

FIRST FARMERS & MERCHANTS CORP
Form 10-K
March 13, 2009

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-10972

First Farmers and Merchants Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Tennessee	62-1148660
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
816 South Garden Street	
Columbia, Tennessee	38402 1148
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(931) 388-3145**

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	None

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

Common Stock, \$10.00 par value per share

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if the disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) 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-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2008 was approximately \$272,482,150 based on the reported price at which the common stock was last sold.

As of March 2, 2009, the registrant had outstanding 5,580,000 shares of common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Annual Report to Shareholders for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008 Part II of this Report.

Proxy Statement for 2009 Annual Shareholders Meeting to be held on April 21, 2009 Part III of this Report.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Description of Business

First Farmers and Merchants Corporation (the "Corporation") was incorporated on March 31, 1982 as a Tennessee corporation. As of December 31, 2008, the only direct subsidiary of the Corporation was First Farmers and Merchants Bank, a Tennessee state-chartered bank (the "Bank"). Management evaluates the financial condition of the Corporation in terms of the Bank's operations within its service area in Middle Tennessee.

The operations of the Bank are significantly affected by prevailing economic conditions, competition and the monetary, fiscal and regulatory policies of governmental agencies. Lending activities are influenced by the general credit needs of small businesses in the Bank's service area, competition among lenders, the level of interest rates and the availability of funds. The Bank's loan portfolio is comprised of commercial, commercial and residential real estate, and retail installment loans, which primarily originate within the Bank's service area. Deposits are the primary source of funds for the Bank. Such deposits consist of checking accounts, regular savings deposits, NOW accounts, money market accounts and market rate certificates of deposit. Deposits are solicited from individuals and businesses in the Bank's service area, state and local entities and, to a lesser extent, United States government entities and other depository institutions. Deposit flows and costs of funds are influenced by prevailing market rates of interest, primarily on competing investments, account maturities and the levels of personal income and savings in the Bank's service area. All of the Corporation's assets are located in the United States and all of its revenues generated from external customers originate within the United States.

The Bank's net income is dependent primarily on its net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income earned on its loans, investment assets and other interest-earning assets and the interest paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. To a lesser extent, the Bank's net income also is affected by its noninterest income derived principally from service fees as well as the level of noninterest expenses such as salaries and employee benefits.

For more information regarding the business of the Corporation and the Bank, please refer to the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which is included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Availability of SEC Reports

The Corporation files annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). These reports are not available on our website, www.fandmbank.com, because we have not yet updated our website to include such reports. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about the Corporation that are available free of charge. In addition, copies of our reports are available, without charge, by making a request through the "Contact Us" link on our website.

Regulation and Supervision

In addition to the generally applicable state and federal laws governing businesses and employers, the Corporation is subject to extensive regulation by federal and state laws and regulations applicable to financial institutions and their parent companies. Nearly all aspects of the business of the Corporation are

subject to specific requirements and restrictions and general regulatory oversight. The principal objectives of state and federal laws regulating financial institutions are the maintenance of the safety and soundness of the financial institutions and the federal deposit insurance system and the protection of consumers or classes of consumers, rather than the specific protection of shareholders of a bank or the parent company of a bank, such as the Corporation. In addition, the supervision, regulation and examination of the Corporation by the bank regulatory agencies is not intended to protect the Corporation's shareholders. A brief summary of the regulatory environment in which the Corporation and its subsidiaries operate follows, but it is not designed to be a complete discussion of all statutes and regulations affecting such operations.

The Corporation is a bank holding company regulated under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and is subject to regulation and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve). The Corporation is required to file various reports with, and is subject to examination by, the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve has the authority to issue orders to bank holding companies to cease and desist from unsound banking practices and violations of conditions imposed by, or violations of agreements with, the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve is also empowered to assess civil money penalties against companies or individuals who violate the BHCA or orders or regulations thereunder.

The Federal Reserve has the authority to prohibit bank holding companies from paying dividends if such payment is deemed to be an unsafe or unsound practice. The Federal Reserve has indicated generally that it may be an unsafe or unsound practice for bank holding companies to pay dividends unless a bank holding company's net income is sufficient to fund the dividends and the expected rate of earnings retention is consistent with the organization's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. The Corporation depends in part upon dividends received from the Bank to fund its activities, including the payment of dividends. The Bank is subject to regulatory limitations on the amount of dividends it may declare and pay.

According to Federal Reserve policy, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to each of its subsidiary banks and to commit resources to support each such subsidiary. This support may be required at times when the bank holding company may not have the resources to provide such support. Similarly, under the cross-guarantee provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC) can hold any FDIC-insured depository institution liable for any loss suffered or anticipated by the FDIC in connection with (i) the default of a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution or (ii) any assistance provided by the FDIC to a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution in danger of default.

The Corporation is required to comply with risk-based capital guidelines issued by the Federal Reserve and with other tests related to capital adequacy that the Federal Reserve adopts from time to time.

The Corporation owns the Bank, which is chartered under the laws of Tennessee and is a member of the Federal Reserve. The Bank is subject to extensive state regulation and examination by the Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, which insures the deposits of state banks to the maximum extent permitted by law. The federal and state laws and regulations that are applicable to banks regulate, among other matters, the scope of their business, their investments, their reserves against deposits, the timing of the availability of deposited funds, the amount of loans and the amount of interest that may be charged on loans. Various state consumer laws and regulations also affect the operations of state banks.

The Federal Community Reinvestment Act (the CRA) generally requires insured depository institutions to make loans and investments and provide services that meet the credit needs of the

communities they serve. Furthermore, the CRA requires the Federal Reserve to evaluate the performance of each subsidiary bank in meeting the credit needs of their communities. As a part of the CRA program, the Bank is subject to periodic examinations by the Federal Reserve and must maintain comprehensive records of its CRA activities. During these examinations, the Federal Reserve rates such institutions' compliance with the CRA as Outstanding, Satisfactory, Needs to Improve or Substantial Noncompliance. As of the last CRA examination on September 24, 2007, the Bank received an Outstanding rating from the Federal Reserve.

The Federal Reserve, the FDIC and other bank regulatory agencies have adopted final guidelines (the Guidelines) for safekeeping confidential, personal customer information. The Guidelines require each financial institution, under the supervision and ongoing oversight of its Board of Directors or an appropriate committee thereof, to create, implement and maintain a comprehensive written information security program designed to ensure the security and confidentiality of customer information, protect against any anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such information and protect against unauthorized access to or use of such information that could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to any customer. The Bank has adopted a customer information security program that has been approved by the Board of Directors of both the Bank and the Corporation.

The Bank is required to pay semiannual FDIC deposit insurance assessments to the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF). The FDIC maintains the DIF by assessing depository institutions an insurance premium. The amount each institution is assessed is based upon statutory factors that include the balance of insured deposits as well as the degree of risk the institution poses to the insurance fund. The FDIC uses a risk-based premium system that assesses higher rates on those institutions that pose greater risks to the DIF.

In October 2008, in an effort to restore capitalization levels and to ensure the DIF will adequately cover projected losses from future bank failures, the FDIC proposed a rule to alter the way in which it differentiates for risk in the risk-based assessment system and to revise deposit insurance assessment rates, including base assessment rates. The FDIC also proposed to introduce three adjustments that could be made to an institution's initial base assessment rate, including (i) a potential decrease of up to two basis points for long-term unsecured debt, including senior and subordinated debt, (ii) a potential increase for secured liabilities in excess of 15% of domestic deposits and (iii) for certain institutions, a potential increase for brokered deposits in excess of 10% of domestic deposits. In addition, the FDIC proposed raising the current rates uniformly by seven basis points for the assessment for the first quarter of 2009. The proposal for first quarter 2009 assessment rates was adopted as a final rule in December 2008. Effective April 1, 2009, the FDIC will make additional changes to assessment rates. In addition, on February 27, 2009, the FDIC adopted an interim rule imposing a 20-basis point emergency special assessment on June 30, 2009, to be collected on September 30, 2009. The interim rule also permits an emergency special assessment after June 30, 2009 of up to 10 basis points. The interim rule is subject to public comment. The increases in deposit insurance described above, as well as the recent increase and anticipated additional increase in the number of bank failures, is expected to result in an increase in deposit insurance assessments for all banks.

On November 21, 2008, the Board of Directors of the FDIC adopted a final rule relating to the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP). The TLGP was announced by the FDIC on October 14, 2008, preceded by the determination of systemic risk by the Secretary of the Treasury (the Secretary) (after consultation with the President), as an initiative to counter the system-wide crisis in the nation's financial sector. Under the TLGP the FDIC will (i) guarantee, through the earlier of maturity or June 30, 2012, certain newly issued senior unsecured debt issued by participating institutions on or after October 14, 2008, and before June 30, 2009 and (ii) provide full FDIC deposit insurance coverage for non-interest bearing transaction deposit accounts held at participating FDIC-insured institutions

through December 31, 2009. The fee assessment for coverage of senior unsecured debt ranges from 50 basis points to 100 basis points per annum, depending on the initial maturity of the debt. The fee assessment for deposit insurance coverage is ten basis points per quarter on amounts in covered accounts exceeding \$250,000. The TLGP is in effect for all eligible entities that did not opt out on or before December 5, 2008.

In response to recent unprecedented market turmoil, Congress enacted the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA) on October 3, 2008. EESA authorizes the Secretary to purchase up to \$700 billion in troubled assets from financial institutions under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). Troubled assets include residential or commercial mortgages and related instruments originated prior to March 14, 2008 and any other financial instrument the purchase of which the Secretary determines, after consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, is necessary to promote financial stability. The Secretary was authorized to purchase up to \$250 billion in troubled assets immediately and up to \$350 billion upon certification by the President that such authority is needed. EESA also increased the maximum deposit insurance amount up to \$250,000 until December 31, 2009. Pursuant to his authority under EESA, the Secretary created the TARP Capital Purchase Program under which the Treasury Department is investing up to \$250 billion in senior preferred stock of U.S. banks and savings associations or their holding companies. The Company elected not to participate in the TARP Capital Purchase Program.

The activities of the Corporation and the Bank are also subject to regulation under other various federal laws including the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, the Truth-in-Lending Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practice Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act and the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, among others, as well as various state laws.

Competition

The business of providing financial services is highly competitive. In addition to competing with other commercial banks in the Bank's service area, the Bank competes with savings and loan associations, insurance companies, savings banks, small loan companies, finance companies, mortgage companies, real estate investment trusts, certain governmental agencies, credit card organizations, credit unions and other enterprises. None of these competitors is dominant in the entire area served by the Bank.

In the markets it serves, the Bank offers a typical mix of interest-bearing transaction, savings and time deposit products as well as traditional non-interest bearing deposit accounts. The Bank's primary market areas are Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Marshall, Maury and Williamson Counties in Tennessee.

Employees

The Corporation has no employees. Its subsidiary, the Bank, had approximately 257 full-time employees and 41 part-time employees at December 31, 2008. Five of the Bank's officers are also officers of the Corporation. Employee benefit programs provided by the Bank include a deferred profit-sharing plan, an annual profit-sharing plan, a salary continuation plan, a deferred compensation plan, an executive split-dollar life insurance plan, a post-retirement medical benefits program, training programs, group life and health insurance and paid vacations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

An investment in our common stock involves significant risks inherent to our business. The risks and uncertainties that management believes affect or could affect us are described below. This listing should not be considered as all-inclusive. You should carefully read and consider these risks and uncertainties described below together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this report before you decide to invest in our common stock. References to we, us, and our in this section refer to the Corporation and the Bank, unless otherwise specified or unless the context otherwise requires.

Our business and credit quality may be adversely affected by conditions in the financial market and economic conditions generally.

Since mid-2007, and particularly during the second half of 2008, the financial services industry and the securities markets generally were materially and adversely affected by significant declines in the value of nearly all asset classes and by a serious lack of liquidity. This was initially triggered by declines in home prices and the values of subprime mortgages, but spread to all mortgage and real estate asset classes, to leveraged bank loans and to nearly all asset classes, including equities. The global markets have been characterized by substantially increased volatility and short-selling and an overall loss of investor confidence, initially in financial institutions, but more recently in companies in a number of other industries and in the broader markets.

Market conditions have also led to the failure or merger of a number of prominent financial institutions. Financial institution failures or near-failures have resulted in further losses as a consequence of defaults on securities issued by them and defaults under contracts entered into with such entities as counterparties. Furthermore, declining asset values, defaults on mortgages and consumer loans, and the lack of market and investor confidence, as well as other factors, have all combined to increase credit default swap spreads, to cause rating agencies to lower credit rates, and to otherwise increase the cost and decrease the availability of liquidity, despite very significant declines in Federal Reserve borrowing rates and other government actions. Some banks and other lenders have suffered significant losses and have become reluctant to lend, even on a secured basis, because of the increased risk of default and the impact of declining asset values on the value of collateral. The foregoing has significantly weakened the strength and liquidity of some financial institutions worldwide. In 2008, the United States government, the Federal Reserve and other regulators took numerous steps to increase liquidity and to restore investor confidence, including investing approximately \$200 billion in the equity of other banking organizations, but asset values have continued to decline and access to liquidity continues to be very limited.

Our financial performance generally, and in particular the ability of borrowers to pay interest and repay principal of outstanding loans and the value of collateral securing those loans, is highly dependent upon the business environment in the markets where we operate, in the State of Tennessee and in the United States as a whole. A favorable business environment is generally characterized by, among other factors, economic growth, efficient capital markets, low inflation, high business and investor confidence, and strong business earnings. Unfavorable or uncertain economic and market conditions can be caused by: declines in economic growth, business activity or investor or business confidence; limitations on the availability or increases in the cost of credit and capital; increases in inflation or interest rates; natural disasters; or a combination of these or other factors.

Overall, during 2008 the business environment was adverse for many households and businesses in the United States and worldwide. The business environment in Tennessee has been less adverse than in the United States generally but continues to deteriorate. It is expected that the business environment in the State of Tennessee, the United States and worldwide will continue to deteriorate for the foreseeable

future. There can be no assurance that these conditions will improve in the near term. Such conditions could adversely affect the credit quality of our loans, results of operations and financial condition.

Liquidity needs could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We rely on dividends from the Bank as our primary source of funds. The primary sources of funds of the Bank are customer deposits and loan repayments. While scheduled loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, they are subject to the ability of borrowers to repay the loans. The ability of borrowers to repay loans can be adversely affected by a number of factors, including changes in economic conditions, adverse trends or events affecting business industry groups, reductions in real estate values or markets, business closings or lay-offs, inclement weather, natural disasters and international instability. Additionally, deposit levels may be affected by a number of factors, including rates paid by competitors, general interest rate levels, returns available to customers on alternative investments and general economic conditions. Accordingly, we may be required from time to time to rely on secondary sources of liquidity to meet withdrawal demands or otherwise fund operations. While we believe that these sources are currently adequate, there can be no assurance they will be sufficient to meet future liquidity demands.

Our allowance for loan losses may be insufficient.

We maintain an allowance for loan losses, which is a reserve established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense, that represents management's best estimate of probable losses that have been incurred within the existing portfolio of loans. The allowance, in the judgment of management, is necessary to reserve for estimated loan losses and risks inherent in the loan portfolio. The level of the allowance reflects management's continuing evaluation of portfolio quality trends; changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio; present and prospective economic and business conditions, locally and nationally; management review systems and board oversight; changes in credit policy, credit administration, portfolio management and procedures; changes in personnel, management and staff; and existence and effect of any concentrations of credit. The determination of the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses inherently involves a high degree of subjectivity and requires us to make significant estimates of current credit risks using existing qualitative and quantitative information, all of which may undergo material changes. An increase in the allowance for loan losses results in a decrease in net income, and possibly capital, and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. For further discussion related to our allowance for loan losses, please refer to *Liquidity and Capital Resources*, *Loans and Loan Quality* and *Critical Accounting Policies* - *Allowance for Loan Losses* in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which is included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Our profitability depends significantly on economic conditions in the communities in the State of Tennessee where we do business.

Our success depends on the general economic conditions of the specific local markets in Middle Tennessee where we operate. Local economic conditions have a significant impact on the demand for our products and services as well as the ability of our customers to repay loans, the value of the collateral securing loans and the stability of our deposit funding sources. A significant decline in general economic conditions caused by inflation, recession, acts of terrorism, outbreak of hostilities, or other international or domestic occurrences, unemployment, changes in securities markets or other factors could impact local economic conditions and, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to extensive government regulation and supervision.

We are subject to extensive regulation and supervision under federal and state laws and regulations. The restrictions imposed by such laws and regulations limit the manner in which we conduct business, undertake new investments and activities and obtain financing. These regulations are designed primarily for the protection of the deposit insurance funds and consumers and not to benefit our shareholders. Financial institution regulation has been the subject of significant legislation in recent years and may be the subject of further significant legislation in the future, none of which is in our control. Significant new laws or changes in, or repeals of, existing laws could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Further, federal monetary policies, particularly as implemented through the Federal Reserve, significantly affect short-term interest rates and credit conditions, and any unfavorable change in these conditions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

We are subject to interest rate risk.

Our earnings and cash flows are largely dependent upon our net interest income. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond our control, including general economic conditions and policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies and, in particular, the Federal Reserve. Changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, could influence not only the interest we receive on loans and securities and the amount of interest we pay on deposits and borrowings, but such changes could also affect (i) our ability to originate loans and obtain deposits, (ii) the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities, and (iii) the average duration of our securities portfolio and other interest-earning rates received on loans and other investments, our net interest income, and therefore, earnings could be adversely affected. Earnings could also be adversely affected if the interest rates received on loans and other investments fall more quickly than the interest rates paid on deposits and other borrowings.

Although management believes it has implemented effective asset and liability management strategies to reduce the potential effects of changes in interest rates on our results of operations, any substantial, unexpected, prolonged change in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. For further discussion related to our management of interest rate risk, please refer to [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) [Interest Rate Risk](#) in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which is included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

We rely heavily on our management team and on our ability to attract and retain key personnel.

We are a customer-focused and relationship-driven organization. Future growth is expected to be driven in large part by the relationships we maintain with our customers. Additionally, it is important for us to continue to attract, hire, motivate and retain skilled personnel to develop new customer relationships as well as new financial products and services. The market for such people is competitive and there is no assurance that we will be successful in attracting, hiring, motivating or retaining them.

Competition from other financial services providers could adversely impact our results of operation.

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The banking and financial services business is highly competitive. We face competition in making loans, attracting deposits and providing trust services. Increased competition in the banking and financial services business may reduce our market share, impair its growth or cause the prices we charge

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for our services to decline. For further discussion related to our competition in our market area, please refer to **Competition** in Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our common stock is not listed or traded on any established securities market and is normally less liquid than securities traded in those markets.

Our common stock is not listed or traded on any established securities market and there are no plans to seek to list our common stock on any recognized exchange. Accordingly, our common stock has substantially less daily trading volume than the average securities listed on any national securities exchange. Most transactions in our common stock are privately negotiated trades and the shares are very thinly traded. There is no dealer for our stock and no market maker. Our shares do not have a trading symbol. These factors can reduce the marketability of our shares and the lack of a liquid market can produce downward pressure on the stock price.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

At December 31, 2008, the Bank maintained a main office in Columbia, Tennessee, 19 other offices (six of which are located on real property that is leased) and 12 separate automatic teller or cash dispensing machine locations. The Bank currently has offices throughout Middle Tennessee, in addition to the main office in Columbia, as reflected in the following table:

City	County	Offices
Bon Aqua	Hickman	1
Centerville	Hickman	1
Chapel Hill	Marshall	1
Columbia	Maury	5
Franklin	Williamson	2
Lawrenceburg	Lawrence	2
Lewisburg	Marshall	1
Loretto	Lawrence	1
Mt. Pleasant	Maury	1
Pulaski	Giles	1
Spring Hill	Maury and Williamson	2
White Bluff	Dickson	1
	Total:	19

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The Bank provides only automatic teller machine services in Spring Hill at the Saturn General Assembly Building; in Lawrenceburg at the Quik Mart on East Gaines street; in Columbia at the Tennessee Farm Bureau, Columbia State Community College, Columbia Quik Mart on Hampshire Pike, and Maury Regional Hospital; and in Lewisburg at Marshall Plaza and On-the-Run Market at 1550 Franklin Pike.

For more information on the properties owned and leased by the Corporation and the Bank, please refer to Notes 5 and 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which are included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Corporation and the Bank are, from time to time, subject to claims or suits arising in the ordinary course of business. The Corporation, the Bank and the subsidiaries of the Bank currently are not a party to any proceeding that, in management's opinion, would have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial condition or results of operations.

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

No matter was submitted during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 to a vote of the shareholders of the Corporation, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

A discussion of the Corporation's common stock, related shareholder matters and purchases of equity securities is set forth in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, each of which is included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference. There were no sales of unregistered securities of the Corporation.

The following table provides information regarding purchases of the Corporation's common stock made by the Corporation during the fourth quarter of 2008:

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2008 - October 31, 2008		\$		\$
November 1, 2008 - November 30, 2008		\$		\$
December 1, 2008 - December 31, 2008	25,000*	\$ 50.00		\$
Total	25,000	\$ 50.00		\$

*Purchased through negotiated transactions with several third-party sellers.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The selected financial data, set forth in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders under the caption Selected Financial Information, is included in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

A discussion of the market risk of the Corporation and the Bank as of December 31, 2008 related to the investment debt and equity securities held by the Corporation and the Bank is set forth in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference. A discussion of the market risk in the loan portfolio of the Bank is set forth in Note 3 to the Consolidated

Financial Statements and in the section entitled "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Loans and Loan Quality" in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, both of which are included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are incorporated herein by reference. A discussion of the rate sensitivity of all earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities of the Corporation and the Bank is set forth in the section entitled "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Interest Rate Risk" in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which is included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Financial statements and supplementary data are set forth in the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, both of which are included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders in Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Corporation, with the participation of its management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Assistant Treasurer (principal financial officer), carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Based upon that evaluation and as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Assistant Treasurer (principal financial officer) concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Corporation files or submits to the SEC under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Corporation has included a report of management's assessment of the design and operating effectiveness of its internal controls as part of this report. KraftCPAs PLLC, the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. KraftCPA's report, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, and Management's report, are included with the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report to Shareholders under the captions "Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" and

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, which are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Reference is made to information in the Corporation's Proxy Statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 21, 2009 (the Proxy Statement) under the captions Director Nominee Information Table, Election of Directors, Executive Officers, Corporate Governance Committees of the Board of Directors, Corporate Governance Code of Ethics, and General Information Section 16 (a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Reference is made to information in the Proxy Statement under the captions Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Executive Compensation, Compensation of Directors, Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation and Compensation Committee Report, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

Reference is made to information in the Proxy Statement under the captions Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Reference is made to information in the Proxy Statement under the captions Corporate Governance Director Independence and Related Person Transactions, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Reference is made to information in the Proxy Statement under the captions Audit Committee Report and Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) (1) Financial statements are set forth in the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(2) All financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or not required, or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements referenced in Item 15(a)(1).

(3) Exhibits:

- 3.1 Charter. (1)
- 3.2 Articles of Amendment to Charter. (1)
- 3.3 Amended and Restated By-laws. (2)
- 4 Specimen Stock Certificate. (1)
- 10.1 Profit Sharing Plan. (3)*
- 10.2 First Amendment to Profit Sharing Plan. (3)*
- 10.3 Second Amendment to Profit Sharing Plan. (3)*
- 10.4 Executive Salary Continuation Agreement by and between First Farmers and Merchants National Bank and Waymon L. Hickman, dated as of December 1, 1992. (3)*
- 10.5 Memorandum of Understanding among First Farmers and Merchants National Bank, First Farmers and Merchants Corporation and Waymon L. Hickman, dated as of April 8, 2008.*
- 10.6 Benefits Agreement by and between First Farmers and Merchants Bank and Thomas Randall Stevens, the Bank's and the Corporation's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, dated as of January 26, 2007. (4)*
- 10.7 Benefits Agreement by and between John P. Tomlinson, III and the Bank's and Corporation's Chief Administrative Officer, date as of January 29, 2007. (4)*
- 10.8 Form of First Farmers and Merchants Corporation Amended and Restated Director Deferred Compensation Agreement.*
- 10.9 First Amendment to the First Farmers and Merchants Corporation Amended and Restated Director Deferred Compensation Agreement with John P. Tomlinson, III, dated as of December 18, 2007.*
- 10.10 Form of First Farmers and Merchants Bank Amended and Restated Director Deferred Compensation Agreement.*
- 10.11 First Amendment to the First Farmers and Merchants Bank Director Deferred Compensation Agreement with Thomas Randall Stevens, dated as of January 5, 2007.*

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- 10.12 First Amendment to the First Farmers and Merchants Corporation Amended and Restated Director Deferred Compensation Agreement with John P. Tomlinson, III, dated as of December 18, 2007.*
- 10.13 Form of First Farmers and Merchants National Bank Director Split Dollar Agreement.*
- 10.14 Form of Amendment to the First Farmers and Merchants National Bank Director Split Dollar Agreement.*
- 10.15 First Farmers and Merchants National Bank Group Term Carve-Out Plan, dated as of March 27, 2007.*
- 10.16 First Farmers and Merchants Bank Group Term Carve-Out Plan, dated as of July 23, 2002.*
- 10.17 Amendment to the First Farmers and Merchants National Bank Group Term Carve-Out Plan, dated as of July 23, 2002.*
- 10.18 First Farmers & Merchants Bank Life Insurance Endorsement Method Split Dollar Plan Agreement, dated as of January 7, 2008.*
- 10.19 Form of First Farmers and Merchants Corporation Director Deferred Compensation Agreement.*
- 10.20 Form of First Farmers and Merchants Bank Director Deferred Compensation Agreement.*
- 10.21 First Farmers and Merchants Bank Director Deferred Compensation Agreement with Tim E. Pettus, dated as of March 5, 2008.*
- 10.22 First Farmers and Merchants Corporation Director Deferred Compensation Agreement with Tim E. Pettus, dated as of March 5, 2008.*
- 13 Annual Report to Shareholders.

- 21 List of Subsidiaries.
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of First Farmers and Merchants Corporation pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of the Assistant Treasurer (principal financial officer) of First Farmers and Merchants Corporation pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Assistant Treasurer (principal financial officer) of First Farmers and Merchants Corporation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Indicates a compensatory plan or arrangement.

(1) Incorporated by reference to the First Farmers and Merchants Corporation Amendment No. 1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2003, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 7, 2004 (File Number 000-10972).

(2) Incorporated by reference to the First Farmers and Merchants Corporation Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 23, 2007 (File Number 000-10972).

(3) Incorporated by reference to the First Farmers and Merchants Corporation Amendment No. 2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2003, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 19, 2004 (File Number 000-10972).

(4) Incorporated by reference to the First Farmers and Merchants Corporation Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 30, 2007 (File Number 000-10972).

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.

FIRST FARMERS AND MERCHANTS CORPORATION

By */s/ T. Randy Stevens*
T. Randy Stevens
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 13, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<i>/s /</i> PATRICIA P. BEARDEN Patricia P. Bearden	Assistant Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	March 13, 2009
<i>/s /</i> KENNETH A. ABERCROMBIE Kenneth A. Abercrombie	Director	March 13, 2009
<i>/s/</i> JAMES L. BAILEY, JR. James L. Bailey, Jr.	Director	March 13, 2009
<i>/s/</i> MATTHEW M. SCOGGINS Matthew M. Scoggins	Director	March 13, 2009
<i>/s/</i> H. TERRY COOK, JR. H. Terry Cook, Jr.	Director	March 13, 2009
<i>/s/</i> TOM NAPIER GORDON Tom Napier Gordon	Director	March 13, 2009
<i>/s/</i> O. REBECCA HAWKINS O. Rebecca Hawkins	Director	March 13, 2009
<i>/s/</i> W. LACY UPCHURCH W. Lacy Upchurch	Director	March 13, 2009
<i>/s/</i> JOSEPH W. REMKE, III Joseph W. Remke, III	Director	March 13, 2009
<i>/s/</i> T. RANDY STEVENS, III T. Randy Stevens, III	Director	March 13, 2009
<i>/s/</i> TIMOTHY E. PETTUS	Director	March 13, 2009

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Timothy E. Pettus

/s/ WILLIAM R. WALTER William R. Walter	Director	March 13, 2009
/s/ DAN C. WHEELER Dan C. Wheeler	Director	March 13, 2009
/s/ DAVID S. WILLIAMS David S. Williams	Director	March 13, 2009
/s/ W. DONALD WRIGHT W. Donald Wright	Director	March 13, 2009
/s/ M. DARLENE BAXTER M. Darlene Baxter	Director	March 13, 2009

EXHIBIT INDEX

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