

LIME ENERGY CO.

Form 4/A

September 25, 2009

FORM 4
UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Check this box
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Section 16.
Form 4 or
Form 5
obligations
may continue.
See Instruction
1(b).

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF
SECURITIES**

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,
Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section
30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

OMB APPROVAL

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(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
KIPHART RICHARD P

(Last) (First) (Middle)

**C/O WILLIAM BLAIR
& COMPANY, LLC, 222 WEST
ADAMS STREET**

(Street)

CHICAGO, IL 60606

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name **and** Ticker or Trading
Symbol
LIME ENERGY CO. [LIME]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction
(Month/Day/Year)
08/10/2009

4. If Amendment, Date Original
Filed(Month/Day/Year)
08/12/2009

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to
Issuer

(Check all applicable)

☒ Director ☒ 10% Owner
☐ Officer (give title below) ☐ Other (specify below)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check
Applicable Line)
☒ Form filed by One Reporting Person
☐ Form filed by More than One Reporting
Person

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Indirect Beneficial Ownership (Instr. 4)
			Code	V Amount (D) Price			

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474
(9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned
(e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

1. Title of Derivative	2. Conversion	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if	4. Transaction	5. Number of Derivative	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities
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Security (Instr. 3)	or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	any (Month/Day/Year)	Code (Instr. 8)	Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	(Month/Day/Year)		(Instr. 3 and 4)			
			Code	V	(A)	(D)	Date Exercisable	Expiration Date	Title	Amount or Number of Shares
Common Stock Warrants (Right to Buy)	\$ 6.4	08/10/2009	J ⁽¹⁾		75,000		08/10/2009	08/10/2013	Common Stock	75,000
Common Stock Warrants (Right to Buy)	\$ 6.4	08/10/2009	U		62,500		02/20/2010	02/20/2014	Common Stock	62,500

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
KIPHART RICHARD P C/O WILLIAM BLAIR & COMPANY, LLC 222 WEST ADAMS STREET CHICAGO, IL 60606	X	X		

Signatures

Richard P.
Kiphart

09/25/2009

**Signature of
Reporting Person

Date

Explanation of Responses:

* If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, *see* Instruction 4(b)(v).

** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).

(1) The Derivative Securities were not included in the original Form 4. This filing is to report the Derivative Securities acquired by the Reporting Person on August 10, 2009.

In connection with a \$2 million secured revolving line of credit note with the Issuer, the Reporting Person was issued two warrants to purchase shares of common stock as follows: (i) a warrant to purchase 62,500 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$6.40, which becomes exercisable for a period of four years commencing on February 20, 2010, if the revolving line has not been repaid by 02/20/2010, and (ii) a four-year warrant to purchase \$75,000 shares of common stock, at an exercise price of \$6.40 per share, exercisable at any time commencing 08/10/2009.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, *see* Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. TATEMENTS

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(Unaudited)

2. Supplemental Disclosure for Earnings Per Share

When presented, basic earnings per share are computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity. The Company had no dilutive potential common shares for the three month period ended December 31, 2008. Because the mutual to stock conversion was not completed until October 6, 2008, per share earnings data is not presented for the quarter ended December 31, 2007.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2008
Basic	
Earnings:	
Net loss	\$ (640)
Shares:	
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,186,313
Net loss per common share, basic	\$ (0.29)

Table of Contents**FIRST SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)***3. 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 and other comprehensive income representing the net unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale. The following tables set forth the components of other comprehensive income and the allocated tax amounts for the three month periods ended December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2008 2007 (In thousands)	
Unrealized gains on securities:		
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	\$ 313	\$ 49
Income tax expense	(124)	(19)
Net of tax amount	189	30
Less: reclassification adjustment for realized gains or losses included in net income		
Income tax benefit		
Net of tax amount		
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ 189	\$ 30

4. Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2008 2007 (In thousands)	
Cash payments for:		
Interest	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,556
Taxes		16

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FIRST SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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5. Fair Value Measurements

Effective October 1, 2008, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, for financial assets and financial liabilities. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Position (FSP) No. 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, the Company will delay application of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities until October 1, 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.

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 assets carried at fair value or the lower of cost or fair value effective October 1, 2008. The table below presents the balances of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2008. The Company had no assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis or liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2008.

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	Carrying Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(In thousands)			
Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis				
Securities available for sale	\$	\$ 21,834	\$	\$ 21,834

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, net of income tax effect.

There are no impaired loans reported at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2008. There were no transfers in or out of the Company's Level 3 financial assets for the three months ended December 31, 2008.

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.

Table of Contents**FIRST SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***(Unaudited)***6. Defined Benefit Plan**

The Bank sponsors a defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all employees. Contributions are intended to provide not only for benefits attributed to service to date but also for those expected to be earned in the future. The Bank's funding policy is to contribute the larger of the amount required to fully fund the plan's current liability or the amount necessary to meet the funding requirements as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. The Bank uses a June 30 measurement date for the plan.

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2008 2007 (In thousands)	
Net periodic benefit expense:		
Service cost	\$	\$ 51
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	94	74
Expected return on plan assets	(94)	(84)
Amortization of transition asset		(1)
Amortization of prior service cost		1
Amortization of unrecognized loss		
Net periodic benefit expense	\$	\$ 41
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Amortization of transition asset		1
Amortization of prior service cost		(1)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income		
Total recognized in net periodic pension benefit expense and other comprehensive income	\$	\$ 41

The Bank made no contributions to the Plan for the three month period ended December 31, 2008. Effective as of June 30, 2008, the Bank curtailed the accrual of benefits for active participants in the defined benefit plan. As a result, each active participant's pension benefit will be determined based on the participant's compensation and duration of employment as of June 30, 2008, and compensation and employment after that date will not be taken into account in determining pension benefits under the defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the Bank does not anticipate future contributions to the Plan. At December 31, 2008, a net unrecognized gain of \$222,000, net of income taxes, was included in the other accumulated comprehensive income component of stockholders' equity.

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On October 6, 2008, the Company established a leveraged employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) covering substantially all employees. The ESOP trust acquired 203,363 shares of Company common stock financed by a term loan with the Company at a cost of \$10.00 per share. The employer loan and the related interest income are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements as the debt is serviced from Company contributions. Dividends payable on allocated shares are charged to retained earnings and are satisfied by the allocation of cash dividends to participant accounts. Dividends payable on unallocated shares are not considered dividends for financial reporting purposes. Shares held by the ESOP trust are allocated to participant accounts based on the ratio of the current year principal and interest payments to the total of the current year and future year's principal and interest to be paid on the employer loan. Compensation expense is recognized based on the average fair value of shares released for allocation to participant accounts during the year with a corresponding credit to stockholders' equity. Compensation expense recognized for the three months ended December 31, 2008 amounted to \$126,000. Company common stock held by the ESOP trust at December 31, 2008 was as follows:

Allocated shares	13,558
Unearned shares	189,805
Total ESOP shares	203,363
 Fair value of unearned shares	 \$ 1,862,000

8. Stockholders' Equity

As discussed in Note 1, the Company sold 2,432,042 shares of common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share on October 6, 2008 in connection with the mutual to stock conversion of the Bank for gross proceeds of \$24,320,420. In connection with the conversion, the Company also contributed 110,000 common shares and \$100,000 in cash to the First Saving Charitable Foundation. Expenses of the offering amounted to \$1,126,000 and were charged against the gross proceeds of the conversion.

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9. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a Company's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. The Interpretation prescribes a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This Interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The provisions of the Interpretation were originally effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, but in February 2008, were deferred until fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2007. The Company adopted the Interpretation on October 1, 2008, as required. The Company and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return and a combined unitary return in the state of Indiana. The Company's federal and Indiana state income tax returns have not been examined in the past five years and the 2005, 2006 and 2007 tax years are subject to examination. The Company has no unrecognized tax benefits and does not anticipate any increase in unrecognized tax benefits during the 2008 tax year relative to any tax positions taken after September 30, 2008. The Company believes that its income tax filing positions and deductions would be sustained upon examination and does not anticipate any adjustments that would result in a material change to its financial position or results of operations. Consequently, no reserves for uncertain income tax positions have been recorded.

In December 2007, FASB issued Statement No. 160, *Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS No. 160). 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 non-controlling 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 non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2009. SFAS No. 160 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In March 2008, FASB issued Statement No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS No. 161). This statement requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This statement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. SFAS No. 161 is not expected to have a material impact on the presentation and disclosures in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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In May 2008, FASB issued Statement No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (SFAS No. 162). This statement identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States (the GAAP hierarchy). SFAS No. 162 divides the body of GAAP into four categories by level of authority. This statement is effective sixty days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. SFAS No. 162 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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PART I - ITEM 2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND

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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 September 30, 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 three-month period ended December 31, 2008, there was no significant change in the Company's critical accounting policies or the application of critical accounting policies as presented in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2008.

Comparison of Financial Condition at December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2008

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents decreased from \$21.4 million at September 30, 2008 to \$5.7 million at December 31, 2008 due primarily to the investment of the stock conversion proceeds, which were held on deposit at September 30, 2008.

Loans. Net loans receivable increased \$6.3 million from \$174.8 million at September 30, 2008 to \$181.1 million at December 31, 2008, primarily due to increases in multifamily and nonresidential mortgage loans and commercial business loans. The increase in net loans receivable during the three months ended December 31, 2008 was funded by a combination of stock conversion proceeds and an increase in borrowings.

Securities Available for Sale. Securities available for sale increased \$11.1 million from \$10.7 million at September 30, 2008 to \$21.8 million at December 31, 2008 due primarily to purchases of \$15.1 million, reduced by sales of \$2.2 million and maturities of \$2.0 million. The increase in available for sale securities during the three months ended December 31, 2008, primarily in U.S. government agency backed and municipal securities, was funded by a combination of stock conversion proceeds and an increase in borrowings.

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Securities Held to Maturity. Investment securities held-to-maturity decreased \$286,000 from \$8.5 million at September 30, 2008 to \$8.2 million at December 31, 2008 due primarily to principal repayments on mortgage-backed securities.

Deposits. Total deposits decreased \$26.8 million from \$189.2 million at September 30, 2008 to \$162.4 million at December 31, 2008 primarily due to decreases in interest-bearing demand deposit accounts of \$20.0 million and certificates of deposit of \$5.8 million during the period. The decrease in the demand balance is primarily due to the elimination of funds that were on deposit at September 30, 2008 for the stock conversion subscription orders. The decrease in certificates of deposit is primarily the result of attrition in the 1-year maturity product, which was priced below market in order to be replaced by lower-cost Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis (FHLBI) advances.

Borrowings. FHLBI advances increased from \$8.0 million at September 30, 2008 to \$14.4 million at December 31, 2008. Management determined that utilizing a certain level of FHLBI advances as a funding source alternative to certificates of deposit was advantageous given the low interest rate environment for advances when compared to certificates.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

Overview. The Company incurred a net loss of \$640,000 for the three-month period ended December 31, 2008, compared to net income of \$184,000 for the same period in 2007. The net loss is primarily the result of a \$1.2 million (\$731,000, net of tax) one-time contribution to First Savings Charitable Foundation, which was organized in connection with, and funded upon completion of, the Company's initial public offering. Excluding the net effect of the one-time charitable contribution, the Company would have reported net income of \$91,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of an increase in net interest income reduced by an increase in noninterest expenses.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased \$250,000, or 15.0%, for the three months ended December 31, 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. The increase is primarily the result of a net increase in average interest-earnings assets over interest-bearing liabilities of \$22.0 million, which more than offset a decrease in the tax-equivalent interest rate spread from 3.07% for 2007 to 2.96% for 2008 due to a decline in market interest rates. The net increase in interest-earning assets over interest-bearing liabilities is due primarily to the investment of the stock conversion proceeds.

Total interest income remained consistent at \$3.2 million for both periods in 2007 and 2008 as a result of an increase in average interest-earning assets of \$23.1 million, or 12.2%, from \$189.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2007 to \$212.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2008 that effectively offset the decline in the average tax-equivalent yield from 6.79% for 2007 compared to 6.05% for 2008. The average yield on interest-earning assets decreased primarily as a result of the downward repricing of adjustable rate loans and decreased yields on interest-bearing deposits with banks due to lower market interest rates. Average loans, investment securities and interest-bearing deposits with banks increased \$9.4 million, \$11.5 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

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Total interest expense decreased \$251,000, or 16.3%, as a result of a decrease in the average cost of funds from 3.72% in 2007 to 3.09% in 2008, which more than offset an increase in average interest-bearing liabilities of \$1.2 million from \$165.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2007 to \$166.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2008. The average cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased for 2008 primarily as a result of lower market interest rates as compared to 2007, the repricing of certificates of deposit at lower market interest rates as they matured and the utilization of lower-cost FHLBI advances as a source of asset funding.

Provision for Loan Losses. The provision for loan losses was \$59,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$94,000 for the same period in 2007.

Gross loans receivable increased \$8.7 million from \$174.4 million at December 31, 2007 to \$183.1 million at December 31, 2008, primarily due to an increase in owner-occupied residential and multifamily mortgage loans and commercial business loans.

Nonperforming loans increased \$809,000 from \$970,000 at December 31, 2007 to \$1.8 million at December 31, 2008. The balance of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2008 includes nonaccrual loans of \$1.2 million and residential mortgage loans (\$477,000) and consumer loans (\$88,000) that are over 90 days past due, but still accruing interest. These loans are still accruing interest because the estimated value of the collateral and collection efforts are deemed sufficient to ensure their full recovery. The balance of nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2008 consists of commercial business loans (\$42,000), consumer loans (\$11,000), residential mortgage loans (\$1.1 million) and land loans (\$33,000). The \$1.1 million of nonaccrual residential mortgage loans is primarily the result of a single borrowing relationship with a builder that consists of four loans, including two secured by fully completed speculative construction homes, one secured by a commercial building and one secured by a personal residence.

Net charge-offs were \$246,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$70,000 for the same period in 2007. The net charge-offs recorded for 2008 were primarily the result of a \$91,000 home equity line of credit where the bank did not have the first mortgage position and a boat loan of \$151,000 where the bank could not locate and, therefore, could not repossess the collateral securing the note.

The allowance for loan losses was \$1.5 million at December 31, 2008 compared to \$1.3 million at December 31, 2007. Management has deemed these amounts as adequate on those dates based on its best estimate of probable known and inherent loan losses. The consistent application of management's allowance for loan losses methodology resulted in an increase in the level of the allowance for loan losses consistent with the increase in the gross loan portfolio and nonperforming loans and the change in overall economic conditions.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income increased \$52,000, or 22.6%, to \$282,000 for the three-month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$230,000 for the same period in 2007, primarily due to increases in service charges on deposit accounts of \$19,000 and earnings on cash surrender value of life insurance of \$30,000. The increase in earnings on cash surrender value of life insurance was due to the purchase of \$3.0 million of bank-owned life insurance in December 2007.

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Noninterest Expense. Noninterest expense increased \$1.7 million to \$3.2 million for 2008 compared to \$1.5 million for the same period in 2007. Charitable contributions increased \$1.2 million when comparing the two periods due to the aforementioned contribution, consisting of \$100,000 in cash and 110,000 shares of Company common stock (valued at \$10.00 per share), to First Savings Charitable Foundation. Compensation and benefits expense increased \$209,000 primarily due to compensation expense of \$126,000 recognized on the release of ESOP shares, as well as increased staffing and normal salary increases. Professional fees increased \$57,000 primarily due to professional fees related to operation as a public company, as well as increased audit and accounting fees and other professional fees related to the organization and operation of the Bank's investment subsidiary organized on October 3, 2008. Other operating expenses increased \$176,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007 primarily due to increased officer and employee training expenditures, increased provision for loss on sales of repossessed assets, fees related to the curtailment and termination of the Bank's defined benefit pension plan and increased credit card processing fees.

Income Tax Expense. The Company recognized an income tax benefit of \$409,000 for 2008, compared to income tax expense of \$92,000 for the same period in 2007. The tax benefit is due to the \$1.2 million charitable contribution to First Savings Charitable Foundation, as well as an increase in tax-exempt income derived from loans to municipalities and bank-owned life insurance. The effective tax rate for the quarter ended December 31, 2007 was 33.3%.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity Management. Liquidity is the ability to meet current and future financial obligations of a short-term nature. The Bank's primary sources of funds are customer deposits, proceeds from loan repayments, maturing securities and FHLBI 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 December 31, 2008, the Bank had cash and cash equivalents of \$5.7 million and securities available-for-sale with a fair value of \$21.8 million. If the Bank requires funds beyond its ability to generate them internally, it has additional borrowing capacity with FHLBI and additional collateral eligible for repurchase agreements.

The Bank's primary investing activity is the origination of one-to-four family mortgage loans and, to a lesser extent, consumer, multi-family, commercial real estate, commercial business 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.

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FIRST SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

PART I - ITEM 2

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND
ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Capital Management. 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 December 31, 2008, 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 18.0%, 18.0% and 28.6%, respectively. The regulatory requirements at that date were 1.5%, 3.0% and 8.0%, respectively. At December 31, 2008, the Bank was considered well-capitalized under applicable regulatory guidelines.

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 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2008.

For the three months ended December 31, 2008, 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.

Table of Contents**FIRST SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.****PART I ITEM 3****QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES****ABOUT MARKET RISK**

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 residential mortgage, commercial mortgage and commercial business 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 table is provided by the OTS and sets forth the change in the Bank's NPV at September 30, 2008, 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. Given the timing of the release of this information by the OTS, information as of December 31, 2008 is unavailable for inclusion in this report.

Change in Rates	At September 30, 2008				
	Net Portfolio Value		Percent Change	Net Portfolio Value as a	
	Dollar Amount	Dollar Change		Percent of Present Value of Assets NPV Ratio	Change
			<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>		
300bp	\$ 28,964	\$ (6,251)	(18)%	12.83%	(205)bp
200bp	31,420	(3,795)	(11)	13.68	(120)bp
100bp	33,805	(1,410)	(4)	14.47	(41)bp
Static	35,215			14.88	bp
(100)bp	35,203	(12)		14.77	(11)bp

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FIRST SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

PART I - ITEM 3

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

ABOUT MARKET RISK

The preceding table indicates that the Bank's NPV would be expected to decrease in the event of a sudden and sustained increase in prevailing interest rates, but would be expected to experience little change in the event of a sudden and sustained decrease of 100 basis points in rates. The expected decrease in the Bank's NPV given an increase in rates is primarily attributable to the relatively high percentage of fixed-rate loans in the Bank's loan portfolio. At December 31, 2008, approximately 55% of the loan portfolio consisted of fixed-rate loans.

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

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

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FIRST SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

PART I - ITEM 4T

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and the Company's 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) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on their evaluation, the principal executive officer and the 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 information required to be disclosed in 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.

During the three-month period ended December 31, 2008, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting which materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

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FIRST SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

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 effect 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 September 30, 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

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

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

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

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FIRST SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits

- 2.1 Plan of Conversion (1)
- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of First Savings Financial Group, Inc. (1)
- 3.2 Bylaws of First Savings Financial Group, Inc. (1)
- 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

(1) Incorporated by reference into this document from the Exhibits filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the Registration Statement on Form S-1, and any amendments thereto, Registration No. 333-151636.

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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 SAVINGS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
(Registrant)

Dated February 17, 2009

BY: /s/ Larry W. Myers
Larry W. Myers
President and Chief Executive Officer

Dated February 17, 2009

BY: /s/ Anthony A. Schoen
Anthony A. Schoen
Chief Financial Officer

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