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HARRODSBURG FIRST FINANCIAL BANCORP INC
Form 10KSB
December 23, 2002

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002

- or -

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission Number: 0-26570

HARRODSBURG FIRST FINANCIAL BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Delaware

61-1284899

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

104 South Chiles Street, Harrodsburg, Kentucky

40330-1620

(Address of principal executive offices)

Zip Code

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (859) 734-5452

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value \$.10 per share

(Title of Class)

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 X NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to
Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained herein, and will not be contained,
to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information
statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any
amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

State issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: \$9.2 million.

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The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based on the average bid and ask price of the Registrant's Common Stock as quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., Automated Quotations System on December 6, 2002, was approximately \$11.1 million.

As of December 6, 2002 there were issued and outstanding 1,334,016 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

1. Portions of the Annual Report to Stockholders for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002. (Part II)
2. Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. (Part III)

PART I

Harrodsburg First Financial Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company" or "Registrant") may from time to time make written or oral "forward-looking statements," including statements contained in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (including this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB and the exhibits thereto), in its reports to Stockholders and in other communications by the Company, which are made in good faith by the Company pursuant to the "Safe Harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, such as statements of the Company's plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions, that are subject to change based on various important factors (some of which are beyond the Company's control). The following factors, among others, could cause the Company's financial performance to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements: the strength of the United States economy in general and the strength of the local economies in which the Company conducts operations; the effects of, and changes in, trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("FRB"), inflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations; the timely development of and acceptance of new products and services of the company and the perceived overall value of these products and services by users, including the features, pricing and quality compared to competitors' products and services; the willingness of users to substitute competitors' products and services for the Company's products and services; the success of the Company in gaining regulatory approval of its products and services, when required; the impact of changes in financial services' laws and regulations (including laws concerning taxes, banking, securities and insurance); technological changes; acquisitions; changes in consumer spending and savings habits; and the success of the Company at managing the risks involved in the foregoing.

The Company cautions that the foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the company.

Item 1. Business

General

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The Registrant is a bank holding company that serves as the holding company for First Financial Bank ("First Financial"), a federally-chartered stock savings bank of which it is the sole shareholder, and for Citizens Financial Bank, Inc. ("Citizens Financial"), a state-chartered commercial bank in which it holds a 55.80% interest at September 30, 2002. The Registrant completed its acquisition of Citizens Financial on July 15, 2001. First Financial and Citizens Financial are referred to herein as the "Banks." The Company conducts no significant business or operations of its own other than holding all or a majority of the outstanding stock of the Banks. References to the Company or Registrant generally refers to the consolidated entity including the Banks, unless the context indicates otherwise.

On October 15, 2002, the Registrant entered into an agreement to acquire approximately 200,000 shares, or approximately 23%, of Independence Bancorp, New Albany, Indiana. Such transaction is contingent upon receipt of regulatory approval, which is pending and the closing of the transaction on or before December 31, 2002.

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First Financial is a federally chartered stock savings bank headquartered in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. It is subject to examination and comprehensive regulation by the Office of Thrift Supervision ("OTS") and its deposits are federally insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund ("SAIF"). First Financial is a member of and owns capital stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") in Cincinnati, which is one of the 12 regional banks in the FHLB System.

Citizens Financial, a newly organized de novo Kentucky-chartered commercial bank located in Glasgow, Kentucky, commenced operations on July 17, 2001. It is subject to examination and regulation by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions, and its deposits are insured by the Bank Insurance Fund ("BIF"). Citizens Financial is also a member of and owns capital stock in the FHLB in Cincinnati.

First Financial operates a traditional savings bank business, attracting deposit accounts from the general public and using those deposits, together with other funds, primarily to originate and invest in loans secured by one- to four-family residential real estate, non-residential real estate, and commercial loans. To a lesser extent, First Financial also originates multi-family real estate loans and consumer loans.

Citizens operates as a commercial bank, attracting deposit accounts from the general public and using these deposits, together with other funds primarily to originate residential and non-residential, commercial and consumer loans.

Competition

The competition for deposit products comes from other insured financial institutions such as commercial banks, thrift institutions, credit unions, and multi-state regional banks in the Registrant's market area of Mercer, Anderson and Barren Counties, Kentucky. Deposit competition also includes a number of insurance products sold by local agents and investment products such as mutual funds and other securities sold by local and regional brokers. Loan competition varies depending upon market conditions and comes from other insured financial institutions such as commercial banks, thrift institutions, credit unions, multi-state regional banks, and mortgage bankers.

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Analysis of Loan Portfolio. The following table sets forth information concerning the composition of the Registrant's loan portfolio in dollar amounts and in percentages of the total loan portfolio (before deductions for loans in process, deferred loan origination fees and costs and allowance for loan losses) as of the dates indicated.

	At September 30,			
	2002		2001	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(Dollars in Thousands)				
Type of Loans:				
Real Estate:				
One-to four-family residential.....	\$ 75,991	65.52%	\$ 80,153	73.79%
Multi-family.....	2,419	2.09	2,541	2.34
Agricultural.....	7,283	6.28	3,865	3.56
Commercial.....	14,217	12.26	8,783	8.09
Construction.....	5,433	4.68	7,286	6.70
Consumer:				
Home equity.....	2,666	2.30	1,879	1.73
Other(1).....	7,227	6.23	3,612	3.33
Savings account.....	741	.64	498	.46
Total loans receivable.....	115,977	100.00%	108,617	100.00%
Less:				
Loans in process.....	1,554		2,687	
Deferred loan origination fees and costs, net.....	439		438	
Allowance for loan losses.....	632		411	
Loans receivable, net.....	\$113,352		\$105,081	

(1) Includes home improvement, personal loans, auto and commercial loans.

Loan Maturity Tables

The following table sets forth the maturity of the Banks' loan portfolio at September 30, 2002. The table does not include prepayments or scheduled principal repayments. Prepayments and scheduled principal repayments on loans totaled approximately \$40.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2002. Adjustable-rate mortgage loans are shown as maturing based on contractual maturities.

Due within 1 year	Due after 1 through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
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(In Thousands)

One- to four-family residential	\$ 80	\$ 3,877	\$ 74,965	\$ 78,922
Multi-family, agricultural and commercial....	2,257	4,167	19,286	25,710
Construction	815	51	4,873	5,739
Consumer	3,553	2,042	11	5,606
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 6,705	\$ 10,137	\$ 99,135	\$115,977
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The following table sets forth as of September 30, 2002 the dollar amount of all loans, which have fixed rates of interest and floating or adjustable interest rates. Citizens Financial accounting records do

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not currently provide loan maturity information by fixed, floating or adjustable rates. At September 30, 2002, of the total loan maturity due within one year of \$6.7 million, Citizens Financial loan maturity was approximately \$2.4 million.

	Fixed Rates	Floating or Adjustable Rates	Total
	-----	-----	-----
	(In Thousands)		
One- to-four family residential.....	\$22,518	\$56,404	\$ 78,922
Multi-family, agricultural and commercial....	3,060	22,650	25,710
Construction.....	509	5,230	5,739
Consumer.....	4,025	1,581	5,606
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$30,112	\$85,865	\$115,977
	=====	=====	=====

One- to- Four Family Residential Loans. First Financial's primary lending activity consists of the origination of one- to- four family residential mortgage loans secured by property located in their primary market area. First Financial generally originates one- to- four family residential mortgage loans without private mortgage insurance in amounts up to 85% of the lesser of the appraised value or selling price of the mortgaged property. Loans in excess of 85% of the value of the mortgaged property typically require private mortgage insurance in the amount of 25% to 30% of the loan amount.

First Financial offers three types of residential adjustable rate mortgage loans, all of which use the index value of the National Monthly Median Cost of Funds Ratio to SAIF-Insured Institutions plus a set margin added to it. The interest rates on these loans have an initial adjustment period of between one and five years, and generally adjust annually thereafter, with a maximum adjustment of 2% per year and a maximum increase of 5% over the life of the loan. The index margin on a non owner-occupied one- to- four family property loan is .50% higher than on an owner-occupied property loan. First Financial's adjustable-rate one-to- four family mortgage loans are for terms of up to 30 years, amortized on a monthly basis, with principal and interest due each month. Borrowers may refinance or prepay loans at their option without penalty. First Financial originates, to a limited extent, 10 year, 15 year, 20 and 30 year term fixed-rate mortgages on one- to four-family, owner-occupied homes with loan to value ratios of 85% or less.

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Loan originations are generally obtained from existing and walk-in customers, members of the local community, and referrals from realtors, depositors and borrowers within the Bank's lending area. Mortgage loans originated and held by First Financial in its portfolio generally include due-on-sale clauses which provide First Financial with the contractual right to deem the loan immediately due and payable in the event that the borrower transfers ownership of the property without the Registrant's consent.

During periods of rising interest rates, the risk of default on adjustable-rate loans may increase due to increases in interest costs to borrowers. Further, adjustable-rate loans which provide for initial rates of interest below the fully indexed rates may be subject to increased risk of delinquency or default as the higher, fully indexed rate of interest subsequently replaces the lower, initial rate.

Construction Loans. The Banks engage in construction lending involving loans to qualified borrowers for construction of one- to-four family dwellings, multi-family residential units, commercial buildings and churches, with the intent of such loans converting to permanent financing upon completion of construction. All construction loans are secured by a first lien on the property under construction. Loan proceeds are disbursed in increments as construction progresses and as inspections warrant.

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Construction/permanent loans generally have adjustable or fixed interest rates and are underwritten in accordance with the same terms and requirements as permanent mortgages, except the loans generally provide for disbursement in stages during a construction period of up to twelve months, during which the borrower is not required to make monthly payments. If construction improvements are not completed at the end of six months, accrued interest must be paid to date. Accrued interest must be paid at completion of construction to the first day of the following month, and monthly payments start the first day of the following month if the loan is converted to permanent financing. Borrowers must satisfy all credit requirements which would apply to permanent mortgage loan financing for the subject property and must execute a construction loan agreement.

Construction financing generally is considered to involve a higher degree of risk of loss than long term financing on improved, occupied real estate. Risk of loss on a construction loan is dependent largely upon the accuracy of the initial estimate of the property's value at completion of construction or development and the estimated cost (including interest) of construction. During the construction phase, a number of factors could result in delays and cost overruns. If the estimate of construction cost proves to be inaccurate, the Banks may be required to advance funds beyond the amount originally committed to permit completion of the development. The Banks have sought to minimize this risk by requiring precise construction cost estimates, specifications, and drawing plans from qualified borrowers in their market area.

Multi-Family and Commercial Real Estate Loans. In order to serve its community and enhance yields on its assets, the Banks originate loans secured by commercial real estate and multi-family properties. The multi-family and commercial real estate loans originated have generally been made to individuals, small businesses and partnerships. They have primarily been secured by first mortgages on apartment buildings, office buildings, churches and other properties. The Banks benefit from originating such loans due to higher adjustable interest rates. Adjustable-rate loans for this type of lending have a margin that is .50% higher than the margin added to single family owner-occupied property loan. First Financial's multi-family residential and commercial real estate loans are adjustable-rate loans with terms of 25 years or less, with

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loan-to-value ratios not exceeding 80%. Citizens multi-family residential and commercial real estate loans are adjustable rate loans with a maximum maturity of twenty years, and loan-to-value ratios not exceeding 85%. As of September 30, 2002, loans on multi-family residential and commercial real estate properties constituted approximately \$16.6 million, or 14.34% of the Banks total loan portfolio.

Multi-family and commercial real estate lending entails significant additional risks as compared to one-to-four family residential lending. For example, such loans typically involve large loans to single borrowers or related borrowers, the payment experience on such loans is typically dependent on the successful operation of the project, and these risks can be significantly affected by the supply and demand conditions in the market for commercial property and multi-family residential units.

Loans secured by commercial real estate generally involve a greater degree of risk than residential mortgage loans and carry larger loan balances. This increased credit risk is a result of several factors, including the concentration of principal in a limited number of loans and borrowers, the effects of general economic conditions on income producing properties, and the increased difficulty of evaluating and monitoring these types of loans. Furthermore, the repayment of loans secured by commercial real estate is typically dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project. If the cash flow from the project is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. To minimize these risks, the Banks generally limits loans of this type to its market area and to borrowers with which it has substantial experience or who are otherwise well known to them. The Banks' underwriting procedures

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require verification of the borrower's credit history, income, financial statements, banking relationships, credit references, and income projections for the property. It is their current practice to obtain personal guarantees from all principals obtaining this type of loan. For the small total dollar amount of loans secured by church real estate that are originated by the Banks, repayment is dependent upon the continuing financial support of the church's members. The Banks also obtain appraisals on each property. All appraisals on commercial and multi-family real estate are reviewed by the Banks' management.

Agricultural Loans. The Banks engage in lending on improved farm land with no dwelling, building lots and building acreage sites. The Banks benefit from originating such loans due to higher origination fees and adjustable interest rates. These properties must have good road access. The loan to value ratio for this type of loan is generally 85% or less with a maximum loan term of 15 years for First Financial and 20 years for Citizens Financial. An adjustable-rate loan for this type of lending has a margin that is .50% higher than the margin added to one-to-four-family owner-occupied property loans.

The Banks also engage in loans for improved farm land with dwelling. The loan to value ratio for this type of loan is generally 85% or less with a maximum term of 25 years for First Financial and 20 years for Citizens Financial. These loans can be set up with payment of interest collected semi-annually and principal yearly as well as monthly principal and interest payments.

Consumer Lending. The Banks originate consumer loans on either a secured or unsecured basis. These loans generally require a pre-existing relationship with the Banks. The Banks generally make certificate of deposit loans for terms of up to six months in amounts up to the face amount of the certificate. The interest rate charged on these loans is up to 2% higher than

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the rate paid on the certificate, and interest is billed on a quarterly basis. These loans are payable on demand and the account must be assigned to the Banks as collateral for the loan.

Consumer loans may entail greater risk than residential loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans that are unsecured or secured by assets that depreciate rapidly. Repossessed collateral for a defaulted consumer loan may not be sufficient for repayment of the outstanding loan, and the remaining deficiency may not be collectible.

Loan Approval Authority and Underwriting. First Financial has established various lending limits for its officers and maintains a loan committee. The loan committee consists of Arthur L. Freeman, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Jack D. Hood, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, and Wickliffe T. Asbury, Executive Vice President, Charles W. Graves, Jr., Senior Vice President, and Vice Presidents Gay Gaines and James Baxter. Messrs. Freeman, Hood, and Asbury, each have the authority to approve secured loan applications up to \$300,000 and unsecured loans of up to \$30,000. Messrs. Graves and Gaines, each have the authority to approve secured loan applications up to \$200,000 and unsecured loans of \$20,000, and Mr. Baxter has the authority to approve secured applications up to \$150,000 and unsecured loans of \$15,000. Any two officers may join together to approve loans, but only to the limit of the higher authority of the two officers. The loan committee approves loans that exceed the limits established for individual officers and may approve secured loans of up to \$500,000 and unsecured loans of \$50,000. The Board of Directors must approve all loans that exceed the lending limit of the loan committee.

For all loans originated by First Financial, upon receipt of a completed loan application from a prospective borrower, a credit report is generally ordered, income and certain other information is verified and, if necessary, additional financial information is requested. An appraisal of the real estate intended to be used as security for the proposed loan is obtained. All appraisals are reviewed by officers of First

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Financial designated by the Board of Directors. An independent appraiser designated and approved by the Board of Directors of First Financial is utilized for all real estate mortgage loans. For construction/permanent loans, the funds advanced during the construction phase are held in a loan-in-process account and disbursed based upon various stages of completion in accordance with the results of inspection reports that are based upon physical inspection of the construction by an independent contractor hired by First Financial or in some cases by an officer of the Bank. For real estate loans First Financial will require either title insurance or a title opinion. Borrowers must also obtain fire and casualty, hazard or flood insurance (for loans on property located in a flood zone, flood insurance is required) prior to the closing of the loan.

Citizens has established various lending limits for its officers and maintains an officers loan committee. The officers loan committee consists of Terry Bunnell, President, Larry Ramey, Chief Operating Officer, Nancy Hale, Vice President Loans, and Jennie Wilson. Mr. Bunnell has the authority to approve secured and unsecured loans up to \$250,000, Mr. Ramey has the authority to approve secured and unsecured loans up to \$200,000. Ms. Hale has the authority to approve secured and unsecured loans up to \$100,000 and Ms. Wilson has the authority to approve secured and unsecured loans up to \$2,500.

Officers may not join authorities to approve loans but officers may have an officer with higher authority approve loans up to the limit of that officer. The loan committee approves loans exceeding officer limits up to the loan committee limit of \$500,000. The loan committee consists of Officers

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Bunnell, Ramey, Hale and Wilson. The Board loan committee consists of Terry Bunnell, Larry Ramey, Henry H. Dickinson, Chairman of the Board, Thomas K. Lyons, Samuel D. Dickinson, Philip J. Rutledge and Arthur Freeman and approves loans in excess of \$500,000.

The Board of Directors approves all insider loans and other loans as presented by the Board loan committee for full board approval.

For all loans originated by Citizens, upon receipt of a completed loan application from a prospective borrower, a credit report is generally ordered, income and certain other information is verified and, if necessary additional financial information is requested. An appraisal of the real estate intended to be used as security for the proposed loan is obtained as required by regulations. For loans for which appraisals are not required, written evaluations of the real estate collateral are prepared. Officers of Citizens review all appraisals or written evaluations prepared. Independent appraisers as approved by the Board of Directors are utilized. For construction/permanent loans a line of credit is established and advances are drawn against the line based upon various stages of completion in accordance with the results of inspection reports based on physical inspection of the construction by an independent contractor or bank officer. For real estate loans Citizens requires either title insurance or a title opinion. Borrowers must also obtain fire and casualty, hazard or flood insurance if in a flood zone prior to closing the loan.

Loan Commitments. First Financial issues written commitments to prospective borrowers on all approved real estate loans. Generally, the commitment requires acceptance within 20 days of the date of issuance. At September 30, 2002, First Financial had approximately \$6.2 million of commitments to cover originations, undisbursed funds for loans-in-process and unused lines of credit.

Citizens issues written commitments to prospective borrowers on all approved real estate loans. Generally, the commitment requires acceptance within 20 days of the date of issuance. At September 30, 2002, Citizens had approximately \$1.5 million of commitments to cover unused lines of credit.

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Non-Performing and Problem Assets

Loan Delinquencies. First Financial monitors delinquencies on all types of loans closely. If such loans later become delinquent, First Financial contacts and works with the borrower to resolve the delinquency before initiating foreclosure proceedings. First Financial's collection procedures provide that when a mortgage loan is 10 days past due, a notice of nonpayment is sent. Delinquent notices are sent if the loan becomes delinquent for more than 30 days. If payment is still delinquent after 60 days, the customer will receive a letter and/or telephone call and may receive a visit from a representative of the Registrant. If the delinquency continues, similar subsequent efforts are made to eliminate the delinquency. If the loan continues in a delinquent status for 90 days past due and no repayment plan is in effect, management will generally initiate legal proceedings.

Loans are reviewed on a monthly basis by management and are generally placed on a non-accrual status when the loan becomes more than 90 days delinquent and, in the opinion of management, the collection of additional interest is doubtful. Interest accrued and unpaid at the time a loan is placed on non-accrual status is charged against interest income. Subsequent interest payments, if any, are either applied to the outstanding principal balance or recorded as interest income, depending on the assessment of the ultimate

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collectibility of the loan.

Citizens monitors delinquencies on all types of loans closely. If such loans later become delinquent, Citizens contacts and works with the borrower to resolve the delinquency before initiation of foreclosure proceedings. Citizens collection procedures provide that when a mortgage loan is 15 days past due (10 days for other loans), a notice of nonpayment is sent. Delinquent notices are sent if the loan becomes delinquent for more than 30 days. At 30 days past due, the customer also receives a letter, phone call or officer visit to discuss the loan status. If the delinquency continues, similar subsequent efforts are made to eliminate the delinquency. If the loan continues in a delinquent status for up to 90 days past due and no repayment plan is in effect, management will generally initiate legal proceedings.

Loans are reviewed on a monthly basis by management and will be placed on non-accrual status when the loan becomes more than 90 days past due and, in the opinion of management, the collection of additional interest is doubtful. Interest accrued and unpaid at the time a loan is placed on non-accrual status is charged against interest income. Subsequent interest payments, if any, are either applied to principal then to interest that would have been contractually accrued.

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Non-Performing Assets. The following table sets forth information regarding non-accrual loans, real estate owned and certain other repossessed assets and loans. As of the dates indicated, the Registrant had no loans categorized as troubled debt restructuring within the meaning of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 15 and no impaired loans within the meaning of meaning of SFAS 114, as amended by SFAS 118.

	At September 30,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
	(In Thousands)	
Loans accounted for on a non-accrual basis:		
Total.....	\$ 41	\$ --
Accruing loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more:		
Mortgage loans:		
Construction loans.....	--	--
Permanent loans secured by 1 to 4 family dwelling units.....	217	166
All other mortgage loans.....	5	6
Non-mortgage loans:		
Commercial.....	--	--
Consumer.....	112	50
	----	----
Total.....	334	222
	----	----
Total non-accrual and accrual loan.....	375	222
Real estate owned.....	233	--
	----	----
Total non-performing assets.....	\$608	\$222
	====	====
Total non-performing loans to net loans.....	.33%	.21%
	====	====
Total non-performing loans to total assets.....	.25%	.16%

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	====	====
Total non-performing assets to total assets.....	.40%	.16%
	====	====

Classified Assets. Federal regulations provide for a classification system for problem assets of insured institutions which covers all problem assets. Under this classification system, problem assets of insured institutions are classified as "substandard," "doubtful," or "loss." An asset is considered substandard if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard assets include those characterized by the "distinct possibility" that the insured institution will sustain "some loss" if the deficiencies are not corrected. Assets classified as doubtful have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make "collection or liquidation in full," on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, "highly questionable and improbable." Assets classified as loss are those considered "uncollectible" and of such little value that their continuance as assets without the establishment of a specific loss reserve is not warranted. Assets may be designated "special mention" because of potential weakness that do not currently warrant classification in one of the aforementioned categories.

When an insured institution classifies problem assets as either substandard or doubtful, it may establish general allowances for loan losses in an amount deemed prudent by management. General allowances represent loss allowances which have been established to recognize the inherent risk associated

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with lending activities, but which, unlike specific allowances, have not been allocated to particular problem assets. When an insured institution classifies problem assets as loss, it is required either to establish a specific allowance for losses equal to 100% of that portion of the asset so classified or to charge off such amount. First Financial and Citizens Financial determination as to the classification of its assets and the amount of its valuation allowances is subject to review by the OTS and the FDIC, respectively, which may order the establishment of additional general or specific loss allowances. A portion of general loss allowances established to cover possible losses related to assets classified as substandard or doubtful may be included in determining an institution's regulatory capital, while specific valuation allowances for loan losses generally do not qualify as regulatory capital.

The following table sets forth the Registrant's classified assets in accordance with its classification system:

	At September 30, 2002

	(In Thousands)
Special Mention.....	\$ 5
Substandard.....	486
Doubtful.....	--
Loss.....	--

Total.....	\$491
	====

Allowance for Loan Losses. It is management's policy to provide for losses on loans in its loan portfolio. A provision for loan losses is charged to operations based on management's evaluation of the losses that may be incurred

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in the Registrant's loan portfolio. Such evaluation, which includes a review of all loans of which full collectibility of interest and principal may not be reasonably assured, considers the Registrant's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, current economic conditions, and the relationship of the allowance for loan losses to outstanding loans.

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The following table sets forth information with respect to the Registrant's allowance for loan losses at the dates and for the periods indicated:

	At or For the Year Ended September 30,	
	2002	2001
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Total loans outstanding.....	\$115,977	\$108,617
Average loans outstanding.....	\$109,011	\$102,989
Allowance balances (at beginning of period).....	\$ 411	\$ 372
Provision (credit):		
Residential.....	241	39
Consumer.....	--	--
Net Charge-offs (recoveries):		
Residential.....	20	--
Consumer.....	--	--
Allowance balance (at end of period).....	\$ 632	\$ 411
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans outstanding.....	.54%	.38%
Net loans charged off as a percent of average loans outstanding.....	.02%	--%

Management will continue to review the entire loan portfolio to determine the extent, if any, to which further additional loss provisions may be deemed necessary. There can be no assurance that the allowance for loan losses will be adequate to cover losses which may in fact be realized in the future and that additional provisions for losses will not be required.

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Analysis of the Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table sets forth the allocation of the allowance by category, which management believes can be allocated only on an approximate basis. The allocation of the allowance to each category is not necessarily indicative of future loss and does not restrict the use of the allowance to absorb losses in any category.

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	At September 30,			
	2002		2001	
	Amount	Percent of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans to Total Loans
(Dollars in Thousands)				
Real estate mortgage:				
One- to four-family residential.....	\$414	65.52%	\$302	73.79%
Multi-family.....	13	2.09	10	2.34
Agricultural.....	40	6.28	15	3.56
Commercial.....	77	12.26	33	8.09
Residential construction.....	30	4.68	28	6.70
Consumer.....	58	9.17	23	5.52
	----	-----	----	-----
Total allowance for loan losses.....	\$632	100.00%	\$411	100.00%
	====	=====	====	=====

Investment Activities

The Registrant is required under federal regulations to maintain a sufficient amount of liquid assets which may be invested in specified short-term securities and certain other investments. However, neither the OTS nor the FDIC prescribes by regulation to a minimum or percentage of liquid assets. The level of liquid assets varies depending upon several factors, including: (i) the yields on investment alternatives, (ii) management's judgment as to the attractiveness of the yields then available in relation to other opportunities, (iii) expectation of future yield levels, and (iv) management's projections as to the short-term demand for funds to be used in loan origination and other activities. Investment securities, including mortgage-backed securities, are classified at the time of purchase, based upon management's intentions and abilities, as securities held to maturity or securities available for sale. Debt securities acquired with the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and are stated at cost and adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, which are computed using the level yield method and recognized as adjustments of interest income. All other debt securities are classified as available for sale to serve principally as a source of liquidity.

Current regulatory and accounting guidelines regarding investment securities (including mortgage backed securities) require the Registrant to categorize securities as "held to maturity," "available for sale" or "trading." As of September 30, 2002, Registrant had securities (including mortgage-backed securities) classified as "held to maturity" and "available for sale" in the amount of \$2.3 million and \$17.3 million, respectively and had no securities classified as "trading." Securities classified as "available for sale" are reported for financial reporting purposes at the fair market value with net changes in the fair market value

from period to period included as a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of income taxes. At September 30, 2002, the Registrant's securities available for sale had an amortized cost of \$12.9 million and fair market value

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of \$17.3 million. Changes in the fair market value of securities available for sale do not affect the Company's income. In addition, changes in the fair market value of securities available for sale do not affect the Bank's regulatory capital requirements or its loan-to-one borrower limit.

At September 30, 2002, the Registrant's investment portfolio policy allowed investments in instruments such as: (i) U.S. Treasury obligations, (ii) U.S. federal agency or federally sponsored agency obligations, (iii) local municipal obligations, (iv) mortgage-backed securities, (v) banker's acceptances, (vi) certificates of deposit, and (vii) investment grade corporate bonds, and commercial paper. The board of directors may authorize additional investments.

As a source of liquidity and to supplement Registrant's lending activities, the Registrant has invested in residential mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities can serve as collateral for borrowings and, through repayments, as a source of liquidity. Mortgage-backed securities represent a participation interest in a pool of single-family or other type of mortgages. Principal and interest payments are passed from the mortgage originators, through intermediaries (generally quasi-governmental agencies) that pool and repackage the participation interests in the form of securities to investors. The quasi-governmental agencies guarantee the payment of principal and interest to investors and include FreddieMac, GinnieMae, and FannieMae.

Mortgage-backed securities typically are issued with stated principal amounts. The securities are backed by pools of mortgages that have loans with interest rates that are within a set range and have varying maturities. The underlying pool of mortgages can be composed of either fixed rate or adjustable rate mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are generally referred to as mortgage participation certificates or pass-through certificates. The interest rate risk characteristics of the underlying pool of mortgages (i.e., fixed rate or adjustable rate) and the prepayment risk, are passed on to the certificate holder. The life of a mortgage-backed pass-through security is equal to the life of the underlying mortgages. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities due to scheduled repayments and because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties. Mortgage-backed securities issued by FreddieMac, GinnieMae, and FannieMae, make up a majority of the pass-through certificates market.

At September 30, 2002, the Registrant's securities portfolio did not contain securities of any issuer, other than those issued by U.S. government or its agencies, with an aggregate book value in excess of 10% of the Registrant's equity.

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Investment Portfolio. The following table sets forth the carrying value of the Registrant's investment securities at the dates indicated.

	At September 30,	
	2002	2001
	----	----
	(In Thousands)	
Investment Securities available for sale:		
U.S. government and federal agencies securities.....	\$ 4,932	\$ 7,498
FHLMC stock	4,309	5,011
Mortgaged-backed securities	8,034	--
	-----	-----
Total.....	17,275	12,509

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operations. Scheduled loan principal repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while deposit inflows and outflows and loan prepayments are significantly influenced by general interest rates and market conditions.

Deposits. Consumer and commercial deposits are attracted principally from within the Registrant's primary market area through the offering of a selection of deposit instruments including regular savings accounts, money market accounts, and term certificate accounts. Deposit account terms vary according to the minimum balance required, the time period the funds must remain on deposit, and the interest rate, among other factors. At September 30, 2002, the Registrant had no brokered accounts.

Jumbo Certificates of Deposit. The following table indicates the amount of the Registrant's certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more by time remaining until maturity as of September 30, 2002.

Maturity Period	Certificates of Deposit ----- (In Thousands)
Three months or less.....	\$ 4,115
More than three through six months.....	10,671
More than six through twelve months.....	4,544
Over twelve months.....	4,158

Total.....	\$23,488 =====

The following table sets forth the average balances and interest rates based on month-end balances for interest-bearing demand deposits and time deposits as of the dates indicated.

	Year Ended September 30,			
	----- 2002 -----		----- 2001 -----	
Deposit Category:	Average Balance -----	Average Rate ----	Average Balance -----	Average Rate ----
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Demand Accounts(1).....	\$ 16,173	1.41%	\$11,500	2.36%
Passbook Accounts.....	6,982	2.01	6,765	2.79
Certificates.....	92,385	3.98	73,406	5.98
	-----	----	-----	----
	\$115,540	3.50%	\$91,671	5.29%
	=====	====	=====	====

(1) Includes non-interest bearing accounts, which represent less than 10% of total deposits.

Borrowings. Deposits are the primary source of funds of First Financial's lending and investment activities and for its general business purposes. First Financial may obtain advances from the FHLB of Cincinnati to supplement its supply of lendable funds. Advances from the FHLB of Cincinnati are

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typically secured by a pledge of First Financial's stock in the FHLB of Cincinnati and a portion of their first mortgage loans and certain other assets. First Financial and Citizens, if the need arises, may also access the Federal Reserve Bank discount window to supplement its supply of lendable funds and to meet deposit withdrawal requirements. At September 30, 2002, the Registrant borrowings totaled \$5.0 million, which \$4.0 million was short-term and \$1.0 million was long-term.

Personnel

As of September 30, 2002, the Registrant had 34 full-time employees and 2 part-time employees. None of the Registrant's employees are represented by a collective bargaining group. The Registrant believes that its relationship with its employees is good.

Regulation of the Company

General. The Company is a registered bank holding company subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHC Act"). In addition, the Company is subject to the provisions of Kentucky's banking laws regulating bank acquisitions and various activities of controlling bank shareholders. As a bank holding company, the Company is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "FRB") and is required to file periodic reports with the FRB. The Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions may also conduct examinations of the Company to determine whether it is in compliance with applicable Kentucky banking laws and regulations. In addition, the FRB has enforcement authority over the Company and any non-financial institution subsidiaries of the Company. This regulation and oversight is intended primarily for the protection of the depositors of the Banks and not for the benefit of the Company's stockholders.

Regulatory Capital Requirements. The FRB has adopted capital adequacy guidelines pursuant to which it assesses the adequacy of capital in examining and supervising a bank holding company and in analyzing applications to it under the Bank Holding Company Act. The FRB's capital adequacy guidelines are similar to those imposed on the Banks by the OTS and the FDIC. See "Regulation of the Banks - Regulatory Capital Requirements."

Restrictions on Dividends. The FRB has issued a policy statement on the payment of cash dividends by bank holding companies, which expresses the FRB's view that a bank holding company should pay cash dividends only to the extent that the holding company's net income for the past year is sufficient to cover both the cash dividends and a rate of earnings retention that is consistent with the holding company's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. The FRB also indicated that it would be inappropriate for a company experiencing serious financial problems to borrow funds to pay dividends. Furthermore, under the federal prompt corrective action regulations, the FRB may prohibit a bank holding company from paying any dividends if the holding company's bank subsidiary is classified as "undercapitalized."

Acquisition of Banks. The BHC Act also requires a bank holding company to obtain prior approval from the FRB before acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any bank which is not already majority owned or controlled by that bank holding company. Acquisition of any additional banks would require prior approval from both the FRB and the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions.

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Non-Banking Activities. The business activities of the Company, as a bank holding company, are restricted by the BHC Act. The Company is authorized by the BHC Act and the FRB's Regulation Y to acquire ownership or control of non-banking companies, provided the activities of the non-banking companies are so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks that the FRB considers the activities to be proper to the operation and control of banks. Regulation Y sets forth a lengthy list of activities (including the operation of a savings institution such as First Financial) that the FRB has determined to be so closely related to the business of banking as to be a proper incident thereto regarded as closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks and, thus, are permissible activities for bank holding companies.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which became effective in March 2001, permits greater affiliation among banks, securities firms, insurance companies, and other companies under a new type of financial services company known as a "financial holding company." A financial holding company essentially is a bank holding company with significantly expanded powers. Financial holding companies are authorized by statute to engage in a number of financial activities previously impermissible for bank holding companies, including securities underwriting, dealing and market making; sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies; insurance underwriting and agency; and merchant banking activities. The act also permits the FRB and the Treasury Department to authorize additional activities for financial holding companies if they are "financial in nature" or "incidental" to financial activities. A bank holding company may become a financial holding company if each of its subsidiary banks is well capitalized, well managed, and has at least a "satisfactory" CRA rating. A financial holding company must provide notice to the FRB within 30 days after commencing activities previously determined by statute or by the FRB and the Department of the Treasury to be permissible. The Company has not submitted notice to the FRB of its intent to be deemed a financial holding company.

Regulation of the Banks

General. Set forth below is a brief description of certain laws that relate to the regulation of the Banks. The description does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to applicable laws and regulations. First Financial, as a federal savings bank, is subject to regulation, supervision and regular examination by the OTS. Citizens Financial, as a Kentucky commercial bank that is not a member of the FRB, is subject to regulation, supervision and regular examination both by the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions and the FDIC. The deposits of both Banks are insured by the FDIC to the maximum extent provided by law (a maximum of \$100,000 for each insured depositor).

Federal and Kentucky banking laws and regulations control, among other things, the Banks' required reserves, investments, loans, mergers and consolidations, issuance of securities, payment of dividends and other aspects of the Banks' operations. The regulatory structure also gives the respective regulatory authorities extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies, including policies with respect to the classification of assets and the establishment of adequate loan loss reserves for regulatory purposes. Supervision, regulation and examination of First Financial and Citizens Financial by the bank regulatory agencies are intended primarily for the protection of depositors rather than for holders of the Company's stock or for the Company as the holder of the stock of the Banks.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts. The deposit accounts held by First Financial and Citizens Financial are insured by the SAIF and the BIF, respectively, to a maximum of \$100,000 for each insured member (as defined by law and regulation). Insurance of deposits may be terminated by the FDIC upon a finding that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, is in

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an unsafe or unsound

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condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or condition imposed by the FDIC or the institution's primary regulator.

The Banks are required to pay insurance premiums based on a percentage of their insured deposits to the FDIC for insurance of their deposits by the SAIF and the BIF. The FDIC's current deposit insurance assessment rates for SAIF and BIF member institutions are in a range from 0% to .027% of insured deposits on an annualized basis, with the assessment rate for most banks and thrifts set at 0%.

In addition, all FDIC-insured institutions are required through 2017 to pay assessments to the FDIC to fund interest payments on bonds issued by the Financing Corporation ("FICO"), an agency of the Federal government established to recapitalize the predecessor to the SAIF. For calendar 2002, the average annual assessment rate was .0190% of insured deposits and, for 2002, the average annual assessment rate will be approximately .0175% of insured deposits.

Regulatory Capital Requirements. The OTS and the FDIC have adopted regulations requiring institutions under their respective jurisdictions maintain specified minimum ratios of capital to total assets and capital to risk-weighted assets. Specifically, all savings institutions and banks must maintain the following ratios: (1) "Tier 1" or "core" capital equal to at least 4% (3% if the institution has received the highest rating, "composite 1 CAMELS," on its most recent examination) of total adjusted assets; and (2) total capital (defined as Tier 1 capital plus supplementary (Tier 2) capital) equal to 8% of total risk-weighted assets. In addition, savings institutions are required under applicable federal law to maintain tangible equity capital equal to at least 1.5% of total adjusted assets. The Banks were in compliance with the respective capital requirements of the FDIC and the OTS as of September 30, 2002.

Dividend and Other Capital Distribution Limitations. The OTS and the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions impose restrictions on the ability of federal savings institutions and Kentucky commercial banks, respectively, to pay dividends and to make other capital distributions. In general, the Banks are prohibited from paying any dividends or other capital distributions if, after the distribution, they would be undercapitalized under applicable federal law.

The prior approval of the OTS would be required for any capital distribution (including a dividend) by First Financial if: (i) the total of its capital distributions, including the proposed distribution, were to exceed its net income for the calendar year to date plus its retained net income for the preceding two calendar years; (ii) First Financial was not eligible for expedited treatment of applications under applicable OTS regulations; (iii) First Financial would not remain adequately capitalized, as defined, after the distribution; or (iv) the capital distribution would violate an agreement between the OTS and First Financial or any OTS regulation. In addition, even if the above application requirement were inapplicable, First Financial would be required to give the OTS prior notice of any capital distribution if it would not remain well capitalized after the distribution.

In addition, under applicable provisions of Kentucky law, the prior approval of the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions is required if the total of all dividends declared by Citizens Financial in any calendar year exceeds Citizens Financial's net profits, as defined, for that year combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two calendar years, less any required transfers to surplus or a fund for the retirement of any preferred

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stock.

Federal Home Loan Bank System. First Financial and Citizens Financial are members of the FHLB of Cincinnati, which is one of 12 regional FHLBs that administers the home financing credit function of savings associations. Each FHLB serves as a reserve or central bank for its members within

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its assigned region. It is funded primarily from proceeds derived from the sale of consolidated obligations of the FHLB System. It makes loans to members (i.e., advances) in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors of the FHLB.

As members, First Financial and Citizens Financial are required to purchase and maintain stock in the FHLB of Cincinnati in an amount equal to at least 1% of aggregate unpaid residential mortgage loans, home purchase contracts or similar obligations at the beginning of each year.

Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve Board requires all depository institutions to maintain non-interest bearing reserves at specified levels against their transaction accounts (primarily checking, NOW, and Super NOW checking accounts) and non-personal time deposits. At September 30, 2002, the First Financial was in compliance with these Federal Reserve Board requirements.

Item 2. Description of Properties

(a) Properties

The Registrant operates from two main offices and two full service branch offices. The following table sets forth information regarding the Registrant's properties:

Location -----	Leased or Owned -----	Original Date Acquired or Leased -----
First Financial -----		
MAIN OFFICE: 104 South Chiles Street Harrodsburg, Kentucky 40330	Owned	1964
BRANCH OFFICE: 216 South Main Street Lawrenceburg, Kentucky 40342 (1)	Owned	1973
BRANCH OFFICE: 1015 Cross Road Drive Lawrenceburg, Kentucky 40342	Owned	1998
Citizens Financial -----		
MAIN OFFICE: 113 West Public Square	Leased	2001

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Glasgow, Kentucky 42142

(1) As of December 27, 2002, this branch office was closed.

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(b) Investment Policies. See "Item 1. Description of Business" above for a general description of the Registrant's investment policies and any regulatory or Board of Directors' percentage of assets limitations regarding certain investments. The Registrant's investments are primarily acquired to produce income, and to a lesser extent, possible capital gain.

(1) Investments in Real Estate or Interests in Real Estate. See "Item 1. Description of Business - Lending Activities and - Regulation of the Bank," and "Item 2. Description of Property."

(2) Investments in Real Estate Mortgages. See "Item 1. Description of Business - Lending Activities and - Regulation of the Bank."

(3) Investments in Securities of or Interests in Persons Primarily Engaged in Real Estate Activities. See "Item 1. Description of Business - Lending Activities and - Regulation of the Bank."

(c) Description of Real Estate and Operating Data. Not Applicable.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Registrant, from time to time, is a party to ordinary routine litigation, which arises in the normal course of business, such as claims to enforce liens, condemnation proceedings on properties in which the Registrant holds security interests, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans, and other issues incident to the business of the Registrant. There were no material lawsuits pending or known to be contemplated against the Banks or the Company at September 30, 2002.

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

None.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder

Matters

The information contained under the section captioned "Market and Dividends Information" in the 2002 Annual Report to Stockholders (the "Annual Report") is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results

of Operations

The information contained in the section captioned "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the

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Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 7. Financial Statements

The Registrant's financial statements listed under Item 13 herein are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and ----- Financial Disclosure -----

Information regarding the change in accountants is incorporated herein to Form 8-K filed on August 26, 2002.

PART III

Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons: Compliance ----- with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act. -----

The information required under this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement for the 2002 Annual Meeting (the "Proxy Statement") contained under the sections captioned "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance," "Proposal I - Election of Directors," and "Biographical Information."

Item 10. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement contained under the section captioned "Director and Executive Officer Compensation."

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management -----

- (a) Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners
- (b) Security Ownership of Management
The information required by items (a) and (b) is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement contained under the sections captioned "Principal Holders" and "Proposal I - Election of Directors."
- (c) Management of the Company knows of no arrangements, including any pledge by any person of securities of the Company, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Company.
- (d) Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

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Set forth below is information as of September 30, 2002 with respect to compensation plans under which equity securities of the Registrant are

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authorized for issuance.

	EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION		Number of securities remain futur equity (excl reflect
	(a)	(b)	
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights -----	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights -----	
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders:			
1996 Stock Option Plan.....	185,000	\$ 16.42	
Restricted Stock Plan.....	--	--	
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders(1).....	n/a	n/a	
	-----	-----	
TOTAL.....	185,000	\$ 16.42	
	=====	=====	

(1) Not applicable.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement contained under the section captioned "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

Item 13. Exhibits, Financial Statements, and Reports on Form 8-K

- (a) Listed below are all financial statements and exhibits filed as part of this report, and are incorporated by reference.
1. The consolidated balance sheets of Harrodsburg First Financial Bancorp, Inc. as of September 30, 2002 and 2001, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, together with the related notes and the independent auditor's report of EKW & Associates, llp, independent accountants.
 2. Schedules omitted as they are not applicable.

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3. Exhibits

(a) The following exhibits are filed as part of this report.

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of Harrodsburg First Financial Bancorp, Inc.*

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- 3.2 Bylaws of Harrodsburg First Financial Bancorp, Inc.*
- 10.1 1996 Stock Option Plan**
- 10.2 Restricted Stock Plan and Trust Agreement**
- 10.3 Employment Agreement Arthur L. Freeman***
- 13.0 Portions of the 2002 Annual Report to Stockholders
- 21.0 Subsidiary Information (See Item 1 - Description of Business)
- 99 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

Report on Form 8-K, dated August 26, 2002 was filed to disclose the change in Registrants' independent accountants.

-
- * Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Exhibits to Form S-1, Registration Statement, initially filed on June 14, 1995, Registration No. 33-93458.
 - ** Incorporated herein by reference into this document from the Exhibits to the Form 10-K filed on December 29, 1997.
 - *** Incorporated herein by reference to exhibit 10.4 to the Form 10-KSB filed on December 20, 2001.

Item 14. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. Based on their

evaluation as of a date within 90 days of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, the Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

(b) Changes in internal controls. There were no significant changes in

the Registrant's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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 as of December 23, 2002.

HARRODSBURG FIRST FINANCIAL BANCORP, INC.

By: /s/Arthur L. Freeman

Arthur L. Freeman
President and Chief Executive Officer

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(Duly Authorized Representative)

Pursuant to the requirement of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by December 23, 2002, by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated.

By: /s/Arthur L. Freeman

Arthur L. Freeman
President and Chief Executive Officer,
and Chairman of the Board
(Duly Authorized Representative)

By: /s/Jack D. Hood

Jack D. Hood
Secretary, Treasurer and D
(Chief Financial and Accou

By: /s/Wickliffe T. Asbury, Sr.

Wickliffe T. Asbury, Sr.
Vice President and Director

By: /s/Thomas Les Letton

Thomas Les Letton
Director

By: Jack L. Coleman, Jr.

Jack L. Coleman, Jr.
Director

By: /s/W. Dudley Shryock

W. Dudley Shryock
Director

By: /s/James W. Dunn

James W. Dunn
Director

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SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION

I, Arthur L. Freeman, President and Chief Executive Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of Harrodsburg First Financial Bancorp, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as

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defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:

- (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - (b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - (c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- (a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this annual report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: December 23, 2002

/s/Arthur L. Freeman

Arthur L. Freeman
President and Chief Executive Officer

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION

I, Jack D. Hood, Treasurer, certify that:

- 1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of Harrodsburg First Financial Bancorp, Inc.;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue

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statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - (b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - (c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this annual report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: December 23, 2002

/s/Jack D. Hood

Jack D. Hood
Treasurer
(Chief Financial and Accounting Officer)

