

FIRST CAPITAL INC
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2009
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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 June 30, 2009

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 smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

(Check one): Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer
Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

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: 2,759,551 shares of common stock were outstanding as of July 30, 2009.

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

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,043	\$ 14,210
Interest bearing deposits with banks	2,777	7,044
Federal funds sold	1,652	895
Total cash and cash equivalents	14,472	22,149
Securities available for sale, at fair value	83,216	82,733
Securities-held to maturity	74	86
Loans, net	316,783	322,385
Loans held for sale	3,923	1,244
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	3,551	3,551
Foreclosed real estate	900	881
Premises and equipment	11,839	11,361
Accrued interest receivable	2,016	2,330
Cash value of life insurance	5,462	5,351
Goodwill	5,386	5,386
Core deposit intangibles	208	244
Other assets	1,514	924
Total Assets	\$ 449,344	\$ 458,625
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 39,923	\$ 36,768
Interest-bearing	313,266	319,123
Total Deposits	353,189	355,891
Retail repurchase agreements	3,822	4,552
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	43,030	47,830
Accrued interest payable	1,136	1,415
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,462	1,415
Total Liabilities	402,639	411,103
EQUITY		
Preferred stock of \$.01 par value per share; authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued		
Common stock of \$.01 par value per share; authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued 3,129,354 shares (3,128,502 shares in 2008)	31	31
Additional paid-in capital	23,957	23,969
Retained earnings-substantially restricted	29,266	29,868
Accumulated other comprehensive income	308	270

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Less treasury stock, at cost - 358,465 shares (333,972 shares in 2008)	(6,962)	(6,616)
Total First Capital, Inc. stockholders' equity	46,600	47,522
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	105	
Total Equity	46,705	47,522
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 449,344	\$ 458,625

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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans, including fees	\$ 4,840	\$ 5,551	\$ 9,906	\$ 11,247
Securities:				
Taxable	578	556	1,182	1,120
Tax-exempt	243	234	482	458
Federal Home Loan Bank dividends	5	49	33	92
Fed funds sold and interest bearing deposits with banks	6	77	12	204
Total interest income	5,672	6,467	11,615	13,121
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits	1,513	1,983	3,184	4,260
Retail repurchase agreements	11	68	22	191
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	530	648	1,072	1,365
Total interest expense	2,054	2,699	4,278	5,816
Net interest income	3,618	3,768	7,337	7,305
Provision for loan losses	1,959	513	2,384	738
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	1,659	3,255	4,953	6,567
NON-INTEREST INCOME				
Service charges on deposit accounts	606	678	1,172	1,309
Commission income	28	42	56	77
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	185	123	318	244
Mortgage brokerage fees	2		2	10
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	54	59	110	115
Other income	19	21	42	46
Total non-interest income	894	923	1,700	1,801
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE				
Compensation and benefits	1,672	1,638	3,308	3,295
Occupancy and equipment	329	296	668	597
Data processing	249	214	471	432
Professional fees	160	148	315	283
Advertising	71	51	129	97
Other operating expenses	957	554	1,578	1,079
Total non-interest expense	3,438	2,901	6,469	5,783
Income (loss) before income taxes	(885)	1,277	184	2,585
Income tax expense (benefit)	(484)	388	(220)	797

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Net Income (Loss)	\$ (401)	\$ 889	\$ 404	\$ 1,788
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	4		6	
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to First Capital, Inc.	\$ (405)	\$ 889	\$ 398	\$ 1,788
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities:				
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	58	(771)	38	(211)
Less: reclassification adjustment				
Other comprehensive income (loss)	58	(771)	38	(211)
Comprehensive Income	\$ (347)	\$ 118	\$ 436	\$ 1,577
Earnings (loss) per common share attributable to First Capital, Inc.				
Basic	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.64
Diluted	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.63
Dividends per share	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.35

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)*

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 398	\$ 1,788
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts	251	25
Depreciation and amortization expense	470	426
Deferred income taxes	(647)	(35)
ESOP and stock compensation expense		97
Increase in cash value of life insurance	(111)	(115)
Provision for loan losses	2,384	738
Proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	26,550	15,245
Mortgage loans originated for sale	(28,911)	(15,938)
Net gain on sale of mortgage loans	(318)	(244)
Net gain on sale of land		(13)
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	314	423
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	(279)	(403)
Net change in other assets/liabilities	76	62
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	177	2,056
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of securities available for sale	(15,072)	(15,340)
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	6,635	11,416
Proceeds from maturities of securities held to maturity	10	943
Principal collected on mortgage-backed securities	7,771	3,377
Net decrease in loans receivable	2,643	4,752
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed real estate	556	469
Proceeds from sale of land		284
Purchase of premises and equipment	(912)	(716)
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	1,631	5,185
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	(2,702)	9,857
Net decrease in advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	(4,800)	(9,575)
Net decrease in retail repurchase agreements	(730)	(1,503)
Exercise of stock options	10	21
Purchase of treasury stock	(346)	(132)
Net proceeds from subsidiary preferred stock issuance	83	
Dividends paid	(1,000)	(981)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(9,485)	(2,313)

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Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(7,677)	4,928
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	22,149	15,055
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 14,472	\$ 19,983

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 holding company for First Harrison Bank (Bank). The information presented in this report relates primarily to the Bank s operations. The Bank has three wholly-owned subsidiaries that manage a portion of its investment securities portfolio. First Harrison Investments, Inc. and First Harrison Holdings, Inc. are Nevada corporations 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 on July 3, 2008 to hold a portion of the Bank s real estate mortgage loan portfolio. During 2008, the REIT was a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Harrison Holdings, Inc. 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 June 30, 2009, this noncontrolling interest represented 0.2% ownership of the REIT.

In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial statements include all adjustments considered necessary to present fairly the financial position as of June 30, 2009, and the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. 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 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, 2008 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.

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 six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:				
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	\$ 96	\$ (1,277)	\$ 63	\$ (349)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(38)	506	(25)	138
Net of tax amount	58	(771)	38	(211)
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income				
Income tax benefit				
Net of tax amount				
Other comprehensive gain (loss)	\$ 58	\$ (771)	\$ 38	\$ (211)

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	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except for share and per share data)</i>				
Basic				
Earnings:				
Net income (loss)	\$ (405)	\$ 889	\$ 398	\$ 1,788
Shares:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,774,901	2,802,727	2,782,052	2,804,940
Net income (loss) per common share, basic	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.64
Diluted				
Earnings:				
Net income (loss)	\$ (405)	\$ 889	\$ 398	\$ 1,788
Shares:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,774,901	2,802,727	2,782,052	2,804,940
Add: Dilutive effect of outstanding options	14,117	13,893	12,333	15,230
Add: Dilutive effect of restricted stock				
Weighted average common shares outstanding, as adjusted	2,789,018	2,816,620	2,794,385	2,820,170
Net income (loss) per common share, diluted	\$ (0.15)	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.63

4. Stock Option Plan

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123R, a revision of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. The Company's stock option plan was previously accounted for in accordance with the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and, as such, no stock-based employee compensation cost was reflected in net income because all options granted under the stock option plan had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The Company adopted SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective method and, as such, results from prior periods have not been restated. Under the statement's transition provisions, compensation cost is recognized on or after the effective date for the portion of outstanding awards, for which the requisite service has not yet been rendered, based on the grant date fair value of those awards calculated under the statement.

For the six month period ended June 30, 2009, the Company did not recognize any compensation expense related to its stock option plans. The Company recognized compensation expense of \$15,000 for the six month period ended June 30, 2008 related to its stock option plans. Expense is recognized ratably over the five-year vesting period of the options. At June 30, 2009, there was no unrecognized compensation expense

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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.

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	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Cash payments for:		
Interest	\$ 4,557	\$ 6,220
Taxes	471	718
Noncash investing activities:		
Transfers from loans to real estate acquired through foreclosure	590	776

6. Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, for financial assets and financial liabilities. This statement is definitional and disclosure oriented and addresses how companies should approach measuring fair value when required by generally accepted accounting principals (GAAP); it does not create or modify any current GAAP requirements to apply fair value accounting. SFAS No. 157 prescribes various disclosures about financial statement categories and amounts which are measured at fair value, if such disclosures are not already specified elsewhere in GAAP. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. In February 2008 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a statement delaying the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. Accordingly, the Company began applying SFAS No. 157 to foreclosed real estate and goodwill in 2009.

SFAS No. 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the use of inputs used in valuation methodologies into the following three levels:

- 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.

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

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 basis and assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of June 30, 2009. The Company had no liabilities measured at fair value as of June 30, 2009.

	Level 1	Carrying Value		Total
		Level 2	Level 3	
		<i>(In thousands)</i>		
<i>Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis</i>				
Securities available for sale	\$	\$ 83,216	\$	\$ 83,216
<i>Assets Measured on a Nonrecurring Basis</i>				
Impaired loans		8,320		8,320
Loans held for sale		3,923		3,923
Foreclosed real estate		900		900
Goodwill		5,386		5,386

In general, 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.

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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

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(Unaudited)

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, which is carried at the lower of cost or fair value, is periodically assessed for impairment based on fair value at the reporting date. Fair value is determined from external appraisals using judgments and estimates of external professionals. Many of these inputs are not observable and, accordingly, these measurements are classified as Level 2.

Goodwill. Goodwill is carried at its implied fair value and is evaluated for possible impairment at least annually or more frequently upon the occurrence of an event or change in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in earnings equal to that excess amount. Annual evaluations have resulted in no charges for impairment. Fair value is based on observable inputs such as the market price of the Company's stock and an analysis of data from sales of comparable financial institutions and these measurements are classified as Level 2.

The Company also adopted SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*, which permits entities to measure many financial instruments and certain other assets and liabilities at fair value on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The fair value option permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. An entity will be required to report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The Company did not elect to measure any financial instruments at fair value under SFAS No. 159 upon adoption on January 1, 2008.

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

FASB Staff Position FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, (FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1) requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments for interim reporting periods, whether or not recognized in the statement of financial condition. 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. SFAS No. 107 excludes certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial instruments from its disclosure requirements. 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:

	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,472	\$ 14,472	\$ 22,149	\$ 22,149
Securities available for sale	83,216	83,216	82,733	82,733
Securities held to maturity	74	76	86	89
Loans held for sale	3,923	3,923	1,244	1,275
Loans, net	316,783	326,743	322,385	332,018
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	3,551	3,551	3,551	3,551
Accrued interest receivable	2,016	2,016	2,330	2,330
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	353,189	357,790	355,891	361,356
Retail repurchase agreements	3,822	3,822	4,552	4,552
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	43,030	44,690	47,830	50,375
Accrued interest payable	1,136	1,136	1,415	1,415
Off-balance-sheet financial instruments:				
Asset related to commitments to extend credit		46		12

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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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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.

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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FIRST CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

7. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51*. This statement applies to all entities that prepare consolidated financial statements, except not-for-profit organizations, but will affect only those entities that have an outstanding noncontrolling interest in one or more subsidiaries or that deconsolidate a subsidiary. This statement amends ARB No. 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2009. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued *FASB Staff Position FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 (FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2), Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*. This FSP amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for debt securities. Consistent with current requirements for recording other-than-temporary impairments, this FSP states that the amount of impairment loss recorded in earnings for a debt security will be the entire difference between the security's cost and its fair value if the company intends to sell the debt security prior to recovery or it is more-likely-than-not that the company will have to sell the debt security prior to recovery. If, however, the company does not intend to sell the debt security or it concludes that it is more-likely-than-not that it will not have to sell the debt security prior to recovery, this FSP requires a company to recognize the credit loss component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the remaining portion of the impairment loss in other comprehensive income. The credit loss component of an other-than-temporary impairment must be determined based on a company's best estimate of cash flows expected to be collected. This FSP, which is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, allows early adoption for periods ending after March 15, 2009, provided FSP FAS 157-4 (see below) is adopted at the same time. The Company adopted this FSP for the period ending June 30, 2009, and the adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Also on April 9, 2009, the FASB issued *FASB Staff Position FAS 157-4 (FSP FAS 157-4), Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*. This FSP provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157 when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased. It also provides guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. Determination of whether a transaction is orderly or not orderly in instances when there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability depends on an evaluation of facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. This FSP requires a company to disclose the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value and to discuss changes in such inputs and valuation techniques, if any, that occurred during the reporting period. This FSP, which is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, requires early adoption for periods ending after March 15, 2009 if a company elects to adopt early FSP FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-2 (see above). The Company adopted this FSP for the period ending June 30, 2009, and the adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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(Unaudited)

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1. This FSP requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. This FSP, which is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, allows early adoption for periods ending after March 15, 2009, only if a company also elects to early adopt FSP FAS 157-4 and FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2. The Company adopted this FSP for the period ending June 30, 2009, and the adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events*. This statement establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. Specifically, the statement provides: (a) the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements; (b) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements; and (c) the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. This statement is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued two standards which change the way entities account for securitizations and special-purpose entities: SFAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* and SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*. SFAS No. 166 is a revision to SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, and requires more information about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, and where entities have continuing exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. This statement eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires additional disclosures. SFAS No. 167 is a revision to FASB Interpretation No. 46 (Revised December 2003), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, and changes how a reporting entity determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting (or similar rights) should be consolidated. The determination of whether a reporting entity is required to consolidate another entity is based on, among other things, the other entity's purpose and design and the reporting entity's ability to direct the activities of the other entity that most significantly impact the other entity's economic performance. These new standards require a number of new disclosures. SFAS No. 167 requires a reporting entity to provide additional disclosures about its involvement with variable interest entities and any significant changes in risk exposure due to that involvement. A reporting entity will be required to disclose how its involvement with a variable interest entity affects the reporting entity's financial statements. SFAS No. 166 enhances information reported to users of financial statements by providing greater transparency about transfers of financial assets and an entity's continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. These statements will be effective at the start of a reporting entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2009, or January 1, 2010, for a calendar year-end entity. Early application is not permitted. The adoption of these statements is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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(Unaudited)

In June 2009, the FASB has issued SFAS No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. This statement establishes the *FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM* (Codification) as the single source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. This statement and the Codification are effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. When effective, the Codification will supersede all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other nongrandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become nonauthoritative. Following this statement, the FASB will not issue new standards in the form of statements, FASB Staff Positions, or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, the FASB will issue Accounting Standards Updates, which will serve only to: (a) update the Codification; (b) provide background information about the guidance; and (c) provide the bases for conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

8. Subsequent Events

In accordance with SFAS No. 165, the Company has evaluated whether any subsequent events that require recognition or disclosure in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto have taken place through the date these consolidated financial statements were issued (August 14, 2009). The Company has determined that there are no such subsequent events.

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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 our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 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 six months ended June 30, 2009, 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, 2008.

Financial Condition

Total assets decreased from \$458.6 million at December 31, 2008 to \$449.3 million at June 30, 2009, a decrease of 2.0%.

Net loans receivable (excluding loans held for sale) decreased \$5.6 million from \$322.4 million at December 31, 2008 to \$316.8 million at June 30, 2009. Residential mortgages and commercial mortgages decreased \$3.9 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, during the six months ended June 30, 2009 while commercial business loans increased \$1.8 million during the period. The remainder of the change during the period was due to the \$1.7 million change in the allowance for loan losses (See Provision for Loan Losses discussion in Results of Operation).

Securities available for sale increased \$483,000 from \$82.7 million at December 31, 2008 to \$83.2 million at June 30, 2009. Principal repayments and maturities of these securities totaled \$7.8 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. Purchases of \$15.1 million of securities classified as available for sale were made during the period and consisted primarily of U.S. government agency backed debt securities, mortgage-backed securities and securities of various municipal governments.

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Investment securities held-to-maturity decreased \$12,000 due primarily to maturities of \$10,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased from \$22.1 million at December 31, 2008 to \$14.5 million at June 30, 2009. Interest bearing deposits with banks and cash and due from banks decreased \$4.3 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, during the period.

Total deposits decreased 0.8% from \$355.9 million at December 31, 2008 to \$353.2 million at June 30, 2009. Time deposits decreased \$3.7 million during the period as some customers have not opted to lock in to long-term commitments while rates are at the current low levels. Noninterest-bearing demand deposits increased \$2.1 million during the period primarily due to growth in commercial demand accounts.

Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings decreased from \$47.8 million at December 31, 2008 to \$43.0 million at June 30, 2009 as excess cash was used to pay maturing borrowings. Principal repayments of \$4.8 million were made during the period and no new advances were drawn.

Retail repurchase agreements, which represent overnight borrowings from deposit customers, including businesses and local municipalities, decreased from \$4.6 million at December 31, 2008 to \$3.8 million at June 30, 2009.

Total stockholders' equity attributable to the Company decreased from \$47.5 million at December 31, 2008 to \$46.6 million at June 30, 2009. This decrease was primarily the result of net income of \$398,000, offset by dividends paid of \$1.0 million and repurchases of treasury stock of \$346,000. During the period, there was also an increase in the noncontrolling interest of the REIT of \$105,000, representing the aggregate liquidation value of a preferred stock issuance.

Results of Operations

Net Income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Net income was \$398,000 (\$0.14 per share diluted) for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to \$1.8 million (\$0.63 per share diluted) for the six months ended June 30, 2008. During the 2009 period, the Company experienced decreases in net interest income after the provision for loan losses and in noninterest income, and an increase in noninterest expenses.

Net Income for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Net loss was \$405,000 (\$0.15 per share diluted) for the three months ended June 30, 2009 compared to net income of \$889,000 (\$0.32 per share diluted) for the same period in 2008. A sharp increase in the provision for loan losses and in noninterest expenses were the primary factors in the change.

Net interest income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Net interest income increased \$32,000 for the six months June 30, 2009 compared the six months ended June 30, 2008 primarily due to an increase in the tax-equivalent interest rate spread.

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Total interest income decreased \$1.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the average balance of interest-earning assets and their tax-equivalent yield were \$421.2 million and 5.64%, respectively. During the same period in 2008, the average balance of those assets was \$424.3 million and the tax-equivalent yield was 6.31%. This decrease in yield is due primarily to the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee lowering the federal funds rate by 275 basis points from January 2008 to December 2008. Also, during 2009, the Bank reversed \$77,000 of previously accrued interest income on two large commercial loans totaling \$4.5 million that were placed on nonaccrual status, which lowered the tax-equivalent yield by 0.04% for the six month period ended June 30, 2009.

Total interest expense decreased \$1.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2008. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities decreased from \$370.5 million in 2008 to \$365.3 million in 2009 while the average rate paid on these liabilities decreased from 3.14% in 2008 to 2.34% in 2009.

As a result of the changes described above, the tax-equivalent interest rate spread increased from 3.17% during the first six months of 2008 to 3.30% for the same period in 2009.

Net interest income for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Net interest income decreased from \$3.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 to \$3.6 million for the same period in 2009 primarily due to a decrease in the tax-equivalent interest rate spread.

Total interest income decreased \$795,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 primarily due to a decrease in the tax-equivalent yield of interest-earning assets. For the quarter ended June 30, 2008, those assets had a tax-equivalent yield of 6.25%, but the tax-equivalent yield decreased during the same period in 2009 to 5.51%. The reversal of the \$77,000 in previously accrued interest income noted above caused the yield to decline by 0.08% for the three-month period ended June 30, 2009.

Total interest expense decreased \$645,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. The average cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased from 2.93% in 2008 to 2.26% in 2009.

As a result of the changes described above, the tax-equivalent interest rate spread decreased from 3.32% in the quarter ended June 30, 2008 to 3.25% during the same period in 2009. Adjusting for the effect of the \$77,000 accrued interest income reversal, the tax-equivalent interest rate spread would have increased to 3.33% for the three-month period ended June 30, 2009.

Provision for loan losses. The provision for loan losses increased from \$513,000 for the three-month period ended June 30, 2008 to \$2.0 million for the same period in 2009. Net charge offs amounted to \$430,000 and \$337,000 for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The provision for loan losses was \$2.4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 as compared to \$738,000 for the same period in 2008. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, gross loans receivable decreased \$3.9 million. As stated earlier in this report, residential mortgages and commercial mortgages decreased \$3.9 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, during the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in the provision was primarily to allocate specific reserves on the previously mentioned two commercial credits as well as to reflect the impact of deteriorating general economic conditions such as depreciating collateral values, job losses and continued pressures on household budgets in the Bank's market area.

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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 collectibility 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.

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 \$4.3 million at June 30, 2009 compared to \$2.7 million at December 31, 2008. Management has deemed these amounts as adequate on those dates based on its best estimate of probable known and inherent loan losses. At June 30, 2009, nonperforming loans amounted to \$10.5 million compared to \$5.5 million at December 31, 2008. Included in nonperforming loans are loans over 90 days past due secured by residential mortgages of \$745,000, commercial mortgages of \$99,000, consumer loans of \$55,000 and commercial loans of \$38,000. These loans are accruing interest as the estimated value of the collateral and collection efforts are deemed sufficient to ensure full recovery. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, nonaccrual loans amounted to \$9.5 million and \$4.4 million, respectively.

Noninterest income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Noninterest income decreased to \$1.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 from \$1.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. Service charges on deposit accounts decreased \$137,000 when comparing the two periods. This was partially offset by an increase of \$74,000 in gains on the sale of mortgage loans as the Bank originated and sold \$26.6 million of mortgage loans into the secondary market during the first six months of 2009 compared to \$15.2 million during the same period in 2008.

Noninterest income for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Noninterest income for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 decreased to \$894,000 compared to \$923,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2008. Service charges on deposit accounts decreased \$72,000, which was partially offset by a \$62,000 increase in gains on the sale of mortgage loans when comparing the two periods.

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Noninterest expense for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Noninterest expense increased to \$6.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to \$5.8 million for the same period in 2008. Other operating expenses increased \$499,000 when comparing the two periods, primarily due to a \$445,000 increase in FDIC deposit insurance premiums. This included \$207,000 which was accrued for the special assessment imposed on all banks by the FDIC effective June 30, 2009 and payable on September 30, 2009.

Noninterest expense for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Noninterest expense for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 increased \$537,000 when compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2008. This increase was primarily due to a \$403,000 increase in other operating expenses. FDIC deposit insurance premiums increased \$366,000 when comparing the two quarters.

Income tax expense. The Company recognized an income tax benefit of \$220,000 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, compared to an expense of \$797,000 for the same period in 2008. The income tax benefit for 2009 is primarily due to tax exempt income and a decrease in income before taxes for the period. An income tax benefit for the three-month period ended June 30, 2009 was \$484,000, compared to an expense of \$388,000 for the same quarter in 2008.

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 June 30, 2009, the Bank had cash and cash equivalents of \$14.5 million and securities available-for-sale with a fair value of \$83.2 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 activities are the origination of one-to-four family mortgage loans, 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 Bank is required to maintain specific amounts of capital pursuant to OTS regulatory requirements. As of June 30, 2009, the Bank was in compliance with all regulatory capital requirements, which were effective as of such date with tangible, core and risk-based capital ratios of 8.9%, 8.9% and 14.2%, respectively. The regulatory requirements at that date were 1.5%, 3.0% and 8.0%, respectively. At June 30, 2009, the Bank was considered well-capitalized under applicable regulatory guidelines.

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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 Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) but with prior notice to the OTS, 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 \$1.2 million at June 30, 2009.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of operations, the Company engages in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles 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 2008 Annual Report to Stockholders, filed as an exhibit to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

For the six months ended June 30, 2009, 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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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 OTS, 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 OTS and set forth the change in the Bank's NPV at December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2009, based on OTS 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.

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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 June 30, 2009 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, 2008, 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
April 1 through April 30, 2009	(1)	1,330	\$ 14.90	1,330	216,098
May 1 through May 31, 2009	(1)	3,381	\$ 16.31	3,381	212,717
June 1 through June 30, 2009	(1)	2,181	\$ 17.04	2,181	210,536
Total		6,892	\$ 16.27	6,892	

- (1) 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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Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Company was held on May 20, 2009. There were 2,782,379 shares entitled to vote at the time of the annual meeting. Holders of 2,016,158 shares were represented at the meeting. The results of the vote on the matters presented at the meeting were as follows:

1. The following individuals were elected as directors:

Name	Vote For	Vote Withheld	Term to Expire
John W. Buschemeyer	1,938,680	77,477	2012
Kenneth R. Saulman	1,903,039	113,119	2012
Kathryn W. Ernstberger	1,938,892	77,266	2012

The terms of directors Samuel E. Uhl, Mark D. Shireman, Michael L. Shireman, James S. Burden, James E. Nett, J. Gordon Pendleton, Gerald L. Uhl, Dennis L. Huber and William W Harrod continued after the annual meeting.

2. The approval of the First Capital, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan was ratified by stockholders by the following vote:
For 1,342,327; Against 216,363; Abstain 57,873

3. The appointment of Monroe Shine & Co., Inc. as auditors for the Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009 was ratified by stockholders by the following vote:
For 1,981,727; Against 16,683; Abstain 17,747

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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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 *Employment Agreement with Joel E. Voyles (4)
- 10.4 *Employee Severance Compensation Plan (3)
- 10.5 *First Federal Bank, A Federal Savings Bank 1994 Stock Option Plan (as assumed by First Capital, Inc. effective December 31, 1998) (5)
- 10.6 *First Capital, Inc. 1999 Stock-Based Incentive Plan (6)
- 10.7 *1998 Officers and Key Employees Stock Option Plan for HCB Bancorp (6)
- 10.8 *Employment Agreement with William W. Harrod (4)
- 10.9 *First Capital, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (7)
- 11.0 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

* Management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

- (1) Incorporated by reference from the Exhibits filed with the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, and any amendments thereto, Registration No. 333-63515.
- (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 from the Exhibits filed with the Registration Statement on Form S-8, and any amendments thereto, Registration Statement No. 333-76543.
- (6) Incorporated by reference from the Exhibits filed with the Registration Statement on Form S-8, and any amendments thereto, Registration Statement No. 333-95987.
- (7) 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 August 14, 2009

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

Dated August 14, 2009

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