure full recovery. At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, nonaccrual loans amounted to \$6.7 million and \$7.5 million, respectively.

Noninterest income for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Noninterest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 increased to \$3.0 million compared to \$2.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Service charges on deposits increased \$128,000 when comparing the two periods, primarily due to an increase in fees for debit card transactions as customers continue to increase their use of debit cards instead of paper checks.

Noninterest income for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Noninterest income for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 increased \$54,000 to \$1.1 million compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2010. Service charges on deposits and commission income increased \$35,000 and \$28,000, respectively, when comparing the two periods.

Noninterest expense for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Noninterest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 increased \$354,000 to \$10.0 million compared to \$9.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. This increase was primarily due to a \$349,000 increase in data processing expenses primarily related to the previously mentioned \$278,000 refund of disputed ATM charges received in 2010. Compensation and benefits expense also increased \$292,000 when comparing the two periods, primarily due to normal salary increases.

Noninterest expense for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Noninterest expense for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 increased \$16,000 compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2010. Compensation and benefits expense increased \$91,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 as compared to the same period in 2010. This increase was partially offset by a decrease of \$54,000 in other operating expenses when comparing the same two periods. The decrease in other operating expenses was primarily due to reductions in the costs associated with the maintenance and sale of foreclosed properties and a decrease in FDIC deposit insurance premiums.

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Income tax expense. Income tax expense for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2011 was \$1.1 million, for an effective tax rate of 27.7%, compared to \$1.1 million, for an effective tax rate of 28.2%, for the same period in 2010. For the three-month period ended September 30, 2011, income tax expense and the effective tax rate were \$451,000 and 29.2%, respectively, compared to \$359,000 and 28.2%, respectively, for the same period in 2010.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Bank's primary sources of funds are customer deposits, proceeds from loan repayments, maturing securities and FHLB advances. While loan repayments and maturities are a predictable source of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by market interest rates, general economic conditions and competition. At September 30, 2011, the Bank had cash and cash equivalents of \$14.8 million and securities available-for-sale with a fair value of \$106.9 million. If the Bank requires funds beyond its ability to generate them internally, it has additional borrowing capacity with the FHLB of Indianapolis and additional collateral eligible for repurchase agreements.

The Bank's primary investing activity is the origination of one-to-four family mortgage loans and, to a lesser extent, consumer, multi-family, commercial real estate and residential construction loans. The Bank also invests in U.S. Government and agency securities and mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. Government agencies.

The Bank must maintain an adequate level of liquidity to ensure the availability of sufficient funds to support loan growth and deposit withdrawals, to satisfy financial commitments and to take advantage of investment opportunities. Historically, the Bank has been able to retain a significant amount of its deposits as they mature.

The Company is a separate legal entity from the Bank and must provide for its own liquidity. In addition to its operating expenses, the Company, on a stand-alone basis, is responsible for paying any dividends declared to its shareholders. The Company also has repurchased shares of its common stock. The Company's primary source of income is dividends received from the Bank. The amount of dividends that the Bank may declare and pay to the Company in any calendar year, without the receipt of prior approval from the banking regulators but with prior notice to the banking regulators, cannot exceed net income for that year to date plus retained net income (as defined) for the preceding two calendar years. On a stand-alone basis, the Company had liquid assets of \$292,000 at September 30, 2011.

The Bank is required to maintain specific amounts of capital pursuant to regulatory requirements. As of September 30, 2011, the Bank was in compliance with all regulatory capital requirements that were effective as of such date with tangible, core and risk-based capital ratios of 10.0%, 10.0% and 16.6%, respectively. The regulatory requirements at that date were 1.5%, 3.0% and 8.0%, respectively. At September 30, 2011, the Bank was considered well-capitalized under applicable regulatory guidelines.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of operations, the Company engages in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with GAAP, are not recorded on the Company's financial statements. These transactions involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. Such transactions are primarily used to manage customers' requests for funding and take the form of loan commitments and letters of credit. A further presentation of the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements is presented in the Company's 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company did not engage in any off-balance sheet transactions reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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PART I ITEM 3

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

ABOUT MARKET RISK

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

Qualitative Aspects of Market Risk. The Bank's principal financial objective is to achieve long-term profitability while reducing its exposure to fluctuating market interest rates. The Bank has sought to reduce the exposure of its earnings to changes in market interest rates by attempting to manage the mismatch between asset and liability maturities and interest rates. In order to reduce the exposure to interest rate fluctuations, the Bank has developed strategies to manage its liquidity, shorten its effective maturities of certain interest-earning assets and decrease the interest rate sensitivity of its asset base. Management has sought to decrease the average maturity of its assets by emphasizing the origination of short-term commercial and consumer loans, all of which are retained by the Bank for its portfolio. The Bank relies on retail deposits as its primary source of funds. Management believes retail deposits, compared to brokered deposits, reduce the effects of interest rate fluctuations because they generally represent a more stable source of funds.

Quantitative Aspects of Market Risk. The Bank does not maintain a trading account for any class of financial instrument nor does the Bank engage in hedging activities or purchase high-risk derivative instruments. Furthermore, the Bank is not subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk or commodity price risk.

The Bank uses interest rate sensitivity analysis to measure its interest rate risk by computing changes in net portfolio value (NPV) of its cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the event of a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. NPV represents the market value of portfolio equity and is equal to the market value of assets minus the market value of liabilities, with adjustments made for off-balance sheet items. This analysis assesses the risk of loss in market risk sensitive instruments in the event of a sudden and sustained 100 to 300 basis point increase or a sudden and sustained 100 basis point decrease in market interest rates with no effect given to any steps that management might take to counter the effect of that interest rate movement. Using data compiled by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Bank receives a report that measures interest rate risk by modeling the change in NPV over a variety of interest rate scenarios.

The following tables are provided by the OCC and set forth the change in the Bank's NPV at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2011, based on OCC assumptions that would occur in the event of an immediate change in interest rates, with no effect given to any steps that management might take to counteract that change. Given the timing of the release of this information by the OCC, information as of September 30, 2011 was unavailable for inclusion in this report.

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Change In Rates	At December 31, 2010				
	Net Portfolio Value			Net Portfolio Value as a	
	Dollar Amount	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Percent of Present Value of Assets NPV Ratio	Change
	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
300bp	\$ 54,193	\$ (8,639)	(14)%	11.82%	(151)bp
200bp	58,622	(4,210)	(7)	12.63	(70)bp
100bp	61,429	(1,403)	(2)	13.12	(21)bp
Static	62,832	0	0	13.33	0 bp
(100)bp	63,835	1,003	2	13.48	15 bp

Change In Rates	At June 30, 2011				
	Net Portfolio Value			Net Portfolio Value as a	
	Dollar Amount	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Percent of Present Value of Assets NPV Ratio	Change
	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
300bp	\$ 57,553	\$ (6,146)	(10)%	12.71%	(103)bp
200bp	61,446	(2,253)	(4)	13.42	(32)bp
100bp	63,284	(415)	(1)	13.72	(2)bp
Static	63,699	0	0	13.74	0 bp
(100)bp	63,776	77	0	13.73	(1)bp

The preceding tables indicate that the Bank's NPV would be expected to increase in the event of a sudden and sustained decrease in prevailing interest rates of 100 basis points, but would be expected to decrease in the event of a sudden and sustained increase of 100, 200 or 300 basis points in prevailing interest rates. The expected decrease in the Bank's NPV given an increase in rates is primarily attributable to the relatively high percentage of fixed-rate loans in the Bank's loan portfolio. At September 30, 2011, approximately 48% of the loan portfolio consisted of fixed-rate loans, compared to approximately 50% at December 31, 2010.

Certain assumptions utilized by the OCC in assessing the interest rate risk of savings associations within its region were utilized in preparing the preceding tables. These assumptions relate to interest rates, loan prepayment rates, deposit decay rates and the market values of certain assets under differing interest rate scenarios, among others.

As with any method of measuring interest rate risk, certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in the foregoing tables. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in market rates. Additionally, certain assets, such as adjustable-rate mortgage loans, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. Further, in the event of a change in interest rates, expected rates of prepayments on loans and early withdrawals from certificates of deposit could deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the tables.

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PART I - ITEM 4

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the Exchange Act). Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act with the SEC (1) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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The Company is not a party to any legal proceedings. Periodically, there have been various claims and lawsuits involving the Bank, mainly as a plaintiff, such as claims to enforce liens, condemnation proceedings on properties in which the Bank holds security interests, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans and other issues incident to the Bank's business. The Bank is not a party to any pending legal proceedings that it believes would have a material adverse affect on its financial condition or operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. There have been no material changes to the risk factors described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, however these are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds
Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 through July 31, 2011	0	N/A	0	190,274
August 1 through August 31, 2011	0	N/A	0	190,274
September 1 through September 30, 2011	0	N/A	0	190,274
Total	0	N/A	0	

On August 19, 2008, the board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to 240,467 shares of the Company's outstanding common stock. The stock repurchase program will expire upon the purchase of the maximum number of shares authorized under the program, unless the board of directors terminates the program earlier.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

3.1	Articles of Incorporation of First Capital, Inc. (1)
3.2	Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of First Capital, Inc. (2)
10.1	*Employment Agreement with Samuel E. Uhl (4)
10.2	*Employment Agreement with M. Chris Frederick (4)
10.3	*Employee Severance Compensation Plan (3)
10.4	*Employment Agreement with William W. Harrod (4)
10.5	* First Capital, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (5)
10.6	Statement Re: Computation of Per Share Earnings (incorporated by reference to Note 3 of the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein)
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
101.0**	The following materials from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (iv) the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text.

* Management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

** Furnished, not filed.

(1) Incorporated by reference from the Exhibits filed with the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, and any amendments thereto, Registration No. 333-63515.

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- (2) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 22, 2007.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended December 31, 1998.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1999.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the appendix to the Company's definitive proxy materials on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2009.

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SIGNATURES

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

FIRST CAPITAL, INC.
(Registrant)

Dated November 14, 2011

BY: /s/ William W. Harrod
William W. Harrod
President and CEO

Dated November 14, 2011

BY: /s/ Michael C. Frederick
Michael C. Frederick
Senior Vice President, CFO and Treasurer