

FIRST FARMERS & MERCHANTS CORP  
Form 10-Q  
November 14, 2003

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarter ended September 30, 2003

Commission file number 0-10972

<u>First Farmers and Merchants Corporation</u>	
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)	
<u>Tennessee</u>	<u>62-1148660</u>
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
816 South Garden Street	
<u>Columbia, Tennessee</u>	<u>38402 - 1148</u>
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(931) 388-3145
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's common stock, as of September 30, 2003. 2,920,000 shares

This filing contains 17 pages.

Item 1. Financial Statements

The following unaudited consolidated financial statements of the registrant and its subsidiary for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, are as follows:

Consolidated balance sheets - September 30, 2003, and December 31, 2002.
Consolidated statements of income - For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2003, and September 30, 2002.
Consolidated statements of cash flows - For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, and September 30, 2002.
Selected notes to consolidated financial statements.

FIRST FARMERS AND MERCHANTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY				
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS				
			September 30,	December 31,
	(Dollars in Thousands) (Unaudited)		2003	2002
ASSETS	Cash and due from banks	\$	53,477	\$ 37,161
	Interest-bearing deposits in banks		297	289
	Federal funds sold		12,392	14,251
	Total cash and cash equivalents		66,166	51,701
	Securities			
	Available for sale (amortized cost \$230,808 and \$197,402 respectively)		239,257	207,666
	Held to maturity (fair value \$86,088 and \$108,087 respectively)		80,904	102,517
	Total securities		320,161	310,183
	Loans, net of deferred fees		435,807	500,516
	Allowance for possible loan losses		(11,001)	(11,375)
	Net loans		424,806	489,141
	Bank premises and equipment, at cost			

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	less allowance for depreciation		12,793		13,051
	Other assets		33,928		34,820
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>857,854</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>898,896</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	Deposits				
	Noninterest-bearing	<b>\$</b>	129,233	<b>\$</b>	115,578
	Interest-bearing (including certificates of deposit over \$100,000: 2003 - \$72,716; 2002 -91,783)		616,739		673,609
	Total deposits		745,972		789,187
	Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase		2,191		1,986
	Dividends payable		-		1,577
	Other short term liabilities		656		679
	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		5,802		5,785
	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>754,621</b>		<b>799,214</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	Common stock - \$10 par value, 8,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding - 2,920,000		29,200		29,200
	Additional paid-in capital		4,320		4,320
	Retained earnings		64,137		59,389
	Accumulated other comprehensive income		5,576		6,773
	<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>103,233</b>		<b>99,682</b>
	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>857,854</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>898,896</b>

FIRST FARMERS AND MERCHANTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY							
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME							
	(Dollars In Thousands Except Per Share Data)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	(Unaudited)	September 30,			September 30,		
		2003	2002		2003	2002	
<b>INTEREST INCOME</b>	Interest and fees on loans	\$ 7,054	\$ 9,323	\$	22,080	\$	28,341
	Income on investment securities						
	Taxable interest	2,643	2,983		8,286		8,414

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	Exempt from federal income tax	644	773	2,106	2,448
	Dividends	27	30	102	132
		3,314	3,786	10,494	10,994
	Other interest income	56	89	185	230
	TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	10,424	13,198	32,759	39,565
INTEREST EXPENSE	Interest on deposits	2,670	4,528	8,966	13,797
	Interest on other short term borrowings	3	10	18	31
	TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	2,673	4,538	8,984	13,828
	NET INTEREST INCOME	7,751	8,660	23,775	25,737
	PROVISION FOR POSSIBLE LOAN LOSSES	40	400	800	6,050
	NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER				
	PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	7,711	8,260	22,975	19,687
NONINTEREST INCOME	Trust department income	447	424	1,356	1,372
	Service fees on deposit accounts	1,806	1,818	5,394	5,283
	Other service fees, commissions, and fees	132	128	362	353
	Other operating income	(48)	24	101	290
	Securities gains	-	-	-	125
	TOTAL NONINTEREST INCOME	2,337	2,394	7,213	7,423
NONINTEREST EXPENSES	Salaries and employee benefits	3,913	3,409	11,280	9,640
	Net occupancy expense	602	538	1,629	1,611
	Furniture and equipment expense	301	316	1,012	922
	Other operating expenses	2,521	2,372	7,793	6,915
	TOTAL NONINTEREST EXPENSES	7,337	6,635	21,714	19,088
	INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR				
	INCOME TAXES	2,711	4,019	8,474	8,022
	PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	625	1,099	2,119	1,695

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	NET INCOME	\$	2,086	\$	2,920	\$	6,355	\$	6,327
EARNINGS PER SHARE	Common stock								
	2,920,000 shares outstanding	\$	0.71	\$	1.00	\$	2.18	\$	2.17

FIRST FARMERS AND MERCHANTS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY					
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS					
	(Dollars In Thousands) (Unaudited)				
	Nine Months Ended September 30,	2003	2002		
OPERATING	Net income	\$	6,355	\$	6,327
ACTIVITIES	Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities				
	Excess (deficiency) of provision for possible loan losses over net charge offs		(373)		4,738
	Provision for depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment		982		811
	Amortization of deposit base intangibles		960		740
	Amortization of investment security premiums, net of accretion of discounts		1,935		639
	Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance contracts		(328)		(186)
	Deferred income taxes		25		(1,598)
	(Increase) decrease, net of effects from acquisition, in Interest receivable		759		(212)
	Other assets		281		821
	Increase (decrease), net of effects from acquisition, in Interest payable		(396)		(1,334)
	Other liabilities		413		1,490
	Total Adjustments		4,258		5,909
	Net cash provided by operating activities		10,613		12,236
INVESTING	Proceeds from maturities, calls, and sales of available-for-sale securities		36,581		29,269
ACTIVITIES	Proceeds from maturities and calls of held-to-maturity securities		21,655		14,516

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	Purchases of investment securities			
	Available-for-sale		(71,963)	(102,879)
	Net (increase) decrease in loans, net of effects from acquisition		64,708	16,252
	Purchases of premises and equipment, net of effects from acquisition		(723)	(1,260)
	Net increase in cash from acquisitions		-	8,017
	Purchase of single premium life insurance contracts		(190)	(3,970)
	Net cash (used in), provided by investing activities		50,068	(40,055)
FINANCING	Net increase (decrease) in noninterest-bearing and interest-bearing deposits,			
ACTIVITIES	net of effects from acquisition		(43,215)	40,544
	Net increase (decrease) in short term borrowings		182	1,949
	Cash dividends		(3,183)	(3,066)
	Net cash (used in), provided by financing activities		(46,216)	39,427
	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		14,465	11,608
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		51,701	30,664
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	66,166	\$ 42,272

SELECTED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - OTHER INFORMATION

The unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a consistent basis and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. These adjustments, except the change in the method of estimating the allowance for loan losses in the first quarter of 2002, were of a normal, recurring nature and consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in the Corporation's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition

Material Changes in Financial Condition

Average earning assets decreased 2.6% in the third quarter of 2003 due to softening loan demand in our market area. This compares to a 12.6% increase in the first half of 2002 that included the acquisition of two offices of the Community Bank, an Alabama banking corporation, in Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee, on March 29, 2002. The Corporation's only subsidiary at September 30, 2003 was First Farmers and Merchants National Bank and the Bank owns 100% of F & M West, a subsidiary that provides advisory service for management of the Bank's investment portfolio. As a financial institution, the Bank's primary earning asset is loans. At September 30, 2003, average net loans had decreased 11.7% and represented 57.6% of average earning assets. Softening loan demand and tighter credit standards contributed to this decline. This decrease compares to an increase in average net loans at September 30, 2002 of 11.9% and a 64.4% component of average earning assets. Half of the increase in 2002 was attributable to the acquisition. Average investments composed 42.4% of average earning assets at September 30, 2003, posting a 13.2%

increase in the first nine months of 2003. Average total assets of \$873 million at the end of the third quarter of 2003 compared to \$885 million at the end of the third quarter of 2002. Period-end assets were \$857 million compared to \$899 million at December 31, 2002, a 4.6% decrease.

The Bank maintains a formal asset and liability management process to control interest rate risk and assist management in maintaining reasonable stability in the gross interest margin as a result of changes in the level of interest rates and/or the spread relationships among interest rates. The Bank uses an earnings simulation model to evaluate the impact of different interest rate scenarios on the gross margin. Each month, the Asset/Liability Committee monitors the relationship of rate sensitive earning assets to rate sensitive interest bearing liabilities (interest rate sensitivity) which is the principal factor in determining the effect that fluctuating interest rates will have on future net interest income. Rate sensitive earning assets and interest bearing liabilities are those which can be repriced to current market rates within a defined time period. The following sections analyze the average balance sheet and the major components of the period-end balance sheet.

## SECURITIES

Available-for-sale securities are an integral part of the asset/liability management process. As such, they represent an important source of liquidity available to fund loans and accommodate asset reallocation strategies dictated by changes in bank operating and tax plans, shifting yield spread relationships, and changes in configuration of the yield curve. At September 30, 2003, the Bank's investment securities portfolio had \$239.3 million available-for-sale securities, 74.7% of the total portfolio, and \$80.9 million held-to-maturity securities, 25.3% of the portfolio. There were \$207.7 million available-for-sale securities and \$102.5 million held-to-maturity securities at December 31, 2002.

## LOANS

The loan portfolio is the largest component of earning assets and consequently provides the highest amount of revenues. The loan portfolio also contains, as a result of credit quality, the highest exposure to risk. When analyzing potential loans, management assesses both interest rate objectives and credit quality objectives in determining whether to make a given loan and the appropriate pricing for that loan. The Bank maintains a diversified portfolio in order to spread its risk and reduce its exposure to economic downturns which may occur in different segments of the economy or in particular industries. The average loan portfolio decreased \$59.9 million or 11.7% in the first nine months of 2003. Factors contributing to this decrease were lower demand for loans, higher underwriting standards, and the general economic climate. This compared to a \$55.1 million or 11.9% increase in the first nine months of 2002. The acquisition in 2002 contributed \$23.8 million or about half of this increase.

The analysis and review of asset quality by the Bank's credit administration includes a formal review that evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for possible loan losses. This review is updated monthly and completed quarterly in conjunction with loan review reports and evaluations that are discussed in meetings with loan officers, loan administration, and a Board of Directors oversight committee. The Bank changed its method of estimating the allowance for loan and lease losses in the first quarter of 2002. The changes in estimate methodology included:

- Stratification of the retail loan portfolio, segregating loans with characteristics that accentuate loss potential.
- Redefinition of the classification criteria of commercial loans to better reflect structural and documentation deficiencies that could impair collectibility.

Application of this new methodology resulted in an abnormal addition to the Bank's allowance for loan and lease losses in the first quarter of 2002, \$5.3 million. Additions to the allowance during the first nine months of 2003 were



\$800 thousand, 86.8% lower than provisions added during the same period in 2002. The allowance for possible loan and lease losses was \$11.0 million or 2.52% of gross loans at September 30, 2003 which compares to \$11.4 million or 2.27% at December 31, 2002. Net charge offs through the third quarter of 2003 were \$1,173 thousand, an annualized net charge off ratio of .34%. Net charge offs through the third quarter of 2002 were \$1,312 thousand, an annualized net charge off ratio of .33 %.

A formal plan to provide better control over underwriting of loans and monitoring collectibility was implemented in 2002. This plan included education and training of personnel to encourage more uniform application of the Bank's loan policies and procedures, changes in management information systems to better identify loans with adverse characteristics and better control of corrective actions, hiring of additional credit analysts to support lenders in underwriting and monitoring of loans and strengthen oversight of the lending function, reevaluate the scope of loan reviews, and modify loan policies and procedures to facilitate improved credit operations in the future. The Special Assets Department that was formed to identify and monitor assets that need attention identified loans totaling \$4.7 million, or 1.1% of the portfolio, that were classified as other assets especially mentioned. This compares to loans totaling \$7.6 million so classified at December 31, 2002, and \$15.5 million so classified at September 30, 2002. This positive trend reflects the improved underwriting and monitoring systems established. Loans totaling \$30.0 million, 6.9% of the portfolio, were classified as substandard at September 30, 2003. This compares to loans totaling \$35.1 million so classified at December 31, 2002, \$30.4 million so classified at September 30, 2002. Loans totaling \$1.5 million, or .3% of the portfolio, were classified as doubtful at September 30, 2003. This compares to \$.7 million so classified at December 31, 2002 and \$1.7 million so classified at September 30, 2002. Loans having recorded investments of \$14.1 million, or 3.25% of the total portfolio, were identified as impaired at the end of the first nine months of 2003 compared to \$11.5 million at December 31, 2002 and \$12.1 million at September 30, 2002.

The loan portfolio is well diversified with loans generally secured by tangible personal property, real property, or stock. The loans are expected to be repaid from cash flow or proceeds from the sale of selected assets of the borrowers. Collateral requirements for the loan portfolio are based on credit evaluation of the customer. Most of the Bank's activities are with customers located within southern middle Tennessee. The Bank does not have any significant concentrations in any one industry or customer.

There were write downs of other real estate associated with declines in real estate values subsequent to foreclosure and disposition of the properties at less than their carrying value during the first nine months of 2003 that were charged to current income. The carrying value of other real estate is included in other assets on the face of the balance sheet and represents real estate acquired through foreclosure and is stated at the lower of cost or fair value minus cost to sell. An allowance for other real estate owned is not maintained. Any decreases or losses associated with the properties have been charged to current income. Management evaluates properties included in this category on a regular basis. Actual foreclosures that were included in the carrying value for other real estate at September 30, 2003, December 31, 2002, and September 30, 2002, totaled \$918 thousand, \$862 thousand, and \$880 thousand respectively.

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Bank has in those particular financial instruments. The total outstanding loan commitments and stand-by letters of credit in the normal course of business at September 30, 2003, were \$60.8 million and \$4.7 million respectively. Loan commitments are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is not a violation of any condition established in the contract. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements, including commercial paper, bond financing, and similar transactions. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in making a loan.

## DEPOSITS

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Bank does not have any foreign offices and all deposits are serviced in its twenty-one domestic offices. The bank's average deposits declined during the first nine months of 2003 reflecting a 3.0% drop compared to a 14.8% growth in the first nine months of 2002. The deposit growth in 2002 included the acquisition of \$35 million in deposits that accounts for almost half of the growth. Interest checking and savings deposits with limited transactions had more competitive rates as market rates on certificates of deposit continued to decline contributing to a 14.2% increase in interest checking and a 5.5% increase in savings during the first nine months of 2003. These deposits and demand deposits, which represent 13.9% of average total deposits, are the nucleus of core deposits for the Bank.

## CAPITAL

Average shareholders' equity in the first nine months of 2003 remained strong totaling \$102.5 million at September 30, 2003, a 7.7 % increase from the average for the year, 2002. The Corporation and the Bank are subject to federal regulatory risk-adjusted capital adequacy standards. Failure to meet capital adequacy requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that could have a direct material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiary, the Bank. The regulations require the Bank to meet specific capital adequacy guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital classification is also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Corporation and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Total Capital and Tier I Capital to risk-weighted assets and of Tier I Capital to average assets. Equity capital (net of certain adjustments for intangible assets and investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and certain classes of preferred stock) are considered Tier 1 ("core") capital. Tier 2 ("total") capital consists of core capital plus subordinated debt, some types of preferred stock, and a defined percentage of the allowance for possible loan losses. As of September 30, 2003, the Corporation's total risk-based and core capital ratios were 18.4 % and 17.1 % respectively. The comparable ratios were 15.7% and 14.4% at year end 2002. As of September 30, 2003, the Bank's total risk-based and core capital ratios were 18.2% and 16.9% respectively. The comparable ratios were 15.5% and 14.2% at year end 2002. As of September 30, 2003, the Corporation and the Bank had a ratio of core capital to average total assets of 10.0% and 10.0% respectively, compared to 8.8% at December 31, 2002. Management believes, as of September 30, 2003, that the Corporation and the Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject. The written agreement with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, dated September 3, 2002, relating to asset quality and management and board oversight of the lending function included two capital ratio requirements. These were a minimum Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets ratio of 11.5% and a minimum Tier 1 Capital to Adjusted Total Assets ratio of 8%. The actual ratios were 16.9% and 12.2%, respectively.

Most of the capital needs of the Bank have historically been financed through internal growth. The approval of the Comptroller of the Currency is required before the Bank's dividends in a given year may exceed the total of its net profit (as defined) for the year combined with retained net profits of the preceding two years. As of September 30, 2003, additional dividends of approximately \$18.0 million could have been declared by the Bank to the Corporation without regulatory agency approval.

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## Material Changes in Results of Operations

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Total interest income was 17.2% less for the first nine months of 2003 than the first nine months of 2002. Interest and fees earned on loans decreased 22.1% due to the decrease in the volume of average loans and reduced interest rates. Interest earned on investment securities and other investments decreased 4.9% compared to the first nine months of 2002. Higher yielding securities that matured or were called were replaced with investments whose yield was much lower.

Total interest expense in the third quarter of 2003 compared to the third quarter of 2002 decreased 35.0%. The total cost of interest-bearing deposits declined as interest rates declined in the intervening quarters. As a policy, budgeted financial goals are monitored on a monthly basis by the Asset/Liability Committee where the actual dollar change in net interest income given different interest rate movements is reviewed. A negative dollar change in net interest income for a twelve month period of less than 4.5% of net interest income given a three hundred basis point shift in interest rates is considered an acceptable rate risk position. The resulting rate risk picture for the twelve months horizon at September 30, 2003 showed a worst-case potential change to net interest income of a negative 2.0%, or a decline in net interest income of \$615 thousand.

Net interest income on a fully taxable equivalent basis is influenced primarily by changes in: (1) the volume and mix of earning assets and sources of funding; (2) market rates of interest, and (3) income tax rates. The impact of some of these factors can be controlled by management policies and actions. External factors also can have a significant impact on changes in net interest income from one period to another. Some examples of such factors are: (1) the strength of credit demands by customers; (2) Federal Reserve Board monetary policy, and (3) fiscal and debt management policies of the federal government, including changes in tax laws. The net interest margin, on a tax equivalent basis, at September 30, 2003, December, 31, 2002, and September 30, 2002 was 4.23%, 4.42%, and 4.45% respectively.

Noninterest income decreased 2.8% during the first nine months of 2003 compared to the first nine months of 2002. Income from fiduciary services provided in the Bank's trust department represented approximately 18.8% of noninterest income and was down 1.1% compared to the first three quarters of 2002. The decline in trust fees is related to the decline in market value of investments. Service fees on deposit accounts, 74.8% of noninterest income, were up 2.1% compared to the same period last year. However, some write downs of other real estate owned were higher than the first nine months of 2002 contributing to the decline in total noninterest income.

Noninterest expenses, excluding the provision for possible loan losses, were 13.8% more in the first nine months of 2003 than in the first nine months of 2002. Salaries and benefits, up 17.0%, and furniture and equipment expense, up 9.8%, compared to the first nine months last year, are related to additional offices acquired at the end of the first quarter in 2002. A part of the increase in noninterest expenses is a result of organization realignment and structure changes to manage and monitor strengthened underwriting practices.

Net income is .44% higher for the first nine months of 2003 compared to the first nine months of 2002. Net income for the quarter ended March 31, 2002 was adversely affected due to the change in calculating the provision to the allowance for loan and lease losses and the additional provision for loan deterioration. Tax expense increased 25.0% due to a change in state tax legislation passed in May, 2003 that was retroactive to the first of the year. This legislation changed state tax laws related to operating investment subsidiaries out of state and negated the tax benefits enjoyed in the first half of 2002.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 6. Reports on Form 8-K

A Form 8-K, containing a press release regarding earnings through September 30, 2003 was filed November 5, 2003.

## 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 FARMERS AND MERCHANTS CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Date	<u>November 12, 2003</u>	<u>/s/ T. Randy Stevens</u>
		T. Randy Stevens,
		President
		(Chief Executive Officer)
Date	<u>November 12, 2003</u>	<u>/s/ Patricia N. McClanahan</u>
		Patricia N. McClanahan,
		Treasurer
		(Chief Financial Officer)

CERTIFICATION

PURSUANT TO

18 U.S.C. 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

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In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of First Farmers and Merchants Corporation and Subsidiary for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, each of the undersigned certifies, to the best knowledge and belief of the signatory, pursuant to 18 U.S. C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Form 10-Q complies with the requirement of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of First Farmers and Merchants Corporation and Subsidiary.

Date	<u>November 12, 2003</u>	<u>/s/ T. Randy Stevens,</u>
		T. Randy Stevens
		President
		(Chief Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

18 U.S.C. 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of First Farmers and Merchants Corporation and Subsidiary for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, each of the undersigned certifies, to the best knowledge and belief of the signatory, pursuant to 18 U.S. C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Form 10-Q complies with the requirement of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of First Farmers and Merchants Corporation and Subsidiary.

Date	<u>November 12, 2003</u>	<u>/s/ Patricia N. McClanahan</u>
		Patricia N. McClanahan,
		Treasurer

		(Chief Financial Officer)
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FIRST FARMERS AND MERCHANTS CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Certification - Chief Executive Officer

I, T. Randy Stevens, President and Chief Executive Officer, certify that:

1)	I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for First Farmers and Merchants Corporation;
2)	Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3)	Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4)	The registrant's other certifying officers and myself are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(F) and 15d-15(F) for the registrant and have:
a.	designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
b.	designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States;

c.	evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
d.	disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially effect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5)	The registrant's other certifying officers and myself have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's Board of Directors:
a.	all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
b.	any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date	<u>November 12, 2003</u>	<u>/s/ T. Randy Stevens</u>
		T. Randy Stevens,
		President
		(Chief Executive Officer)

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Certification - Chief Financial Officer

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I, Patricia N. McClanahan, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, certify that: I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for First Farmers and Merchants Corporation;

1)	Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
2)	Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
3)	The registrant's other certifying officers and myself are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(F) and 15d-15(F)) for the registrant and have:
a.	designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
b.	designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States;
c.	evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
d.	disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially effect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
4)	The registrant's other certifying officers and myself have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit



committee of registrant's Board of Directors:	
a.	all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
b.	any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date	<u>November 12, 2003</u>	<u>/s/ Patricia N. McClanahan</u>
		Patricia N. McClanahan,
		Executive Vice President
		(Chief Financial Officer)