

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp
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[LOGO]	[LOGO]
CKF Bancorp, Inc.	Kentucky First Federal Bancorp
Proxy Statement	Prospectus

MERGER PROPOSAL — YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

Dear Stockholder of CKF Bancorp, Inc.:

Your board of directors has agreed on a transaction that will result in the merger of CKF Bancorp, Inc. with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. You are being asked to approve the merger through the approval and adoption of the agreement of merger at a special meeting of stockholders to be held on July 2, 2012.

If the agreement of merger is approved and adopted at the special meeting, subject to the other conditions set forth therein, CKF Bancorp will be merged into Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as the surviving entity. In connection with the merger, each holder of CKF Bancorp common stock may elect to receive in exchange for 100% of his or her shares: (1) an amount equal to \$9.50 in cash for each share of CKF Bancorp common stock held by such holder (the “Cash Consideration”); (2) a number of shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock equal to the “Exchange Ratio,” as defined below, for each share of CKF Bancorp common stock held by such holder (the “Stock Consideration”); or (3) a combination of the Cash Consideration for 40% of the shares held and the Stock Consideration for 60% of the shares held.

Under the agreement of merger, the Exchange Ratio will be 1.0556 if the “Kentucky First Price,” as defined below, is at or above \$9.00. If the Kentucky First Price is at or below \$7.50, then the Exchange Ratio will be 1.2667. If the Kentucky First Price is below \$9.00 but above \$7.50, then the Exchange Ratio will be equal to \$9.50 divided by a number equal to the Kentucky First Price (rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth). Kentucky First Price means the average of the average daily sales price (the average of the high and low sales price, rounded up to the nearest cent) of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market, for the ten latest trading days preceding the date that is four business days before the closing of the merger. A trading day means any day on which at least 100 shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock are traded, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market.

You will be able to elect to receive cash, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock or a combination of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock for your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. Regardless of your choice, however, elections will be limited by the requirement that the number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock to be converted into the Stock Consideration will be the lesser of: (1) 60% of the total number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time of the merger, rounded down to the nearest whole number; or (2) 811,375 shares divided by the Exchange Ratio, rounded down to the nearest whole number. Therefore, all allocations of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock that you will receive will depend on the elections of other CKF Bancorp stockholders. The federal income tax consequences of the merger to you will depend on whether you receive cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock in exchange for your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. The common stock of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is listed on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "KFFB." The closing price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock on May 11, 2012 was \$8.70. Based on this price, if the merger is consummated, CKF Bancorp stockholders would receive total merger consideration valued at \$11.6 million.

After careful consideration, the board of directors of CKF Bancorp has unanimously determined that the merger is in the best interests of stockholders and recommends that CKF Bancorp stockholders vote "**FOR**" the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger. The board of directors of CKF Bancorp strongly supports this strategic combination between Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp and appreciates your prompt attention to this very important matter.

This proxy statement/prospectus contains information that you should consider in evaluating the agreement of merger and the proposed merger. **In particular, you should carefully read the section captioned "*Risk Factors*" beginning on page 11 for a discussion of certain risk factors relating to the agreement of merger and the merger.**

We cannot complete the merger unless CKF Bancorp's stockholders approve and adopt the agreement of merger and we obtain all applicable regulatory approvals. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting of stockholders of CKF Bancorp, please complete and return the enclosed proxy card. **Your vote is important.** If you do not return your proxy card, the effect will be a vote against the proposed merger.

/s/ William H. Johnson

William H. Johnson

President and Chief Executive Officer

CKF Bancorp, Inc.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or completeness of this proxy statement/prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The securities to be issued in connection with the merger are not savings or deposit accounts or other obligations of any bank or nonbank subsidiary of any of the parties, and they are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

This proxy statement/prospectus is dated May 11, 2012 and is first being mailed to CKF Bancorp stockholders on or about May 22, 2012.

CKF BANCORP, INC.
340 West Main Street

Danville, Kentucky 40422

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders to be held on July 2, 2012

A special meeting of stockholders of CKF Bancorp, Inc. will be held at 4:00 p.m., local time, on Monday, July 2, 2012 at 340 West Main Street, Danville, Kentucky. Any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting will be held at the same location.

At the special meeting, you will be asked to:

Consider and vote upon a proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger, dated as of November 3, 2011, by 1. and among Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp, Inc. and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank. A copy of the agreement of merger is included as Annex A to the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus;

Consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the special meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit 2. further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the agreement of merger; and

3. Transact such other business as may be properly presented at the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

The enclosed proxy statement/prospectus describes the agreement of merger and the proposed merger in detail. We urge you to read these materials carefully. The enclosed proxy statement/prospectus forms a part of this notice.

The board of directors of CKF Bancorp unanimously recommends that CKF Bancorp stockholders vote “FOR” the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger and “FOR” the proposal to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies to vote in favor of the agreement of merger.

The board of directors of CKF Bancorp has fixed the close of business on May 11, 2012 as the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and any adjournments or

postponements of the special meeting.

Your vote is very important. Your proxy is being solicited by the CKF Bancorp board of directors. The proposal to approve the agreement of merger must be approved by the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock entitled to vote in order for the proposed merger to be consummated. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting in person, we urge you to complete and mail the enclosed proxy card, in the accompanying envelope, which requires no postage if mailed in the United States. You may revoke your proxy at any time before the special meeting. If you attend the special meeting and vote in person, your proxy vote will not be used.

As a stockholder of CKF Bancorp, you have the right to demand an appraisal by the Delaware Court of Chancery of the fair value of your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock under applicable provisions of Delaware law. In order to perfect appraisal rights, you must give written demand before the agreement of merger is voted on at the special meeting and must not vote in favor of the agreement of merger. A copy of the section of the Delaware General Corporation Law pertaining to appraisal rights is included as Annex C to the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus.

If you have more questions about the merger, or how to submit your proxy, please contact William H. Johnson, President and Chief Executive Officer of CKF Bancorp, at (859) 236-4181 or if you need additional copies of this proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy form, you should contact CKF Bancorp's Secretary, Virginia R.S. Stump, at (859) 236-4181.

By Order of the Board of Directors

/s/ Virginia R.S. Stump

Virginia R.S. Stump

Secretary

Danville, Kentucky

May 11, 2012

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Annex A Agreement of Merger

Annex B Fairness Opinion of RP Financial, LC.

Annex C Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law Appraisal Rights

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE SPECIAL MEETING

Q: What am I being asked to vote on? What is the proposed transaction?

You are being asked to vote on the approval of an agreement of merger that provides for the acquisition of CKF Bancorp by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The CKF Bancorp board of directors has determined that the proposed merger is in the best interests of CKF Bancorp stockholders, has unanimously approved the agreement of merger and recommends that CKF Bancorp stockholders vote “FOR” the approval and adoption the agreement of merger.

Q: What will I be entitled to receive in the merger?

Under the agreement of merger, each holder of CKF Bancorp common stock may elect to receive in exchange for 100% of his or her shares: (1) an amount equal to \$9.50 in cash for each share of CKF Bancorp common stock held by such holder (the “Cash Consideration”); (2) a number of shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock equal to the “Exchange Ratio,” as defined below, for each share of CKF Bancorp common stock held by such holder (the “Stock Consideration”); or (3) a combination of the Cash Consideration for 40% of the shares held and the Stock Consideration for 60% of the shares held.

Under the agreement of merger, the Exchange Ratio will be 1.0556 if the “Kentucky First Price,” as defined below, is at or above \$9.00. If the Kentucky First Price is at or below \$7.50, then the Exchange Ratio will be 1.2667. If the Kentucky First Price is below \$9.00 but above \$7.50, then the Exchange Ratio will be equal to \$9.50 divided by a number equal to the Kentucky First Price (rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth). Kentucky First Price means the average of the average daily sales price (the average of the high and low sales price, rounded up to the nearest cent) of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market, for the ten latest trading days preceding the date that is four business days before the closing of the merger. A trading day means any day on which at least 100 shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock are traded, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market.

You will be able to elect to receive cash, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock or a combination of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock for your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. Regardless of your choice, however, elections will be limited by the requirement that the number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock to be converted into the Stock Consideration will be the lesser of: (1) 60% of the total number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time of the merger, rounded down to the nearest whole number; or (2) 811,375 shares divided by the Exchange Ratio, rounded down to the nearest whole number. Therefore, all allocations of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock that you will receive will depend on the elections of other CKF Bancorp stockholders.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will not issue fractional shares in the merger. Instead, you will receive a cash payment, without interest, for the value of any fraction of a share of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock that you would otherwise be entitled to receive. See “*Description of the Merger—Consideration to be Received in the Merger*” on page 40 and “*Description of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Capital Stock*” on page 68.

Q: What will my dividends be after the merger?

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp currently pays a quarterly dividend of \$.10 per share, or \$.20 on a semi-annual basis. This would equate to a semi-annual dividend of \$.21 on a per equivalent CKF Bancorp share basis for CKF Bancorp stockholders who receive Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock in the merger. See “*Comparative Per Share Data.*” Although Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has paid quarterly dividends on its common stock without interruption since May 2005, there is no guarantee that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will continue to pay dividends on its common stock. All dividends on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock are declared at the discretion of the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp board of directors. The level of dividends paid by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is enhanced by the company’s ability to waive dividends to the majority stockholder, First Federal MHC. As its holding company regulator, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, has instituted requirements that make this waiver more difficult to attain. In the future, this may result in either additional cost to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and/or a reduction in the dividend paid to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp shareholders. See “*Risk Factors – Risks Related to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp – The amount of dividends Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays on its common stock, if any, may be limited by the ability of First Federal MHC to waive receipt of dividends.*”

Q: How do I elect to receive cash, stock or a combination of both for my CKF Bancorp stock?

A: A form for making an election will be sent to you separately on or about the date this proxy statement/prospectus is mailed. For your election to be effective, your properly completed election form, along with your CKF Bancorp stock certificates or an appropriate guarantee of delivery, must be sent to and received by IST Shareholder Services, the exchange agent, on or before 5:00 p.m., Central time, on August 31, 2012 Do not send your election form together with your proxy card. Instead, use the separate envelope specifically provided for the election form and your stock certificates. If you do not make a timely election you will be allocated Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and/or cash depending on the elections made by other stockholders.

Q: How do I exchange my stock certificates?

A: If you make an election, you must return your CKF Bancorp stock certificates or an appropriate guarantee of delivery with your election form. Shortly after the merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's transfer agent will allocate cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock among CKF Bancorp stockholders, consistent with their elections and the allocation and proration procedures in the agreement of merger. If you do not submit an election form, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's transfer agent will send you instructions on how and where to surrender your CKF Bancorp stock certificates after the merger is completed. Please do not send your CKF Bancorp stock certificates with your proxy card.

Q: What are the tax consequences of the merger to you?

A: The tax consequence of the merger to you will depend on whether you receive only cash, only Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, or a combination of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock in exchange for your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. If you exchange your shares solely for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, you should not recognize gain or loss except with respect to the cash you receive instead of any fractional share of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. If you exchange your shares solely for cash, you should recognize gain or loss on the exchange. If you exchange your shares for a combination of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and cash, you may recognize capital gain, but not any loss, on the exchange. Because the allocations of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock that you receive will depend on the elections of other CKF Bancorp stockholders, you will not know the actual tax consequences of the merger to you until the allocations are completed.

Q: Am I entitled to appraisal rights?

A: Yes. Delaware law provides you with appraisal rights in the merger. This means that you have the right to demand an appraisal by the Delaware Court of Chancery of the fair value of your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock under applicable provisions of Delaware law. In order to perfect appraisal rights, you must (1) deliver to CKF Bancorp, before the special meeting of CKF Bancorp stockholders or at the special meeting but before the vote is taken, a written demand for appraisal of your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock, and (2) not vote in favor of the merger. Notices should be addressed to CKF Bancorp's Secretary and sent to P.O. Box 400, Danville, Kentucky

40423. Your failure to follow exactly the procedures specified under Delaware law will result in the loss of your appraisal rights. A copy of the section of the Delaware General Corporation Law pertaining to dissenters' rights is provided as Annex C to this document. See "*Appraisal Rights*" on page 26.

Q: *Why do CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp want to merge?*

CKF Bancorp believes that the proposed merger will provide CKF Bancorp stockholders with substantial benefits, and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp believes that the merger will further its strategic growth plans. As a larger company, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp can provide the capital and resources that CKF Bancorp needs to compete more effectively and to offer a broader array of products and services to better serve its banking customers. To review the reasons for the merger in more detail, see "*Description of the Merger—Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's Reasons for the Merger*" on page 39 and "*Description of the Merger—CKF Bancorp's Reasons for the Merger and Recommendation of the Board of Directors*" on page 32.

Q: What vote is required to approve the agreement of merger?

Holdings of a majority of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock entitled to vote must vote in favor of the proposal to approve the agreement of merger. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stockholders will not be voting on the agreement of merger.

Q: When and where is the CKF Bancorp special meeting?

The special meeting of CKF Bancorp stockholders is scheduled to take place at the offices of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank, 340 West Main Street, Danville, Kentucky at 4:00 p.m., local time, on July 2, 2012.

Q: Who is entitled to vote at the CKF Bancorp special meeting?

Holdings of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock at the close of business on May 11, 2012, which is the record date, are entitled to vote on the proposal to adopt the agreement of merger. As of the record date, 1,225,802 shares of CKF Bancorp common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote.

Q: If I plan to attend the CKF Bancorp special meeting in person, should I still return my proxy?

Yes. Whether or not you plan to attend the CKF Bancorp special meeting, you should complete and return the enclosed proxy card. The failure of a CKF Bancorp stockholder to vote in person or by proxy will have the same effect as a vote "AGAINST" the agreement of merger.

Q: What do I need to do now to vote my shares of CKF Bancorp common stock?

After you have carefully read and considered the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, please complete, sign, date and mail your proxy card in the enclosed return envelope as soon as possible. This will enable your shares to be represented at the special meeting. You may also vote in person at the special meeting. If you do not return a properly executed proxy card and do not vote at the special meeting, this will have the same effect as a vote against the agreement of merger. If you sign, date and send in your proxy card, but you do not indicate how you want to vote, your proxy will be voted in favor of approval and adoption of the agreement of merger. You may change your vote or revoke your proxy before the special meeting by filing with the Secretary of CKF Bancorp a duly executed revocation of proxy, submitting a new proxy card with a later date, or voting in person at the special meeting.

Q: If my shares are held in "street name" by my broker, will my broker automatically vote my shares for me?

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No. Your broker will not be able to vote your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger unless you provide instructions on how to vote. Please instruct you broker how to vote your shares, following the directions that your broker provides. If you do not provide instructions to your A: broker on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger, your shares will not be voted, and this will have the effect of voting against the agreement of merger. Please check the voting form used by your broker to see if it offers telephone or Internet voting.

Q: *When is the merger expected to be completed?*

We will try to complete the merger as soon as possible. Before that happens, the agreement of merger must be approved and adopted by CKF Bancorp's stockholders and we must obtain the necessary regulatory approvals.
A: Assuming holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock vote in favor of the agreement of merger and we obtain the other necessary approvals, we expect to complete the merger in the third calendar quarter of 2012.

Q: *Is completion of the merger subject to any conditions besides stockholder approval?*

Yes. The transaction must receive the required regulatory approvals, and there are other customary closing
A: conditions that must be satisfied. To review the conditions of the merger in more detail, see "*Description of the Merger—Conditions to Completing the Merger*" on page 52.

Q: *Who can answer my other questions?*

If you have more questions about the merger, or how to submit your proxy, please contact William H. Johnson,
A: President and Chief Executive Officer of CKF Bancorp, at (859) 236-4181 or if you need additional copies of this proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy form, you should contact CKF Bancorp's Secretary, Virginia R.S. Stump, at (859) 236-4181.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information in this proxy statement/prospectus and may not contain all of the information important to you. To understand the merger more fully, you should read this entire document carefully, including the documents attached to this proxy statement/prospectus.

The Companies

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

479 Main Street

Hazard, Kentucky 41702

(502) 223-1638

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, a United States corporation, is a savings and loan holding company headquartered in Hazard, Kentucky. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "KFFB." Approximately 61.1% of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's outstanding shares are owned by First Federal MHC, a United States corporation and mutual holding company. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp conducts its operations primarily through its two wholly owned subsidiaries, First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Hazard, a federally chartered savings and loan association ("First Federal of Hazard"), and First Federal Savings Bank of Frankfort, a federally chartered savings bank ("First Federal of Frankfort"). First Federal of Hazard operates from a single office in Hazard, Kentucky and First Federal of Frankfort operates from three offices in Frankfort, Kentucky. Both are community-oriented savings institutions offering traditional financial services to, respectively, consumers in Perry and the surrounding counties in Eastern Kentucky and in Franklin and the surrounding counties in Central Kentucky. Their business models involve attracting deposits from the general public and originating primarily one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. At December 31, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had total assets of \$236.4 million, total deposits of \$136.6 million, and stockholders' equity of \$59.0 million.

CKF Bancorp, Inc.

340 West Main Street

Danville, Kentucky 40423

(859) 236-4181

CKF Bancorp, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is a savings and loan holding company headquartered in Danville, Kentucky. Its primary business is operating its subsidiary, Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank, which operates three full-service offices. Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank is principally engaged in the business of accepting deposits from the general public through a variety of deposit programs and investing these funds by originating loans in its market area, which include loans secured by one- to four-family residential properties, loans secured by multi-family residential and non-residential properties, construction loans, second mortgage loans on single-family residences, home equity lines of credit and commercial non-mortgage and consumer loans, both secured and unsecured, including loans secured by deposits. At December 31, 2011 CKF Bancorp had total assets of \$127.0 million, total deposits of \$100.6 million and total stockholders' equity of \$13.0 million.

Special Meeting of Stockholders; Required Vote (page 24)

A special meeting of CKF Bancorp stockholders is scheduled to be held at the offices of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank, 340 West Main Street, Danville, Kentucky at 4:00 p.m., local time, on July 2, 2012. At the special meeting, you will be asked to vote on a proposal to approve the agreement of merger between Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp. You also will be asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the agreement of merger.

Only CKF Bancorp stockholders of record as of the close of business on May 11, 2012 are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the CKF Bancorp special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the meeting.

Approval of the agreement of merger requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock entitled to vote. As of May 11, 2012, there were 1,225,802 shares of CKF Bancorp common stock outstanding. The directors and executive officers of CKF Bancorp (and their affiliates), as a group, beneficially owned 177,618 shares of CKF Bancorp common stock, representing 14.5% of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock as of May 11, 2012. The directors of CKF Bancorp, who collectively own 177,618 shares of CKF Bancorp common stock (14.5% of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp as of May 11, 2012) have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the merger at the special meeting. This amount does not include shares that may be acquired upon the exercise of stock options. No approval of the merger or agreement of merger by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stockholders is required.

The Merger and the Agreement of Merger (page 29)

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's acquisition of CKF Bancorp is governed by an agreement of merger. The agreement of merger provides that, if all of the conditions are satisfied or waived, CKF Bancorp will be merged with and into Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as the surviving entity. **We encourage you to read the agreement of merger, which is included as Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus.**

What CKF Bancorp Stockholders Will Receive in the Merger (page 40)

Under the agreement of merger, each holder of CKF Bancorp common stock may elect to receive in exchange for 100% of his or her shares: (1) an amount equal to \$9.50 in cash for each share of CKF Bancorp common stock held by such holder; (2) a number of shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock equal to the Exchange Ratio, for each share of CKF Bancorp common stock held by such holder; or (3) a combination of the cash consideration for 40% of the shares held and the stock consideration for 60% of the shares held. Regardless of your choice, however, elections will be limited by the requirement that the number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock to be converted into stock will be the lesser of: (1) 60% of the total number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time of the merger, rounded down to the nearest whole number; or (2) 811,375 shares divided by the Exchange Ratio, rounded down to the nearest whole number. Therefore, all allocations of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock will depend on the elections of all CKF Bancorp stockholders.

Under the agreement of merger, the Exchange Ratio will be 1.0556 if the "Kentucky First Price," as defined below, is at or above \$9.00. If the Kentucky First Price is at or below \$7.50, then the Exchange Ratio will be 1.2667. If the Kentucky First Price is below \$9.00 but above \$7.50, then the Exchange Ratio will be equal to \$9.50 divided by a number equal to the Kentucky First Price (rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth). "Kentucky First Price" means the average of the average daily sales price (the average of the high and low sales price, rounded up to the nearest cent) of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market, for the ten latest trading days preceding the date that is four business days before the closing of the merger. A trading day means any day on which at least 100 shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock are traded, as reported on the NASDAQ

Global Market.

Comparative Market Prices

The following table shows the closing price per share of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and the equivalent price per share of CKF Bancorp common stock, giving effect to the merger, on November 3, 2011, which is the last day on which shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock traded preceding the public announcement of the proposed merger, and on May 11, 2012, the most recent practicable date before the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus. The equivalent price per share of CKF Bancorp common stock was computed by multiplying the price of a share of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock by the exchange ratio that would be used if the average closing price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock during the measurement period used to calculate the exchange ratio were equal to the closing price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock on the date indicated. See “*Description of the Merger—Consideration to be Received in the Merger.*”

	Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Common Stock	Equivalent Price Per Share of CKF Bancorp Common Stock
November 3, 2011	\$ 6.40	\$ 8.11
May 11, 2012	8.70	9.67

Recommendation of CKF Bancorp Board of Directors (page 32)

The CKF Bancorp board of directors has unanimously approved the agreement of merger and the proposed merger. The CKF Bancorp board believes that the agreement of merger, including the merger contemplated by the agreement of merger, is fair to, and in the best interests of, CKF Bancorp and its stockholders, and therefore unanimously **recommends that CKF Bancorp stockholders vote “FOR” the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger.** In its reaching this decision, CKF Bancorp’s board of directors considered many factors, which are described in the section captioned “*Description of the Merger—CKF Bancorp’s Reasons for the Merger and Recommendation of the Board of Directors*” beginning on page 32.

CKF Bancorp’s Financial Advisor Believes the Merger Consideration is Fair to Stockholders (page 33)

In deciding to approve the merger, CKF Bancorp’s board of directors considered the opinion, dated November 3, 2011, of RP Financial, LC., which served as financial advisor to CKF Bancorp’s board of directors that the merger consideration is fair to the holders of CKF Bancorp common stock from a financial point of view. A copy of this opinion is included as Annex B to the proxy statement/prospectus. You should read the opinion carefully to understand the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and limitations of the review conducted by RP Financial, LC. CKF Bancorp has agreed to pay RP Financial, LC. fees totaling approximately \$45,000 for its services in connection with the merger.

Regulatory Approvals (page 47)

Under the terms of the agreement of merger, the merger cannot be completed unless it is first approved by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the “OCC”) and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve Board”). Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects to file the required applications with the OCC and the Federal Reserve Board during the second quarter of calendar year 2012. As of the date of this document, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has not received the approval of the OCC or the Federal Reserve Board. While Kentucky First Federal Bancorp does not know of any reason why it would not be able to obtain this approval in a timely manner, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp cannot be certain when or if it will receive OCC and Federal Reserve Board approval.

Conditions to the Merger (page 52)

The completion of the merger is subject to the fulfillment of a number of conditions, including:

• approval and adoption of the agreement of merger at the special meeting by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock entitled to vote;

- approval of the transaction by the appropriate regulatory authorities;

receipt by each party of opinions from their respective legal counsel to the effect that the merger will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

- the continued accuracy of representations and warranties made on the date of the agreement of merger.

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Termination (page 59)

The agreement of merger may be terminated by mutual written consent of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp at any time before the completion of the merger. Additionally, subject to conditions and circumstances described in the agreement of merger, either Kentucky First Federal Bancorp or CKF Bancorp may terminate the agreement of merger if, among other things, any of the following occur:

- the merger has not been consummated by September 30, 2012;
- CKF Bancorp stockholders do not approve the agreement of merger at the CKF Bancorp special meeting;
- a required regulatory approval is denied or a governmental authority blocks the merger; or

there is a breach by the other party of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement contained in the agreement of merger, which cannot be cured, or has not been cured within 30 days after the giving of written notice to such party of such breach.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may terminate the agreement of merger if CKF Bancorp materially breaches its agreements regarding the solicitation of other acquisition proposals and the submission of the agreement of merger to stockholders or if the board of directors of CKF Bancorp does not recommend approval of the merger in the proxy statement/prospectus or withdraws or revises its recommendation in a manner adverse to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

In addition, CKF Bancorp may terminate the agreement of merger if CKF Bancorp accepts a proposal to be acquired from a third party, which among other things, the CKF Bancorp board of directors determines, in good faith, would result in a transaction more favorable to the CKF Bancorp stockholders, and that failure to accept such third party proposal would constitute a breach of its fiduciary duties. At least five business days before terminating the agreement of merger as described in the preceding sentence, CKF Bancorp must provide notice to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp advising it that CKF Bancorp's board of directors is prepared to accept such proposal, specifying the terms and conditions of the proposal and identifying the person making the proposal, and CKF Bancorp must negotiate in good faith with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, if requested by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, to make adjustments in the terms and conditions of the agreement of merger as would enable CKF Bancorp to proceed with the merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp on such adjusted terms consistent with CKF Bancorp's board of directors' determination in good faith that proceeding based upon such adjusted terms would not constitute a breach of its fiduciary duties.

Termination Fee (page 60)

Under certain circumstances described in the agreement of merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may demand from CKF Bancorp a \$600,000 termination fee in connection with the termination of the agreement of merger. The termination fee would have been \$300,000 if the agreement of merger had been terminated on or before December 3, 2011.

Litigation Related to the Merger (page 48)

On December 7, 2011, CKF Bancorp stockholders filed putative class action lawsuits on behalf of CKF Bancorp stockholders in the Boyle Circuit Court against CKF Bancorp, the CKF Bancorp board and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The cases are captioned *Cassidy, et al. v. CKF Bancorp, Inc., et al.*, Civ. Act. No. 11-C1-587 and *DeMartini, et al. v. CKF Bancorp, Inc., et al.*, Civ. Act. No. 11-C1-588. Each complaint alleged that the CKF board breached its fiduciary duties by approving the merger agreement because the merger consideration was inadequate, the CKF Bancorp directors failed to conduct a thorough and proper sales process to maximize stockholder value and the transaction unfairly benefited the CKF Bancorp board to the disadvantage of the CKF Bancorp stockholders. The complaints also alleged that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp aided and abetted the CKF Bancorp board's breach of fiduciary duties. CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp believe both complaints to be without merit.

On April 9, 2012, Circuit Court Judge Thomas D. Wingate granted motions filed by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp to dismiss both complaints. Judge Wingate held that the plaintiffs had failed to allege facts sufficient to rebut the presumption that the CKF Bancorp directors acted within their sound business judgment within the scope of the Delaware business judgment rule. Judge Wingate also held that the plaintiffs' claims were not ripe for adjudication as the proposed merger has not yet gone to a vote of the stockholders, and that in seeking an injunction to prevent the merger the plaintiffs failed to show that a legal remedy would be inadequate, as any alleged harm suffered can be addressed by plaintiff's vote against the merger and exercise of his or her appraisal rights, which grant the dissenting shareholder the statutory right of judicial appraisal to obtain a determination of fair value. Accordingly, Judge Wingate granted the motions to dismiss the complaints with prejudice. Plaintiffs did not file a notice of appeal by the May 10, 2012 deadline and are now barred from doing so.

Interests of Officers and Directors in the Merger that are Different from Yours (page 49)

You should be aware that some of CKF Bancorp's directors and officers may have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of CKF Bancorp's stockholders generally. These include: employment agreements that officers of CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank will enter into upon completion of the merger; the cancellation of stock options in exchange for a cash payment equal to \$9.50 minus the exercise price for each option; interests under Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank Retirement Plan for Non-Employee Directors, which will be terminated in connection with the change in control and the benefits paid to the participants in a lump sum; provisions in the agreement of merger relating to indemnification of directors and officers and insurance for directors and officers of CKF Bancorp for events occurring before the merger; the appointment of two directors of CKF Bancorp to the board of directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp; and the appointment of all of the current directors of CKF Bancorp to the board of directors of First Federal of Frankfort. CKF Bancorp's board of directors was aware of these interests and took them into account in approving the merger. See "*Description of the Merger—Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger that are Different from Yours.*"

Accounting Treatment of the Merger (page 44)

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will account for the merger under the "acquisition" method of accounting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Using the acquisition method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of CKF Bancorp will be recorded by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp at their respective fair values at the time of the completion of the merger. The excess of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's purchase price over the net fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed will then be allocated to identified intangible assets, with any remaining unallocated portion recorded as goodwill or bargain purchase gain.

Certain Differences in Stockholder Rights (page 70)

When the merger is completed, CKF Bancorp stockholders who are to receive shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will become Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stockholders and their rights will be governed by United States law and by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's charter and bylaws. See "*Comparison of Rights of Stockholders*" for a summary of the material differences between the respective rights of CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stockholders.

Appraisal Rights (page 26)

Any stockholder of CKF Bancorp who was a stockholder of record on the record date set for the special meeting of stockholders and who continuously holds his or her shares through the date of the merger has the right to demand an appraisal by the Delaware Court of Chancery of the fair value of his or her shares of CKF Bancorp common stock under applicable provisions of Delaware law. In order to perfect appraisal rights, a stockholder must give written demand of appraisal before the agreement of merger is voted on at the special meeting and must not vote in favor of the agreement or merger. A copy of the section of the Delaware General Corporation Law pertaining to appraisal rights is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus. **You should read the statute carefully and consult with your legal counsel if you intend to exercise these rights.**

Material Tax Consequences of the Merger (page 45)

The federal tax consequences of the merger to stockholders of CKF Bancorp will depend primarily on whether they exchange their CKF Bancorp common stock solely for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, solely for cash or for a combination of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and cash. CKF Bancorp stockholders who exchange their shares solely for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock should not recognize gain or loss except with respect to the cash they receive instead of a fractional share. CKF Bancorp stockholders who exchange their shares solely for cash should recognize gain or loss on the exchange. CKF Bancorp stockholders who exchange their shares for a combination of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and cash should recognize capital gain, but not any loss, on the exchange. The actual federal income tax consequences to CKF Bancorp stockholders of electing to receive cash, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock or a combination of cash and stock will not be ascertainable at the time CKF Bancorp stockholders make their election because it will not be known at that time how, or to what extent, the allocation and proration procedures will apply.

This tax treatment may not apply to all CKF Bancorp stockholders. Determining the actual tax consequences of the merger to CKF Bancorp stockholders can be complicated. CKF Bancorp stockholders should consult their own tax advisor for a full understanding of the merger's tax consequences that are particular to each stockholder.

To review the tax consequences of the merger to CKF Bancorp stockholders in greater detail, please see the section *"Description of the Merger—Material Tax Consequences of the Merger"* beginning on page 45.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information included in this proxy statement/prospectus, you should consider carefully the risk factors described below in deciding how to vote. You should keep these risk factors in mind when you read forward-looking statements in this document. Please refer to the section of this proxy statement/prospectus titled "Caution About Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on page 17.

Risks Related to the Merger

CKF Bancorp stockholders may receive a form of consideration different from what they elect.

The consideration to be received by CKF Bancorp stockholders in the merger is subject to the requirement that no more than 60% of the shares of CKF Bancorp common stock be exchanged for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and 40% be exchanged for cash. The agreement of merger contains proration and allocation methods to achieve this desired result. If you elect all cash and the available cash is oversubscribed, then you will receive a portion of the merger consideration in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. If you elect all stock and the available stock is oversubscribed, then you will receive a portion of the merger consideration in cash. The type of consideration you receive may also be affected by the requirement that the value of the stock portion of the merger consideration be equal to at least 40% of the total value of merger consideration.

The price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock might decrease after the merger.

Following the merger, many holders of CKF Bancorp common stock will become stockholders of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock could decline in value after the merger. For example, during the twelve-month period ending on May 11, 2012 (the most recent practicable date before the printing of this proxy statement/prospectus), the closing price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock varied from a low of \$6.08 to a high of \$9.26 and ended that period at \$8.70. The market value of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock fluctuates based upon general market economic conditions, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's business and prospects and other factors.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may be unable to successfully integrate CKF Bancorp's operations and retain CKF Bancorp's employees.

The merger involves the integration of two companies that have previously operated independently. The difficulties of combining the operations of the two companies include:

· integrating personnel with diverse business backgrounds;

· combining different corporate cultures; and

· retaining key employees.

The process of integrating operations could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of the business and the loss of key personnel. The integration of the two companies will require the experience and expertise of certain key employees of CKF Bancorp who are expected to be retained by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may not be successful in retaining these employees for the time period necessary to successfully integrate CKF Bancorp's operations with those of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The diversion of management's attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with the merger and the integration of the two companies' operations could have an adverse effect on the business and results of operations of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp following the merger.

The termination fee and the restrictions on solicitation contained in the agreement of merger may discourage other companies from trying to acquire CKF Bancorp.

Until the completion of the merger, with some exceptions, CKF Bancorp is prohibited from soliciting, initiating, encouraging or taking any other action to facilitate any inquiries, discussions or the making of any proposals that may lead to an acquisition proposal, such as a merger or other business combination transaction, with any person other than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. In addition, CKF Bancorp has agreed to pay a termination fee to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp in specified circumstances. These provisions could discourage other companies from trying to acquire CKF Bancorp even though those other companies might be willing to offer greater value to CKF Bancorp's stockholders than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has offered in the merger. The payment of the termination fee could also have a material adverse effect on CKF Bancorp's financial condition.

Certain of CKF Bancorp's officers and directors have interests that are different from, or in addition to, interests of CKF Bancorp's stockholders generally.

The directors and officers of CKF Bancorp have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of CKF Bancorp stockholders generally. These include: employment agreements that certain officers of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank will enter into upon completion of the merger; the cancellation of stock options in exchange for a cash payment equal to \$9.50 minus the exercise price for each option; provisions in the agreement of merger relating to indemnification of directors and officers and insurance for directors and officers of CKF Bancorp for events occurring before the merger; the appointment of two directors of CKF Bancorp to the board of directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp; and the appointment of all of the directors of CKF Bancorp to the board of directors of First Federal of Frankfort.

For a more detailed discussion of these interests, see "*Description of the Merger—Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger that are Different from Yours*" beginning on page 49.

Failure to complete the merger could negatively impact the stock prices and future businesses and financial results of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp

If the merger is not completed, the ongoing businesses of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp may be adversely affected and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp will be subject to several risks, including the following:

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp will be required to pay certain costs relating to the merger, whether or not the merger is completed, such as legal, accounting, financial advisor and printing fees;

under the agreement of merger, CKF Bancorp is subject to certain restrictions on the conduct of its business before completing the merger, which may adversely affect its ability to execute certain of its business strategies; and

matters relating to the merger may require substantial commitments of time and resources by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp management, which could otherwise have been devoted to other opportunities that may have been beneficial to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp as independent companies, as the case may be.

In addition, if the merger is not completed, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and/or CKF Bancorp may experience negative reactions from the financial markets and from their respective customers and employees. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and/or CKF Bancorp also could be subject to litigation related to any failure to complete the merger or to enforcement proceedings commenced against Kentucky First Federal Bancorp or CKF Bancorp to perform their respective obligations under the agreement of merger.

CKF Bancorp stockholders will have a reduced ownership and voting interest after the merger and will exercise less influence over management of the combined organization.

CKF Bancorp stockholders currently have the right to vote in the election of the CKF Bancorp board of directors and on various other matters affecting CKF Bancorp. Upon the completion of the merger, many of the CKF Bancorp stockholders will become stockholders of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp with a percentage ownership of the combined organization that is much smaller than the stockholder's percentage ownership of CKF Bancorp. Further, as First Federal MHC, the mutual holding company that owns 61.1% of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock, will continue to own a majority of the outstanding shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, CKF Bancorp stockholders will not be able to influence the management and policies of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as they currently can with respect to CKF Bancorp.

Risks Related to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may not be able to achieve sufficient growth in its retail franchise to allow it to achieve the anticipated benefits of its merger with Frankfort First Bancorp.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp intends to efficiently utilize excess liquidity at either First Federal of Hazard, First Federal of Frankfort or Kentucky First by buying and selling whole loans or participations in loans between First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort, with the originating bank retaining servicing of any loans sold, or by making deposits into accounts at either bank, subject to regulatory limitations, in order to maximize the potential earnings of each bank. This strategy will not succeed if Kentucky First Federal Bancorp does not maintain sufficient loan demand at First Federal of Frankfort or sufficient deposit growth and retention at First Federal of Hazard. At December 31, 2011 First Federal of Frankfort had total real estate loans of \$109.5 million, compared to \$106.5 million at June 30, 2010, an increase of approximately \$3.0 million, or 2.8%. Loans sold by First Federal of Frankfort to First Federal of Hazard were \$44.5 million and \$53.2 million for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. At December 31, 2011, First Federal of Hazard had total deposits of \$69.3 million, compared to total deposits of \$77.2 million at June 30, 2010, a decrease of \$7.9 million, or 10.2%. There can be no assurance as to if or when this strategy can be accomplished. In an attempt to increase the overall interest rate spread of the combined company, management may adopt strategies that result in decreases in the assets and/or liabilities of either or both banks.

Rising interest rates may hurt Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's profits and asset values.

If interest rates rise, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's net interest income would likely decline in the short term since, due to the generally shorter terms of interest-bearing liabilities, interest expense paid on interest-bearing liabilities increases more quickly than interest income earned on interest-earning assets, such as loans and

investments. In addition, rising interest rates may hurt Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's income because of the reduced demand for new loans, the reduced demand for refinancing loans and the reduced interest and fee income earned on new loans and refinancings. While Kentucky First Federal Bancorp believes that modest interest rate increases will not significantly hurt its interest rate spread over the long term due to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's high level of liquidity and the presence of a significant amount of adjustable-rate mortgage loans in its loan portfolio, interest rate increases may initially reduce Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's interest rate spread until such time as Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's loans and investments reprice to higher levels.

Changes in interest rates also affect the value of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's interest-earning assets, and in particular Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's securities portfolio. Generally, the value of fixed-rate securities fluctuates inversely with changes in interest rates. Unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale are reported as separate components of equity. Decreases in the fair value of securities available for sale resulting from increases in interest rates therefore could have an adverse effect on stockholders' equity.

Future Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments will hurt Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's earnings.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance assessments increased significantly during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects to pay higher Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation premiums in the future. See "*Information About Kentucky First Federal Bancorp – Regulation and Supervision – Regulation of Federal Savings Institutions – Insurance of Deposit Accounts.*" Higher recurring premiums assessed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and any additional emergency special assessments imposed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will further hurt Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's earnings.

A larger percentage of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's loans are collateralized by real estate, and further disruptions in the real estate market may result in losses and hurt Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's earnings.

Approximately 96.1% of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's loan portfolio at June 30, 2011 was comprised of loans collateralized by real estate. Declining economic conditions have caused a decrease in demand for real estate, which has resulted in an erosion of some real estate values in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's markets. Further disruptions in the real estate market could significantly impair the value of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's collateral and its ability to sell the collateral upon foreclosure. The real estate collateral in each case provides an alternate source of repayment in the event of default by the borrower and may deteriorate in value during the time the credit is extended. If real estate values decline further, it will become more likely that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp would be required to increase its allowance for loan losses. If during a period of reduced real estate values Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is required to liquidate the collateral securing a loan to satisfy the debt or to increase its allowance for loan losses, it could materially reduce Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's profitability and adversely affect Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's financial condition.

Strong competition within Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's market area could hurt Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's profits and slow growth.

Although Kentucky First Federal Bancorp considers itself competitive in its market areas, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp faces intense competition both in making loans and attracting deposits. Price competition for loans and deposits might result in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's earning less on its loans and paying more on its deposits, which reduces net interest income. Some of the institutions with which Kentucky First Federal Bancorp competes have substantially greater resources than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has and may offer services that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp does not provide. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects competition to increase in the future as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and the continuing trend of consolidation in the financial services industry. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's profitability will depend upon its continued ability to compete successfully in its market areas.

The distressed economy in First Federal of Hazard's market area could hurt Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's profits and slow Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's growth.

First Federal of Hazard's market area consists of Perry and surrounding counties in eastern Kentucky. The economy in this market area has been distressed in recent years due to the decline in the coal industry on which the economy has been dependent. While there has been improvement in the economy from the influx of other industries, such as health care and manufacturing, and there may be signs that the coal industry is improving with the rising costs of petroleum, the economy in First Federal of Hazard's market area continues to lag behind the economies of Kentucky and the United States. As a result, First Federal of Hazard has experienced insufficient loan demand in its market area. While First Federal of Hazard will seek to use excess funds to purchase loans from First Federal of Frankfort, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects the redeployment of funds from securities into loans to take several years. Moreover, the slow economy in First Federal of Hazard's market area will limit Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's ability to grow its asset base in that market.

Recently enacted regulatory reform may have a material impact on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's operations.

On July 21, 2010, the President signed into law the Dodd-Frank Act. The Dodd-Frank Act restructures the regulation of depository institutions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Office of Thrift Supervision was merged into the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which regulates national banks. Savings and loan holding companies are now regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Dodd-Frank Act contains various provisions designed to enhance the regulation of depository institutions and prevent the recurrence of a financial crisis such as occurred in 2008-2009. Also included is the creation of a new federal agency to administer and enforce consumer and fair lending laws, a function that previously was performed by the depository institution regulators. The federal preemption of state laws currently accorded federally chartered depository institutions will be reduced as well. The Dodd-Frank Act also will impose consolidated capital requirements on savings and loan holding companies effective in five years, which will limit Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's ability to borrow at the holding company and invest the proceeds from such borrowings as capital in First Federal of Hazard or First Federal of Frankfort that could be leveraged to support additional growth. The full impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's business and operations will not be known for years until regulations implementing the statute are written and adopted. The Dodd-Frank Act may have a material impact on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's operations, particularly through increased compliance costs resulting from possible future consumer and fair lending regulations.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects that its return on equity will be low compared to other companies as a result of its high level of capital.

Return on average equity, which equals net income divided by average equity, is a ratio used by many investors to compare the performance of a particular company with other companies. For the year ended June 30, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's return on average equity was 3.04%. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp intends to continue managing excess capital through Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stock repurchase program. However, this program could be curtailed or rendered less effective if the market price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stock increases or if Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's liquid funds are deployed elsewhere. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's goal of generating a return on average equity that is competitive with that of other publicly held subsidiaries of mutual holding companies, by increasing earnings per share and book value per share, without assuming undue risk, could take a number of years to achieve, and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp cannot predict whether its goal will be attained. Consequently, you should not expect a competitive return on average equity in the near future. Failure to achieve a competitive return on average equity might make an investment in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock unattractive to some investors and might cause Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock to trade at lower prices than stocks of comparable companies with higher returns on average equity.

Additional annual employee compensation and benefit expenses may reduce Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's profitability and stockholders' equity.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will continue to recognize employee compensation and benefit expenses for employees and executives under Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's benefit plans. With regard to the employee stock ownership plan, applicable accounting practices require that the expense be based on the fair market value of the shares of common stock at specific points in the future; therefore, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will recognize expense for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's employee stock ownership plan when shares are committed to be released to participants' accounts. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will also recognize expense for restricted stock awards and options over the vesting periods of those awards. In addition, employees of both subsidiary banks participate in a defined benefit plan. Costs associated with the defined benefit plans could increase or legislation could be enacted that would increase each subsidiary bank's obligations under the plan or change the methods such banks use in accounting for the plans. Those changes could adversely affect personnel expense and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's balance sheet.

First Federal MHC owns a majority of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock and is able to exercise voting control over most matters put to a vote of stockholders, including preventing sale or merger transactions you may like or a second-step conversion by First Federal MHC.

First Federal MHC owns a majority of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock and, through its board of directors, is able to exercise voting control over most matters put to a vote of stockholders. As a federally chartered mutual holding company, the board of directors of First Federal MHC must ensure that the interests of depositors of First Federal of Hazard are represented and considered in matters put to a vote of stockholders of Kentucky First. Therefore, the votes cast by First Federal MHC may not be in your personal best interests as a stockholder. For example, First Federal MHC may exercise its voting control to prevent a sale or merger transaction in which stockholders could receive a premium for their shares, prevent a second-step conversion transaction by First Federal MHC or defeat a stockholder nominee for election to the board of directors of Kentucky First. However, implementation of a stock-based incentive plan will require approval of Kentucky First's stockholders other than First Federal MHC. Applicable regulations would likely prevent an acquisition of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp other than by another mutual holding company or a mutual institution.

There may be a limited market for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock which may lower Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stock price.

Although Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's shares of common stock are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market, there is no guarantee that the shares will be regularly traded. If an active trading market for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock does not develop, you may not be able to sell all of your shares of common stock on short notice and the sale of a large number of shares at one time could temporarily depress the market price.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's ability to pay dividends is subject to the ability of First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort to make capital distributions to Kentucky First.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's long-term ability to pay dividends to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stockholders is based primarily upon the ability of First Federal of hazard and First Federal of Frankfort to make capital distributions to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, and also on the availability of cash at the holding company level in the event earnings are not sufficient to pay dividends according to the cash dividend payout policy. Under Office of the Comptroller of the Currency safe harbor regulations, each subsidiary bank may each distribute to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp capital not exceeding net income for the current calendar year and the prior two calendar years.

The amount of dividends Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays on its common stock, if any, may be limited by the ability of First Federal MHC to waive receipt of dividends.

First Federal MHC owns approximately 61.1% of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's outstanding stock. As a result, when and if Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays dividends to its shareholders, it also is required to pay dividends to First Federal MHC unless First Federal MHC is permitted by its federal regulator to waive the receipt of dividends. Historically, First Federal MHC's federal regulator has permitted First Federal MHC to waive its right to dividends declared by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp on the shares that it owns. First Federal MHC has received the approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board") to waive dividends paid by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp for the quarter ended March 31, 2012.

In August 2011, the Federal Reserve Board adopted an interim final rule which requires First Federal MHC to notify the Federal Reserve Board if it proposes to waive receipt of dividends from Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The interim final rule also requires that First Federal MHC obtain the approval of a majority of the eligible votes of members of First Federal MHC (generally First Federal of Hazard depositors) before it can waive dividends. For a grandfathered company such as First Federal MHC that waived dividends prior to December 1, 2009, the Federal Reserve Board may not object to a dividend waiver request if the board of directors of the mutual holding company expressly determines that a waiver of the dividend is consistent with its fiduciary duties to members and the waiver would not be detrimental to the safe and sound operation of the savings association subsidiaries of the holding company. The Federal Reserve Board's interim final rule regarding dividend waiver requests is subject to comment and there can be no assurances as to the form of the final dividend waiver regulations or the effect of such regulations on First Federal MHC's ability to waive dividends.

While First Federal MHC is grandfathered for purposes of the Federal Reserve Board dividend waiver regulations, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp cannot predict whether the Federal Reserve Board will grant dividend waiver requests in the future and, if it were to grant such waiver requests, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp cannot predict the nature of conditions, if any, the Federal Reserve Board may place on future dividend waiver requests. The denial of a dividend waiver request or the imposition of burdensome conditions on an approval of a waiver request may significantly limit the amount of dividends Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays in the future. Moreover, the Federal Reserve Board has indicated that its current position is that the dividend waiver would not be granted for ensuing quarters unless certain requirements are met which include solicitation of a positive vote among the members of First Federal MHC, a group primarily comprised of the depositors of First Federal of Hazard. While it will remain First Federal MHC's strong preference to continue to waive future dividends, except to the extent dividends are needed to fund First Federal MHC's continuing operations, it may become necessary to pay dividends to First Federal MHC until such time as the shareholder vote and other requirements can be met or until there is a regulatory change. In the long term, the inability to waive dividends to First Federal MHC will likely result in a reduction in dividends paid to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stockholders.

CAUTION ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this document that are not historical facts may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (referred to as the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (referred to as the Securities Exchange Act), and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The sections of this document which contain forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, *“Questions And Answers About the Merger and the Special Meeting,” “Summary,” “Risk Factors,” “Description of the Merger—Background of the Merger,” “Description of the Merger—Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s Reasons for the Merger,”* and *“Description of the Merger—CKF Bancorp’s Reasons for the Merger and Recommendation of the Board of Directors.”* You can identify these statements from the use of the words “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “plan,” “potential,” “estimate,” “project,” “believe,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “target” and similar expressions.

These forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks, assumptions and uncertainties, including among other things, changes in general economic and business conditions and the risks and other factors set forth in the *“Risk Factors”* section beginning on page 11.

Because of these and other uncertainties, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements. In addition, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s and CKF Bancorp’s past results of operations do not necessarily indicate Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s and CKF Bancorp’s combined future results. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates on which they were made. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is not undertaking an obligation to update these forward-looking statements, even though its situation may change in the future, except as required under federal securities law. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp qualifies all of its forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

Further information on other factors which could affect the financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or capital resources of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp before and after the merger is included in this proxy statement/prospectus under *“Information About Kentucky First Federal Bancorp—Business”* and *“Information About Kentucky First Federal Bancorp—Management’s Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations.”*

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables show summarized historical financial data for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp. You should read this summary financial information in connection with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's and CKF Bancorp's historical financial information, which appears elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Unaudited financial statements for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and unaudited financial statements for CKF Bancorp for the year ended December 31, 2011 include normal, recurring adjustments necessary to fairly present the data for those periods. The unaudited data is not necessarily indicative of expected results of a full year's operations.

The selected historical financial data for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as of June 30 is derived from Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's audited financial statements.

The selected historical financial data for CKF Bancorp as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the two years then ended is derived from CKF Bancorp's audited financial statements.

The following unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations, although Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp each believes that the respective disclosures made by it are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

Selected Historical Financial Data of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

	As of or For the Six Months Ended December 31,		As of or For the Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2009
	(unaudited)				
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
FINANCIAL CONDITION DATA					
Total assets	\$236,438	\$241,437	\$226,135	\$236,939	\$240,901
Loans receivable, net	184,045	188,639	182,796	190,618	188,931
Investment securities	18,454	19,104	7,013	9,681	20,450
Deposits	136,595	143,270	139,940	144,969	139,743
Borrowings	38,715	38,196	25,261	32,009	40,156
Stockholders' equity	58,981	58,157	58,697	57,808	58,538
OPERATING DATA					
Interest income	\$5,188	\$5,472	\$10,749	\$11,378	\$12,226
Interest expense	1,198	1,824	3,181	4,980	5,902
Net interest income	3,990	3,648	7,568	6,398	6,324
Provision for loan losses	82	68	668	1,044	46
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,908	3,580	6,900	5,354	6,278
Noninterest income	57	154	242	289	241
Noninterest expense	2,760	2,608	5,282	5,039	4,608
Income before income taxes	1,205	1,126	1,860	604	1,911
Income taxes	396	369	104	203	1,183
Net income	\$809	\$757	\$1,756	\$401	\$728
COMMON SHARE DATA					
Basic net income per share	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.23	\$0.05	\$0.10
Diluted net income per share	0.11	0.10	0.23	0.05	0.10
Dividends declared per share	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.40
Book value per share (1)	7.81	7.72	7.78	7.67	7.74
Weighted average shares - basic	7,544,432	7,499,750	7,530,603	7,561,705	7,559,903
Weighted average shares - diluted	7,544,432	7,499,750	7,530,603	7,589,469	7,559,903
Shares outstanding - end of period (1)	7,548,026	7,536,373	7,540,818	7,523,238	7,564,576
KEY OPERATING RATIOS					
Return on average assets	0.71	% 0.64	% 0.75	% 0.17	% 0.30
Return on average equity	2.76	2.63	3.04	0.69	1.23
Net interest margin	3.94	3.40	3.61	2.96	2.87
Dividend payout ratio	70.09	73.32	63.58	283.29	160.58
Nonperforming loans to total loans	1.00	3.82	0.48	4.05	2.05
Nonperforming assets to total assets	1.89	2.85	2.29	3.60	1.65
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	0.46	0.82	0.42	0.80	0.36
	45.69	21.55	87.21	19.72	17.51

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Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming
loans

Average equity to average assets	25.88	24.21	24.76	24.27	24.40
Total equity to total assets	24.95	24.09	25.96	24.40	24.30

Book value per share refers to the amount of stockholders' equity attributable to each outstanding share of common (1) stock, after the unallocated shares held by the Kentucky First Federal Savings Bank Employee Stock Ownership Plan have been subtracted from the total number of shares outstanding.

Selected Historical Financial Data of CKF Bancorp

As of or For the Year Ended
December 31,
2011 2010 2009

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

FINANCIAL CONDITION DATA

Total assets	\$ 126,976	\$ 130,475	\$ 130,752
Loans receivable	108,763	108,490	110,462
Allowance for loan losses	(1,848)	(1,699)	(1,355)
Investment securities	11,401	10,912	11,388
Deposits	100,605	101,087	95,549
Borrowings	13,000	15,000	21,000
Stockholders' equity	12,985	13,958	13,753

OPERATING DATA

Interest income	\$6,315	\$6,734	\$7,453
Interest expense	1,987	2,398	3,373
Net interest income	4,328	4,336	4,080
Provision for loan losses	725	780	730
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,603	3,556	3,350
Noninterest income	139	(48)	68
Noninterest expense	4,531	3,119	3,224
Income (loss) before income taxes	(789)	389	194
Income taxes	107	133	63
Net (loss) income	\$(896)	\$256	\$131

COMMON SHARE DATA

Basic net income (loss) per share	\$(0.73)	\$0.21	\$0.11
Diluted net income (loss) per share	(0.73)	0.21	0.11
Dividends declared per share	0.06	0.02	0.30
Book value per share	10.60	11.40	11.22
Weighted average shares - basic	1,224,786	1,225,406	1,236,283
Weighted average shares - diluted	1,224,786	1,225,406	1,236,283
Shares outstanding - end of period	1,225,802	1,226,053	1,226,983

KEY OPERATING RATIOS

Return on average assets	(0.69)%	0.19 %	0.10 %
Return on average equity	(6.40)	1.84	0.93
Net interest margin	3.46	3.42	3.14
Dividend payout ratio	9.77	9.58	286.50
Nonperforming loans to total loans	4.00	3.98	4.88
Nonperforming assets to total assets	4.28	4.23	5.31
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.70	1.57	1.23
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	42.42	39.39	25.12

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Average equity to average assets	10.71	10.50	10.29
Total equity to total assets	10.23	10.70	10.52

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SUMMARY SELECTED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED DATA

The following table shows selected financial information on a pro forma combined basis giving effect to the merger as if the merger had become effective as of the date presented, in the case of balance sheet information, and as of July 1, 2010, in the case of income statement information. The pro forma information reflects the acquisition method of accounting.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp anticipates that the merger will provide the combined company with financial benefits that include reduced operating expenses and the opportunity to earn more revenue. The pro forma information, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp following the merger under one set of assumptions, does not reflect all of these benefits and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. The pro forma information also does not necessarily reflect what the historical results of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp would have been had our companies been combined during these periods.

An exchange ratio of 1.0556 was used in preparing this pro forma information. Because the exchange ratio will be based on the price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock during a measurement period before the completion of the merger, the actual exchange ratio may be more than 1.0556. You should read this summary pro forma information in conjunction with the information under “*Pro Forma Financial Information*” and with the historical information in this document on which it is based.

	Six Months Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended June 30, 2011
(In thousands, except per share data)		
Pro forma condensed combined income statement data:		
Interest income	\$8,338	\$ 17,211
Interest expense	1,738	4,674
Net interest income	6,600	12,537
Provision for loan losses	357	1,538
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	6,243	10,999
Noninterest income	95	347
Noninterest expense	5,716	8,454
Income before income taxes	622	2,892
Income tax expense	572	455
Net income	\$50	\$ 2,437

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Pro forma per share data:

Basic net income	\$0.01	\$ 0.29
Diluted net income	0.01	0.29

December 31, 2011

(In thousands)

Pro forma combined balance sheet data:

Total assets	\$ 361,631
Loans receivable, net	290,288
Deposits	238,316
Total stockholders' equity	66,224

COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA

The following table shows information about Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's and CKF Bancorp's income per common share, dividends per share and book value per share, and similar information giving effect to the merger (which we refer to as "pro forma" information). In presenting the comparative pro forma information for the time periods shown, we assumed that we had been merged on the dates or at the beginning of the periods indicated. See "*Pro Forma Financial Information.*"

The information listed as "per equivalent CKF Bancorp share" was obtained by multiplying the pro forma amounts by an exchange ratio of 1.0556. We present this information to reflect that some CKF Bancorp stockholders will receive shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock for each share of CKF Bancorp common stock exchanged in the merger. Because the exchange ratio will be based on the price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock during a measurement period before the completion of the merger, the actual exchange ratio may be more than 1.0556. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp anticipates that the combined company will derive financial benefits from the merger that include reduced operating expenses and the opportunity to earn more revenue. The pro forma information, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp following the merger under one set of assumptions, does not reflect these benefits and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. The pro forma information also does not necessarily reflect what the historical results of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp would have been had our companies been combined during these periods.

The information in the following table is based on, and should be read together with, the historical financial information that we have presented in this document. See "*Pro Forma Financial Information.*"

	Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Historical	CKF Bancorp Historical (1)	Pro Forma Combined (2) (3)	Per Equivalent CKF Bancorp Share
Book value per share:				
At December 31, 2011	\$ 7.81	\$ 10.60	\$ 7.77	\$ 8.21
Cash dividends declared per share:				
Six months ended December 31, 2011	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.21
Year ended June 30, 2011	0.40	0.02	0.40	0.42
Diluted net income (loss) per share:				
Six months ended December 31, 2011	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.83	) \$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
Year ended June 30, 2011	0.23	0.18	0.29	0.31

Since CKF Bancorp has a December 31 fiscal year end and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has a June 30 fiscal (1) year end, CKF Bancorp's historical data for the year ended June 30, 2011 was calculated by adding the results from the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2010 to the first six months of fiscal 2011.

(2) Pro forma dividends per share represent Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's historical dividends per share.

The pro forma combined book value per share of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock is based upon the (3) pro forma combined common stockholders' equity for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp divided by total pro forma common shares of the combined entities.

MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol KFFB. CKF Bancorp common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol CKFB. The following table lists the high and low prices per share for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and CKF Bancorp common stock and the cash dividends declared by each company for the periods indicated.

Quarter Ended	Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Common Stock			CKF Bancorp Common Stock		
	High	Low	Dividends	High	Low	Dividends
June 30, 2012 (through May 11, 2012)	\$ 9.24	\$ 8.50	\$ 0.10	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.15	\$ —
March 31, 2012	9.14	8.76	0.10	9.30	8.95	0.05
December 31, 2011	9.11	6.08	0.10	9.25	7.05	—
September 30, 2011	9.18	6.10	0.10	7.85	7.00	0.05
June 30, 2011	9.25	7.73	0.10	8.75	7.50	—
March 31, 2011	9.95	8.40	0.10	8.75	7.80	0.01
December 31, 2010	10.38	9.00	0.10	8.25	7.25	—
September 30, 2010	10.40	7.95	0.10	9.00	7.00	0.01
June 30, 2010	11.42	7.80	0.10	9.75	5.75	—
March 31, 2010	12.46	9.75	0.10	6.10	4.75	0.01
December 31, 2009	13.40	10.15	0.10	6.25	5.00	—
September 30, 2009	15.00	11.59	0.10	6.75	5.75	0.01

You should obtain current market quotations for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, as the market price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock will fluctuate between the date of this document and the date on which the merger is completed, and thereafter. You can get these quotations from a newspaper, on the Internet or by calling your broker.

As of May 11, 2012, there were approximately 651 holders of record of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. As of May 11, 2012, there were approximately 157 holders of record of CKF Bancorp common stock. These numbers do not reflect the number of persons or entities who may hold their stock in nominee or “street name” through brokerage firms.

Following the merger, the declaration of dividends will be at the discretion of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s board of directors and will be determined after consideration of various factors, including earnings, cash requirements, the financial condition of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, applicable state law and government regulations and other

factors deemed relevant by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's board of directors.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CKF BANCORP STOCKHOLDERS

Date, Place, Time and Purpose

CKF Bancorp's board of directors is sending you this document for the purpose of requesting that you allow your shares of CKF Bancorp to be represented at the special meeting by the persons named in the enclosed proxy card. At the special meeting, the CKF Bancorp board of directors will ask you to vote on a proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger. You also may be asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the special meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the agreement of merger. The special meeting will be held at the offices of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank, 340 West Main Street, Danville, Kentucky at 4:00 p.m., local time, on July 2, 2012. We intend to mail this proxy statement/prospectus and the enclosed proxy card to shareholders of record beginning on or about May 22, 2012.

Who Can Vote at the Meeting

You are entitled to vote if the records of CKF Bancorp showed that you held shares of CKF Bancorp common stock as of the close of business on May 11, 2012. As of the close of business on that date, a total of 1,225,802 shares of CKF Bancorp common stock were outstanding. Each share of common stock has one vote. If you are a beneficial owner of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock held by a broker, bank or other nominee (*i.e.*, in "street name") and you want to vote your shares in person at the meeting, you will have to get a written proxy in your name from the broker, bank or other nominee who holds your shares.

Quorum; Vote Required

The special meeting will conduct business only if one-third of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock entitled to vote is represented in person or by proxy at the meeting. If you return valid proxy instructions or attend the meeting in person, your shares will be counted for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum, even if you abstain from voting. Broker non-votes also will be counted for purposes of determining the existence of a quorum. A broker non-vote occurs when a broker, bank or other nominee holding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular proposal because the nominee does not have discretionary voting power with respect to that item and has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner.

Approval and adoption of the agreement of merger will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock entitled to vote at the meeting. Failure to return a properly

executed proxy card or to vote in person will have the same effect as a vote against the agreement of merger. Broker non-votes and abstentions from voting will have the same effect as voting against the agreement of merger.

The affirmative vote of the majority of votes cast is required to approve the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger.

Shares Held by CKF Bancorp Officers and Directors and by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

As of May 11, 2012, directors and executive officers of CKF Bancorp beneficially owned 177,618 shares of CKF Bancorp common stock, not including shares that may be acquired upon the exercise of stock options. This equals 14.5% of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. As of the same date, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and its directors and executive officers owned 4,426 shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. CKF Bancorp's directors, who collectively own 14.5% of CKF Bancorp's outstanding shares, entered into voting agreements with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp to vote all shares of CKF Bancorp common stock owned by them in favor of the proposal to approve the agreement of merger.

Voting and Revocability of Proxies

You may vote in person at the special meeting or by proxy. To ensure your representation at the special meeting, CKF Bancorp recommends that you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the special meeting. You can always change your vote at the special meeting.

CKF Bancorp stockholders whose shares are held in “street name” by their broker, bank or other nominee must follow the instructions provided by their broker, bank or other nominee to vote their shares. Your broker or bank may allow you to deliver your voting instructions via the telephone or the Internet.

Voting instructions are included on your proxy form. If you properly complete and timely submit your proxy, your shares will be voted as you have directed. You may vote for, against, or abstain with respect to the approval and adoption of the agreement of merger. If you are the record holder of your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock and submit your proxy without specifying a voting instruction, your shares of CKF Bancorp common stock will be voted “FOR” the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger and “FOR” the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement of merger. CKF Bancorp’s board of directors recommends a vote “FOR” approval and adoption of the agreement of merger and “FOR” approval of the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve the agreement of merger.

You may revoke your proxy before it is voted by:

- filing with the Secretary of CKF Bancorp a duly executed revocation of proxy;
- submitting a new proxy with a later date; or
- voting in person at the special meeting.

Attendance at the special meeting will not, in and of itself, constitute a revocation of a proxy. All written notices of revocation and other communication with respect to the revocation of proxies should be addressed to:

CKF Bancorp, Inc.

Virginia R.S. Stump, Secretary

340 West Main Street

Danville, Kentucky 40422

If any matters not described in this document are properly presented at the special meeting, the persons named in the proxy card will use their own judgment to determine how to vote your shares. CKF Bancorp does not know of any other matters to be presented at the meeting.

Participants in the Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank Employee Stock Ownership Plan

If you participate in the Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank employee stock ownership plan, you will receive voting instruction cards for that plan that reflects all shares you may vote under the plan. Under the terms of the employee stock ownership plan, the employee stock ownership plan trustee votes all shares held by the employee stock ownership plan, but each employee stock ownership plan participant may direct the trustee how to vote the shares of common stock allocated to his or her account. The employee stock ownership plan trustee, subject to the exercise of its fiduciary duties, will vote all unallocated shares of CKF Bancorp common stock held by the employee stock ownership plan and allocated shares for which no voting instructions are received in the same proportion as shares for which it has received timely voting instructions. **The deadline for submitting your voting instructions is 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on Monday, June 25, 2012.**

Solicitation of Proxies

CKF Bancorp will pay for this proxy solicitation. In addition to the solicitation of proxies by mail, Morrow & Co., LLC, a proxy solicitation firm, will assist CKF Bancorp in soliciting proxies for the annual meeting. CKF Bancorp will pay a fee of up to \$5,000 for these services, plus reasonable out of pocket expenses. CKF Bancorp will reimburse brokerage firms and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for reasonable expenses incurred by them in sending proxy materials to the beneficial owners of CKF Bancorp. Additionally, directors, officers and other employees of CKF Bancorp may solicit proxies personally or by telephone. None of these persons will receive additional compensation for these activities.

APPRAISAL RIGHTS

Under Delaware law, holders of CKF Bancorp common stock that do not wish to accept the merger consideration may elect to have the value of their shares of CKF Bancorp common stock judicially determined and paid in cash, together with a fair rate of interest, if any. The valuation, which could be higher or lower than, or the same as, the value of the merger consideration, will exclude any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger. A stockholder may only exercise such appraisal rights by complying with the provisions of Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

The following summary of the provisions of Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law is not a complete statement of the law pertaining to appraisal rights under the Delaware General Corporation Law and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, a copy of which is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex C and incorporated into this summary by reference. If you wish to exercise appraisal rights or wish to preserve your right to do so, you should carefully review Section 262 and are urged to consult a legal advisor before electing or attempting to exercise these rights.

All references in Section 262 and in this summary to a “stockholder” are to the record holder of the shares of CKF Bancorp common stock as to which appraisal rights are asserted. A person having a beneficial interest in shares of CKF Bancorp common stock held of record in the name of another person, such as a bank, broker or other nominee, must act promptly to cause the record holder to follow properly the steps summarized below and in a timely manner to perfect appraisal rights.

Under Section 262, where a proposed merger is to be submitted for approval at a meeting of stockholders, as in the case of CKF Bancorp’s special meeting, which is scheduled for July 2, 2012, the corporation, not less than 20 days before the meeting, must notify each of its stockholders entitled to appraisal rights that these appraisal rights are available and include in the notice a copy of Section 262. This document constitutes notice to the CKF Bancorp

stockholders of the availability of appraisal rights, and the applicable statutory provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law are attached to this document as Annex C.

Any CKF Bancorp stockholder wishing to exercise the right to demand appraisal under Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law must satisfy each of the following conditions:

The stockholder must deliver to CKF Bancorp a written demand for appraisal of its shares before the vote on the agreement of merger at CKF Bancorp's special meeting, which is scheduled for July 2, 2012. This demand will be sufficient if it reasonably informs CKF Bancorp of the identity of the stockholder and that the stockholder intends by that writing to demand the appraisal of its shares.

The stockholder must not vote its shares of common stock in favor of the agreement of merger. A proxy that does not contain voting instructions will, unless revoked, be voted in favor of the agreement of merger. Therefore, a CKF Bancorp stockholder who votes by proxy and who wishes to exercise appraisal rights must vote against the agreement of merger or affirmatively indicate on the proxy that such stockholder is abstaining from voting on the agreement of merger. Neither voting against, abstaining from voting, or failing to vote on the adoption of the agreement of merger will constitute a written demand for appraisal within the meaning of Section 262. The written demand for appraisal must be in addition to and separate from any failure to vote, abstention from voting, or any vote, in person or by proxy, cast against approval of the merger.

The stockholder must continuously hold its shares from the date of making the written demand through the completion of the merger. A stockholder who is the record holder of shares of common stock on the date the written demand for appraisal is made but who thereafter transfers those shares before the completion of the merger will lose any right to appraisal in respect of those shares.

Only a holder of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock who held such shares on the record date for the special meeting of stockholders to vote on the agreement of merger, is entitled to assert appraisal rights for those shares registered in that holder's name. A demand for appraisal should:

be executed by or on behalf of the stockholder of record, fully and correctly, as the stockholder's name appears on the stock transfer records of CKF Bancorp;

specify the stockholder's name and mailing address;

specify the number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock owned by the stockholder; and

specify that the stockholder intends thereby to demand appraisal of its common stock.

If the shares are owned of record by a person in a fiduciary capacity, such as a trustee, guardian or custodian, the demand should be executed in that capacity. If the shares are owned of record by more than one person as in a joint tenancy or tenancy in common, the demand should be executed by or on behalf of all owners. An authorized agent, including an agent for two or more joint owners, may execute a demand for appraisal on behalf of a stockholder; however, the agent must identify the record owner or owners and expressly disclose the fact that, in executing the demand, the agent is acting as agent for such owner or owners. A record holder such as a bank or broker who holds shares as nominee for several beneficial owners may exercise appraisal rights with respect to the shares held for one or more beneficial owners while not exercising these rights with respect to the shares held for one or more other beneficial owners. In this case, the written demand should set forth the number of shares as to which appraisal is sought, and where no number of shares is expressly mentioned the demand will be presumed to cover all shares held in the name of the record owner.

Stockholders who hold their shares in brokerage accounts or other nominee forms and who wish to exercise appraisal rights are urged to consult with their nominees to determine appropriate procedures for the making of a demand for appraisal by such nominee.

A stockholder who elects to exercise appraisal rights pursuant to Section 262 should mail or deliver a written demand to:

CKF Bancorp, Inc.

340 West Main Street

Danville, Kentucky 40422

Attention: Virginia R. S. Stump, Secretary

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Within ten days after the completion of the merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp must send a notice as to the completion of the merger to each of CKF Bancorp's former stockholders who has made a written demand for appraisal in accordance with Section 262 and who has not voted in favor of or consented to adoption of the agreement of merger. Within 120 days after the effective date of the merger, but not after that date, either Kentucky First Federal Bancorp or any former CKF Bancorp stockholder who has complied with the requirements of Section 262 may file a petition in the Delaware Court of Chancery demanding a determination of the value of the shares of common stock held by all former CKF Bancorp stockholders demanding appraisal of their shares. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is under no obligation to, and has no present intent, to file a petition for appraisal and CKF Bancorp stockholders seeking to exercise appraisal rights should not assume that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will file a petition or that it will initiate any negotiations with respect to the fair value of the shares. Accordingly, CKF Bancorp stockholders who desire to have their shares appraised should initiate any petitions necessary for the perfection of their appraisal rights within the time periods and in the manner prescribed in Section 262. Since Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has no obligation to file a petition, the failure of affected former CKF Bancorp stockholders to do so within the period specified could nullify any previous written demand for appraisal. Under the agreement of merger, CKF Bancorp has agreed to give Kentucky First Federal Bancorp prompt notice of any demands for appraisal it receives. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has the right to participate in all negotiations and proceedings with respect to demands for appraisal. CKF Bancorp will not, except with the prior written consent of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, make any payment with respect to any demands for appraisal, offer to settle, or settle, any demands.

Within 120 days after the effective date of the merger, any stockholder that complies with the provisions of Section 262 to that point in time will be entitled to receive from Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, upon written request, a statement setting forth the aggregate number of shares not voted in favor of the agreement of merger and with respect to which CKF Bancorp received demands for appraisal and the aggregate number of holders of those shares. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp must mail this statement to the stockholder by the later of ten days after receipt of the request or ten days after expiration of the period for delivery of demands for appraisals under Section 262.

A stockholder who timely files a petition for appraisal with the Delaware Court of Chancery must serve a copy upon Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp must, within 20 days of receipt of the petition, file with the Delaware Register in Chancery a duly verified list containing the names and addresses of all stockholders who have demanded appraisal of their shares and who have not reached agreements with it as to the value of their shares. After notice to stockholders is given, may be ordered by the Delaware Court of Chancery, the Delaware Court of Chancery is empowered to conduct a hearing on the petition to determine which stockholders are entitled to appraisal rights. The Delaware Court of Chancery may require stockholders who have demanded an appraisal for their shares and who hold stock represented by certificates to submit their certificates to the Register in Chancery for notation on the certificates of the pendency of the appraisal proceedings, and if any stockholder fails to comply with the requirement, the Delaware Court of Chancery may dismiss the proceedings as to that stockholder. After determining which stockholders are entitled to an appraisal, the Delaware Court of Chancery will appraise the "fair value" of their shares. This value will exclude any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger, but will include a fair rate of interest, if any, to be paid upon the amount determined to be the fair value. The costs of the action may be determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery and taxed upon the parties as the Delaware Court of Chancery deems equitable. Upon application of a stockholder, the Delaware Court of Chancery may also order that all or a portion of the expenses incurred by any stockholder in connection with the appraisal proceeding be charged pro rata against the value of all of the shares entitled to appraisal. These expenses may include, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees and the fees and expenses of experts. Stockholders considering seeking

appraisal should be aware that the fair value of their shares as determined under Section 262 could be more than, the same as, or less than the merger consideration they would be entitled to receive pursuant to the agreement of merger if they did not seek appraisal of their shares. Stockholders should also be aware that investment banking opinions as to fairness from a financial point of view are not necessarily opinions as to fair value under Section 262.

In determining fair value and, if applicable, a fair rate of interest, the Delaware Court of Chancery is to take into account all relevant factors. In *Weinberger v. UOP, Inc.*, the Delaware Supreme Court discussed the factors that could be considered in determining fair value in an appraisal proceeding, stating that “proof of value by any techniques or methods which are generally considered acceptable in the financial community and otherwise admissible in court” should be considered, and that “fair price obviously requires consideration of all relevant factors involving the value of a company.”

Section 262 provides that fair value is to be “exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger.” In *Cede & Co. v. Technicolor, Inc.*, the Delaware Supreme Court stated that such exclusion is a “narrow exclusion [that] does not encompass known elements of value,” but which rather applies only to the speculative elements of value arising from such accomplishment or expectation. In *Weinberger*, the Delaware Supreme Court construed Section 262 to mean that “elements of future value, including the nature of the enterprise, which are known or susceptible of proof as of the date of the merger and not the product of speculation, may be considered.” Any stockholder who has duly demanded an appraisal in compliance with Section 262 will not, after the completion of the merger, be entitled to vote the shares subject to that demand for any purpose or be entitled to the payment of dividends or other distributions on those shares. However, stockholders will be entitled to dividends or other distributions payable to holders of record of shares as of a record date before the completion of the merger.

Any stockholder may withdraw his or her demand for appraisal and accept the merger consideration by delivering to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, within 60 days of the effective date of the merger, a written withdrawal of the stockholder’s demands for appraisal. Any attempt to withdraw made more than 60 days after the effective date of the merger will require written approval of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. Moreover, no appraisal proceeding before the Delaware Court of Chancery as to any stockholder shall be dismissed without the approval of the Delaware Court of Chancery and such approval may be conditioned upon any terms the Delaware Court of Chancery deems just. If Kentucky First Federal Bancorp does not approve a stockholder’s request to withdraw a demand for appraisal when the approval is required or if the Delaware Court of Chancery does not approve the dismissal of an appraisal proceeding, the stockholder would be entitled to receive only the appraised value determined in any such appraisal proceeding. This value could be higher or lower than, or the same as, the value of the merger consideration.

Failure to follow the steps required by Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law for perfecting appraisal rights may result in the loss of appraisal rights, in which event a CKF Bancorp shareholder will be entitled to receive the consideration with respect to his, her or its dissenting shares in accordance with the agreement of merger. In view of the complexity of the provisions of Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, if you are a CKF Bancorp stockholder and are considering exercising your appraisal rights under the Delaware General Corporation Law, you should consult your own legal advisor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MERGER

The following summary of the agreement of merger is qualified by reference to the complete text of the agreement of merger. A copy of the agreement of merger is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. You should read the agreement of merger completely and carefully as it, rather than this description, is the legal document that governs the merger.

General

The agreement of merger provides for the merger of CKF Bancorp with and into Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as the surviving entity. Immediately following the merger of CKF Bancorp with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank will merge with and into First Federal of Frankfort, with First Federal of Frankfort as the surviving entity.

Background of the Merger

Since completing its initial public offering in August 1994, the CKF Bancorp board of directors has periodically discussed and reviewed with management the business, strategic direction, performance and prospects of CKF Bancorp in the context of the then-current and prospective business and regulatory environment, and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank's size and resources relative to its competitors.

From December 31, 1994 until December 31, 2009, CKF Bancorp grew its assets from \$56.4 million to \$130.8 million, its loan portfolio from \$41.7 million to \$110.5 million, and its branch network from one to three offices. However, the board of directors has noted the difficulty in profitably growing and operating a financial institution under current economic conditions. At the same time, like most small financial institutions, CKF Bancorp has experienced increasing costs for technology and regulatory compliance. Finally, CKF Bancorp's ability to deliver additional value to its stockholders has recently been limited by various dividend restrictions, the relative illiquidity of its stock and the poor performance of the bank stock market during recent years.

Management of CKF Bancorp has from time to time communicated informally with representatives of other financial institutions regarding industry trends and issues, including representatives of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. In a number of these communications, discussions were held as to whether CKF Bancorp could more effectively enhance stockholder value and address its operational and regulatory challenges through a combination with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. In particular, discussions regarding these matters were held during October 2008 and on a regular basis between June and September, 2010. In September 2010, the parties determined to contact the Office of Thrift Supervision, as the primary federal banking regulator of CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, to discuss the possibility of a merger between the parties. CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had a conference call with representatives of the Office of Thrift Supervision in November 2010.

During the period from November 2010 to March 2011, the parties spoke only sporadically as they studied the possible impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on their operations and on any possible transaction between them. However, because it was becoming apparent that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp might make a proposal to enter into a merger transaction with CKF Bancorp, during March 2011, the board of directors discussed the retention of a financial consultant in the merger process, and authorized management to interview financial consultants and find one management would be comfortable working with. Management reviewed RP Financial, LC.'s experience and background as well as its proposed fee structure, part of which was payable immediately prior to the completion of a successful transaction, and in March 2011, CKF Bancorp retained RP Financial, LC. ("RP Financial") to provide advisory and related valuation services in connection with the proposed merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

On June 28, 2011, the board of directors reviewed with management and legal counsel the process to that point. Counsel again discussed the board's fiduciary obligations with respect to a merger transaction. The board of directors also reviewed again CKF Bancorp's business plan, including its economic, operating and regulatory challenges, the financial and operational profile of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and its common stock, and current economic and merger markets. The board of directors authorized management to continue negotiations with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The board of directors also took note of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's repeated statements that it would withdraw its proposal if CKF Bancorp opened negotiations with third parties and directed management to acquire additional information from RP Financial as to the likelihood, in the current environment, that CKF Bancorp could obtain a more favorable merger proposal from other third parties.

The parties continued to discuss the potential terms of the transaction and, in July 2011, representatives of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp provided CKF Bancorp with an initial term sheet that provided for the acquisition of the shares of CKF Bancorp in exchange for a mixture of stock and cash. The consideration included a fixed exchange ratio for the stock consideration portion of the transaction of 1.0556 shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock in exchange for each share of common stock of CKF Bancorp common stock. The stock consideration portion of the transaction also included a floating exchange ratio if Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's average stock price over the applicable measurement period was below or above specific levels. The term sheet also stated that the proposal was contingent upon CKF Bancorp not soliciting competing offers.

There was extreme volatility in the stock market during August 2011, and management of CKF Bancorp and its financial advisor negotiated to obtain a measure of protection against a decline in the price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stock. As a result, and after extensive discussions, the parties negotiated various proposed changes to the exchange ratios between August and October 2011.

In August 2011, legal counsel to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp provided an initial draft of the agreement of merger. In September 2011, the board of directors of CKF Bancorp held a special meeting, during which management and legal counsel reviewed with the board of directors the draft agreement of merger. The legal counsel and financial advisor to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp continued negotiations regarding the definitive agreement of merger and other related agreements with respect to the proposed merger.

Subsequent to the distribution of the initial draft of the agreement of merger, as a result of declines in the trading price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, CKF Bancorp and its financial advisor negotiated an increase in the exchange ratios to the levels included in the final agreement of merger.

In view of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's statements that it would withdraw its proposal if CKF Bancorp solicited third-party offers, CKF Bancorp's board of directors balanced the possibility that a third party would make a superior proposal to acquire CKF Bancorp against the possible withdrawal of the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp proposal. In this regard, CKF Bancorp instructed RP Financial to analyze (i) the extent to which other regional banking companies might have an interest in a merger with CKF Bancorp and (ii) the price such other potential acquirers would likely be prepared to pay in such a transaction. At a meeting of the board of directors on August 25, 2011, RP Financial reviewed other potential acquirers based upon numerous factors, including pro forma capital, earnings and market share of the resulting company as well as the likelihood of regulatory approval. Based upon these criteria, RP Financial expressed its view that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had the highest strategic interest and financial ability to complete a transaction with CKF Bancorp. RP Financial further noted that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp was the only potential partner that could offer shares that could be subject to a price increase upon a "second-step" conversion of a mutual holding company. Based upon the information presented, including a discussion of the then-current stock market volatility, the board of directors determined that it was in the best interests of stockholders that discussions with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp should proceed on an exclusive basis. However, the Board instructed management, RP Financial and CKF Bancorp's legal counsel to negotiate the termination and third-party proposal provisions of the agreement of merger as aggressively as possible.

As a result of this decision, CKF Bancorp's legal counsel and financial advisor negotiated the termination fee and third-party proposal provisions of the agreement of merger such that CKF Bancorp would owe Kentucky First Federal Bancorp a lower fee (\$300,000 instead of \$600,000) if CKF Bancorp terminated the agreement of merger on or before December 3, 2011 (30 days after the date of the agreement of merger). Although the board of directors, with the advice of RP Financial, did not believe that a third party could successfully offer higher merger consideration than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, such provision better enabled any hypothetically interested third party to offer a higher price to acquire CKF Bancorp.

Over the following months, legal counsel to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp continued negotiations regarding the draft agreement of merger and other related agreements with respect to the proposed merger. On November 2, 2011, the board of directors of CKF Bancorp held a special meeting. President and Chief Executive Officer William H. Johnson, together with CKF Bancorp's legal counsel, reviewed with the board of directors the terms of the proposed merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. Legal counsel again discussed the fiduciary obligations of the board of directors, and reviewed the legal terms of the proposed merger and the related agreements. Management, RP Financial and legal counsel also discussed with the board the results of its due diligence review of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

At the same meeting, representatives of RP Financial discussed a range of matters, including the matters set forth in "*—Opinion of CKF Bancorp, Inc's Financial Advisor.*" After this discussion, RP Financial provided the board of

directors its oral opinion (subsequently confirmed in writing) that, as of the date of the board meeting and based upon and subject to the considerations described in its opinion, the proposed merger consideration was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of CKF Bancorp common stock.

Following these presentations, the CKF Bancorp board meeting continued with discussions and questions among the members of the CKF Bancorp board, RP Financial and legal counsel. After further discussion, and taking into consideration the factors described under “—*CKF Bancorp, Inc.’s Reasons for the Merger and Recommendation of the Board of Directors*,” the CKF Bancorp board determined that the proposed merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp presented the best opportunity for enhancing CKF Bancorp stockholder value. Accordingly, the CKF Bancorp board determined that the transaction was advisable and in the best interests of CKF Bancorp and its stockholders, and the CKF Bancorp board unanimously approved the merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

Following approval of the board of directors, on November 3, 2011 the parties executed the merger agreement and publicly announced the transaction by issuing a joint press release.

On November 7, 2011, CKF Bancorp President and Chief Executive Officer William H. Johnson received a telephone call from the chief executive officer of another bank holding company indicating that the other bank holding company had an interest in acquiring CKF Bancorp in a cash transaction. On November 10, 2011, Mr. Johnson received a letter indicating a non-binding conditional interest in acquiring all of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock at a price of \$10.50 per share. CKF Bancorp's board of directors held a special meeting on November 14, 2011. Based upon presentations by management, legal counsel and RP Financial, the board of directors authorized Mr. Johnson, with the assistance of legal counsel, to negotiate a confidentiality agreement with the third party and to enter into discussions with this third party with respect to its proposal. On November 18, 2011, following further discussions and the third party's review of certain of CKF Bancorp's books and records, the third party informed Mr. Johnson that it was no longer interested in pursuing a transaction with CKF Bancorp.

CKF Bancorp's Reasons for the Merger and Recommendation of the Board of Directors

CKF Bancorp's board of directors determined that agreement of merger and the merger consideration were in the best interests of CKF Bancorp and its stockholders and recommends that CKF Bancorp stockholders vote in favor of the approval and adoption of the agreement of merger and the transactions contemplated by the agreement of merger.

In its deliberations and in making its determination, CKF Bancorp's board of directors considered many factors including, without limitation, the following:

- CKF Bancorp's community banking orientation and its compatibility with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and its subsidiaries;

- the business, earnings, operations, financial condition, management, prospects, capital levels and asset quality of both CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp;

- Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's access to capital and managerial resources relative to that of CKF Bancorp;

- the premium represented by the value of the merger consideration over the trading prices of the stock before the announcement of the merger;

- its desire to provide stockholders with the prospects for greater future appreciation on their investments in CKF Bancorp common stock than the amount the board of directors believed that CKF Bancorp could achieve independently;

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the greater liquidity of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, which is traded on the NASDAQ Global Market;

the presentation by RP Financial, LC. as to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's interest and ability to complete a transaction with CKF Bancorp as compared to other potential acquirers;

the opinion delivered by RP Financial, LC. that the merger consideration is fair, from a financial standpoint, to the stockholders of CKF Bancorp;

Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank's potential to better serve its customers and enhance its competitive position in the communities in which it operates due the ability to offer more diverse financial products and services through a larger and more highly capitalized institution;

the effect of the merger on CKF Bancorp's employees, customers and community;

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's long-term growth strategy;

the greater current dividend paid by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp on its common stock relative to the dividend paid by CKF Bancorp on its common stock;

· the possibility of a second-step conversion of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp to a full stock company; and

the anticipated acceleration of the termination of the memoranda of understanding to which CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank are subject.

The above discussion of the information and factors considered by CKF Bancorp's board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive, but includes all material factors considered by the board in arriving at its determination to approve, and to recommend that the CKF Bancorp stockholders vote to approve the agreement of merger and related transactions. The CKF Bancorp board of directors did not assign any relative or specific weights to the above factors, and individual directors may have given differing weights to different factors. The CKF Bancorp board of directors unanimously recommends that CKF Bancorp's stockholders vote to approve the agreement of merger and the related transactions.

Opinion of CKF Bancorp's Financial Advisor

CKF Bancorp retained RP[®] Financial, LC. ("RP Financial") in March 2011 to provide certain valuation and related financial advisory services in connection with the consideration by CKF Bancorp's board of directors of a prospective merger transaction with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, specifically with respect to: (1) determining a range of value of CKF Bancorp's common stock pursuant to a change of control; (2) conducting the merger negotiations with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and communicating between Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp's senior management and board of directors; (3) evaluating the proposed terms of the merger proposal that may be received by CKF Bancorp from Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, including Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's ability to pay and the estimated pro forma financial and market valuation impact on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp (including pro forma analyses) and evaluating the pro forma business plan and outlook of the merged company; and (4) should CKF Bancorp enter into an agreement to merge or be acquired, rendering a fairness opinion with respect to the merger consideration to be received by CKF Bancorp stockholders in such transaction. In engaging RP Financial for these services and requesting RP Financial's opinion as to the fairness of the merger consideration to be received from Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, the CKF Bancorp Board did not give any special instructions to RP Financial, nor did it impose any limitations upon the scope of the investigation that RP Financial wished to conduct to enable it to give its opinion as to fairness. RP Financial has delivered to CKF Bancorp its written opinion, dated November 3, 2011, to the effect that, based upon and subject to the matters set forth therein, as of that date, the consideration to be received in connection with the merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp was fair to the CKF Bancorp stockholders from a financial point of view. The opinion of RP Financial is directed toward the consideration to be received by CKF Bancorp stockholders and does not constitute a recommendation to any CKF Bancorp stockholder to vote in favor of approval of the merger agreement. A copy of the RP Financial opinion is set forth as Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus, and CKF Bancorp stockholders should read it in its entirety. RP Financial has consented to the inclusion and description of its written opinion in this proxy statement/prospectus.

RP Financial has represented CKF Bancorp in a number of engagements since 1994, including: (1) preparing the appraisal and business plan for CKF Bancorp's initial public offering completed in 1995 in connection with its mutual-to-stock conversion; (2) serving as CKF Bancorp's financial advisor with respect to the 2001 acquisition of First Lancaster Bancshares, Inc., along with preparing the merger business plan and providing purchase accounting valuation services related to the acquisition; (3) strategic planning and merger advisory services in connection with the evaluation of other potential acquisition or merger transactions in 1995, 1999 and 2002; and, (4) since 2005, preparing an annual valuation of the CKF Bancorp shares owned by Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank's employee stock ownership plan ("ESOP"). Over this period, RP Financial received approximately \$136,000 in professional fees from CKF Bancorp prior to its March 2011 engagement for certain valuation and related financial advisory services in connection with the merger, as described above.

RP Financial was selected by CKF Bancorp to provide such valuation and related financial advisory services because of RP Financial's expertise in the valuation of financial institutions and their securities for a variety of purposes, including its expertise in connection with mergers and acquisitions of financial institutions and their holding companies, including such transactions in the midwestern U.S. Pursuant to a letter agreement dated March 29, 2011 and executed by CKF Bancorp on March 30, 2011 (the "Engagement Letter"), and additional services supplementally agreed to, including the performance of a review of other potential strategic alternatives for CKF Bancorp, RP Financial estimates that it will receive from CKF Bancorp total professional fees of approximately \$50,000, of which \$35,000 has been paid to date, plus reimbursement of certain out-of-pocket expenses, for its valuation and related financial advisory services in connection with the merger.

In addition, CKF Bancorp has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless RP Financial, any affiliates of RP Financial, and the respective directors, officers, agents and employees of RP Financial or their successors and assigns who act for or on behalf of RP Financial in connection with the services called for under the Engagement Letter, from and against any and all losses, claims, damages and liabilities, including, but not limited to, all losses and expenses in connection with claims under the federal securities laws, actually incurred by RP Financial and attributable to: (i) any untrue statement of a material fact contained in the financial statements or other information furnished or otherwise provided by an authorized officer of CKF Bancorp to RP Financial; (ii) the omission of a material fact from the financial statements or other information furnished or otherwise made available by an authorized officer of CKF Bancorp to RP Financial, or (iii) any action or omission to act by CKF Bancorp, or CKF Bancorp's respective officers, directors, employees or agents, which action or omission is willful. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CKF Bancorp will be under no obligation to indemnify RP Financial hereunder if a court determines that RP Financial was negligent or acted in bad faith or willfully with respect to any actions or omissions of RP Financial related to a matter for which indemnification is sought.

In addition, if RP Financial is entitled to indemnification from CKF Bancorp under the Engagement Letter, and in connection therewith incurs legal expenses in defending any legal action challenging the opinion of RP Financial where RP Financial is not negligent or otherwise at fault or is found by a court of law to be not negligent or otherwise at fault, CKF Bancorp will indemnify RP Financial for all reasonable expenses.

In rendering its opinion, RP Financial reviewed the following material and/or conducted the following analyses:

· the Agreement, dated November 3, 2011, including exhibits and appendices;

· the following information for CKF Bancorp – (1) Annual Reports to stockholders for the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2010; (2) other stockholder reports and securities filings during the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and the current year to date through June 30, 2011; (3) unaudited financial data through September 30, 2011, including financial statements, regulatory financial reports and other financial, management and board reports

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with regard to balance sheet composition, off-balance sheet and contingent assets and liabilities, profitability, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational characteristics; (4) trading characteristics of CKF Bancorp's stock for the last three calendar years and the current year to date; (5) stockholder proxy statements for the last three years; and, (6) other information furnished to RP Financial by CKF Bancorp for purposes of its analysis;

the following information for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp – (1) Annual Reports to stockholders and on Form 10-K for the three fiscal years ended June 30, 2011; (2) other stockholder reports and securities filings during the three fiscal years ended June 30, 2011; (3) unaudited financial data for fiscal year 2011, including financial statements, regulatory financial reports and other financial, management and board reports with regard to balance sheet composition, off-balance sheet and contingent assets and liabilities, profitability, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational characteristics; (4) trading characteristics of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stock the last three calendar years and the current calendar year to date through November 2, 2011; (5) stockholder proxy statements for the last three fiscal years; and, (6) other information furnished to RP Financial by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp for purposes of its analysis.

discussions with the executive management of CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp regarding the past and current operations, regulatory relations, financial condition and future prospects of the respective companies individually and general information on a post-merger basis;

discussions with CKF Bancorp's executive management and Board of Directors regarding their reasons for the merger;

the financial performance and stock market information for CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp in comparison to similar publicly-traded banking companies;

analysis of the financial terms set forth in the agreement of merger and the ratios of the value of the merger consideration relative to CKF Bancorp's per share financial data and recent stock price in comparison to recent acquisitions of similar banking companies, both regionally and nationally as well as those with similar financial characteristics at the time the acquisition was announced;

analysis of the estimated pro forma pricing ratios in connection with CKF Bancorp's merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp compared to the average and median pricing ratios indicated by similar banking company merger transactions;

the estimated pro forma effect of the merger on the balance sheet, earnings, capital and key financial and market pricing ratios of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp on a post-merger basis, including the merger of Central Kentucky Federal into First Federal of Frankfort with estimated fair valuation and other merger adjustments, intangible assets and synergies, as well as the hypothetical pro forma impact if the merged company completed a second step conversion to full stock form under the current regulatory structure for such transactions;

· the competitive, economic and demographic characteristics nationally, regionally and in the local market area;

the potential impact of regulatory and legislative changes on financial institutions, including CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, including the interim financial rule by the Federal Reserve Board pertaining to savings and loan holding companies;

· the prospective strategic benefits of the Merger to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as well as to CKF Bancorp;

the proposed corporate governance on a post-merger basis and the expected merger of First Federal-Hazard with First Federal of Frankfort subsequent to the merger;

the termination provisions of the agreement of merger, including the break-up fee which increases after 30 days and a comparison of such fees to similar fees in other comparable merger transactions; and

· other financial and regulatory considerations.

In conducting its review and rendering its opinion, RP Financial relied, without independent verification, on the accuracy and completeness of the information concerning CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp furnished by the respective institutions to RP Financial for review for purposes of its opinion, as well as publicly available information regarding other financial institutions and competitive, economic and demographic data for the markets served by CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. RP Financial further relied on the assurances of management of CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp that they were not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make any of such information inaccurate or misleading. RP Financial was not asked to, and did not, undertake an independent verification of any of such information and did not assume any such responsibility or liability for the accuracy or completeness thereof. CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp did not restrict RP Financial as to the material it was permitted to review. RP Financial did not perform or obtain any independent appraisals or evaluations of the assets and liabilities, the collateral securing the assets or the liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of CKF Bancorp or Kentucky First Federal Bancorp or the collectability of any such assets, nor was RP Financial furnished with any such evaluations or appraisals. RP Financial did not make an independent evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses of CKF Bancorp or Kentucky First Federal Bancorp nor did RP Financial review any individual credit files relating to CKF Bancorp or Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. RP Financial assumed, with CKF Bancorp's and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's consent, that the respective allowances for loan losses for both CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp were adequate to cover such losses and would be adequate on a pro forma basis for the combined entity. RP Financial also assumed that there was no material change in CKF Bancorp's or Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's assets, financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects since the date of the most recent financial statements made available to RP Financial.

RP Financial, with CKF Bancorp's consent, has relied upon the advice CKF Bancorp received from its legal, accounting and tax advisors as to all legal, accounting and tax matters relating to the merger and other transactions contemplated by the agreement of merger.

With respect to estimates and projections of transaction costs, fair valuation adjustments, merger adjustments, estimated cost savings and other synergies used by RP Financial in its analyses, RP Financial assumed, with CKF Bancorp's consent, that such estimates reflect reasonable estimates as CKF Bancorp and/or Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had not specifically quantified such information. RP Financial expresses no opinion as to such estimates or projections or the assumptions on which they are based.

In rendering its opinion, RP Financial assumed that, in all respects material to the analyses in arriving at its opinion: (1) the merger will be completed substantially in accordance with the terms set forth in the agreement of merger; (2) the representations and warranties of each party in the agreement of merger and in all related documents and appendices were true and correct; (3) each party to the agreement of merger and all related documents would perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by such party under such documents; (4) all conditions to the completion of the merger will be satisfied without any waivers; and (5) in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory, contractual, or other consents or approvals for the merger, no restrictions, including any divestiture requirements, termination or other payments or amendments or modifications, will be imposed that will have a material adverse effect on the future results of operations or financial condition of the combined entity or the estimated pro forma impact of the merger on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

RP Financial considered such financial and other factors as it deemed appropriate under the circumstances, including, among others, the following: (i) the historical and current financial position and results of operations of CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp; (ii) the assets and liabilities of CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp; (iii) the nature and terms of certain other merger transactions involving banks and thrifts and their holding companies; and, (iv) the estimated pro forma impact of a second step conversion of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp on a post-merger basis and the anticipated accretive impact to the tangible book value and earnings per share for the public stockholders, which would include those CKF Bancorp stockholders that elect and hold Kentucky First Federal Bancorp shares on a post-merger basis. RP Financial also took into account its assessment of general economic, market and financial conditions, the attractiveness of CKF Bancorp in a strategic transaction, and its experience in other transactions, as well as its experience in securities valuation and knowledge of the banking industry generally. RP Financial's opinion was based upon conditions as they existed at November 3, 2011. RP Financial's opinion does not address the underlying business decision of CKF Bancorp to engage in the merger, or the relative merits of the merger as compared to any strategic alternatives that may be available to CKF Bancorp.

RP Financial's opinion was based solely upon the information available to it and the economic, market and other circumstances as they existed as of November 3, 2011. Events occurring after November 3, 2011 could materially affect the assumptions used in preparing the opinion. In connection with rendering its opinion dated November 3, 2011, RP Financial performed a variety of financial analyses that are summarized below. Although the evaluation of the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration was to some extent subjective based on the experience and judgment of RP Financial, and not merely the result of mathematical analyses of financial data, RP Financial relied, in part, on the financial analyses summarized below in its determinations. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analyses or summary description. RP Financial believes its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of such analyses and factors considered by RP Financial without considering all such analyses and factors could create an incomplete view of the process underlying RP Financial's opinion. In its analyses, RP Financial took into account its assessment of general business, market, monetary, financial and economic conditions, industry performance and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, as well as RP Financial's experience in securities valuation, its knowledge of financial institutions, and its experience in similar transactions. With respect to the comparable transactions analysis described below, no public company utilized as a comparison is identical to CKF Bancorp and such analyses necessarily involve complex considerations and judgments concerning the differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies and other factors that could affect the acquisition values of the companies concerned. The analyses were prepared solely for purposes of RP Financial providing its opinion as to the fairness of the merger consideration, and they do not purport to be appraisals or necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Any estimates contained in RP Financial's analyses are not necessarily indicative of future results of values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than such estimates. None of the analyses performed by RP Financial was assigned a greater significance by RP Financial than any other.

Comparable Transactions Analysis. RP Financial compared the merger on the basis of the multiples or ratios of reported earnings, book value, tangible book value, assets, and tangible book premium to core deposits with the same multiples or ratios of three groups of selected comparable recently completed and pending bank and/or thrift mergers and acquisitions. These three groups included:

(1) all acquisitions of commercial banks and commercial bank holding companies, and savings institutions and thrift holding companies, in the U.S., with assets between \$50 million and \$250 million that were announced between April 1, 2010 and October 31, 2011, but excluding mergers of equals transactions and those deals with limited or no available deal data ("National Group");

(2) all acquisitions of commercial banks and bank holding companies, and savings institutions and thrift holding companies in the U.S. with assets between \$50 million and \$250 million that were announced between April 1, 2010 and October 31, 2011, with the target institution reporting positive earnings on a trailing twelve-month basis, but excluding mergers of equals transactions and those deals with limited or no available deal data ("Positive Earnings Group");

(3) all acquisitions of commercial banks and bank holding companies, and savings institutions and thrift holding companies in the midwestern U.S. with assets between \$50 million and \$250 million that were announced between April 1, 2010 and October 31, 2011, but excluding mergers of equals transactions and those deals with limited or no available deal data (“Midwestern Group”);

RP Financial evaluated selected financial data immediately prior to the acquisition announcement and acquisition pricing multiples or ratios at announcement for the acquisition targets included in the three selected peer groups and compared that data relative to the CKF Bancorp financial data and pricing multiples or ratios at acquisition announcement based on the terms of the merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, as shown below. In conducting these comparative analyses, RP Financial considered the average, median, high and low data points of the three groups to CKF Bancorp.

In comparison to the three groups, CKF Bancorp: maintained a higher level of assets than the average and median of all groups; maintained a higher ratio of tangible equity to assets than all groups except the average for the National Group and maintained lower profitability relative to average assets and average equity than the Positive Earnings Group and the median of the Midwestern Group. In each case, CKF Bancorp’s selected key financial ratios fell within the range of average and median ratios of each of the banks and thrifts included in the three peer groups.

The CKF Bancorp merger consideration of \$8.72 per share at announcement is equal to 82.3% of tangible book value, 48.4 times trailing twelve months earnings and 8.16% of assets, based on financial data as of or for the trailing twelve months ended June 30, 2011. CKF Bancorp’s merger pricing multiple relative to earnings was substantially above the average and median price/earnings ratio for all three groups, reflecting CKF Bancorp’s lower comparative profitability. CKF Bancorp’s merger pricing ratios relative to tangible book value and assets were below the averages and medians of all three groups. CKF Bancorp’s merger pricing ratio on a tangible book value premium/core deposits basis was below the average and medians of all three groups.

Control Premium Approach. RP Financial compared the merger on the basis of a market based control premium relative to the appraised fair value of CKF Bancorp's common stock on a minority basis. As CKF Bancorp's common stock experiences limited trading activity, is not listed on NASDAQ or an exchange and there are no analyst research reports regarding the common stock, the most recent appraised fair value of the CKF Bancorp's common stock was utilized. Since this December 31, 2010 valuation was for the ESOP shares, and the ESOP shares carry a put option which increases the liquidity of such shares over non-ESOP shares, this valuation was adjusted to exclude the put option benefit. This adjusted value for the non-ESOP shares, the "public equivalent value", was determined to equal \$5.75 per share. RP Financial then applied a 50% control premium to the public equivalent value for the CKF Bancorp shares, based on the median premium paid above pre-acquisition trading prices for recent acquisitions of publicly-traded banking companies. Accordingly, the 50% control premium applied to the \$5.75 per share public equivalent value resulted in a Control Premium Value of \$8.60 per share. The CKF Bancorp merger consideration of \$8.72 per share at announcement is 1.4% higher than this Control Premium Value.

Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") Analysis. Using the DCF analysis, RP Financial estimated the present value per share of future dividends and the terminal value to CKF Bancorp's current stockholders over a five-year period assuming that CKF Bancorp remained independent for the next five years executing a reasonable business plan and then sold control at the end of the fifth year. The DCF analysis utilized CKF Bancorp's internal budget plan through fiscal year 2013 (December 31, 2013), and assumed a modest increase in financial performance for years 2014 and 2015 based on discussions with CKF Bancorp management.

Terminal values representing a sale of control were derived from the median price/earnings pricing multiples and the price/tangible book value ratios for the three comparable transactions groups referenced earlier. In arriving at the terminal value conclusion, RP Financial gave greater weight to the price/tangible book value approach and lesser weight to the price/earnings multiple approach.

Specifically, RP Financial applied the following assumptions into the DCF analyses:

Limited asset growth for the first two years, followed by slow asset growth of 0.75% in the third year and 1.20% in the fourth and fifth years;

Return on average assets ("ROAA") gradually increasing to 0.63% in third year and stabilizing at 0.65% for the remaining two years;

A constant annual cash dividend of \$0.10 per share for all five years;

Fifth year terminal value multipliers for earnings per share of 17.26 times earnings and 1.17 times tangible book value per share.

The annual cash flows from the dividends and terminal value were discounted to present value using a 15% discount rate, based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model and empirical data from Ibbotson Associates for the approximate return generated over the long term by small capitalization stocks.

Based on the present value of the dividends plus the terminal value of \$8.09 per share based on the tangible book value approach and \$6.45 per share based on the earnings approach, RP Financial concluded with a DCF value of \$7.55 per share, with greater weight given to the tangible book value approach. The CKF Bancorp merger consideration of \$8.72 per share at announcement is above this DCF value and the range of the present values based on the terminal value for earnings and tangible book value.

Pro Forma Impact Analysis. Since the Merger Consideration will result in CKF Bancorp stockholders owning shares in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, RP Financial considered the estimated pro forma impact of the merger on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's financial condition, operating results and stock pricing ratios. Specifically, RP Financial considered that the merger is anticipated to:

Be accretive to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's pro forma earnings per share and tangible book value per share within the first year of completing the merger, assuming minimal synergies;

Result in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp remaining well capitalized from a regulatory capital perspective, with additional capacity to grow organically or through acquisition;

Increase Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's market capitalization and shares outstanding; and,

Increase Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stock liquidity.

In addition, RP Financial analyzed the pro forma impact of the merger on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp in terms of the prospects for a second-step conversion offering, given that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is currently in mutual holding company form, and the estimated pro forma impact on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's financial condition, operating results and stock pricing ratios. Specifically, RP Financial considered that, should Kentucky First Federal Bancorp immediately complete a second-step conversion subsequent to completing the merger, the merger is estimated to:

Be neutral to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's fully-converted pro forma earnings per share and slightly dilutive to pro forma tangible book value per share;

Result in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp remaining well-capitalized from a regulatory capital perspective on a merged basis;

Increase Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's market capitalization and shares outstanding; and,

Increase Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stock liquidity.

Furthermore, RP Financial considered the increased size and competitive profile of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp on a pro forma basis, as well as the expanded geographic footprint and elimination of a competitor. RP Financial considered the pro forma impact of the merger on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's per share data and pricing ratios. RP Financial also considered other benefits of the merger, including the potential for increased liquidity of the stock for CKF Bancorp stockholders given Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's larger size, greater market capitalization and higher shares outstanding, the enhanced ability to pursue growth within the expanded market area, enhanced products and services and delivery systems for customers, and expanded management team and board of directors. In comparing the pro forma impact of the merger, RP Financial also took into consideration that following the merger, CKF Bancorp stockholders will hold stock in a larger, more actively traded savings and loan holding company; and, on a pro forma basis, CKF Bancorp stockholders will own approximately 9% of the common stock in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

As described above, RP Financial's opinion and presentation to the CKF Bancorp Board was one of many factors taken into consideration by the CKF Bancorp Board in making its determination to approve the agreement of merger. Although the foregoing summary describes the material components of the analyses presented by RP Financial to the board of directors of CKF Bancorp on November 2, 2011 in connection with its opinion as of that date, it does not purport to be a complete description of all the analyses performed by RP Financial and is qualified by reference to the written opinion of RP Financial set forth as Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus, which CKF Bancorp stockholders are urged to read in its entirety.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's Reasons for the Merger

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's board of directors believes that the merger is in the best interests of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and its stockholders. In deciding to approve the merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's board of directors considered a number of factors, including:

CKF Bancorp's community banking orientation, its favorable reputation within its local community and its compatibility with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and its subsidiaries;

Management's review of the business, operations, earnings, and financial condition, including capital levels and asset quality of CKF Bancorp;

·The resulting expansion of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's customer base;

·The anticipated enhancement to the future revenue and earnings growth potential of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp;
and

·The likelihood of regulators approving the merger without undue conditions or delay.

While Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's board of directors considered these and other factors, the board of directors did not assign any specific or relative weights to the factors considered and did not make any determination with respect to any individual factor. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's board of directors collectively made its determination with respect to the merger based on the conclusion reached by its members, based on the factors that each of them considered appropriate, that the merger is in the best interests of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stockholders. The terms of the merger were the result of arm's-length negotiations between representatives of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and representatives of CKF Bancorp.

Consideration to be Received in the Merger

When the merger becomes effective, each holder of CKF Bancorp common stock may elect to receive in exchange for 100% of his or her shares: (1) an amount equal to \$9.50 in cash for each share of CKF Bancorp common stock held by such holder; (2) a number of shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock equal to the Exchange Ratio for each share of CKF Bancorp common stock held by such holder; or (3) a combination of the Cash Consideration for 40% of the shares held and the Stock Consideration for 60% of the shares held. The Exchange Ratio, which represents the number of shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock into which each CKF Bancorp share will be exchanged, will be based on the price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock over a measurement period before the closing. The measurement period will consist of the ten latest trading days preceding the date that is four business days before the closing of the merger. A trading day means any day on which at least 100 shares of Kentucky First common stock are traded, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market.

If the average daily sales price, rounded up to the nearest cent, of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock during

then you will receive:

the measurement period is:

- \$7.50 or less
- 1.2667 shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock
- above \$7.50 and below \$9.00
- a number of shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock equal to \$9.50 divided by the average daily sales price over the measurement period rounded up to the nearest cent

- \$9.00 or more
- 1.0556 shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock

The following table illustrates the calculation of the Exchange Ratio and the value of the shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock that you may receive in the merger. On May 11, 2012, the closing price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock was \$8.70. You are advised to obtain current market quotations for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. In addition, because the tax consequences of receiving cash will differ from the tax consequences of receiving Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, you should carefully read the information included below under “— *Material Tax Consequences of the Merger.*”

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Average Daily Sales Price, Rounded Up to the Nearest Cent, of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Common Stock During Measurement Period	Exchange Ratio	Value of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Common Stock to be Received (1)	
\$9.60	1.0556	\$10.13	
9.55	1.0556	10.08	
9.50	1.0556	10.03	
9.45	1.0556	9.98	
9.40	1.0556	9.92	
9.35	1.0556	9.87	
9.30	1.0556	9.82	
9.25	1.0556	9.76	
9.20	1.0556	9.71	
9.15	1.0556	9.66	
9.10	1.0556	9.61	
9.05	1.0556	9.55	
9.00	1.0556	9.50	Exchange ratio limitation
8.95	1.0615	9.50	
8.90	1.0674	9.50	
8.85	1.0734	9.50	
8.80	1.0795	9.50	
8.75	1.0857	9.50	
8.70	1.0920	9.50	
8.65	1.0983	9.50	
8.62	1.1021	9.50	
8.60	1.1047	9.50	
8.55	1.1111	9.50	
8.50	1.1176	9.50	
8.45	1.1243	9.50	
8.40	1.1310	9.50	
8.35	1.1377	9.50	
8.30	1.1446	9.50	
8.25	1.1515	9.50	
8.20	1.1585	9.50	
8.15	1.1656	9.50	
8.10	1.1728	9.50	
8.05	1.1801	9.50	
8.00	1.1875	9.50	
7.95	1.1950	9.50	
7.90	1.2025	9.50	
7.85	1.2102	9.50	
7.80	1.2179	9.50	
7.75	1.2258	9.50	
7.70	1.2338	9.50	
7.65	1.2418	9.50	

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7.60	1.2500	9.50	
7.55	1.2583	9.50	
7.50	1.2667	9.50	Exchange ratio limitation
7.45	1.2667	9.43	
7.40	1.2667	9.37	
7.35	1.2667	9.31	
7.30	1.2667	9.24	
7.25	1.2667	9.18	
7.20	1.2667	9.12	
7.15	1.2667	9.06	
7.10	1.2667	8.99	
7.05	1.2667	8.93	
7.00	1.2667	8.87	
6.95	1.2667	8.80	
6.90	1.2667	8.74	

(1) Calculated by multiplying the average daily sales price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock during the measurement period by the exchange ratio. The actual value of the shares at the time Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock certificates are delivered or the shares become available may be more or less than the amounts shown due to fluctuations in the market price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock.

Although stockholders of CKF Bancorp are being given the choice of whether to receive cash, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock or a combination of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock in exchange for their shares of CKF Bancorp common stock, all elections will be subject to the allocation and proration procedures as well as other provisions in the agreement of merger.

If Kentucky First Federal Bancorp declares a stock dividend or distribution on shares of its common stock or subdivides, splits, reclassifies or combines the shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock before the effective time of the merger, then the exchange ratio will be adjusted to provide CKF Bancorp stockholders with the same economic effect as contemplated by the agreement of merger before any of these events.

CKF Bancorp's stockholders will not receive fractional shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. Instead, CKF Bancorp's shareholders will receive a cash payment for any fractional shares in an amount equal to the product of (1) the fraction of a share of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock to which he, she or it is entitled multiplied by (2) the average daily sales price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock during the measurement period.

Cash, Stock or Mixed Election

Under the terms of the agreement of merger and as described above, CKF Bancorp stockholders may elect to convert their shares into cash, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock or a mixture of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. All elections of CKF Bancorp stockholders are further subject to the allocation and proration procedures described in the agreement of merger. These procedures provide that the number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock to be converted into the Stock Consideration will be the lesser of: (1) 60% of the total number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time of the merger, rounded down to the nearest whole number; or (2) 811,375 shares divided by the Exchange Ratio, rounded down to the nearest whole number. In addition, for federal income tax purposes and solely so as to ensure that the merger will qualify as a reorganization under the provisions of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp in its sole discretion may elect to increase the number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock that will be converted into shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock to ensure that the total value of the stock portion of the merger consideration will equal to at least 40% of the value of the aggregate merger consideration. Neither Kentucky First Federal Bancorp nor CKF Bancorp is making any recommendation as to whether CKF Bancorp stockholders should elect to receive cash, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock or a mixture of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock in the merger. Each holder of CKF Bancorp common stock must make his or her own decision with respect to such election.

It is unlikely that elections will be made in the exact proportions provided for in the agreement of merger. As a result, the agreement of merger describes procedures to be followed if CKF Bancorp stockholders in the aggregate elect to receive more or less of the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has

agreed to issue. These procedures are summarized below.

If Stock Is Oversubscribed: If CKF Bancorp stockholders elect to receive more Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has agreed to issue in the merger, then all CKF Bancorp stockholders who have elected to receive cash or who have made no election will receive cash for their CKF Bancorp shares and all stockholders who elected to receive Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock will receive a pro rata portion of the available Kentucky First Federal Bancorp shares plus cash for those shares not converted into Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock.

If Stock Is Undersubscribed: If CKF Bancorp stockholders elect to receive fewer shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has agreed to issue in the merger, then all CKF Bancorp stockholders who have elected to receive Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock will receive Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and those stockholders who elected to receive cash or who have made no election will be treated in the following manner:

If the number of shares held by CKF Bancorp stockholders who have made no election is sufficient to make up the shortfall in the number of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp shares that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is required to issue, then all CKF Bancorp stockholders who elected cash will receive cash, and those stockholders who made no election will receive both cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock in such proportion as is necessary to make up the shortfall.

If the number of shares held by CKF Bancorp stockholders who have made no election is insufficient to make up the shortfall, then all CKF Bancorp stockholders who made no election will receive Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and those CKF Bancorp stockholders who elected to receive cash will receive cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock in such proportion as is necessary to make up the shortfall.

Notwithstanding these rules, as described under “—*Material Tax Consequences of the Merger*,” it may be necessary for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp to reduce the number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock that will be converted into the right to receive cash and correspondingly increase the number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock that will be converted into Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. If this adjustment is necessary, stockholders who elect to receive cash or a mixture of cash and stock may be required on a pro rata basis to receive a greater amount of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock than they otherwise would have received.

No guarantee can be made that you will receive the amounts of cash and/or stock you elect. As a result of the allocation procedures and other limitations outlined in this document and in the agreement of merger, you may receive Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock or cash in amounts that vary from the amounts you elect to receive.

Election Procedures; Surrender of Stock Certificates

An election form is being mailed separately from this proxy statement/prospectus to holders of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock on or about the date this proxy statement/prospectus is being mailed. Each election form entitles the holder of the CKF Bancorp common stock to elect to receive cash, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, or a combination of cash and stock, or make no election with respect to the merger consideration you wish to receive.

To make an effective election, you must submit a properly completed election form, along with your CKF Bancorp stock certificates representing all shares of CKF Bancorp common stock covered by the election form (or an appropriate guarantee of delivery), to IST Shareholder Services on or before 5:00 p.m., Central Time, on August 31, 2012. IST Shareholder Services will act as exchange agent in the merger and in that role will process the exchange of CKF Bancorp stock certificates for cash and/or Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. Shortly after the merger, the exchange agent will allocate cash and stock among CKF Bancorp stockholders, consistent with their elections and the allocation and proration procedures. If you do not submit an election form, you

will receive instructions from the exchange agent on how to surrender your CKF Bancorp stock certificates after the merger is completed. **In any event, do not forward your CKF Bancorp stock certificates with your proxy cards.**

You may change your election at any time before the election deadline by written notice accompanied by a properly completed and signed later-dated election form received by the exchange agent before the election deadline or by withdrawal of your stock certificates by written notice before the election deadline. All elections will be revoked automatically if the agreement of merger is terminated. If you have a preference for receiving either Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stock and/or cash for your CKF Bancorp stock, you should complete and return the election form. If you do not make an election, you will be allocated Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and/or cash depending on the elections made by other stockholders.

Neither Kentucky First Federal Bancorp nor CKF Bancorp makes any recommendation as to whether you should elect to receive cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock in the merger. You must make your own decision with respect to your election. Generally, the merger will be a tax-free transaction for CKF Bancorp stockholders to the extent they receive Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. See “*–Material Tax Consequences of the Merger.*”

If your certificates for CKF Bancorp common stock are not immediately available or you are unable to send the election form and other required documents to the exchange agent before the election deadline, CKF Bancorp shares may be properly exchanged, and an election will be effective, if:

such exchanges are made by or through a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or by a commercial bank or trust company having an office, branch or agency in the United States;

the exchange agent receives, before the election deadline, a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery substantially in the form provided with the election form (delivered by hand, mail, telegram, telex or facsimile transmission); and

the exchange agent receives, within three business days after the election deadline, the certificates for all exchanged CKF Bancorp shares, or confirmation of the delivery of all such certificates into the exchange agent's account with The Depository Trust Company in accordance with the proper procedures for such transfer, together with a properly completed and duly executed election form and any other documents required by the election form.

CKF Bancorp stockholders who do not submit a properly completed election form or revoke their election form before the election deadline will have their shares of CKF Bancorp common stock designated as non-election shares. CKF Bancorp stock certificates represented by elections that have been revoked will be promptly returned without charge to the CKF Bancorp stockholder revoking the election upon written request.

After the completion of the merger, the exchange agent will mail to CKF Bancorp stockholders who do not submit election forms or who have revoked such forms a letter of transmittal, together with instructions for the exchange of their CKF Bancorp common stock certificates for the merger consideration. Until you surrender your CKF Bancorp stock certificates for exchange after completion of the merger, you will not be paid dividends or other distributions declared after the merger with respect to any Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock into which your CKF Bancorp shares have been converted. When you surrender your CKF Bancorp stock certificates, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will pay any unpaid dividends or other distributions, without interest. After the completion of the merger, there will be no further transfers of CKF Bancorp common stock. CKF Bancorp stock certificates presented for transfer after the completion of the merger will be canceled and exchanged for the merger consideration.

If your CKF Bancorp stock certificates have been either lost, stolen or destroyed, you will have to prove your ownership of these certificates and that they were lost, stolen or destroyed before you receive any consideration for your shares. The election form includes instructions on how to provide evidence of ownership. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will require you to make an affidavit with respect to your certificates, and may require that you post a bond as indemnity against any claim that may be made with respect to your certificates.

Accounting Treatment

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will account for the merger under the “acquisition” method of accounting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Using the acquisition method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of CKF Bancorp will be recorded by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp at their respective fair values at the time of the completion of the merger. Intangible assets will also be identified and recorded at the time of the merger. The difference between the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's purchase price and the net fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be recorded as either goodwill (if the purchase price exceeds the fair value of net assets acquired) or bargain purchase gain (if the purchase price is less than the fair value of net assets acquired).

Material Tax Consequences of the Merger

General. The following summary discusses the material anticipated U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger applicable to a holder of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock who surrenders all of his or her common stock for shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and/or cash in the merger. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations, judicial authorities, published positions of the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), and other applicable authorities, all as in effect on the date of this document and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect). This discussion is limited to U.S. residents and citizens who hold their shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, assets held for investment). No attempt has been made to comment on all U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger and related transactions that may be relevant to holders of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. This discussion also does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular person or the tax consequences that may be relevant to persons subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws (including, among others, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, banks, insurance companies, financial institutions or persons who hold their shares of CKF Bancorp common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale or conversion transaction, persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, holders that exercise appraisal rights, persons that are, or hold their shares of CKF Bancorp common stock through, partnerships or other pass-through entities, or persons who acquired their shares of CKF Bancorp common stock through the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation). In addition, this discussion does not address any aspects of state, local, non-U.S. taxation or U.S. federal taxation other than income taxation. No ruling has been requested from the IRS regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences set forth below.

CKF Bancorp stockholders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger, as well as the effects of state, local, non-U.S. tax laws and U.S. tax laws other than income tax laws.

Opinion Conditions. It is a condition to the obligations of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp receive an opinion by Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP and that CKF Bancorp receive an opinion by Luse, Gorman, Pomerenk & Schick, P.C. to the effect that the merger will constitute a “reorganization” for U.S. federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp both expect to be able to obtain the tax opinions if, as expected:

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp are able to deliver customary representations to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s and CKF Bancorp’s respective tax counsel; and

there is no adverse change in U.S. federal income tax law.

Although the agreement of merger allows both Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp to waive the condition that tax opinions be delivered by Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP and Luse, Gorman, Pomerenk & Schick, P.C., neither party currently anticipates doing so.

In addition, in connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, Kilpatrick Townsend Stockton LLP has delivered its opinion to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, that the merger will qualify as a “reorganization” within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. A copy of this opinion has been filed as Exhibit 8.1 to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s registration statement, which has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such opinion has been rendered on the basis of facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in such opinion and factual representations contained in a certificate of officers of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, all of which must continue to be true and accurate in all material respects as of the effective time of the merger.

If any of the representations or assumptions upon which the opinions are based are inconsistent with the actual facts, the tax consequences of the merger could be adversely affected. The determination by tax counsel as to whether the proposed merger will be treated as a “reorganization” within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code will depend upon the facts and law existing at the effective time of the proposed merger. The following discussion assumes that the merger will constitute a “reorganization” for U.S. federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Exchange Solely for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Common Stock. No gain or loss will be recognized by a CKF Bancorp stockholder who receives solely shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock (except for cash received in lieu of fractional shares, as discussed below) in exchange for all of his or her shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. The tax basis of the shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock received by a CKF Bancorp stockholder in such exchange will be equal (except for the basis attributable to any fractional shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, as discussed below) to the basis of the CKF Bancorp common stock surrendered in exchange for the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. The holding period of the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock received will include the holding period of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock surrendered in exchange for the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, provided that such shares were held as capital assets of the CKF Bancorp stockholder at the effective time of the merger.

Exchange Solely for Cash. A CKF Bancorp stockholder who receives solely cash in exchange for all of his or her shares of CKF Bancorp common stock (and is not treated as constructively owning Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock after the merger under the circumstances referred to below under “—Possible Dividend Treatment”) will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the cash received and such stockholder’s tax basis in the CKF Bancorp common stock surrendered in exchange for the cash. Such gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss, provided that such shares were held as capital assets of the CKF Bancorp stockholder at the effective time of the merger. Such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the CKF Bancorp stockholder’s holding period is more than one year. The Internal Revenue Code contains limitations on the extent to which a taxpayer may deduct capital losses from ordinary income.

Exchange for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Common Stock and Cash. A CKF Bancorp stockholder who receives a combination of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and cash in exchange for his or her CKF Bancorp common stock will not be permitted to recognize any loss for federal income tax purposes. Such a stockholder will recognize gain, if any, equal to the lesser of (1) the amount of cash received or (2) the amount of gain “realized” in the transaction. The amount of gain a CKF Bancorp stockholder “realizes” will equal the amount by which (a) the cash plus the fair market value at the effective time of the merger of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock received exceeds (b) the stockholders’ basis in the CKF Bancorp common stock to be surrendered in the exchange for the cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. Any recognized gain could be taxed as a capital gain or a dividend, as described below. The tax basis of the shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock received by such CKF Bancorp stockholder will be the same as the basis of the shares of CKF Bancorp common stock surrendered in exchange for the shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, adjusted as provided in Section 358(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for the cash received in exchange for such shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. The holding period for shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock received by such CKF Bancorp stockholder will include such stockholder’s holding period for the CKF Bancorp common stock

surrendered in exchange for the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, provided that such shares were held as capital assets of the stockholder at the effective time of the merger.

A CKF Bancorp stockholder's federal income tax consequences will also depend on whether his or her shares of CKF Bancorp common stock were purchased at different times at different prices. If they were, the CKF Bancorp stockholder could realize gain with respect to some of the shares of CKF Bancorp common stock and loss with respect to other shares. Such CKF Bancorp stockholder would have to recognize such gain to the extent such stockholder receives cash with respect to those shares in which the stockholder's adjusted tax basis is less than the amount of cash plus the fair market value at the effective time of the merger of the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock received, but could not recognize loss with respect to those shares in which the CKF Bancorp stockholder's adjusted tax basis is greater than the amount of cash plus the fair market value at the effective time of the merger of the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock received. Any disallowed loss would be included in the adjusted basis of the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. Such a CKF Bancorp stockholder is urged to consult his or her own tax advisor respecting the tax consequences of the merger to that stockholder.

Possible Dividend Treatment. In certain circumstances, a CKF Bancorp stockholder who receives solely cash or a combination of cash and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock in the merger may receive ordinary income, rather than capital gain, treatment on all or a portion of the gain recognized by that stockholder if the receipt of cash “has the effect of the distribution of a dividend.” The determination of whether a cash payment has such effect is based on a comparison of the CKF Bancorp stockholder’s proportionate interest in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp after the merger with the proportionate interest the stockholder would have had if the stockholder had received solely Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock in the merger. This could happen because of your purchase (or the purchase by a family member) of additional Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stock or a repurchase of shares by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. For purposes of this comparison, the CKF Bancorp stockholder may be deemed to constructively own shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock held by certain members of the stockholder’s family or certain entities in which the stockholder has an ownership or beneficial interest and certain stock options may be aggregated with the stockholder’s shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. The amount of the cash payment that may be treated as a dividend is limited to the stockholder’s ratable share of the accumulated earnings and profits of CKF Bancorp at the effective time of the merger. Any gain that is not treated as a dividend will be taxed as a capital gain, provided that the stockholder’s shares were held as capital assets at the effective time of the merger. Because the determination of whether a cash payment will be treated as having the effect of a dividend depends primarily upon the facts and circumstances of each CKF Bancorp stockholder, stockholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of any cash received in the merger.

Cash in Lieu of Fractional Shares. A CKF Bancorp stockholder who holds CKF Bancorp common stock as a capital asset and who receives in the merger, in exchange for such stock, solely Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock and cash in lieu of a fractional share interest in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock will be treated as having received such cash in full payment for such fractional share of stock and as capital gain or loss, notwithstanding the dividend rules discussed above.

Backup Withholding. Unless an exemption applies under the backup withholding rules of Section 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code, the exchange agent will be required to withhold, and will withhold, 28% of any cash payments to which a CKF Bancorp stockholder is entitled pursuant to the merger, unless the CKF Bancorp stockholder signs the substitute Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 enclosed with the letter of transmittal sent by the exchange agent. Unless an applicable exemption exists and is proved in a manner satisfactory to the exchange agent, this completed form provides the information, including the CKF Bancorp stockholder’s taxpayer identification number, and certification necessary to avoid backup withholding.

Tax Treatment of the Entities. No gain or loss will be recognized by CKF Bancorp as a result of the merger. However, if the total consideration for the transaction is less than the fair value of net assets acquired, a bargain purchase gain will be recognized by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. Such gain is subject to the normal tax treatment as ordinary income.

Completion of the merger is subject to prior approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board. In reviewing applications for transactions of this type, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency must consider, among other factors, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the existing and resulting institutions, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. In addition, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency may not approve a transaction if it will result in a monopoly or otherwise be anticompetitive. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects to file applications with the Federal Reserve Board and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in the second quarter of calendar year 2012.

Under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency must take into account the record of performance of First Federal of Frankfort and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank in meeting the credit needs of the entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, served by each institution. As part of the review process, bank regulatory agencies frequently receive comments and protests from community groups and others. First Federal of Frankfort and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank each received a “Satisfactory” rating during their last federal Community Reinvestment Act examinations.

In addition, a period of 15 to 30 days must expire following approval by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency before completion of the merger is allowed, within which period the United States Department of Justice may file objections to the merger under the federal antitrust laws. While Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp believe that the likelihood of objection by the Department of Justice is remote in this case, there can be no assurance that the Department of Justice will not initiate proceedings to block the merger or, if any proceeding is instituted or challenge is made, as to the result of the challenge.

The merger cannot proceed in the absence of the requisite regulatory approvals. See “*Description of the Merger—Conditions to Completing the Merger*” and “*—Terminating the Agreement of Merger.*” There can be no assurance that the requisite regulatory approvals will be obtained, and if obtained, there can be no assurance as to the date of any approval. There can also be no assurance that any regulatory approvals will not contain a condition or requirement that causes the approvals to fail to satisfy the condition set forth in the agreement of merger and described under “*Description of the Merger—Conditions to Completing the Merger.*”

The approval of any application merely implies the satisfaction of regulatory criteria for approval, which does not include review of the merger from the standpoint of the adequacy of the cash consideration or the exchange ratio for converting CKF Bancorp common stock to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock. Furthermore, regulatory approvals do not constitute an endorsement or recommendation of the merger.

Litigation Related to the Merger

On December 7, 2011, CKF Bancorp stockholders filed a class action lawsuit on behalf of CKF Bancorp stockholders in the Boyle Circuit Court against CKF Bancorp, the CKF Bancorp board and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The cases are captioned *Patricia Cassidy and David DeMartini v. CKF Bancorp, Inc., et al.*, Civ. Act. No. 11-C1-587 and *DeMartini, et al. v. CKF Bancorp, Inc., et al.*, Civ. Act. No. 11-C1-588. Each complaint alleged that the CKF Bancorp board breached its fiduciary duties by approving the merger agreement because the merger consideration was inadequate, the CKF Bancorp directors failed to conduct a thorough and proper sales process to maximize stockholder value and the transaction unfairly benefitted the CKF Bancorp board to the disadvantage of the CKF Bancorp stockholders. The complaints also alleged that Kentucky First aided and abetted the CKF Bancorp board’s breach of fiduciary duties.

Each plaintiff sought the following relief:

· declaring that the lawsuit is a proper class action, certifying the plaintiff as class representative and certifying plaintiff’s counsel as class counsel;

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declaring that the proposed merger was entered into in breach of the CKF Bancorp directors' fiduciary duties and rescinding and invalidating any merger agreement or other agreements that the CKF Bancorp board, CKF Bancorp or Kentucky First Federal Bancorp entered into in connection with or in furtherance of the proposed merger;

Preliminarily and permanently enjoining the CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp boards of directors, CKF Bancorp, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and all agents, counsel, and employees of, and all persons acting in concert with, the CKF Bancorp board, CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, from completion of the merger;

Directing the CKF Bancorp board to exercise its fiduciary duties to obtain a transaction that is in the best interests of CKF Bancorp's stockholders;

- Rescinding, to the extent already implemented, the merger agreement or any of the terms thereof; and
- Awarding plaintiff the costs and disbursements of the action, including attorneys' and experts' fees.

CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp believe that both of the complaints are without merit.

On April 9, 2012, Circuit Court Judge Thomas D. Wingate granted motions filed by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp to dismiss both complaints. Judge Wingate held that the plaintiffs had failed to allege facts sufficient to rebut the presumption that the CKF Bancorp directors acted within their sound business judgment within the scope of the Delaware business judgment rule. Judge Wingate also held that the plaintiffs' claims were not ripe for adjudication as the proposed Merger has not yet gone to a vote of the shareholders, and that in seeking an injunction to prevent the Merger the plaintiffs failed to show that a legal remedy would be inadequate, as any alleged harm suffered can be addressed by plaintiff's vote against the Merger and exercise of his or her appraisal rights, which grant the dissenting shareholder the statutory right of judicial appraisal to obtain a determination of fair value. Accordingly, Judge Wingate granted the motions to dismiss the complaints with prejudice. Plaintiffs did not file a notice of appeal by the May 10, 2012 deadline and are now barred from doing so.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger that are Different from Yours

Share Ownership. On the record date for the special meeting, CKF Bancorp's directors and officers beneficially owned, in the aggregate, 177,618 shares of CKF Bancorp's common stock (excluding shares that may be acquired upon the exercise of stock options), representing approximately 14.5% of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock.

As described below, certain of CKF Bancorp's officers and directors have interests in the merger that are in addition to, or different from, the interests of CKF Bancorp's stockholders generally. CKF Bancorp's board of directors was aware of these interests and took them into account in approving the merger.

Treatment of CKF Bancorp Stock Options. Each option to purchase shares of CKF Bancorp common stock outstanding and unexercised immediately before the effective time of the merger will be cancelled and all rights under such option will be extinguished in exchange for a cash payment equal to \$9.50 less the exercise price per share of the stock option, multiplied by the number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock subject to the stock option, less any required tax withholding. CKF Bancorp's directors and executive officers hold, in the aggregate, options to acquire 20,000 shares with a weighted average exercise price of \$12.75. Of such options, 12,000 options have exercise prices greater than \$9.50 per share and thus will have no value, and the remaining 8,000 options have a weighted average exercise price of \$9.365 per share.

New Employment Agreements. Effective on the date of the merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal of Frankfort will enter into employment agreements with William H. Johnson, the President and Chief Executive Officer of CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank, and Russell M. Brooks, the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank. Following the merger, Mr. Johnson will serve in the position of Vice President of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and Senior Vice President and President of Danville-Lancaster Operations of First Federal of Frankfort and will assume executive responsibilities for lending and deposit operations in the Danville-Lancaster area and Mr. Brooks will serve as Vice

President of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and as Chief Financial Officer of First Federal of Frankfort. Each of the agreements will have a term of three years renewable annually that will begin at the closing of the merger and will provide for a salary equal to each executive's current salary. In addition to establishing a base salary, the agreements provide for, among other things, participation in stock-based and other benefit plans, as well as certain fringe benefits.

The agreements also provide that Kentucky First, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort may terminate the employment of Messrs. Johnson or Brooks for cause, as defined in the agreements, at any time. No compensation or benefits are payable upon termination of either officer for cause. Each of the officers may also voluntarily terminate his employment by providing 90 days prior written notice. Upon voluntary termination, the officer receives only compensation and vested benefits through the termination date.

The agreements terminate upon the officer's death and his estate receives any compensation due through the last day of the calendar month of death. The agreements also allow the appropriate boards to terminate the employment of Messrs. Johnson or Brooks due to disability, as defined in the agreements. A disabled executive receives any compensation and benefits provided for under the agreement for any period before termination during which the executive was unable to work due to disability. Messrs. Johnson and Brooks also may receive disability benefits under First Federal of Hazard's or First Federal of Frankfort's long-term disability plan(s) without reduction for any payments made under the agreement. During a period of disability, to the extent reasonably capable of doing so, Messrs. Johnson and Brooks agree to provide assistance and undertake reasonable assignments for the employers.

The agreements also require Messrs. Johnson and Brooks to agree not to compete with Kentucky First, First Federal of Hazard or First Federal of Frankfort for one year following a termination of employment, other than in connection with a change in control. Kentucky First, First Federal of Hazard or First Federal of Frankfort will pay or reimburse Messrs. Johnson and Brooks for all reasonable costs and legal fees paid or incurred by him in any dispute or question of interpretation regarding the agreements, if the executive is successful on the merits in a legal judgment, arbitration proceeding or settlement. The agreements also provide Messrs. Johnson and Brooks with indemnification to the fullest extent legally allowable.

Under the agreements, if either Kentucky First, First Federal of Hazard or First Federal of Frankfort terminates the employment of Messrs. Johnson or Brooks without cause, or if Messrs. Johnson or Brooks resigns under specified circumstances that constitute constructive termination, he receives his base salary and continued employee benefits for the remaining term of the agreement, as well as continued health, life and disability coverage under the same terms such coverage is provided to other senior executives, or comparable individual coverage.

Under the agreements, if, within one year after a change in control (as defined in the agreements), either of Messrs. Johnson or Brooks voluntarily terminate his employment under circumstances discussed in the agreement, or involuntarily terminates employment, the executive receives a cash payment equal to three times his average annual compensation over the five most recently completed calendar years preceding the change in control. He also receives continued employee benefits and health, life and disability insurance coverage for thirty-six months following termination of employment.

Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code provides that severance payments that equal or exceed three times the individual's "base amount" are deemed to be "excess parachute payments" if they are contingent upon a change in control. Individuals receiving excess parachute payments are subject to a 20% excise tax on the amount of the payment in excess of their base amount, and the employer is not entitled to deduct any parachute payments over the base amount. The agreements limit payments made to Messrs. Johnson and Brooks in connection with a change in control to amounts that will not exceed the limits imposed by Section 280G.

Appointment of Two Directors to the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Board of Directors. Following the completion of the merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will appoint W. Banks Hudson and William H. Johnson, each of whom currently is a director of CKF Bancorp, to the board of directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

Appointment of Directors to First Federal of Frankfort Board of Directors. First Federal of Frankfort will appoint all of the members of the boards of directors of CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank to the board of directors of First Federal of Frankfort. First Federal of Frankfort has a staggered board of directors with directors divided into three classes serving terms of three years each, and the new directors will be placed into the three different classes. Upon the expiration of each director's initial term, subject to any required regulatory approvals and the exercise of their fiduciary duties, the board of directors of First Federal of Frankfort has agreed to renominate

each such individual for election for one additional three-year term. Each new director joining the board of directors of First Federal of Frankfort who is not an officer of First Federal of Frankfort will receive a fee of \$900 per month for each month during which he or she serves as a director. The appointment of the current CKF Bancorp directors to the board of directors of First Federal of Frankfort requires the receipt of a waiver from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency permitting First Federal of Frankfort's board of directors to amend First Federal of Frankfort's Bylaws to increase the number of directors constituting the board of directors to 16, and First Federal of Frankfort has agreed to use its best efforts to obtain such a waiver. In the event the waiver cannot be obtained, one current director from each of First Federal of Frankfort and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank would be named as an advisory director of First Federal of Frankfort and would receive a fee of \$900 per month for each month during which he or she serves as an advisory director.

Directors' Retirement Plan. Upon or before the merger, Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank will terminate its Retirement Plan for Non-Employee Directors, and the amounts due thereunder will be paid in a lump sum to the directors participating in such plan at the effective time of the merger, in accordance with the terms of the plan and applicable tax laws.

Continued Director and Officer Liability Coverage. For a period of six years following the effective time of the merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the current and former officers and directors of CKF Bancorp and its subsidiaries against any costs or expenses incurred in connection with any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation that is a result of matters that existed or occurred at or before the effective time of the merger to the same extent as CKF Bancorp currently provides for indemnification of its officers and directors. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has also agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to provide coverage for a period of three years following the effective time of the merger, to the officers and directors of CKF Bancorp immediately before the effective time of the merger under the directors' and officers' liability insurance policy currently maintained by CKF Bancorp or under a policy with comparable or better coverage, provided that, to obtain such insurance coverage, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is not obligated to expend an annual amount exceeding 100% of the amount of the annual premiums currently paid by CKF Bancorp for such insurance.

Employee Matters

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp intends to offer employment to all employees of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank. Each person who is an employee of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank as of the closing of the merger will become an employee of First Federal of Frankfort. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal of Frankfort will employ Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank employees at salary rates identical to those in effect at Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank immediately before the merger. Following the merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will use its reasonable best efforts not to make any change during calendar year 2012 in any medical, dental, vision, disability, life insurance or any other welfare plan that a continuing employee was covered by immediately before the merger. Beginning in calendar year 2013 and until such time as First Federal of Frankfort and First Federal of Hazard may merge with and into each other, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will use its reasonable best efforts to cause continuing employees to receive benefits under First Federal of Frankfort medical plans and other welfare plans substantially similar to those provided to such persons under existing CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank medical plans and other welfare plans. Continuing employees and their eligible dependents will receive credit under Central Kentucky's medical plans and other welfare plans for any expenses incurred by such continuing employees and their eligible dependents during the portion of the calendar year before the merger for purposes of satisfying applicable deductible, co-insurance, maximum out-of-pocket and similar expenses. Continuing employees will receive credit for service with Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank for purposes of vesting and determination of eligibility to participate in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's benefit plans, but not accrual of benefits.

For calendar year 2012, except as required by applicable law, there will be no change to the Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank 401(k) Plan, and continuing employees will continue to participate in that 401(k) Plan under the same terms and conditions that were in effect immediately before the merger. Beginning with calendar year 2013, the

Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank 401(k) Plan may be merged, terminated or frozen, at the discretion of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

If First Federal of Frankfort and First Federal of Hazard were to merge, upon the merger, continuing employees will become eligible to participate in the First Federal of Hazard employee stock ownership plan in accordance with the terms of that plan. In that case, continuing employees will receive prior service credit with CKF Bancorp, Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank and/or First Federal of Frankfort for purposes of eligibility and vesting only, but not for purposes of benefit accruals with respect to the First Federal of Hazard employee stock ownership plan.

Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank will, in cooperation with Kentucky First, terminate the Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank employee stock ownership plan immediately before the effective time of the merger. All shares of CKF Bancorp common stock held by the Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank employee stock ownership plan will be converted into the right to receive the merger consideration as elected by the participants in the plan, all accounts will be fully vested and all assets in the Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank employee stock ownership plan will be distributed to plan participants after the receipt of a favorable determination letter from the IRS. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will make available employer provided health and other employee welfare benefit plans to each continuing employee on the same basis that it provides such coverage to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp employees.

Operations of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank after the Merger

After the merger of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank and First Federal of Frankfort, the former offices of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank will operate as branch offices of First Federal of Frankfort under the name “Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank,” subject to regulatory approval.

Restrictions on Resale of Shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Common Stock

The shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock to be issued to stockholders of CKF Bancorp under the agreement of merger have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and may be freely traded by such stockholders without restriction (unless they are affiliates of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, in which case certain restrictions under the securities laws may apply). Certain stockholders who are deemed to be affiliates of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp must abide by certain transfer restrictions under the Securities Act of 1933.

Time of Completion

Unless the parties agree otherwise and unless the agreement of merger has otherwise been terminated, the closing of the merger will take place on a date designated by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp that is no later than 15 days following the date on which all of the conditions to the merger contained in the agreement of merger are satisfied or waived. See “—*Conditions to Completing the Merger.*” On the closing date, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will file a certificate of merger with the Delaware Secretary of State and the Federal Reserve merging CKF Bancorp into Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The merger will become effective at the time stated in the certificate of merger.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp are working hard to complete the merger as quickly as possible. It is currently expected that the merger will be completed in the third calendar quarter of 2012. However, because completion of the merger is subject to regulatory approvals and other conditions, the parties cannot be certain of the actual timing.

Conditions to Completing the Merger

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s and CKF Bancorp’s obligations to consummate the merger are conditioned on the following:

approval and adoption of the agreement of merger by CKF Bancorp stockholders;

receipt of all required regulatory approvals without any materially adverse conditions and the expiration of all statutory waiting periods;

no party to the merger being subject to any legal order, decree or injunction that prohibits consummating any part of the transaction, no governmental entity having instituted any proceeding for the purpose of blocking the transaction, and the absence of any statute, rule or regulation that prohibits completion of any part of the transaction;

receipt by each party of all consents and approvals from third parties (other than those required from government agencies, described above) required to complete the merger, unless failure to obtain those consents or approvals would not have a material adverse effect on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp after completion of the merger;

the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part being declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the absence of any pending or threatened proceeding by the Securities and Exchange Commission to suspend the effectiveness of the registration statement and the receipt of all required state "blue sky" approvals;

receipt by each party of opinions from their respective legal counsel or its independent registered public accounting firm to the effect that the merger constitutes a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

there has not been a material adverse change to the business, financial condition or results of operations of the other party;

the other party having performed in all material respects its obligations under the agreement of merger, the other party's representations and warranties being true and correct in all material respects as of the date of the agreement of merger and as of the closing date, and receipt of a certificate signed by the other party's chief executive officer and chief financial officer to that effect; and

to the extent required, the shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock issuable pursuant to the merger being approved for listing on the NASDAQ Global Market.

In addition, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's obligations to consummate the merger are conditioned on the following:

William H. Johnson and Russell M. Brooks having terminated their existing employment agreements with CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank and executed new employment Agreements with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal of Frankfort;

the regulatory approvals required to permit consummation of the merger and other related transactions not containing any provision that would cause the provisions of certain agreements with regulators to which either CKF Bancorp or Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank currently is subject to apply to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp or First Federal of Frankfort following the merger;

the aggregate number of shares of CKF Bancorp common stock with respect to which the holders thereof have exercised and not withdrawn their appraisal rights not exceeding 15% of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock as of the record date for the stockholder meeting;

total tangible stockholders' equity of CKF Bancorp as of the most recent month end before the closing date not being less than \$12.5 million, excluding the effects of: (1) the payment of or accrual for all merger-related expenses, (2) any adjustments made in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 320; and (3) any expenses incurred or

accounting or other adjustments to CKF Bancorp's valuation policies and practices made as required by the agreement of merger; and

none of the regulatory approvals containing any condition or requirement that would so materially and adversely impact the economic or business benefits to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp of the merger that, had such condition or requirement been known, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp would not, in its reasonable judgment, have entered into the agreement of merger.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp cannot guarantee whether all of the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or waived by the party permitted to do so.

Conduct of Business Before the Merger

CKF Bancorp has agreed that, until completion of the merger and unless permitted by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, neither it nor its subsidiaries will:

General Business

- conduct its business other than in the regular, ordinary and usual course consistent with past practice;
- fail to maintain and preserve intact its business organization, properties, leases, employees and advantageous business relationships and retain the services of its officers and key employees;

take any action that would adversely affect or delay its ability to perform its obligations under the agreement of merger or to consummate the transactions contemplated by the agreement of merger;

Indebtedness

incur, modify, extend or renegotiate any indebtedness or become responsible for the obligations of any person or entity, other than (a) the creation of deposit liabilities in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice; and (b) advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati with a maturity of not more than one year;

- prepay any such indebtedness so as to cause itself to incur a prepayment penalty thereunder;

Capital Stock

· adjust, split, combine or reclassify its capital stock;

make, declare or pay any cash or stock dividends or make any other distribution on its capital stock, except for regular semi-annual cash dividends at an annual rate not exceeding \$0.10 per share of CKF Bancorp common stock and dividends paid by any of CKF Bancorp's subsidiaries for the purpose of enabling CKF Bancorp to pay such dividends;

- grant any stock appreciation rights or grant any third party a right to acquire any of its shares of capital stock;

issue any additional shares of capital stock or any securities convertible or exercisable for any shares of its capital stock, except pursuant to the exercise of outstanding stock options;

- redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any shares of its capital stock;

Dispositions

dispose of any of its material property or assets or cancel or release any indebtedness, other than in the ordinary course of business or pursuant to commitments existing as of the date of the agreement of merger;

Investments

make any equity investment other than pursuant to commitments existing as of the date of the agreement of merger, except for the purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati stock in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

enter into any futures contract, or take any other action for purposes of hedging the exposure of its interest-earning assets or interest-bearing liabilities to changes in market rates of interest;

Contracts

enter into, renew, amend or terminate any contract or agreement, or make any change in any of its leases or contracts, other than with respect to those involving the payment of less than \$10,000 per year, and those specifically permitted by the agreement of merger;

Loans and Other Policies

make, renegotiate, renew, increase, extend, modify or purchase any loans, advances, credit enhancements or extensions, other than existing loan commitments and those in conformity with lending policies in effect as of the date of the agreement of merger, in amounts not to exceed an aggregate of \$350,000 with respect to any one borrower;

make or increase any loan or extension of credit or commit to make or increase any such loan or extension of credit to any director or executive officer of CKF Bancorp or Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank, except for loans or extensions of credit on terms made available to the general public and other than renewals of existing loans or commitments to loan;

make any changes in existing policies with regard to: the extension of credit, or the establishment of reserves for losses or the charge off of losses; investments; asset/liability management; or other material banking policies, except as may be required by changes in applicable law or regulations or generally accepted accounting principles;

Employees

except as may be required under existing agreements:

· increase the compensation or fringe benefits of any of its employees or directors;

· pay any bonus, pension, retirement allowance or contribution not required by any existing plan or agreement to any employees or directors;

· become a party to, amend or commit to any benefit plan or employment agreement, except as may be required by law or by regulation;

· voluntarily accelerate the vesting of, or the lapsing of any restrictions with respect to, any stock options or other stock-based compensation;

· elect any new senior executive officer or director;

· hire any employee;

Claims

· commence any action other than to enforce any obligation owed to CKF Bancorp in accordance with past practice;

· settle any claim against it for more than \$20,000 or that would impose material restrictions on its operations;

Governing Documents

· amend its certificate of incorporation or bylaws;

Investment in Debt Securities

make any material change to its investment securities portfolio or interest rate risk position, through purchases, sales or otherwise, or in the manner in which the portfolio is classified;

make any investment in any debt security, including mortgage-backed and mortgage-related securities, other than U.S. government and U.S. government agency securities with final maturities not greater than one year;

Capital Expenditures

make any capital expenditures other than pursuant to binding commitments and other than expenditures necessary to maintain existing assets in good repair or to make payment of necessary taxes;

Branches

establish or commit to establish any new branch or other office or file an application to relocate or terminate the operation of an existing banking office;

Communications

without consulting with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, or, in certain circumstances, without Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's prior approval, issue any communication of a general nature to employees relating to current or post-closing benefits and compensation or issue any communication of a general nature to customers, except as required by law or for communications in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice that do not relate to the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the agreement of merger;

Foreclosures

foreclose upon or take a deed or title to any commercial real estate (1) without providing prior notice to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and conducting a Phase I environmental assessment of the property, or (2) if the Phase I environmental assessment referred to in the prior clause reflects the presence of any Hazardous Material or underground storage tank;

Taxes

make, change or rescind any material tax election, file any amended tax return, enter into any closing agreement with respect to taxes, settle or compromise any material tax claim or assessment, or surrender any right to claim a tax refund or obtain any tax ruling;

Agreement of Merger

take any action that is intended or expected to result in any of its representations and warranties under the agreement of merger being or becoming untrue in any material respect or in the conditions to the merger not being satisfied or in a violation of a provision of the agreement of merger;

knowingly take any action that would prevent or impede the merger from qualifying as a reorganization under Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code;

Accounting

change its method of accounting, except as required by changes in generally accepted accounting principles or regulatory guidelines; or

Other Agreements

- agree to take, commit to take any or adopt any resolutions in support of any of the foregoing actions.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has agreed that, until the completion of the merger and unless permitted by CKF Bancorp, it will not:

take any action that would adversely affect or delay its ability to perform its obligations under the agreement of merger or to consummate the transactions contemplated by the agreement of merger;

- take any action that is intended or expected to result in any of its representations and warranties under the agreement of merger being or becoming untrue in any material respect or in the conditions to the merger not being satisfied or in a violation of a provision of the agreement of merger;

knowingly take any action that would prevent or impede the merger from qualifying as a reorganization under Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code; or

- agree to take, commit to take or adopt any resolutions in support of any of the foregoing actions.

Covenants of CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp in the Agreement of Merger

Agreement Not to Solicit Other Proposals. CKF Bancorp has agreed not to solicit, initiate, encourage or facilitate any inquiries, discussions or the making of any proposal that constitutes or could reasonably be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal by a third party, to participate in discussions or negotiations, or to communicate in any way to any person other than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp regarding an acquisition proposal, or an inquiry or indication of interest that would arguably result in an acquisition proposal, to furnish any information or data regarding CKF Bancorp or any of its subsidiaries to any person in connection with or in response to an acquisition proposal or an inquiry or indication of interest that reasonably would be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal, to approve, endorse or recommend any acquisition proposal, or to enter into any agreement requiring it to abandon or terminate the agreement of merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. An acquisition proposal includes a proposal or offer with respect to any of the following:

any merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, or other similar transaction involving CKF Bancorp or its subsidiaries;

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any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition of 50% or more of the assets of CKF Bancorp;

any tender offer or exchange offer for 20% or more of the outstanding shares of capital stock of CKF Bancorp; and

any public announcement of a proposal, plan or intention to do any of the foregoing or any agreement to engage in any of the foregoing.

Despite the agreement of CKF Bancorp not to solicit other acquisition proposals, the board of directors of CKF Bancorp may generally negotiate or have discussions with, or provide information to, a third party who makes an unsolicited, written, bona fide acquisition proposal, provided that:

after consultation with and based upon advice from outside legal counsel the CKF Bancorp board of directors, in good faith, determines such action to be necessary to comply with its fiduciary duties to CKF Bancorp stockholders under applicable law;

CKF Bancorp has not violated the restrictions set forth in agreement of merger with respect to third-party proposals;

the proposed transaction is or could reasonably result in a “superior proposal,” defined as an unsolicited, bona fide written offer made by a third party to consummate an acquisition proposal which, after consultation with its outside legal counsel and its financial advisor, the board of directors determines, in good faith, taking into account all legal, financial and regulatory aspects of the proposal and the person making the proposal, is a more favorable transaction to CKF Bancorp stockholders (including, in the written opinion of CKF Bancorp’s financial advisor, from a financial point of view) than the transaction contemplated by the agreement of merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, is not conditioned on obtaining financing and is for 100% of the outstanding shares of CKF Bancorp common stock; and

at least two business days prior furnishing nonpublic information to, or entering into discussions with, a third party, CKF Bancorp gives Kentucky First Federal Bancorp written notice of the identity of such third party and of CKF Bancorp’s intention to furnish nonpublic information to, or enter into discussions with, such third party, and CKF Bancorp enters into a confidentiality agreement with the third party on terms no less favorable to the third party than the confidentiality agreement between CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

If CKF Bancorp receives a proposal or nonpublic information request from a third party, CKF Bancorp must immediately notify Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and provide Kentucky First Federal Bancorp with information about the third party and its proposal.

Certain Other Covenants. The agreement of merger also contains other agreements relating to the conduct of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp before consummation of the merger, including the following:

CKF Bancorp will give Kentucky First Federal Bancorp reasonable access during normal business hours to CKF Bancorp’s property, books, records and personnel and furnish all information Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may reasonably request, subject to exceptions for: (a) matters involving the agreement of merger; (b) information or material that CKF Bancorp or Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank must keep confidential under applicable laws or regulations; or (c) pending or threatened litigation or investigations where the granting of access would adversely affect the confidentiality of or a privilege relating to the matters being discussed;

CKF Bancorp will promptly provide Kentucky First Federal Bancorp with a copy of all documents filed with its banking regulators, each management report provided to its board of directors and each public press release, subject to exceptions for: (a) matters involving the agreement of merger; (b) information or material that CKF Bancorp or Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank must keep confidential under applicable laws or regulations; or (c) pending or threatened litigation or investigations where such provision would adversely affect the confidentiality of or a privilege relating to the matters being discussed;

CKF Bancorp will meet with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp on a regular basis to discuss and plan for the conversion of CKF Bancorp data processing and related electronic information systems;

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CKF Bancorp will invite a non-voting designee of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp to attend all regular and special board of directors or senior management committee meetings of CKF Bancorp or Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank except that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's designee will not attend portions of any meeting during which there is being discussed: (a) matters involving the agreement of merger; (b) information or material that CKF Bancorp or Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank must keep confidential under applicable laws or regulations; or (c) pending or threatened litigation or investigations where the presence of the designee would adversely affect the confidentiality of or a privilege relating to the matters being discussed;

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp will use their reasonable best efforts to submit all necessary applications, notices, and other filings with any governmental entity, the approval of which is required to complete the merger and related transactions;

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp will use their reasonable best efforts to obtain all third party consents necessary to consummate the merger;

CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank will take any necessary action to exempt Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and this transaction from any anti-takeover provisions contained in CKF Bancorp's certificate of incorporation or bylaws or federal or state law;

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp will use all reasonable efforts to take all actions necessary to consummate the merger and the transactions contemplated by the agreement of merger;

CKF Bancorp and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will consult with each other regarding any public statements about the merger and any filings with any governmental entity;

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will file a registration statement, of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, with the Securities and Exchange Commission registering the shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock to be issued in the merger to CKF Bancorp stockholders;

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp will issue a joint press release announcing the merger and will consult with one another before issuing any press release or otherwise making public statements with respect to the merger;

CKF Bancorp will take all actions necessary to convene a meeting of its stockholders to vote on the agreement of merger. The CKF Bancorp board of directors will recommend at the stockholder meeting that the stockholders vote to approve the merger and will use its reasonable best efforts to solicit stockholder approval, unless it determines that such actions would not comply with its fiduciary obligations to CKF Bancorp stockholders and, in the event such determination relates to an acquisition proposal, has provided Kentucky First Federal Bancorp the opportunity to propose revisions to the terms of the agreement of merger;

Before completion of the merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will notify the NASDAQ Global Market of the additional shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock that Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will issue in exchange for shares of CKF Bancorp common stock; and

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp will notify each other of any material contract defaults and any events that would reasonably be likely to result in a material adverse effect on the other. They also will notify each other of any communication from a third party regarding the need to obtain that party's consent in connection with the merger.

Representations and Warranties Made by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank in the Agreement of Merger

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank have made certain customary representations and warranties to each other in the agreement of merger relating to their businesses. For information on these representations and warranties, please refer to the agreement of merger attached as Annex A. The representations and warranties must be true in all material respects through the completion of the merger unless the change does not have a material negative impact on the parties' business, financial condition or results of operations. See "*—Conditions to Completing the Merger.*"

Terminating the Agreement of Merger

The agreement of merger may be terminated at any time before the completion of the merger, either before or after approval of the agreement of merger by CKF Bancorp stockholders, as follows:

by the mutual written consent of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp;

by either party, if the stockholders of CKF Bancorp fail to approve the agreement of merger (provided that CKF Bancorp will only be entitled to terminate for this reason if it has complied with its obligations under the agreement of merger with respect to its stockholder meeting);

by either party, if a required regulatory approval, consent or waiver is denied or any governmental entity prohibits the consummation of the merger or the transactions contemplated by the agreement of merger;

by either party, if the merger is not consummated by September 30, 2012, unless failure to complete the merger by that time is due to a misrepresentation, breach of a warranty or failure to fulfill a covenant by the party seeking to terminate the agreement of merger;

by either party, if the other party makes a misrepresentation, breaches a warranty or fails to fulfill a covenant that has not been cured within 30 days following written notice to the party in default, provided that the terminating party is not in material breach of any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in the agreement of merger;

by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp if CKF Bancorp materially breaches its agreements regarding the solicitation of other acquisition proposals or the submission of the agreement of merger to stockholders, or if the board of directors of CKF Bancorp does not recommend approval and adoption of the agreement of merger in the proxy statement/prospectus or withdraws or revises its recommendation in a manner adverse to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp; and

by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, if, on the basis of one or more Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Reports regarding the real estate owned by CKF Bancorp, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp reasonably concludes that the aggregate costs of corrective action would exceed \$300,000 or, if such costs cannot be reasonably estimated, if such costs could reasonably be expected to exceed \$500,000 in the aggregate; or

by CKF Bancorp, if it has received a superior proposal for a transaction with a party other than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp's board of directors has determined to accept the superior proposal, after determining in good faith, based on advice of its outside legal counsel, that failing to terminate the agreement of merger would constitute a breach of its fiduciary duties. In the event CKF Bancorp intends to terminate the

agreement of merger in this circumstance, at least five business days before such termination, CKF Bancorp must give written notice to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp of its intent, specifying the terms and conditions of the superior proposal and identifying the person making such proposal, and negotiate in good faith with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp so as to enable CKF Bancorp to proceed with the merger with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp on adjusted terms consistent with CKF Bancorp's board of directors' determination in good faith that proceeding based upon such adjusted terms would not constitute a breach of its fiduciary duties.

Termination Fee

The agreement of merger requires CKF Bancorp to pay Kentucky First Federal Bancorp a fee of \$600,000 if the agreement of merger is terminated in certain circumstances that involve a competing offer. The fee would have been \$300,000 if the agreement of merger had been terminated on or before December 3, 2011.

Specifically, CKF Bancorp must pay the termination fee if Kentucky First Federal Bancorp terminates the agreement of merger as a result of a breach by CKF Bancorp of its covenant regarding the solicitation of competing offers or its obligation to call a stockholder meeting or if CKF Bancorp's board of directors fails to recommend approval of the merger or upon the withdrawal, qualification or revision of its recommendation to approve the merger.

If either party terminates the agreement of merger as a result of the failure of CKF Bancorp's stockholders to approve the merger and an acquisition proposal from a third party has been publicly announced, disclosed or communicated before the date of the stockholders meeting, then CKF Bancorp must pay one-third of the termination fee. If Kentucky First Federal Bancorp terminates the agreement of merger because of a material breach by CKF Bancorp, and an acquisition proposal from a third party has been publicly announced, disclosed or communicated before the date of termination, then CKF Bancorp must pay one-third of the termination fee. If within 12 months after such termination, CKF Bancorp consummates or enters into any agreement with respect to, or consummates, an acquisition proposal, then it must pay the remainder of the fee.

CKF Bancorp also must pay the termination fee concurrently with the termination of the agreement of merger in the event CKF Bancorp terminates the agreement of merger as a result of its determination to accept a superior proposal from a party other than Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

Expenses

Each of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp will pay its own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the merger.

Changing the Terms of the Agreement of Merger

Before the completion of the merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp may agree to waive, amend or modify any provision of the agreement of merger. However, after the vote by CKF Bancorp stockholders, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp can make no amendment or modification that would reduce the amount or alter the kind of consideration to be received by CKF Bancorp's stockholders under the terms of the merger.

PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended June 30, 2011 give effect to the pending merger. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's fiscal year ends June 30 and CKF Bancorp's fiscal year ends December 31. The historical consolidated statements of operations of CKF Bancorp as presented in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income are for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended June 30, 2011.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is based on the historical consolidated financial statements of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank under the assumptions and adjustments set forth in the accompanying notes. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet gives effect to the merger as if the merger had been consummated at December 31, 2011. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income give effect to the merger as if the merger had been completed as of July 1, 2010.

You should read the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp that appear elsewhere in this document. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the combined financial position or the results of operations in the future or of the combined financial position or the results of operations that would have been realized had the merger been consummated during the periods or as of the dates for which the pro forma information is presented.

Pro forma per share amounts for the combined company are based on exchange ratio of 1.0556 for 60% of the total outstanding shares, with the remaining shares redeemed for cash at \$9.50 per share.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp, Inc.

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet

As of December 31, 2011

(In thousands)	Historical Kentucky First Federal Bancorp	CKF Bancorp	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Combined
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	\$1,265	\$1,020	\$ —		\$ 2,285
Interest-bearing demand deposits and federal funds sold	2,893	1,350	(2,159)	)C	2,084
Certificates of deposit	100	—	—		100
Securities held to maturity	5,760	11,395	413	D	17,568
Securities available for sale	12,694	6	—		12,700
Total loans	184,887	108,763	(2,520)	)D	291,130
Allowance for loan losses	(842)	(1,848)	1,848	D	(842)
Net loans	184,045	106,915	(672)	)	290,288
Premises and equipment, net	2,696	1,736	—		4,432
Goodwill	14,507	—	—		14,507
Core deposit intangibles	22	—	77	E	99
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	5,641	2,091	—		7,732
Other assets	6,815	2,463	558	F	9,836
Total assets	\$236,438	\$126,976	\$ (1,783)	)	\$ 361,631
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Deposits:					
Noninterest-bearing	\$947	\$1,387	\$ —		\$ 2,334
Interest-bearing	135,649	99,218	1,115	D	235,982
Total deposits	136,596	100,605	1,115		238,316
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	38,715	13,000	2,844	C,D	54,559
Other liabilities	2,146	386	—		2,532
Total liabilities	177,457	113,991	3,959		295,407
Common stock					
Common stock	86	10	(10)	)G	86
Additional paid in capital	36,882	10,003	(10,003)	)G	36,882
Retained earnings	32,102	10,748	(10,694))D,G	32,156
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3	(26)	26	G	3

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Unearned employee stock ownership plan	(1,877)	(12)	12	G	(1,877)
Treasury stock at cost	(8,215)	(7,738)	14,927	G	(1,026)
Total stockholders' equity	58,981	12,985	(5,742)		66,224
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$236,438	\$126,976	\$ (1,783)		\$ 361,631

See Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp, Inc.**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations****Six months Ended December 31, 2011**

(In thousands, except per share data)	Historical Kentucky First Federal Bancorp	CKF Bancorp	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Interest Income:				
Loans, including fees	\$4,936	\$2,949	\$ 61	H \$7,946
Investment securities	140	213	(73	)H 280
Other	112	—	—	112
Total interest income	5,188	3,162	(12	) 8,338
Interest Expense:				
Deposits	887	774	(348	)H 1,313
Borrowings	311	179	(65	)H 425
Total interest expense	1,198	953	(413	) 1,738
Net interest income	3,990	2,209	401	6,600
Provision for loan losses	82	275	—	357
Net interest income, after provision for loan losses	3,908	1,934	401	6,243
Noninterest Income:				
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	44	—	—	44
Net gains (losses) on real estate owned	(61	) (91	) —	(152
Other noninterest income	74	129	—	203
Total noninterest income	57	38	—	95
Non-Interest Expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,520	921	—	2,441
Occupancy and equipment	168	132	—	300
Other noninterest expense	1,072	796	7	I 1,875
Impairment of goodwill	—	1,100	—	I 1,100
Total noninterest expense	2,760	2,949	7	5,716
Income before income taxes	1,205	(977	) 394	622
Income tax expense	396	42	134	572
Net income	\$809	\$(1,019	) \$ 260	\$50
Net Income Per Share Amounts:				
Basic	\$0.11	\$(0.83	) —	\$0.01
Diluted	0.11	(0.83	) —	\$0.01
Weighted Average Common Shares:				
Basic	7,544,432	1,224,719	776,373	J 8,320,805
Diluted	7,544,432	1,224,719	776,373	J 8,320,805

See Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp, Inc.**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations****Year Ended June 30, 2011**

(In thousands, except per share data)	Historical Kentucky First Federal Bancorp	CKF Bancorp	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Interest Income:				
Loans, including fees	\$10,146	\$6,051	\$ 123	\$16,320
Investment securities	357	432	(145)H	644
Other	246	1	— H	247
Total interest income	10,749	6,484	(22)	17,211
Interest Expense:				
Deposits	2,486	1,782	(555)H	3,713
Borrowings	695	391	(125)H	961
Total interest expense	3,181	2,173	(680)	4,674
Net interest income	7,568	4,311	658	12,537
Provision for loan losses	668	870	—	1,538
Net interest income, after provision for loan losses	6,900	3,441	658	10,999
Noninterest Income:				
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	90	—	—	90
Net losses on real estate owned	(107)	(217)	—	(324)
Net gains on sales of loans	155	—	—	155
Other noninterest income	104	268	—	372
Bargain purchase gain	—	—	54 D	54
Total noninterest income	242	51	54	347
Noninterest Expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	3,057	1,794	—	4,851
Occupancy and equipment	355	264	—	619
Other non-interest expense	1,870	1,100	14 I	2,984
Total non-interest expense	5,282	3,158	14	8,454
Income before income taxes	1,860	334	698	2,892
Income tax expense	104	114	237	455
Net income	\$1,756	\$220	\$ 461	\$2,437
Net Income Per Share Amounts:				
Basic	\$0.23	\$0.18	—	\$0.29
Diluted	0.23	0.18	—	0.29
Weighted Average Common Shares:				
Basic	7,519,347	1,224,945	776,373 J	8,295,720
Diluted	7,519,347	1,224,945	776,373 J	8,295,720

See Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp, Inc.

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed

Combined Financial Statements

Note A

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and subsidiaries and CKF Bancorp and subsidiaries at December 31, 2011 has been prepared as if the merger had been consummated on that date. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and year ended June 30, 2011 have been prepared as if the merger had been consummated as of July 1, 2010. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are based on the historical financial statements of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp and give effect to the merger under the acquisition method of accounting and the assumptions and adjustments in the notes that follow.

Since CKF Bancorp has a December 31 fiscal year end and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has a June 30 fiscal year end, CKF Bancorp's historical data for the year ended June 30, 2011 was calculated by adding the results from the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2010 to the first six months of fiscal 2011.

Assumptions relating to the pro forma adjustments set forth in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are summarized as follows:

(i) Estimated fair values—The estimated fair value and resulting net discount/premium on securities held-to-maturity, for purposes of these pro forma financial statements, is being accreted/amortized to interest income on a sum-of-the-years digits method over five years. The actual discount/premium will be accreted/amortized to interest income to produce a constant yield to maturity. The resulting net premium and discount on deposits and borrowings, respectively, is being amortized/accreted into interest expense on a sum-of-the-years digits method over their remaining estimated lives.

(ii) Income taxes—A net deferred tax asset was recorded equal to the deferred tax consequences associated with the differences between the tax basis and book basis of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, using a marginal tax rate of 34.0%.

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Certain reclassifications have been made to CKF Bancorp's financial information to conform to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's financial information.

Note B

Purchase Price of CKF Bancorp

CKF Bancorp common stock outstanding	1,225,802 (1)	
Stock component percentage	60	%
CKF Bancorp stock subject to exchange ratio	735,481	
Exchange ratio	1.0556	
Total Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock to be issued	776,374	
Fair value per Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common share	\$9.26 (2)	
	\$7,189,223	
Cash payment to CKF Bancorp stockholders		\$ 4,658,050 (1)
Cash-out of stock options		1,040 (3)
Total purchase price		\$ 11,848,313

(1) Based on shares of CKF Bancorp common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2011.

(2) Based on the per share closing price of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock on March 16, 2012.

At December 31, 2011, there were 8,000 options to purchase shares of CKF Bancorp common stock at a weighted (3) average price of \$9.37. There were 12,000 options with exercise prices greater than \$9.50. Since the exercise price exceeds the cash price, these options will not be cashed out.

Note C

Reflects cash paid in exchange for CKF Bancorp common stock totaling \$4,658,000 (490,321 shares x \$9.50 per share), plus cash assumed to be paid to common option holders totaling \$1,040 (8,000 options outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$9.37 per share), less borrowings by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp of \$2,500,000 at an annual rate of 3.50%.

Note D

Acquisition accounting adjustments are estimated as follows:

	(In thousands)
CKF Bancorp's net assets at December 31, 2011	\$12,985
Fair value adjustment (4):	
Loans	\$(672)
Borrowings	(344)
Certificates of deposits	(1,115)
Securities held-to-maturity	413
Core deposit intangibles	77
	(1,641)
Deferred taxes on purchase accounting adjustments (34%)	558
Total net fair value adjustments to net assets acquired	(1,083)
Adjusted net assets acquired	\$11,902

The excess of cost over the fair value of the net assets acquired is set forth below:

	(In thousands)
Total purchase price	\$ 11,848
Net assets acquired	11,902

Total excess (deficit) of cost over fair value of net assets acquired	\$	(54)
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(4) Fair value adjustments in accordance with acquisition accounting under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. At the time of the preparation of the pro forma financial statements the parties did not have appraisals to support the fair market value of the real property to be acquired in the merger. As a result, there could be adjustments to the carrying value of such fixed assets after the merger is completed.

Note E

Reflects core deposit intangible, which is estimated to be \$77,000.

Note F

Reflects \$558,000 of additions to deferred tax assets as a result of fair value adjustments.

Note G

Issuance of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock of \$7,189,000 and elimination of CKF Bancorp's equity of \$12,985,000.

Note H

Pro forma adjustments to interest income and interest expense were calculated as follows:

	For the Year Ended June 30, 2011	For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2011	
Accretion of loan fair value adjustment (7 years using level yield method)	\$ 123	\$ 61	
Amortization of investment fair value adjustment (5 years using level yield method)	(145)	(73))
Total net adjustments—interest income	\$ (22)	\$ (12))
Accretion of time deposit fair value adjustment (4 years using level yield method)	\$ (555)	\$ (348))
Interest expense on \$2.5 million of additional borrowings at a rate of 3.50%	88	44	
Accretion of borrowings fair value adjustment (2 years using level yield method)	(213)	(109))
Total net adjustments—interest expense	\$ (680)	\$ (413))

Note I

The core deposit intangible of \$77,000 is estimated to have a useful life of 10 years and is amortized over 10 years using the level yield method.

Note J

Basic and fully diluted weighted average number of common and common stock equivalents utilized for the calculation of earnings per share for the periods presented were calculated using Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's historical weighted average basic and diluted shares plus 776,373 shares to be issued to CKF Bancorp's stockholders under the terms of the agreement of merger.

Note K

The transaction costs associated with the merger and expected to be incurred by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp in the twelve months ending December 31, 2012 are projected to total \$510,000. These costs include legal, financial advisor, accounting, printing and mailing and transfer agent fees. These costs are not included in the pro forma income

statements. Transaction costs expected to be incurred by CKF Bancorp during such period are estimated to total \$110,000. Additionally, both companies will incur costs to defend litigation as described under “*Description of the Merger-Litigation Related to the Merger.*” These costs are not included in the pro forma income statements.

DESCRIPTION OF KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP CAPITAL STOCK

The following summary describes the material terms of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's capital stock and is subject to, and qualified by, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's charter and bylaws and federal law. See "*Where You Can Find More Information*" as to how to obtain a copy of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's charter and bylaws.

General

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is authorized to issue 20,000,000 shares of our common stock having a par value of \$0.01 per share and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock having a par value of \$0.01 per share. At May 11, 2012, 7,725,703 shares of common stock were outstanding. At that date, no shares of preferred stock were outstanding.

Common Stock

Dividends. The holders of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock are entitled to receive and share equally in dividends as may be declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends, after payment of all dividends on preferred stock, if any is outstanding. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is not subject to regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends. However, its ability to pay dividends may depend, in part, upon dividends it receives from First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort. Applicable regulations limit dividends and other distributions by First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort.

If Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays dividends to its stockholders, it also will be required to pay dividends to First Federal MHC, unless First Federal MHC elects to waive the receipt of dividends. Federal Reserve Board regulations require First Federal MHC to notify the Federal Reserve Board if it proposes to waive receipt of dividends from Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") addresses the issue of dividend waivers in the context of the transfer of the supervision of savings and loan holding companies to the Federal Reserve Board. The Dodd-Frank Act specified that dividends may be waived if certain conditions are met, including that the Federal Reserve Board does not object after being given written notice of the dividend and proposed waiver. The Dodd-Frank Act indicates that the Federal Reserve Board may not object to such a waiver (1) if the mutual holding company involved has, before December 1, 2009, reorganized into a mutual holding company structure, engaged in a minority stock offering and waived dividends; (2) the board of directors of the mutual holding company expressly determines that a waiver of the dividend is consistent with its fiduciary duties to members, and (3) the waiver would not be detrimental to the safe and sound operation of the savings association subsidiaries of the holding company. The Federal Reserve has not previously permitted dividend waivers by mutual bank holding companies and may object to dividend waivers involving mutual savings and loan holding companies, notwithstanding the referenced language in the Dodd-Frank Act. The Federal Reserve Board will not consider the

amount of dividends waived by the mutual holding company in determining an appropriate exchange ratio in the event of a full conversion to stock form. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has been granted such a waiver, and dividends paid to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stockholders on May 17, 2011, August 16, 2011, November 22, 2011 and February 21, 2012 were waived by First Federal MHC. The Federal Reserve Board has adopted an interim final rule which requires First Federal MHC to notify the Federal Reserve Board if it proposes to waive receipt of dividends from Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The interim final rule also requires that First Federal MHC obtain the approval of a majority of the eligible votes of members of First Federal MHC (generally First Federal of Hazard depositors) before it can waive dividends. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp cannot predict whether the Federal Reserve Board will grant dividend waiver requests in the future and, if it were to grant such waiver requests, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp cannot predict the nature of conditions, if any, the Federal Reserve Board may place on future dividend waiver requests. The denial of a dividend waiver request or the imposition of burdensome conditions on an approval of a waiver request may significantly limit the amount of dividends Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays in the future, if any. Moreover, the Federal Reserve Board has indicated that its current position is that the dividend waiver would not be granted for ensuing quarters unless certain requirements are met which include solicitation of a positive vote among the members of First Federal MHC, a group primarily comprised of the depositors of First Federal of Hazard. While it will remain First Federal MHC's strong preference to continue to waive future dividends, except to the extent dividends are needed to fund First Federal MHC's continuing operations, it may become necessary to pay dividends to First Federal MHC until such time as the stockholder vote and other requirements can be met or until there is a regulatory change. In the long term, the inability to waive dividends to First Federal MHC will likely result in a reduction in dividends paid to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stockholders. For more information, see "*Risk Factors – Risks Related to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp – The amount of dividends Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays on its common stock, if any, may be limited by the ability of First Federal MHC to waive receipt of dividends.*"

Voting Rights. The holders of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock possess exclusive voting rights in Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. They elect its board of directors and act on other matters as are required to be presented to them under federal law or as are otherwise presented to them by the board of directors. Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote per share on all matters presented to stockholders. Holders of common stock are not entitled to cumulate their votes in the election of directors.

Liquidation. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, holders of common stock are entitled to receive all of the assets of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp available for distribution after payment or provision for payment of all its debts and liabilities. If Kentucky First Federal Bancorp issues preferred stock, the preferred stockholders may have a priority over the holders of the common stock upon liquidation or dissolution.

Preemptive Rights; Redemption. Holders of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights with respect to any shares that may be issued. The common stock cannot be redeemed.

Preferred Stock

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's charter authorizes its board of directors, without stockholder action, to issue preferred stock in one or more series and to establish the designations, powers, preferences, dividend rates and rights as the board of directors may from time to time determine. The issuance of preferred stock with voting, dividend, liquidation and conversion rights could dilute the voting strength of the holders of the common stock and may assist management in impeding an unfriendly takeover or attempted change in control.

Restrictions on Acquisition

First Federal MHC owns a majority of the issued and outstanding common stock of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. As a result, management of First Federal MHC is able to exert voting control over Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort and restricts the ability of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's minority stockholders to effect a change of control of management. First Federal MHC, as long as it remains in the mutual form of organization, will control a majority of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's voting stock.

Under the Federal Change in Bank Control Act, a notice must be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board if any person (including a company), or group acting in concert, seeks to acquire direct or indirect "control" of a savings and loan holding company or savings association. Under certain circumstances, a change in control may occur, and prior notice is required, upon the acquisition of 10% or more of the outstanding voting stock of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp,

unless the Federal Reserve Board has found the acquisition will not result in a change in control. Under the Change in Control Act, the Federal Reserve Board has 60 days from the filing of a complete notice to act, taking into consideration certain factors, including the financial and managerial resources of the acquirer and the anti-trust effects of the acquisition. Any company that so acquires control would then be subject to regulation as a savings and loan holding company.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Transfer Agent and Registrar for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock is IST Shareholder Services, 209 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS

The rights of stockholders of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp are currently governed by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's charter, bylaws and federal law. The rights of stockholders of CKF Bancorp are currently governed by CKF Bancorp's certificate of incorporation, bylaws and the Delaware General Corporation Law. If the merger is completed, CKF Bancorp stockholders who receive Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock will become Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stockholders and their rights will likewise be governed by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's charter and bylaws and federal law.

The following is a summary of the material differences between the rights of a CKF Bancorp stockholder and the rights of a Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stockholder. This summary is not a complete statement of the differences between the rights of CKF Bancorp stockholders and the rights of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp stockholders and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the governing law of each corporation and to the charter or certificate of incorporation and bylaws of each corporation. Copies of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's charter and bylaws are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Copies of CKF Bancorp's certificate of incorporation and bylaws are available upon written request addressed to Virginia R.S. Stump, Secretary, CKF Bancorp, Inc., 340 West Main Street, Danville, Kentucky 42422.

Authorized Stock

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

- The Kentucky First Federal Bancorp charter authorizes 25,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of 20,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value.

- At May 11, 2012, there were 7,725,703 shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock issued and outstanding.

- As of May 11, 2012, there were no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding.

Voting Rights

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

- The holders of the common stock exclusively possess all voting power, subject to the authority of the board of directors to offer voting rights to the holders of preferred stock.

- Holdings of common stock may not cumulate their votes for the election of directors.

CKF Bancorp

- The CKF Bancorp certificate of incorporation authorizes 4,100,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of 4,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value and 100,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value.

- As of May 11, 2012, there were 1,225,802 shares of CKF Bancorp common stock issued and outstanding.

- As of May 11, 2012, there were no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding.

CKF Bancorp

- The holders of the common stock exclusively possess all voting power, subject to the authorization of the board of directors to offer voting rights to the holders of preferred stock.

- Each share of common stock is entitled to one vote. Beneficial owners of 10% or more of the outstanding stock are subject to voting limitations.

- Holders of common stock may not cumulate their votes for the election of directors.

Required Vote for Authorization of Certain Actions

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

· The Kentucky First Federal Bancorp charter does not contain any supermajority voting requirement for the approval of certain actions. However, because First Federal MHC owns a majority of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's outstanding common stock, no action requiring a stockholder vote can occur without First Federal MHC's concurrence.

CKF Bancorp

· At least 80% of the outstanding shares of voting stock must approve certain "business combinations" involving a "related person" or any affiliate of a "related person." However, if two-thirds of directors not affiliated with the related person approves the business combination, a majority vote of the outstanding shares is sufficient to approve a business combination.

Dividends

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

· Holders of common stock are entitled, when declared by the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp Board, to receive dividends, subject to the rights of holders of preferred stock.

CKF Bancorp

· Holders of common stock are entitled, when declared by the CKF Board, to receive dividends, subject to the rights of holders of preferred stock.

Stockholders' Meetings

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

· Kentucky First Federal Bancorp must deliver notice of the meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, a description of its purpose no fewer than 20 days and no more than 50 days before the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote.

· Only the chairman of the board, the president or a majority of the board of directors may call a special meeting.

· For purposes of determining stockholders entitled to vote at a meeting, the board of directors may fix a record date that is not less than ten days and not more than 60 days before the meeting.

· The board of directors or any stockholder entitled to vote may nominate directors for election or propose new business.

· To nominate a director or propose new business, stockholders must give written notice to the Secretary of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp not less than 30 days before the meeting. However, if Kentucky First Federal Bancorp gives less than 40 days' notice or prior public disclosure of the meeting, written notice of the stockholder proposal or nomination must be delivered to the Secretary not later than ten days following the date notice of the meeting was mailed to stockholders or public disclosure of the meeting was

CKF Bancorp

· CKF Bancorp must deliver notice of the meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, a description of its purpose no fewer than ten days and no more than 50 days before the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote.

· Special meetings may be called only by the board of directors.

· For purposes of determining stockholders entitled to vote at a meeting, the board of directors may fix a record date that is not less than 10 days and not more than 60 days before the meeting.

· The board of directors or any stockholder entitled to vote may nominate directors for election or propose new business.

· To nominate a director or propose new business, stockholders must give written notice to the Secretary of CKF Bancorp not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days before the meeting. However, if CKF Bancorp gives less than 40 days' notice of the meeting, written notice of the stockholder proposal or nomination must be delivered to the Secretary not later than ten days following the date notice of the meeting was mailed to stockholders. Each notice given by a stockholder with

made. Each notice given by a stockholder with respect to a nomination to the board of directors or proposal for new business must include certain information regarding the nominee or proposal and the stockholder making the nomination or proposal.

respect to a nomination to the board of directors or proposal for new business must include certain information regarding the nominee or proposal and the stockholder making the nomination or proposal.

Action by Stockholders Without a Meeting

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

- Action that may be taken at a meeting of stockholders may be taken by the unanimous written consent of the stockholders.

CKF Bancorp

- Action that may be taken at a meeting of stockholders may be taken by the written consent of the holders of outstanding stock in such amount necessary to authorize such action at a meeting.

Board of Directors

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

- The charter provides that the number of directors, to be fixed by resolution, shall be between five and 15.

- The board of directors is divided into three classes as equal in number as possible and approximately one-third of the directors are elected at each annual meeting.

- Vacancies on the board of directors will be filled by a vote of a majority of the remaining directors.

- Directors may be removed only for cause by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for directors.

CKF Bancorp

- The certificate of incorporation provides that the number of directors, to be fixed in the bylaws, shall be between five and 15.

- The board of directors is divided into three classes as equal in number as possible and approximately one-third of the directors are elected at each annual meeting.

- Vacancies on the board of directors will be filled by a two-thirds vote of the remaining directors.

- Directors may be removed only for cause by the vote of at least 80% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for directors.

Amendment of the Bylaws

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

- The bylaws may be amended or repealed only with the approval of at least a majority of the board of directors.

CKF Bancorp

- The bylaws may be amended or repealed with the approval of at least two-thirds of the board of directors or at least 80% of the outstanding share entitled to vote.

Amendment of the Charter or Certificate of Incorporation

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

- The charter may be amended or repealed upon approval of at least a majority of the shares entitled to vote on the matter.

CKF Bancorp

- The certificate of incorporation may be amended or repealed upon approval of at least a majority of the shares entitled to vote on the matter, unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation or Delaware law.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS AFTER THE MERGER

Board of Directors

After the completion of the merger, the board of directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will consist of all of the current directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and CKF Bancorp directors W. Banks Hudson and William H. Johnson. Information regarding the directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and the members of CKF Bancorp's board of directors who will be joining the board of directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is provided below. The age indicated for each individual is as of December 31, 2011.

The following directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp have terms ending in 2012:

Stephen G. Barker has been a director of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp since its inception in March 2005. Mr. Barker is the Executive Vice President and General Counsel for Kentucky River Properties LLC, which owns significant land, mineral, oil and gas and timber resources in Kentucky. Kentucky River's lessees include several nationally known publicly traded resource producers. Mr. Barker has been employed by Kentucky River Coal Corporation and Kentucky River Properties LLC since 1985, and has served as Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. Mr. Barker is a Director and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Coal Lessors in Washington, D.C. Mr. Barker has been in the private practice of law in Hazard since 1980 and has provided legal representation to First Federal of Hazard since 1982. Mr. Barker also served as Master Commissioner for the Perry Circuit Court and is a member and past President of the Perry County Bar Association. He is a member of the Kentucky Bar Association and the American Bar Association and is admitted to practice before the Kentucky Supreme Court and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Before obtaining his Juris Doctorate from the University of Kentucky College of Law, Mr. Barker received a Bachelor of Science in Forestry from the University of Kentucky and was a forester and served as District Conservationist with the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service in eastern Kentucky. Mr. Barker continues to serve as a District Supervisor and Secretary and Treasurer of the Perry County Conservation District. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters. Mr. Barker is a private pilot and a member of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association and is Chairman of the Hazard Perry County Airport Board which manages the Wendell H. Ford Regional Airport near Hazard. Age 58.

Mr. Barker's long service to First Federal of Hazard represents a valuable level of expertise and commitment, along with his extensive knowledge of real estate derived from his legal career make him an exceptional member of the board.

Tony D. Whitaker has served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp since its inception in March 2005. Since 1997, he has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of First Federal of Hazard. He has also served First Federal of Hazard as a director since 1993. Mr. Whitaker was

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President of First Federal Savings Bank in Richmond, Kentucky from 1980 until 1994. From 1994 until 1996, Mr. Whitaker was the President of the central Kentucky region and served on the Board of Great Financial Bank, a \$3 billion savings and loan holding company located in Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Whitaker served as a director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati from 1991 to 1997, including a term as Vice-Chairman. He served on the Board of America's Community Bankers, a national banking trade group, from 2001 to 2007. Mr. Whitaker has served on the Board of Directors of Pentegra Group, Inc., a financial services company specializing in retirement benefits, since 2002. He is currently that board's Chairman. He also currently serves as Chairman of the Kentucky Bankers Association. Age 66.

Based on his level of experience and the breadth of his career, Mr. Whitaker has few peers among bankers still actively working. His expertise in the Kentucky thrift community is incomparable. He is both the architect and ongoing leader of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and as such provides extremely valuable service to our board.

David R. Harrod has been a director of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp since its inception in March 2005. He has served as a Director of First Federal of Frankfort since 2003. He also previously served as Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of First Federal of Frankfort. He currently serves as a Director and Treasurer of the Franklin County Industrial Development Authority. Mr. Harrod is a certified public accountant and is a principal of Harrod and Associates, P.S.C., a Frankfort, Kentucky-based accounting firm. Age 52.

Mr. Harrod's financial expertise is a necessary component of the board. His career in public accounting, which has included audit work for a publicly-traded financial institution, affords him an exceptional level of knowledge that is highly appropriate as he chairs Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's audit committee and, as such, is the liaison between the board and the independent public accountants.

The following directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp have terms ending in 2013:

William D. Gorman, Jr. was elected as a director of First Federal of Hazard on December 16, 2010. He follows in the footsteps of his late father, Mayor William D. Gorman, who served as a director of First Federal of Hazard and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. Mr. Gorman is President and Chief Executive Officer of Hazard Insurance Agency. Mr. Gorman is a graduate of the University of Kentucky. He has served as Vice President and General Manager of WKYH-TV in Hazard. He was the founder of radio station WYZQ, now WQXY in Hazard. In 2004, he served as President of the Independent Insurance Agents of Kentucky. He is a member and past president of the Hazard Lions Club. He has served on the Hazard-Perry County Tourism Commission and on the Board of Directors of both Kentucky Education Television and Hazard Appalachian Regional Hospital. Age 62.

Mr. Gorman's many years as an important part of the business and civic communities of Hazard and Perry County, as well as his past service to First Federal of Hazard, make him an excellent candidate for the board.

Herman D. Regan, Jr. has been a director of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp since its inception in March 2005. He has served as a Director of First Federal of Frankfort since 1988. Mr. Regan served as Chairman of the Board and President of Kenviron, Inc., a civil and environmental engineering consulting firm, from 1975 until his retirement in August 1994. Age 82.

Mr. Regan's long history in the Frankfort business community allows him to provide valuable insight to the Board. His experience as a director of First Federal of Frankfort and with its holding company, Frankfort First Bancorp (a public company from 1995 through 2005), illustrates a high level of knowledge and dedication. After completing a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering at the University of Kentucky and a Masters degree in Sanitary Engineering at the University of North Carolina, Mr. Regan went on to a distinguished career in environmental engineering which climaxed in his receipt of the Kentucky Environmental Quality Commission's prestigious Lifetime Achievement Award, which stated that Mr. Regan's career is "a stellar example of dedication to cleaner air and water quality for future Kentuckians." Mr. Regan has also served on the board of Baptist Health Care, Inc., in Louisville and of Central Baptist Hospital in Lexington.

The following directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp have terms ending in 2014:

Walter G. Ecton, Jr. has been a director of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp since its inception in March 2005. He has served as a director of First Federal of Hazard since 2004. Mr. Ecton has been engaged in the private practice of law in Richmond, Kentucky since 1979. Age 58.

Mr. Ecton is a graduate of Centre College and received his Juris Doctorate of law from the University of Kentucky where he was a member of the Kentucky Law Journal. Mr. Ecton also earned a Masters Degree in Business Administration from the University of Kentucky. In addition to his private practice, Mr. Ecton served as an Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney from 1981-1993. Mr. Ecton previously served as legal counsel to First Federal of Richmond, Kentucky and as an advisory director of Great Financial Bank. His knowledge of the banking industry through this service and through his extensive education and legal career provides the board invaluable expertise.

Don D. Jennings has served as President and Chief Operating Officer and as a Director of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp since its inception in March 2005. He served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Frankfort First and now serves as Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of First Federal of Frankfort. He has been employed by First Federal of Frankfort since 1991. He currently serves on the board of the Kentucky Bankers Association and is president of the Central Kentucky League of Savings Institutions. Age 46.

Mr. Jennings has extensive knowledge of the workings of both public companies and banks. He was intimately involved in the formation of both Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and Frankfort First Bancorp and has played a major role in the structure of the entire corporation.

Proposed appointees from CKF Bancorp:

W. Banks Hudson is an attorney with the firm of Hudson & Hudson, PLLC which has its practice in Danville, Kentucky. Mr. Hudson specializes in real estate, estate planning and business law. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Boyle County Industrial Foundation, the Bluegrass Community Foundation, the Lottie B. Ellis Scholarship and Discretionary Fund Advisory Board as Chairman, the Danville-Boyle County Chamber of Commerce, and Heart of Danville, Inc. (Main Street Program). Mr. Hudson has served as a director of CKF Bancorp since 1981. Age 64.

Mr. Hudson brings a wealth of experience from his law practice and service to CKF Bancorp as Director and as Chairman. That, coupled with his longstanding prominence in the Danville community, makes Mr. Hudson extremely well-qualified to guide Kentucky First Federal Bancorp into its new markets and new endeavors.

William H. Johnson was named President and Chief Executive Officer of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank and CKF Bancorp in August 2005. He joined Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank as Senior Vice President in September 1998 and was named Secretary in April 1999. Prior to that, he served for 16 years as Vice President and Regional Manager of Great Financial Bank, F.S.B. and for seven years as Managing Officer of Commonwealth First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Danville, Kentucky. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Bankers Association and is currently President of the Kentucky Thrift Foundation. Age 61.

Mr. Johnson's experience in the Danville community and the Danville banking market are nearly unequalled. His knowledge of the area as well as his experience in managing Central Kentucky Federal puts him in position to provide invaluable insight to the board of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

Director Compensation

Each nonemployee director of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp receives a quarterly retainer of \$900, and each member of the Audit Committee receives \$900 per meeting attended on a date on which there is not also a meeting of the full board of directors. Officers of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp who are directors are not compensated for their service as directors. Directors who also serve as directors of First Federal of Hazard receive \$10,800 annually plus \$400 for

serving on the investment committee. Directors who also serve as directors of First Federal of Frankfort receive \$10,800 annually plus \$100 for certain committee meetings. Officers of either bank who are also directors are not compensated for their service as directors.

Executive Officers Who are Not Directors

The executive officers of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal of Frankfort will consist of the same individuals as existed before the merger plus the appointment of Russell M. Brooks and William H. Johnson. Information regarding the executive officers of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal of Frankfort who are not also directors is provided below. The age indicated for each individual is as of December 31, 2011.

Russell M. Brooks served as Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of CKF Bancorp and of Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank since November 2001. He became Executive Vice President in August 2005. Prior to joining CKF Bancorp he served as Executive Vice President of First Federal Savings Bank, Cynthiana, Kentucky, from 1998 to 2001 and served as Vice President of Kentucky Bank, Paris, Kentucky, from 1996 to 1998. He was Chief Executive Officer of Jessamine First Federal Savings and Loan, Nicholasville, Kentucky, from 1989 until its acquisition by Kentucky Bank in 1996. Age 61.

R. Clay Hulette has served as Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp since its inception in March 2005. Since 2000, he has served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Frankfort First Bancorp. In March 2007, he was named President of First Federal of Frankfort, having served as Vice President and Treasurer since 2000. He has been employed by First Federal of Frankfort since 1997. He is a Certified Public Accountant. Age 50.

Executive Compensation

The following table is furnished for all individuals serving as the principal executive officer or principal financial officer of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp during the year ended June 30, 2011 and for the other most highly compensated executive officers of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp who received a salary of \$100,000 or more during the year ended June 30, 2011.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)(1)	Total (\$)
Tony D. Whitaker, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2011	\$ 164,400	\$ 98,621	\$263,021
	2010	164,400	57,988	222,388
R. Clay Hulette, <i>Vice President, Chief</i> Financial Officer and Treasurer	2011	114,732	6,576	121,308
	2010	105,961	17,009	122,970
Don D. Jennings, President and Chief Operating Officer	2011	120,850	6,876	127,726
	2010	109,200	7,151	116,351

(1)Details of the amounts reported in the “All Other Compensation” column for 2011 are provided in the table below.

	Tony D. Whitaker	Clay R. Hulette	Don D. Jennings
ESOP Allocation	\$89,765	\$—	\$—
Dividends on Restricted Stock	1,680	610	610
Medical Insurance	4,775	4,756	5,070
Cell Phone Usage	956	—	—
Disability Insurance	657	—	644
Parking	154	252	252
Cancer Insurance	348	—	—
Life Insurance	53	57	57
Career Apparel	—	327	—
Dental Insurance	233	574	243
Total	\$98,621	\$6,576	\$6,876

Executive officers receive indirect compensation in the form of certain perquisites and other personal benefits. The amount of such benefits received by any named executive officer in fiscal 2011 did not exceed \$10,000.

Employment Agreements

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal of Hazard entered into separate employment agreements with Tony D. Whitaker, Chairman of the Board of Kentucky First and President and Chief Executive Officer of First Federal of Hazard. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal of Frankfort entered into separate employment agreements with Don D. Jennings, President and Chief Operating Officer of Kentucky First and Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of First Federal of Frankfort and with R. Clay Hulette, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and President of First Federal of Frankfort. Such employment agreements are referred to herein as the "Agreements." The Agreements provide for three-year terms, expiring on August 15, 2014, renewable on an annual basis for an additional year upon review and extension by the respective Boards of Directors of Kentucky First, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort. The Agreements establish a base salary of \$164,400, \$132,500 and \$122,500 for Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, and Hulette, respectively. In addition to establishing a base salary, the Agreements provide for, among other things, participation in stock-based and other benefit plans, as well as certain fringe benefits.

The Agreements also provide that Kentucky First, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort may terminate the employment of Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, or Hulette for cause, as defined in the Agreements, at any time. No compensation or benefits are payable upon termination of either officer for cause. Each of the officers may also voluntarily terminate his employment by providing 90 days prior written notice. Upon voluntary termination, the officer receives only compensation and vested benefits through the termination date.

The Agreements terminate upon the officer's death, and his estate receives any compensation due through the last day of the calendar month of death. The Agreements also allow the appropriate boards to terminate the employment of Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, or Hulette due to disability, as defined in the Agreements. A disabled executive receives any compensation and benefits provided for under the agreement for any period before termination during which the executive was unable to work due to disability. Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, and Hulette also may receive disability benefits under First Federal of Hazard's or First Federal of Frankfort's long-term disability plan(s) without reduction for any payments made under the Agreement. During a period of disability, to the extent reasonably capable of doing so, Messrs. Whitaker and Jennings agree to provide assistance and undertake reasonable assignments for the employers.

The Agreements also require Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, and Hulette to agree not to compete with Kentucky First, First Federal of Hazard or First Federal of Frankfort for one year following a termination of employment, other than in connection with a change in control. Kentucky First, First Federal of Hazard or First Federal of Frankfort will pay or reimburse Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, and Hulette for all reasonable costs and legal fees paid or incurred by him in any dispute or question of interpretation regarding the Agreements, if the executive is successful on the merits in a legal judgment, arbitration proceeding or settlement. The Agreements also provide Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, and Hulette with indemnification to the fullest extent legally allowable.

Under the Agreements, if either Kentucky First, First Federal of Hazard or First Federal of Frankfort terminates the employment of Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, or Hulette without cause, or if Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, or Hulette resigns under specified circumstances that constitute constructive termination, he receives his base salary and continued employee benefits for the remaining term of the Agreement, as well as continued health, life and disability coverage under the same terms such coverage is provided to other senior executives, or comparable individual coverage.

Under the Agreements, if, within one year after a change in control (as defined in the Agreements), any of Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, or Hulette voluntarily terminate his employment under circumstances discussed in the Agreement, or involuntarily terminates employment, the executive receives a cash payment equal to three times his average annual compensation over the five most recently completed calendar years preceding the change in control. He also receives continued employee benefits and health, life and disability insurance coverage for thirty-six months following termination of employment.

Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code provides that severance payments that equal or exceed three times the individual's "base amount" are deemed to be "excess parachute payments" if they are contingent upon a change in control. Individuals receiving excess parachute payments are subject to a 20% excise tax on the amount of the payment in excess of their base amount, and the employer is not entitled to deduct any parachute payments over the base amount. The Agreements limit payments made to Messrs. Whitaker and Jennings in connection with a change in control to amounts that will not exceed the limits imposed by Section 280G.

Equity Grants

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp granted each of the named executive officers equity awards of restricted stock and stock options in 2006. Upon a change in control, all outstanding stock options become immediately exercisable and the restrictions on restricted stock immediately lapse. As of June 30, 2011, Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings and Hulette had no unvested shares or options.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The following table provides certain information with respect to the number of shares of Company common stock represented by outstanding stock options held by the named executive officers as of June 30, 2011.

Name	Option Awards		Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Not Exercisable		
Tony D. Whitaker	105,000	—	\$ 10.10	12/13/2015
R. Clay Hulette	52,000	—	10.10	12/13/2015
Don D. Jennings	52,000	—	10.10	12/13/2015

Retirement Plan. First Federal of Hazard employees, including Mr. Whitaker, participate in the Financial Institution Retirement Plan (the “Retirement Plan”) to provide retirement benefits for eligible employees. Messrs. Jennings and Hulette participate in a similar plan for First Federal of Frankfort employees. Employees are eligible to participate in the Retirement Plan after the completion of one year of employment and attainment of age 21. The formula for normal retirement benefits payable annually is 2%, under the First Federal of Hazard Retirement Plan, and 1.25%, under the First Federal of Frankfort Retirement Plan, of the average of the participant’s highest five years of compensation multiplied by the participant’s years of service. Participants in the First Federal of Hazard Retirement Plan may also receive a reduced early retirement benefit under the Retirement Plan upon attainment of age 45 and satisfaction of the Retirement Plan’s vesting requirements. Participants generally have no vested interest in Retirement Benefits before their completion of five years of service. Following the completion of five years of vesting service, or upon attainment of age 65, death or termination of employment due to disability, participants automatically become 100% vested in their accrued benefit under the Retirement Plan. The amounts of benefits paid under the Retirement Plan are not reduced for any social security benefit payable to participants. Benefits under the First Federal of Frankfort Retirement Plan may be paid in a lump sum, while the First Federal of Hazard Retirement Plan does not allow for a lump sum payment of accrued benefits; however, Mr. Whitaker may elect to be paid in a lump sum as a result of previous participation in a comparable plan at another financial institution.

The present value of accumulated benefits for the First Federal of Hazard Retirement Plan is calculated using the accrued benefit multiplied by a present value factor based on an assumed age 65 retirement date, the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality table projected five years and an interest rate of 5.00% for 50% of the benefit and 7.75% for 50% of the benefit, discounted to current age at an assumed interest rate of 7.75%.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. First Federal of Hazard has implemented a supplemental executive retirement plan (“SERP”) to provide for supplemental retirement benefits with respect to the employee stock ownership plan (“ESOP”) and retirement plan. The SERP provides participating executives with benefits otherwise limited by certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code or the terms of the ESOP loan. Specifically, the SERP will provide benefits to designated officers that cannot be provided under the pension plan or the ESOP as a result of limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, but that would have been provided under such plans, but for these Internal Revenue Code limitations. In addition to providing for benefits lost under tax-qualified plans as a result of the Internal Revenue Code limitations, the SERP will also provide supplemental benefits upon a change of control before the scheduled repayment of the ESOP loan. Generally, upon a change in control, the SERP will provide participants with a benefit equal to what they would have received under the ESOP, had they remained employed throughout the term of the loan, less the benefits actually provided under the ESOP on the participant’s behalf. A participant’s benefits generally become payable upon a change in control of Kentucky First or its subsidiaries. The Board has designated Tony D. Whitaker as a participant in the SERP.

First Federal of Hazard may utilize a grantor trust in connection with the SERP, to set aside funds that ultimately may be used to pay benefits under the SERP. The assets of the grantor trust will remain subject to the claims of general creditors in the event of insolvency, until paid to a participant according to the terms of the SERP. No amounts have been accrued to date under the SERP for Mr. Whitaker.

Transactions with Management. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort both offer loans to their directors and executive officers. These loans were made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons not related to the banks and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features. Under current law, the banks' loans to directors and executive officers are required to be made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing for comparable transactions with other persons who are not related to the lender and must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features. Furthermore, all loans to such persons must be approved in advance by a disinterested majority of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's board of directors. At June 30, 2011, loans to directors, executive officers, and the nominee for the board and their affiliates totaled \$865,000, or 1.5%, of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stockholders' equity, at that date. Any transaction with a director, nominee for director, executive officer or 5% stockholder or with a family member of any such person must be approved in advance by the Audit Committee of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's board of directors.

INFORMATION ABOUT KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

Business

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp was incorporated as a mid-tier holding company under the laws of the United States on March 2, 2005 upon the completion of the reorganization of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Hazard into a federal mutual holding company form of organization. On that date, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp completed its minority stock offering and completed its acquisition of Frankfort First Bancorp, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary First Federal Savings Bank of Frankfort, Frankfort, Kentucky. Following the reorganization and merger, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp retained Frankfort First Bancorp as a wholly owned subsidiary and holds all of the capital stock of First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is operating First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort as two independent, community-oriented savings institutions.

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Hazard. First Federal of Hazard was formed as a federally chartered mutual savings and loan association in 1960. First Federal of Hazard operates from a single office in Hazard, Kentucky as a community-oriented savings and loan association offering traditional financial services to consumers in Perry and surrounding counties in eastern Kentucky. It engages primarily in the business of attracting deposits from the general public and using such funds to originate, when available, loans secured by first mortgages on owner-occupied, residential real estate and occasionally other loans secured by real estate. To the extent there is

insufficient loan demand in its market area, and where appropriate under its investment policies, First Federal of Hazard has historically invested in mortgage-backed and investment securities, although since the reorganization, First Federal of Hazard has been purchasing whole loans and participations in loans originated at First Federal of Frankfort.

First Federal Savings Bank of Frankfort. First Federal of Frankfort is a federally chartered savings bank, which is primarily engaged in the business of attracting deposits from the general public and originating primarily adjustable-rate loans secured by first mortgages on owner-occupied and nonowner-occupied one- to four-family residences in Franklin, Anderson, Scott, Shelby, Woodford and other counties in Kentucky. First Federal of Frankfort also originates, to a lesser extent, home equity loans and loans secured by churches, multi-family properties, professional office buildings and other types of property.

Market Areas

First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort operate in two distinct market areas.

First Federal of Hazard's market area consists of Perry County, where the business office is located, as well as the surrounding counties of Letcher, Knott, Breathitt, Leslie and Clay Counties in eastern Kentucky. The economy in its market area has been distressed in recent years. The local economy depends on the coal industry and other industries, such as health care and manufacturing. Still, the economy in First Federal of Hazard's market area continues to lag behind the economies of Kentucky and the United States. In the most recent available data, using information from the State of Kentucky Economic Development Information System (www.thinkkentucky.com), per capita personal income in Perry County averaged \$30,104 in 2009, compared to personal income of \$32,258 in Kentucky and \$39,635 in the United States. Total population in Perry County has remained stable over the last five years at approximately 30,000. However, as a regional economic center, Hazard tends to draw consumers and workers who commute from surrounding counties. Employment in the market area, particularly in Perry County, consists primarily of the trade, transportation and utilities industry (18.1%), the mining industry (17.4%), and the services sector, including health care (15.6%). During the last five years, the unemployment rate has been 6.9% or higher, and in June 2011, was 10.1%, compared to 9.5% in Kentucky and 9.5% in the United States.

First Federal of Frankfort's primary lending area includes the Kentucky counties of Franklin, Anderson, Scott, Shelby and Woodford, with the majority of lending originated on properties located in Franklin County. Franklin County has a population of approximately 49,000, of which approximately 27,000 live within the city of Frankfort, which serves as the capital of Kentucky. The primary employer in the area is the state government, which employs about 38.8% of the work force. In addition, there are several large industrial, financial and government employers in the community. Despite this large, relatively stable source of employment, the unemployment rate was 8.4% in June 2011 after having experienced an unemployment rate which had ranged from 4.7 to 9.0% in prior years.

Competition

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp faces significant competition for the attraction of deposits and origination of loans. Its most direct competition for deposits has historically come from the banks and credit unions operating in its respective market areas and, to a lesser extent, from other financial services companies, such as investment brokerage firms. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp also faces competition for depositors' funds from money market funds and other corporate and government securities. Several of its competitors are significantly larger than it and, therefore, have significantly greater resources. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects competition to increase in the future as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and the continuing trend of consolidation in the financial services industry. Technological advances, for example, have lowered the barriers to enter new market areas, allowed banks to expand their geographic reach by providing services over the Internet and made it possible for non-depository institutions to offer products and services that traditionally have been provided by banks. Changes in

federal law permit affiliation among banks, securities firms and insurance companies, which promotes a competitive environment in the financial services industry. Competition for deposits and the origination of loans could limit our growth in the future.

According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, at June 30, 2011, First Federal of Hazard had a deposit market share of 12.3% in Perry County. Its largest competitors, Peoples Bank & Trust Company of Hazard (approximately \$283 million in assets), Community Trust Bank, Inc. (approximately \$3.5 billion in assets) and 1st Trust Bank (approximately \$131 million in assets), have Perry County deposit market shares of 41.9%, 16.4% and 20.0%, respectively. First Federal of Hazard's competition for loans comes primarily from financial institutions in its market area and, to a lesser extent, from other financial services providers, such as mortgage companies and mortgage brokers. Competition for loans also comes from the increasing number of non-depository financial services companies entering the mortgage market, such as insurance companies, securities companies and specialty finance companies.

First Federal of Frankfort's principal competitors for deposits in its market area are other banking institutions, such as commercial banks and credit unions, as well as mutual funds and other investments. First Federal of Frankfort principally competes for deposits by offering a variety of deposit accounts, convenient business hours and branch locations, customer service and a well-trained staff. According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, at June 30, 2011, First Federal of Frankfort had a deposit market share of 9.6%. Its largest competitors for depositors are the Farmers Bank and Capital Trust (\$767 million in assets) at a 44.5% market share, Whitaker Bank (\$1.5 billion in assets) at 16.9%, Mainsource Bank (\$2.8 billion in assets) at 6.9%, Fifth Third Bank (\$108.7 billion in assets) at 5.8%, and Republic Bank (\$3.0 billion in assets) at 3.2%. First Federal of Frankfort also faces considerable competition from credit unions including the Commonwealth Credit Union (\$893.2 million in assets) and the Kentucky Employees Credit Union (\$57.9 million in assets). First Federal of Frankfort competes for loans with other depository institutions, as well as specialty mortgage lenders and brokers and consumer finance companies. First Federal of Frankfort principally competes for loans on the basis of interest rates and the loan fees it charges, the types of loans it originates and the convenience and service it provides to borrowers. In addition, First Federal of Frankfort believes it has developed strong relationships with the businesses, real estate agents, builders and general public in its market area. Despite First Federal of Frankfort's small size relative to the many and various other depository and lending institutions in its market area, First Federal of Frankfort usually ranks first with respect to the origination of single-family purchase mortgages made on properties located in Franklin County. Nevertheless, the level of competition in First Federal of Frankfort's market area has limited, to a certain extent, the lending opportunities in its market area.

Lending Activities

General. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's loan portfolio consists primarily of one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. As opportunities arise, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp also offers loans secured by churches, commercial real estate, and multi-family real estate. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp also offers loans secured by deposit accounts and, through First Federal of Frankfort, home equity loans. Substantially all of its loans are made within the banks' respective market areas.

The following table sets forth the composition of our loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

	At December 31, 2011		At June 30, 2011		2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(Dollar in thousands)												
Real estate loans:												
One- to four-family	\$ 155,946	84.4 %	\$ 158,821	86.4 %	\$ 165,818	86.0 %	\$ 163,108	85.8 %	\$ 158,007	86.1 %	\$ 146,602	
Construction	217	0.1	1,062	0.6	1,916	0.9	735	0.4	3,528	1.9	6,671	
Multi-family	9,619	5.2	4,504	2.5	6,689	3.5	7,303	3.8	2,684	1.5	1,497	
Nonresidential and other	11,654	6.3	12,211	6.6	10,943	5.7	11,460	6.1	11,318	6.2	6,898	
Consumer:												
Consumer and other	5,066	2.7	4,824	2.6	4,802	2.5	4,497	2.4	4,503	2.5	4,290	
Loans on deposits	2,369	1.3	2,405	1.3	2,754	1.4	2,909	1.5	3,384	1.8	3,204	
Total loans	184,871	100 %	183,827	100 %	192,922	100 %	190,012	100 %	183,424	100 %	169,162	
Allowance for loan losses	(842)		(764)		(1,535)		(678)		(666)		(720)	
Undisbursed construction loans	(82)		(353)		(631)		(404)		(696)		(2,176)	
Deferred loan origination costs (fees)	98		86		(138)		1		(11)		(110)	
Loans receivable, net	\$ 184,045		\$ 182,796		\$ 190,618		\$ 188,931		\$ 182,051		\$ 166,156	

The following table sets forth certain information at June 30, 2011 regarding the dollar amount of loans repricing or maturing during the periods indicated. The table does not include any estimate of prepayments which significantly shorten the average life of all loans and may cause our actual repayment experience to differ from that shown below. Demand loans having no stated maturity are reported as due in one year or less.

	Real Estate Loans	Consumer Loans	Total Loans
	(In thousands)		
One year or less	\$49,500	\$ 7,229	\$56,729
More than one year to five years	75,852	—	75,852
More than five years	51,246	—	51,246
Total	\$176,598	\$ 7,229	\$183,827

As of June 30, 2011, there were \$51.0 million fixed-rate and \$125.4 million adjustable-rate real estate loans maturing in more than a year.

The following table shows loan origination activity during the periods indicated.

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)		
Net loans at beginning of period	\$190,618	\$188,931	\$182,051
Loans originated:			
Real estate loans:			
Residential	29,996	33,643	46,531
Construction	1,324	1,277	1,203
Multi-family	2,264	315	917
Nonresidential and other	2,065	1,077	5,295
Consumer loans	4,349	962	4,326
Total loans originated	39,998	37,274	58,272
Deduct:			
Real estate loan principal repayments and other	(43,935)	(33,644)	(51,107)
Decrease (increase) in allowance	771	(857)	(12)
Transfer to real estate acquired through foreclosure	(4,648)	(1,076)	(273)
Other	(8)	(10)	—
Net loan activity	(7,822)	1,687	6,880
Net loans at end of period	\$182,796	\$190,618	\$188,931

Residential Mortgage Loans. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's primary lending activity is the origination of mortgage loans to enable borrowers to purchase or refinance existing homes in the banks' respective market areas. At June 30, 2011, residential mortgage loans totaled \$164.4 million, or 89.5% of the total loan portfolio. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp offers a mix of adjustable-rate and fixed-rate mortgage loans with terms up to 40 years. Adjustable-rate loans have an initial fixed term of one, three, five or seven years. After the initial term, the rate adjustments on First Federal of Frankfort's adjustable-rate loans are indexed to the National Average Contract Interest Rate for Major Lenders on the Purchase of Previously Occupied Homes. The interest rates on these mortgages are adjusted once a year, with limitations on adjustments of one percentage point per adjustment period, and a lifetime cap of five percentage points. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp determines loan fees charged, interest rates and other provisions of mortgage loans on the basis of our own pricing criteria and competitive market conditions. Some loans originated by the banks have an additional advance clause which allows the borrower to obtain additional funds at prevailing interest rates, subject to managements' approval.

At June 30, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's loan portfolio included \$114.1 million in adjustable-rate one- to four-family residential mortgage loans, or 71.9%, of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's one- to four-family residential mortgage loan portfolio.

The retention of adjustable-rate loans in the portfolio helps reduce exposure to increases in prevailing market interest rates. However, there are unquantifiable credit risks resulting from potential increases in costs to borrowers in the event of upward repricing of adjustable-rate loans. It is possible that during periods of rising interest rates, the risk of default on adjustable-rate loans may increase due to increases in interest costs to borrowers. However, despite their popularity in some parts of the country, neither bank has offered adjustable-rate loans that contractually allow for negative amortization. Such loans, under some circumstances, can cause the balance of a closed-end loan to exceed the original balance and perhaps surpass the value of the collateral. Further, although adjustable-rate loans allow First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort to increase the sensitivity of interest-earning assets to changes in interest rates, the extent of this interest sensitivity is limited by the initial fixed-rate period before the first adjustment and the periodic and lifetime interest rate adjustment limitations. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that yields on adjustable-rate loans will fully adjust to compensate for increases in the cost of funds. Finally, adjustable-rate loans may decrease at a pace faster than decreases in the cost of funds, resulting in reduced net income.

While one- to four-family residential real estate loans are normally originated with up to 30-year terms, (with terms up to 40 years available for some products) such loans typically remain outstanding for substantially shorter periods because borrowers often prepay their loans in full upon sale of the mortgaged property or upon refinancing the original loan. Therefore, average loan maturity is a function of, among other factors, the level of purchase and sale activity in the real estate market, prevailing interest rates and the interest rates payable on outstanding loans. As interest rates declined and remained low over the past few years, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has experienced high levels of loan repayments and refinancings.

First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort offer various programs for the purchase and refinance of one- to four-family loans. Most of these loans have loan-to-value ratios of 80% or less, based on an appraisal provided by a state licensed or certified appraiser. For owner-occupied properties, the borrower may be able to borrow up to 95% of the value if they secure and pay for private mortgage insurance or they may be able to obtain a second mortgage (at a higher interest rate) in which they borrow up to 90% of the value. On a rare case-by-case basis, the boards of directors of the banks may approve a loan above the 80% loan-to-value ratio without such enhancements.

Construction Loans. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp originates loans to individuals to finance the construction of residential dwellings for personal use or for use as rental property. On limited occasions it has made construction loans to builders for the construction of a single-family residence for subsequent sale. At June 30, 2011, construction loans totaled \$1.1 million, or 0.6%, of the total loan portfolio. Construction loans generally provide for the payment of interest only during the construction phase, which is usually less than one year. Loans generally can be made with a maximum loan to value ratio of 80% of the appraised value. Funds are disbursed as progress is made toward

completion of the construction based on site inspections by qualified bank staff.

Construction financing is generally considered to involve a higher degree of risk of loss than long-term financing on improved, occupied real estate. Risk of loss on a construction loan depends largely upon the accuracy of the initial estimate of the property's value at completion of construction or development and the estimated cost (including interest) of construction. During the construction phase, a number of factors could result in delays and cost overruns. If the estimate of construction costs proves to be inaccurate, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may be required to advance funds beyond the amount originally committed to permit completion of the development. If the estimate of value proves to be inaccurate, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may be confronted, at or before the maturity of the loan, with a project having a value which is insufficient to assure full repayment. As a result of the foregoing, construction lending often involves the disbursement of substantial funds with repayment dependent, in part, on the success of the ultimate project rather than the ability of the borrower or guarantor to repay principal and interest. If Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is forced to foreclose on a project before or at completion due to a default, there can be no assurance that we will be able to recover the unpaid balance and accrued interest on the loan, as well as related foreclosure and holding costs.

Multi-Family and Nonresidential Loans. As opportunities arise, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp offers mortgage loans secured by multi-family (residential property comprised of five or more units) or nonresidential real estate, which is generally secured by commercial office buildings, churches, condominiums and properties used for other purposes. At June 30, 2011, multi-family and nonresidential loans totaled \$4.5 million and \$12.2 million, respectively, or 2.5% and 6.6%, respectively, of the total loan portfolio. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp originates multi-family and nonresidential real estate loans for terms of generally 25 years or less. Loan amounts generally do not exceed 80% of the appraised value and tend to range much lower.

Loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate generally have larger balances and involve a greater degree of risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Of primary concern in multi-family and commercial real estate lending is the borrower's creditworthiness and the feasibility and cash flow potential of the project. Payments on loans secured by income properties often depend on successful operation and management of the properties. As a result, repayment of such loans may be subject to a greater extent than residential real estate loans to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy. To monitor cash flows on income properties, we require borrowers and/or loan guarantors to provide annual financial statements on larger multi-family and commercial real estate loans. In reaching a decision on whether to make a multi-family or commercial real estate loan, we consider the net cash flow of the project, the borrower's expertise, credit history and the value of the underlying property.

Consumer Lending. Consumer loans include home equity lines of credit and loans secured by savings deposits. At June 30, 2011, our consumer loan balance totaled \$7.2 million, or 3.9%, of the total loan portfolio. Of the consumer loan balance at June 30, 2011, \$4.8 million were home equity loans and \$2.4 million were loans secured by savings deposits.

Home equity loans are made at First Federal of Frankfort and are made on the security of residential real estate and have terms of up to 10 years. Most of First Federal of Frankfort's home equity loans are second mortgages subordinate only to first mortgages also held by the bank and do not exceed 80% of the estimated value of the property, less the outstanding principal of the first mortgage. First Federal of Frankfort does offer home equity loans up to 90% of the value less the balance of the first mortgage at a premium rate to qualified borrowers. These loans are not secured by private mortgage insurance. First Federal of Frankfort's home equity loans require the monthly payment of 2% of the unpaid principal until maturity, when the remaining unpaid principal, if any, is due. First Federal of Frankfort's home equity loans bear variable rates of interest indexed to the prime rate for loans with 80% or less loan-to-value ratio, and 2% above the prime rate for loans with a loan-to-value ratio in excess of 80%. Interest rates on these loans can be adjusted monthly. At June 30, 2011, the total outstanding home equity loans amounted to 2.5% of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's total loan portfolio.

Loans secured by savings are originated for up to 90% of the depositor's savings account balance. The interest rate is normally two percentage points above the rate paid on the savings account, and the account must be pledged as collateral to secure the loan. At June 30, 2011, loans on savings accounts totaled 1.3% of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's total loan portfolio.

Consumer loans generally entail greater risk than do residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans which are unsecured or secured by rapidly depreciable assets. However, these risks are considerably reduced in our case, since all of our consumer loans are secured loans.

Loan Originations, Purchases and Sales. Loan originations come from a number of sources. The primary source of loan originations are our in-house loan originators, and to a lesser extent, advertising and referrals from customers and real estate agents. We currently do not purchase loans. First Federal of Frankfort sells fixed-rate loans with longer maturities to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp earns income on the loans sold through fees it charges on the origination, interest spread premiums earned when it sells the loans, and loan servicing fees on an on-going basis, because servicing rights are retained on such loans. At June 30, 2011, \$15.0 million in loans were being serviced by First Federal of Frankfort for the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati.

Loan Approval Procedures and Authority. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's lending activities follow written, nondiscriminatory, underwriting standards and loan origination procedures established by each bank's board of directors and management. First Federal of Hazard's loan committee, consisting of its two senior officers, has authority to approve loans of up to \$275,000. Loans above this amount and loans with non-standard terms such as longer repayment terms or high loan-to-value ratios, must be approved by the board of directors. First Federal of Frankfort's loan approval process allows for various combinations of experienced bank officers to approve or deny loans which are one- to four-family properties totaling \$275,000 or less, church loans of under \$150,000, home equity lines of credit of \$100,000 or less and loans to individuals whose aggregate borrowings with the bank is less than \$500,000. Loans that do not conform to these criteria must be submitted to the board of directors or Executive Committee composed of at least three directors, for approval.

It is Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's practice to record a lien on the real estate securing a loan. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's subsidiary banks generally do not require title insurance, although it may be required for loans made in certain programs. The banks do require fire and casualty insurance on all security properties and flood insurance when the collateral property is located in a designated flood hazard area. First Federal of Frankfort also requires an earthquake provision in all policies for new loans.

Loans to One Borrower. The maximum amount either bank may lend to one borrower and the borrower's related entities is limited, by regulation, to generally 15% of that bank's stated capital and the allowance for loan losses. At June 30, 2011, the regulatory limit on loans to one borrower was \$3.0 million for First Federal of Hazard and \$2.8 million for First Federal of Frankfort. Neither of the banks had lending relationships in excess of their respective lending limits. However, loans or participations in loans may be sold among the banks, which may allow a borrower's total loans with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp to exceed the limit of either individual bank.

Loan Commitments. The banks issue commitments for the funding of mortgage loans. Generally, these commitments exist from the time the underwriting of the loan is completed and the closing of the loan. Generally, these commitments are for a maximum of 30 or 60 days but management routinely extends the commitment if circumstances delay the closing. Management reserves the right to verify or re-evaluate the borrower's qualifications and to change the rates and terms of the loan at that time.

If conditions exist whereby either bank experiences a significant increase in loans outstanding or commits to originate loans that are riskier than a typical one- to four-family mortgage, management and the boards will consider reflecting the anticipated loss exposure in a separate liability. As residential loans are approved in the normal course of business, and those loans are under written to the standards of the banks, management does not believe alteration of the allowance for loan losses is warranted. At June 30, 2011, no commitment losses were reflected in a separate liability.

First Federal of Frankfort offers construction loans in which the borrower obtains the loan for a short term, less than one year, and simultaneously extends a commitment for permanent financing. First Federal of Hazard offers a

construction loan that is convertible to permanent financing, thus no additional commitment is made.

Interest Rates and Loan Fees. Interest rates charged on mortgage loans are primarily determined by competitive loan rates offered in each subsidiary bank's respective market areas and our yield objectives. Mortgage loan rates reflect factors such as prevailing market interest rate levels, the supply of money available to the savings industry and the demand for such loans. These factors are in turn affected by general economic conditions, the monetary policies of the federal government, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the general supply of money in the economy, tax policies and governmental budget matters.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp receives fees in connection with late payments on our loans. Depending on the type of loan and the competitive environment for mortgage loans, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may charge an origination fee on all or some of the loans it originates. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may also offer a menu of loans whereby the borrower may pay a higher fee to receive a lower rate or to pay a smaller or no fee for a higher rate.

Delinquencies. When a borrower fails to make a required loan payment, we take a number of steps to have the borrower cure the delinquency and restore the loan to current status. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp makes initial contact with the borrower when the loan becomes 15 days past due. Subsequently, bank staff under the direct supervision of senior management and with consultation by the banks' attorneys, attempt to contact the borrower and determine their status and plans for resolving the delinquency. However, once a delinquency reaches 90 days, management considers foreclosure and, if the borrower has not provided a reasonable plan (such as selling the collateral, a commitment from another lender to refinance the loan or a plan to repay the delinquent principal, interest, escrow, and late charges) the foreclosure suit may be initiated. In some cases, management may delay initiating the foreclosure suit if, in management's opinion, the banks' chance of loss is minimal (such as with loans where the estimated value of the property greatly exceeds the amount of the loan) or if the original borrower is deceased or incapacitated. If a foreclosure action is initiated and the loan is not brought current, paid in full, or refinanced with another lender before the foreclosure sale, the real property securing the loan is sold at foreclosure. The banks are represented at the foreclosure sale and in most cases will bid an amount equal to the banks' investment (including interest, advances for taxes and insurance, foreclosure costs, and attorney's fees). If another bidder outbids the bank, the bank's investment is received in full. If another bidder does not outbid the applicable bank, such bank acquires the property and attempts to sell it to recover its investment.

A borrower's filing for bankruptcy can alter the methods available to the banks to seek collection. In such cases, the banks work closely with legal counsel to resolve the delinquency as quickly as possible.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp may consider loan workout arrangements with certain borrowers under certain conditions. Management of each bank provides a report to its board of directors on a monthly basis of all loans more than 60 days delinquent, including loans in foreclosure, and all property acquired through foreclosure.

Investment Activities

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has legal authority to invest in various types of liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury obligations, securities of various federal agencies and state and municipal governments, mortgage-backed securities and certificates of deposit of federally insured institutions. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp also is required to maintain an investment in Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati stock, the level of which is largely dependent on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's level of borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati.

At June 30, 2011, the investment portfolio consisted of mortgage-backed securities issued and guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae with stated final maturities of 30 years or less, as well as a United States Treasury note. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp held no equity position with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's investment objectives are to provide an alternate source of low-risk investments when loan demand is insufficient, to provide and maintain liquidity, to maintain a balance of high quality, diversified investments to minimize risk, to provide collateral for pledging requirements, to establish an acceptable level of interest rate risk, and to generate a favorable return. Each bank's board of directors has the overall responsibility for each institution's investment portfolio, including approval of investment policies. The management of each bank may authorize investments as prescribed in each of the bank's investment policies.

Securities. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp securities portfolio consists primarily of mortgage-backed securities with maturities of 30 years or less. Investment and mortgage-backed securities totaled \$7.0 million at June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$2.7 million, or 27.6%, compared to the \$9.7 million total at June 30, 2010. The reduction in these securities resulted from maturities, calls and prepayments of investments and mortgage-backed securities.

The following table sets forth the carrying values and fair values of our securities portfolio at the dates indicated.

	At December 31, 2011		At June 30, 2011		2010		2009	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
(In thousands)								
Available for sale securities:								
U.S. Government agency obligations	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,136
Mortgage-backed securities	190	194	199	203	240	246	314	315
Total	\$ 12,690	\$ 12,694	\$ 199	\$ 203	\$ 240	\$ 246	\$ 5,314	\$ 5,451
Held to maturity securities:								
U.S. Government agency obligations	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,002
Mortgage-backed securities	5,760	6,173	6,810	7,257	9,435	10,026	11,999	12,315
Total	\$ 5,760	\$ 6,173	\$ 6,810	\$ 7,257	\$ 9,435	\$ 10,026	\$ 14,999	\$ 15,317

At June 30, 2011, we did not own any securities that had an aggregate book value in excess of 10% of our equity at that date. At December 31, 2011, we owned a U.S. Treasury note with a face amount of \$12.5 million.

The following table sets forth the maturities and weighted average yields of securities at the dates indicated. At June 30, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had no U.S. Government agency securities with adjustable rates.

	At June 30, 2011										
	One Year or Less	More Than One Year to Five Years	More Than Five Years to Ten Years	More Than Ten Years	Total Investment Portfolio						
	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
	(Dollars in thousands)										
Available for sale securities:											
U.S. Government agency obligations	\$-	-%	\$-	-%	\$-	-%	\$-	-%	\$-	\$-	-%
Mortgage-backed securities	7	2.91	28	2.91	41	2.91	123	2.91	199	203	2.91
Total available for sale securities	\$7		\$28		\$41		\$123		\$199	\$203	
Held to maturity securities:											
U.S. Government agency obligations	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$-	\$-	-
Mortgage-backed securities	672	4.18	2,989	4.19	2,300	4.25	849	5.33	6,810	7,257	4.35
Total held-to-maturity securities	\$672		\$2,989		\$2,300		\$849		\$6,810	\$7,257	

Deposit Activities and Other Sources of Funds

General. Deposits, loan repayments and maturities, redemptions, sales and repayments of investment and mortgage-backed securities are the major sources of our funds for lending and other investment purposes. Loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while deposit inflows and outflows and loan prepayments are significantly influenced by general interest rates and money market conditions.

Other Assets. Other assets at June 30, 2011 include goodwill and other intangible assets of \$14.6 million, which was a sole result of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's acquisition of Frankfort First and bank owned life insurance policies with a carrying value of \$2.6 million at June 30, 2011, of which First Federal of Frankfort is the owner and beneficiary. Both subsidiary banks are members and stockholders of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati. Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost, totaled \$5.6 million at June 30, 2011.

Deposit Accounts. The vast majority of our depositors are residents of the banks' respective market areas. Deposits are attracted from within their market areas through the offering of passbook savings and certificate accounts, and, at First Federal of Frankfort, checking accounts and individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). Kentucky First Federal Bancorp does not utilize brokered funds. Deposit account terms vary according to the minimum balance required, the time periods the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rate, among other factors. In determining the terms of deposit accounts, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp considers the rates offered by our competition, profitability to us, asset liability management and customer preferences and concerns. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp reviews its deposit mix and pricing on an ongoing basis as needed.

Deposits totaled \$139.9 million at June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$5.0 million, or 3.5%, compared to deposits at June 30, 2010. The decrease in deposits occurred primarily as a result of retail deposit customers seeking yields offered by other institutions. Although management generally strives to maintain a moderate rate of growth in deposits, primarily through marketing and pricing strategies, market conditions and competition may curtail growth opportunities. Rather than striving to offer the highest interest rate on deposit products in each bank's market area, management of the banks offer deposit products that fit the banks' funding strategies.

The following table sets forth the balances of our deposit products at the dates indicated.

	June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)		
Certificate of deposit accounts	\$93,036	\$102,666	\$98,518
Demand, transaction and passbook savings accounts	46,904	42,303	41,225

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Total \$139,940 \$144,969 \$139,743

The following table indicates the amount of certificate of deposit accounts with balances equal to or greater than \$100,000, by time remaining until maturity at June 30, 2011. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") currently insures deposits up to \$250,000 in most cases, making certificate of deposit accounts with balances equal to or greater than \$100,000 less volatile as before the limit was raised.

Maturity Period	Certificates of Deposit (In thousands)
Three months or less	\$ 5,812
Over three months through six months	7,323
Over six months through twelve months	10,250
Over twelve months	8,572
Total	\$ 31,957

The following table sets forth our certificate of deposit accounts classified by rates at the dates indicated.

Rate	At June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)		
0.01 – 0.99%	\$7,472	\$1,507	\$–
1.00 – 1.99	56,141	21,326	4,173
2.00 – 2.99	18,533	51,586	29,168
3.00 – 3.99	2,669	12,337	36,066
4.00 – 4.99	7,272	7,962	14,291
5.00 – 5.99	949	7,948	14,820
Total	\$93,036	\$102,666	\$98,518

The following table sets forth the amount and maturities of certificate accounts at June 30, 2011.

Rate	Amount Due				Total	Percentage of		
	Less Than One Year	More Than One Year to Two Years	More Than Two Years to Three Years	More Than Three Years		Total Certificate Accounts		
	(Dollars in thousands)							
0.01 – 0.99%	\$7,472	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$7,472	8.0	%	
1.00 – 1.99	40,154	14,153	1,337	497	56,141	60.4		
2.00 – 2.99	11,136	2,449	1,743	3,205	18,533	19.9		
3.00 – 3.99	2,249	326	57	37	2,669	2.9		
4.00 – 4.99	5,598	1,568	91	15	7,272	7.8		
5.00 – 5.99	865	84	–	–	949	1.0		
Total	\$67,474	\$ 18,580	\$ 3,228	\$ 3,754	\$93,036	100.0	%	

The following table sets forth the average balances and rates paid on deposits.

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	Year End June 30, 2011		2010		2009	
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$994	0.00 %	\$1,012	0.00 %	\$788	0.00 %
Interest-bearing demand deposits	14,442	0.10	11,973	0.87	10,366	1.52
Savings	30,941	1.07	29,433	1.00	30,125	1.01
Certificates of deposit	98,574	2.17	100,723	3.01	96,807	3.78

The following table sets forth the deposit activities for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)		
Beginning balance	\$144,969	\$139,743	\$137,634
Increase (decrease) before interest credited	(7,515)	1,793	(2,009)
Interest credited	2,486	3,433	4,118
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	(5,029)	5,226	2,109
Ending balance	\$139,940	\$144,969	\$139,743

Borrowings

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati amounted to \$38.7 million and \$25.3 million at December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011, respectively. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort borrow from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati to supplement their supplies of investable funds and to meet deposit withdrawal requirements. The Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati functions as a central reserve bank providing credit for member financial institutions. As members, each bank is required to own capital stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati and is authorized to apply for advances on the security of such stock and certain of our mortgage loans and other assets (principally securities which are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States), provided certain standards related to creditworthiness have been met. Advances are made under several different programs, each having its own interest rate and range of maturities. Depending on the program, limitations on the amount of advances are based either on a fixed percentage of an institution's net worth or on the Federal Home Loan Bank's assessment of the institution's creditworthiness.

The following table presents certain information regarding our Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati advances during the periods and at the dates indicated.

	Year Ended June 30,					
	2011		2010		2009	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Balance outstanding at end of period	\$25,261		\$32,009		\$40,156	
Maximum amount of advances outstanding at any month end during the period	\$38,503		\$37,564		\$46,815	
Average advances outstanding during the period	\$29,524		\$35,325		\$43,200	
Weighted average interest rate during the period	2.35	%	4.38	%	4.13	%
Weighted average interest rate at end of period	2.50	%	3.58	%	5.84	%

Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' equity totaled \$59.0 million and \$58.7 million at December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011, respectively. The increase resulted primarily from earnings exceeding dividends paid in the year and repurchases of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's common stock.

First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are required to maintain minimum regulatory capital pursuant to federal regulations. At December 31, 2011, both First Federal of Hazard's and First Federal of Frankfort's regulatory capital substantially exceeded all minimum regulatory capital requirements. Management is not aware of any recent event that would cause this classification to change.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

First Federal of Frankfort owns several bank owned life insurance policies totaling \$2.6 million at June 30, 2011. The purpose of these policies is to offset future escalation of the costs of non-salary employee benefit plans such as First Federal of Frankfort's defined benefit retirement plan and First Federal of Frankfort's health insurance plan. The lives of certain key bank employees are insured, and First Federal of Frankfort is the sole beneficiary and will receive any benefits upon the employee's death. The policies were purchased from four highly-rated life insurance companies. The design of the plan allows for the cash value of the policy to be designated as an asset of First Federal of Frankfort. The asset's value will increase by the crediting rate, which is a rate set by each insurance company and is subject to change on an annual basis. The growth of the value of the asset will be recorded as other operating income. Management does not foresee any expense associated with the plan. Because this is a life insurance product, current federal tax laws exempt the income from federal income taxes.

Bank owned life insurance is not secured by any government agency nor are the policies' asset values or death benefits secured specifically by tangible property. Great care was taken in selecting the insurance companies, and the bond ratings and financial condition of these companies are monitored on a quarterly basis. The failure of one of these companies could result in a significant loss to First Federal of Frankfort. Other risks include the possibility that the favorable tax treatment of the income could change, that the crediting rate will not be increased in a manner comparable to market interest rates, or that this type of plan will no longer be permitted by First Federal of Frankfort's regulators. This asset is considered illiquid because, although First Federal of Frankfort may terminate the policies and receive the original premium plus all earnings, such an action would require the payment of federal income taxes on all earnings since the policies' inception.

Subsidiary Activities

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has no other wholly owned subsidiaries other than First Federal of Hazard and Frankfort First Bancorp. Frankfort First Bancorp has one subsidiary, First Federal of Frankfort.

As federally chartered savings institutions, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are permitted to invest an amount equal to 2% of assets in subsidiaries, with an additional investment of 1% of assets where such investment serves primarily community, inner-city and community-development purposes. Under such limitations, as of June 30, 2011, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort were authorized to invest up to \$3.1 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, in the stock of or loans to subsidiaries, including the additional 1% investment for community, inner-city and community development purposes.

Personnel

At June 30, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had 37 full-time employees and one part-time employee, none of whom was represented by a collective bargaining unit. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp believes its relationship with its employees is good.

Properties

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp conducts its business through four offices. The following table sets forth certain information relating to our offices at June 30, 2011.

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	Year Opened	Owned or Leased	Net Book Value at June 30, 2011 (Dollars in thousands)	Approximate Square Footage
<i>First Federal of Hazard</i>				
Main Office:				
479 Main Street Hazard, Kentucky 41701	1960	Owned	\$228	15,000
<i>First Federal of Frankfort</i>				
Main Office:				
216 West Main Street Frankfort, Kentucky 40601	2005	Owned	\$1,208	14,000
East Branch				
1980 Versailles Road Frankfort, Kentucky 40601	2005	Owned	\$509	1,800
West Branch				
1220 US 127 South Frankfort, Kentucky 40601	2005	Owned	\$497	2,480

The net book value of our investment in premises and equipment was \$2.7 million at June 30, 2011. See Note E of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Regulation and Supervision

General. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are subject to extensive regulation, examination and supervision by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, as their primary federal regulator, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as insurer of deposits. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are each members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and their deposit accounts are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund managed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort must each file reports with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation concerning their activities and financial condition in addition to obtaining regulatory approvals before entering into certain transactions such as mergers with, or acquisitions of, other financial institutions. There are periodic examinations by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and, under certain circumstances, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to evaluate First Federal of Hazard's and First Federal of Frankfort's safety and soundness and compliance with various regulatory requirements. This regulatory structure is intended primarily for the protection of the insurance fund and depositors. The Federal Reserve Board, the agency that regulates and supervises bank holding companies, now supervises and regulates Kentucky First Federal MHC. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal MHC, as savings and loan holding companies, are required to file certain reports with, and are subject to examination by, and otherwise are required to comply with the rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Dodd-Frank Act makes extensive changes in the regulation of federal savings banks such as First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Office of Thrift Supervision was eliminated and responsibility for the supervision and regulation of federal savings banks was transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which is the agency that is primarily responsible for the regulation and supervision of national banks on July 21, 2011. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency assumed responsibility for implementing and enforcing many of the laws and regulations applicable to federal savings banks. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act created a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau as an independent bureau of the Federal Reserve Board. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau assumed responsibility for the implementation of the federal financial consumer protection and fair lending laws and regulations, a function currently assigned to prudential regulators, and has authority to impose new requirements. However, institutions of less than \$10 billion in assets, such as First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort, will continue to be examined for compliance with consumer protection and fair lending laws and regulations by, and be subject to the enforcement authority of, their prudential regulator.

In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act, among other things, requires changes in the way that institutions are assessed for deposit insurance, mandates the imposition of consolidated capital requirements on savings and loan holding companies, requires that originators of securitized loans retain a percentage of the risk for the transferred loans, reduces the federal preemption afforded to federal savings associations and contains a number of reforms related to

mortgage origination. Many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act require the issuance of regulations before their impact on operations can be assessed by management. However, there is a significant possibility that the Dodd-Frank Act will, at a minimum, result in increased regulatory burden and compliance costs for each bank and for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

Certain of the material regulatory requirements that are applicable to First Federal of Hazard, First Federal of Frankfort, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal MHC are described below. This discussion does not purport to be a complete description of the laws and regulations involved, and is qualified in its entirety by the actual laws and regulations. Moreover, laws and regulations are subject to changes by the U.S. Congress or the regulatory agencies as applicable.

Regulation of Federal Savings Institutions

Business Activities. Federal law and regulations, primarily the Home Owners' Loan Act and the regulations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, govern the activities of federal savings institutions, such as First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort. These laws and regulations delineate the nature and extent of the activities in which federal savings banks may engage. In particular, certain lending authority for federal savings institutions, *e.g.*, commercial, nonresidential real property loans and consumer loans, is limited to a specified percentage of the institution's capital or assets.

Branching. Federal savings institutions are authorized to establish branch offices in any state or states of the United States and its territories, subject to the approval of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Capital Requirements. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency's capital regulations require federal savings institutions to meet three minimum capital standards: a 1.5% tangible capital to total assets ratio, a 4% leverage ratio (3% for institutions receiving the highest examination rating under the CAMELS examination rating system) and an 8% risk-based capital ratio. In addition, the prompt corrective action standards discussed below also establish, in effect, a minimum 2% tangible capital standard, a 4% leverage ratio (3% for institutions receiving the highest examination rating on the CAMELS system) and, together with the risk-based capital standard itself, a 4% Tier 1 risk-based capital standard. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency regulations also require that, in meeting the tangible, leverage and risk-based capital standards, institutions must generally deduct investments in and loans to subsidiaries engaged in activities as principal that are not permissible for a national bank.

The risk-based capital standard requires federal savings institutions to maintain Tier 1 (core) and total capital (which is defined as core capital and supplementary capital, less certain specified deductions from total capital such as reciprocal holdings of depository institution capital instruments and equity instruments) to risk-weighted assets of at least 4% and 8%, respectively. In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet assets, recourse obligations, residual interests and direct credit substitutes, are multiplied by a risk-weight factor of 0% to 100% assigned by capital regulation based on the risks believed inherent in the type of asset. Core (Tier 1) capital is defined as common stockholders' equity (including retained earnings), certain noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less intangibles other than certain mortgage servicing rights and credit card relationships. The components of supplementary capital currently include cumulative preferred stock, long-term perpetual preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, subordinated debt and intermediate preferred stock, the allowance for loan and lease losses limited to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and up to 45% of unrealized gains on available-for-sale equity securities with readily determinable fair market values. Overall, the amount of supplementary capital included as part of total capital cannot exceed 100% of core capital.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency also has authority to establish individual minimum capital requirements in appropriate cases upon a determination that an institution's capital level is or may become inadequate in light of the particular circumstances. At June 30, 2011, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort each met each of these capital requirements.

Prompt Corrective Regulatory Action. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is required to take certain supervisory actions against undercapitalized institutions, the severity of which depends upon the institution's degree of undercapitalization. Generally, a savings institution that has a ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets of less than 8%, a ratio of Tier 1 (core) capital to risk-weighted assets of less than 4% or a ratio of core capital to total assets of less than 4% (3% or less for institutions with the highest examination rating) is considered to be "under-capitalized." A savings institution that has a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 6%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of less than 3% or a leverage ratio that is less than 3% is considered to be "significantly undercapitalized" and a savings institution that has a tangible capital to assets ratio equal to or less than 2% is deemed to be "critically undercapitalized." Subject to a narrow exception, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is required to appoint a receiver or conservator within specified time frames for an institution that is "critically undercapitalized." An institution must file a capital restoration plan with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency within 45 days of the date it receives notice that it is "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," or "critically undercapitalized." Compliance with the plan must be guaranteed by any parent holding company up to the lesser of 5% of the savings institution's total assets when it was deemed to be "undercapitalized" or the amount necessary to achieve compliance with applicable capital requirements. In addition, numerous mandatory supervisory actions become immediately applicable to an undercapitalized institution, including, but not limited to, increased monitoring by regulators and restrictions on growth, capital distributions and expansion. "Significantly undercapitalized" and "critically undercapitalized" institutions are subject to more extensive mandatory regulatory actions. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency could also take any one of a number of discretionary supervisory actions, including the issuance of a capital directive and the replacement of senior executive officers and directors.

Loans to One Borrower. Federal law provides that savings institutions are generally subject to the limits on loans to one borrower applicable to national banks. Generally, subject to certain exceptions, a savings institution may not make a loan or extend credit to a single or related group of borrowers in excess of 15% of its unimpaired capital and surplus. An additional amount may be lent, equal to 10% of unimpaired capital and surplus, if secured by specified readily-marketable collateral.

Standards for Safety and Soundness. As required by statute, the federal banking agencies have adopted Interagency Guidelines prescribing Standards for Safety and Soundness. The guidelines set forth the safety and soundness standards that the federal banking agencies use to identify and address problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. If the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency determines that a savings institution fails to meet any standard prescribed by the guidelines, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency may require the institution to submit an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard.

Limitation on Capital Distributions. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency regulations impose limitations upon all capital distributions by a savings institution, including cash dividends, payments to repurchase its shares and payments to shareholders of another institution in a cash-out merger. Under the regulations, an application to and the prior approval of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is required before any capital distribution if the institution does not meet the criteria for “expedited treatment” of applications under Office of the Comptroller of the Currency regulations (*i.e.*, generally, examination and Community Reinvestment Act ratings in the two top categories), the total capital distributions for the calendar year exceed net income for that year plus the amount of retained net income for the preceding two years, the institution would be undercapitalized following the distribution or the distribution would otherwise be contrary to a statute, regulation or agreement with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. If an application is not required, the institution must still provide prior notice to the Federal Reserve Board of the capital distribution if, like First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort, it is a subsidiary of a holding company as well as an informational notice to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. If First Federal of Hazard’s or First Federal of Frankfort’s capital were ever to fall below its regulatory requirements or the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency notified it that it was in need of increased supervision, its ability to make capital distributions could be restricted. In addition, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency could prohibit a proposed capital distribution that would otherwise be permitted by the regulation, if the agency determines that such distribution would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice.

Qualified Thrift Lender Test. Federal law requires savings institutions to meet a qualified thrift lender test. Under the test, a savings institution is required to either qualify as a “domestic building and loan association” under the Internal Revenue Code or maintain at least 65% of its “portfolio assets” (total assets less: (i) specified liquid assets up to 20% of total assets; (ii) intangibles, including goodwill; and (iii) the value of property used to conduct business) in certain “qualified thrift investments” (primarily residential mortgages and related investments, including certain mortgage-backed securities) in at least 9 months out of each 12-month period.

A savings institution that fails the qualified thrift lender test is subject to certain operating restrictions. The Dodd-Frank Act also specifies that failing the qualified thrift lender test is a violation of law that could result in an

enforcement action and dividend limitations. At June 30, 2011, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort each met the qualified thrift lender test.

Transactions with Related Parties. Federal law limits the authority of First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort to lend to, and engage in certain other transactions with (collectively, “covered transactions”), “affiliates” (*e.g.*, any company that controls or is under common control with an institution, including Kentucky First, First Federal MHC and their non-savings institution subsidiaries). The aggregate amount of covered transactions with any individual affiliate is limited to 10% of the capital and surplus of the savings institution. The aggregate amount of covered transactions with all affiliates is limited to 20% of the savings institution’s capital and surplus. Loans and other specified transactions with affiliates are required to be secured by collateral in an amount and of a type described in federal law. The purchase of low quality assets from affiliates is generally prohibited. Transactions with affiliates must be on terms and under circumstances that are at least as favorable to the institution as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated companies. In addition, savings institutions are prohibited from lending to any affiliate that is engaged in activities that are not permissible for bank holding companies and no savings institution may purchase the securities of any affiliate other than a subsidiary. Transactions between sister depository institutions that are 80% or more owned by the same holding company are exempt from the quantitative limits and collateral requirements.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 generally prohibits a company from making loans to its executive officers and directors. However, that law contains a specific exception for loans by a depository institution to its executive officers and directors in compliance with federal banking laws. Under such laws, First Federal of Hazard's and First Federal of Frankfort's authority to extend credit to executive officers, directors and 10% shareholders ("insiders"), as well as entities such persons control, is limited. The law restricts both the individual and aggregate amount of loans First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort may make to insiders based, in part, on First Federal of Hazard's and First Federal of Frankfort's respective capital positions and requires certain board approval procedures to be followed. Such loans must be made on terms, including rates and collateral, substantially the same as those offered to unaffiliated individuals prevailing at the time for comparable loans with persons not related to the lender and not involve more than the normal risk of repayment. There are additional restrictions applicable to loans to executive officers.

Enforcement. The Office of The Comptroller of the Currency has primary enforcement responsibility over federal savings institutions and has the authority to bring actions against the institution and all institution-affiliated parties, including stockholders, and any attorneys, appraisers and accountants who knowingly or recklessly participate in wrongful action likely to have an adverse effect on an insured institution. Formal enforcement action may range from the issuance of a capital directive or cease and desist order to removal of officers and/or directors to appointment of a receiver or conservator or termination of deposit insurance. Civil penalties cover a wide range of violations and can amount to \$25,000 per day, or even \$1 million per day in especially egregious cases. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has authority to recommend to the Director of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency that enforcement action to be taken with respect to a particular savings institution. If action is not taken by the Director, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has authority to take such action under certain circumstances. Federal law also establishes criminal penalties for certain violations.

Assessments. Federal savings banks were previously required to pay assessments to the Office of Thrift Supervision to fund its operations. The general assessments, paid on a semi-annual basis, are based upon the savings institution's total assets, including consolidated subsidiaries, its financial condition and the complexity of its portfolio. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency similarly assesses its regulated institutions to fund its operations.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts. The deposits of both First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's existing risk-based assessment system, insured institutions are assigned to one of four risk categories based on supervisory evaluations, regulatory capital levels and certain other factors, with less risky institutions paying lower assessments. An institution's assessment rate depends upon the category to which it is assigned. Effective April 1, 2009, assessment rates ranged from seven to 77.5 basis points. On February 7, 2011, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation issued final rules, effective April 1, 2011, implementing changes to the assessment rules resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act. Initially, the base assessment rates will range from two and one half to 45 basis points. The rate schedules will automatically adjust in the future when the Deposit Insurance Fund reaches certain milestones. No institution may pay a dividend if in default of the federal deposit insurance assessment.

The FDIC imposed on all insured institutions a special emergency assessment of five basis points of total assets minus Tier 1 capital, as of June 30, 2009 (capped at ten basis points of an institution's deposit assessment base), in order to cover losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund. That special assessment was collected on September 30, 2009. The FDIC provided for similar assessments during the final two quarters of calendar year 2009, if deemed necessary. However, in lieu of further special assessments, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation required insured institutions to prepay estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 through the fourth quarter of 2012. The estimated assessments, which include an assumed annual assessment base increase of 5%, were recorded as a prepaid expense asset as of December 30, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, and each quarter thereafter, a charge to earnings will be recorded for each regular assessment with an offsetting credit to the prepaid asset.

Due to difficult economic conditions, deposit insurance per account owner has been raised to \$250,000 for all types of accounts. That coverage was made permanent by the Dodd-Frank Act. In addition, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation adopted an optional Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program by which, for a fee, noninterest-bearing transaction accounts would receive unlimited insurance coverage until June 30, 2010, subsequently extended to December 31, 2010, and certain senior unsecured debt issued by institutions and their holding companies between October 13, 2008 and December 31, 2009 would be guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation through June 30, 2012, or in some cases, December 31, 2012. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort made the business decision to decline participation in both programs. The Dodd-Frank Act adopted unlimited coverage for certain noninterest-bearing transactions accounts for January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012, with no apparent opt out option.

In addition to the assessment for deposit insurance, institutions are required to make payments on bonds issued in the late 1980s by the Financing Corporation to recapitalize a predecessor deposit insurance fund. That payment is established quarterly and during the four quarters ended June 30, 2011 averaged 1.04 basis points of assessable deposits.

The Dodd-Frank Act increased the minimum target Deposit Insurance Fund ratio from 1.15% of estimated insured deposits to 1.35% of estimated insured deposits. The FDIC must seek to achieve the 1.35% ratio by September 30, 2020. Insured institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more are supposed to fund the increase. The Dodd-Frank Act eliminated the 1.5% maximum fund ratio, instead leaving it to the discretion of the FDIC.

The FDIC has authority to increase insurance assessments. A significant increase in insurance premiums would likely have an adverse effect on the operating expenses and results of operations of the Banks. Management cannot predict what insurance assessment rates will be in the future.

Insurance of deposits may be terminated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation upon a finding that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or condition imposed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Management does not know of any practice, condition or violation that might lead to termination of deposit insurance.

Federal Home Loan Bank System. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which consists of 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks. The Federal Home Loan Bank provides a central credit facility primarily for member institutions. As members of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are each required to acquire and hold shares of capital stock in that Federal Home Loan Bank. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort were in compliance with this requirement with investments in Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati stock at June 30, 2011, of \$2.1 million and \$3.5 million, respectively.

Community Reinvestment Act. All federal savings institutions have a continuing and affirmative obligation consistent with its safe and sound operation to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. The Community Reinvestment Act does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with the Community Reinvestment Act. The Community Reinvestment Act requires the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in connection with its examination of a savings institution, to assess the institution's record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take such record into account in its evaluation of certain applications by such institution.

The Community Reinvestment Act requires public disclosure of an institution's rating and requires the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to provide a written evaluation of an institution's Community Reinvestment Act performance utilizing a four-tiered descriptive rating system. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort each received a "Satisfactory" rating as a result of their most recent Community Reinvestment Act assessments.

Holding Company Regulation

General. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal MHC are savings and loan holding companies within the meaning of federal law. As such, they are registered with the Federal Reserve Board and are subject to Federal Reserve Board regulations, examinations, supervision, reporting requirements and regulations concerning corporate governance and activities. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board has enforcement authority over Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and First Federal MHC and their non-savings institution subsidiaries. Among other things, this authority permits the Federal Reserve Board to restrict or prohibit activities that are determined to be a serious risk to First Federal of Hazard and/or First Federal of Frankfort.

Restrictions Applicable to Mutual Holding Companies. According to federal law and Federal Reserve Board regulations, a mutual holding company, such as First Federal MHC, may generally engage in the following activities: (1) investing in the stock of insured depository institutions and acquiring them by means of a merger or acquisition; (2) investing in a corporation the capital stock of which may be lawfully purchased by a savings association under federal law; (3) furnishing or performing management services for a savings association subsidiary of a savings and loan holding company; (4) conducting an insurance agency or escrow business; (5) holding, managing or liquidating assets owned or acquired from a savings association subsidiary of the savings and loan holding company; (6) holding or managing properties used or occupied by a savings association subsidiary of the savings and loan holding company; (7) acting as trustee under deed or trust; (8) any activity permitted for multiple savings and loan holding companies by Federal Reserve Board regulations; (9) any activity permitted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for bank holding companies and financial holding companies; and (10) any activity permissible for service corporations. Legislation, which authorized mutual holding companies to engage in activities permitted for financial holding companies, expanded the authorized activities. Financial holding companies may engage in a broad array of financial services activities, including insurance and securities.

Federal law prohibits a savings and loan holding company, including a federal mutual holding company, from directly or indirectly, or through one or more subsidiaries, acquiring more than 5% of the voting stock of another savings institution, or its holding company, without prior written approval of the Federal Reserve Board. Federal law also prohibits a savings and loan holding company from acquiring or retaining control of a depository institution that is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In evaluating applications by holding companies to acquire savings institutions, the Federal Reserve Board must consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the company and institution involved, the effect of the acquisition on the risk to the insurance funds, the convenience and needs of the community and competitive factors.

The Federal Reserve Board is prohibited from approving any acquisition that would result in a multiple savings and loan holding company controlling savings institutions in more than one state, except: (1) the approval of interstate supervisory acquisitions by savings and loan holding companies, and (2) the acquisition of a savings institution in another state if the laws of the state of the target savings institution specifically permit such acquisitions. The states vary in the extent to which they permit interstate savings and loan holding company acquisitions.

Capital Requirements. Savings and loan holding companies are not currently subject to specific regulatory capital requirements. The Dodd-Frank Act, however, requires the Federal Reserve Board to promulgate consolidated capital requirements for depository institution holding companies that are no less stringent, both quantitatively and in terms of components of capital, than those applicable to institutions themselves. This will eliminate the inclusion of certain instruments, such as trust preferred securities, from Tier 1 capital. Instruments issued prior to May 19, 2010 will be grandfathered for companies with consolidated assets of \$15 billion or less. There is a five year transition period from the July 21, 2010 date of enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act before the capital requirements will apply to savings and loan holding companies.

Source of Strength. The Dodd-Frank Act also extends the “source of strength” doctrine to savings and loan holding companies. The regulatory agencies must promulgate regulations implementing the “source of strength” policy that holding companies act as a source of strength to their subsidiary depository institutions by providing capital, liquidity and other support in times of financial stress.

Federal savings institutions must notify the Federal Reserve Board prior to paying a dividend to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The Federal Reserve Board may disapprove a dividend if, among other things, the Federal Reserve Board determines that the federal savings institution would be undercapitalized on a pro forma basis or the dividend is determined to raise safety or soundness concerns.

Stock Holding Company Subsidiary Regulation. Federal Reserve Board regulations govern the two-tier mutual holding company form of organization and subsidiary stock holding companies that are controlled by mutual holding companies. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is the stock holding company subsidiary of First Federal MHC. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is only permitted to engage in activities that are permitted for First Federal MHC subject to the same restrictions and conditions.

Waivers of Dividends by First Federal MHC. Federal Reserve Board regulations require First Federal MHC to notify the Federal Reserve Board if it proposes to waive receipt of dividends from Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The Dodd-Frank Act addresses the issue of dividend waivers in the context of the transfer of the supervision of savings and loan holding companies to the Federal Reserve Board. The Dodd-Frank Act specified that dividends may be waived if certain conditions are met, including that the Federal Reserve Board does not object after being given written notice of the dividend and proposed waiver. The Dodd-Frank Act indicates that the Federal Reserve Board may not object to such a waiver (1) if the mutual holding company involved has, before December 1, 2009, reorganized into a mutual holding company structure, engaged in a minority stock offering and waived dividends; (2) the board of directors of the mutual holding company expressly determines that a waiver of the dividend is consistent with its fiduciary duties to members and (3) the waiver would not be detrimental to the safe and sound operation of the savings association subsidiaries of the holding company. The Federal Reserve has not previously permitted dividend waivers by mutual bank holding companies and may object to dividend waivers involving mutual savings and loan holding companies, notwithstanding the referenced language in the Dodd-Frank Act. The Federal Reserve Board will not consider the amount of dividends waived by the mutual holding company in determining an appropriate exchange ratio in the event of a full conversion to stock form. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has been granted such a waiver, and dividends paid to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s shareholders on May 17, 2011, August 16, 2011, November 22, 2011 and February 21, 2012 were waived by First Federal MHC. The Federal Reserve Board has adopted an interim final rule which requires First Federal MHC to notify the Federal Reserve Board if it proposes to waive receipt of dividends from Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The interim final rule also requires that First Federal MHC obtain the approval of a majority of the eligible votes of members of First Federal MHC (generally First Federal of Hazard depositors) before it can waive dividends. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp cannot predict whether the Federal Reserve Board will grant dividend waiver requests in the future and, if it were to grant such waiver requests, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp cannot predict the nature of conditions, if any, the Federal Reserve Board may place on future dividend waiver requests. The denial of a dividend waiver request or the imposition of burdensome conditions on an approval of a waiver request may significantly limit the amount of dividends Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays in the future. Moreover, the Federal Reserve Board has indicated that its current position is that the dividend waiver

would not be granted for ensuing quarters unless certain requirements are met which include solicitation of a positive vote among the members of First Federal MHC, a group primarily comprised of the depositors of First Federal of Hazard. While it will remain First Federal MHC's strong preference to continue to waive future dividends, except to the extent dividends are needed to fund First Federal MHC's continuing operations, it may become necessary to pay dividends to First Federal MHC until such time as the shareholder vote and other requirements can be met or until there is a regulatory change. In the long term, the inability to waive dividends to First Federal MHC will likely result in a reduction in dividends paid to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp shareholders. For more information, see "*Risk Factors – The amount of dividends Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays on its common stock, if any, may be limited by the ability of First Federal MHC to waive receipt of dividends.*"

Conversion of First Federal MHC to Stock Form. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency regulations permit First Federal MHC to convert from the mutual form of organization to the capital stock form of organization. In a conversion transaction, a new holding company would be formed as successor to First Federal MHC, its corporate existence would end, and certain depositors would receive the right to subscribe for additional shares of the new holding company. In a conversion transaction, each share of common stock held by stockholders other than First Federal MHC would be automatically converted into a number of shares of common stock of the new holding company based on an exchange ratio determined at the time of conversion that ensures that stockholders other than First Federal MHC own the same percentage of common stock in the new holding company as they owned in us immediately before conversion. Under Federal Reserve Board regulations, stockholders other than First Federal MHC would not be diluted because of any dividends waived by First Federal MHC (and waived dividends would not be considered in determining an appropriate exchange ratio, provided that the mutual holding company involved was formed, engaged in a minority offering and waived dividends prior to December 1, 2009), in the event First Federal MHC converts to stock form. First Federal MHC was formed, engaged in a minority stock offering and waived dividends prior to December 1, 2009. The total number of shares held by stockholders other than First Federal MHC after a conversion transaction also would be increased by any purchases by stockholders other than First Federal MHC in the stock offering conducted as part of the conversion transaction.

Acquisition of Control. Under the federal Change in Bank Control Act, a notice must be submitted to the Office of Thrift Supervision if any person (including a company), or group acting in concert, seeks to acquire “control” of a savings and loan holding company or savings association. An acquisition of “control” can occur upon the acquisition of 10% or more of the voting stock of a savings and loan holding company or savings institution or as otherwise defined by the Office of the Comptroller of the Company. Under the Change in Bank Control Act, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has 60 days from the filing of a complete notice to act, taking into consideration certain factors, including the financial and managerial resources of the acquirer and the anti-trust effects of the acquisition. Any company that so acquires control would then be subject to regulation as a savings and loan holding company.

Federal and State Taxation

General. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp reports its income on a fiscal year basis using the accrual method of accounting.

Federal Taxation. The federal income tax laws apply to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp in the same manner as to other corporations with some exceptions, including particularly the reserve for bad debts discussed below. The following discussion of tax matters is intended only as a summary and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the tax rules applicable to us. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp’s federal income tax returns are being examined for the tax year ended June 30, 2007 (tax year 2005) and are subject to examination for years 2005 and later. For the 2011 fiscal year, First Federal of Hazard’s and Frankfort First’s maximum federal income tax rate was 34.0%.

For fiscal years beginning before June 30, 1996, thrift institutions that qualified under certain definitional tests and other conditions of the Internal Revenue Code were permitted to use certain favorable provisions to calculate their deductions from taxable income for annual additions to their bad debt reserve. A reserve could be established for bad debts on qualifying real property loans, generally secured by interests in real property improved or to be improved, under the percentage of taxable income method or the experience method. The reserve for nonqualifying loans was computed using the experience method. Federal legislation enacted in 1996 repealed the reserve method of accounting for bad debts and the percentage of taxable income method for tax years beginning after 1995 and require savings institutions to recapture or take into income certain portions of their accumulated bad debt reserves. First Federal of Hazard did not qualify for such favorable tax treatment for any years through 1996. Approximately \$5.2 million of First Federal of Frankfort First's accumulated bad debt reserves would not be recaptured into taxable income unless Frankfort First makes a "non-dividend distribution" to Kentucky First as described below.

If First Federal of Hazard or First Federal of Frankfort makes "non-dividend distributions" to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, the distributions will be considered to have been made from First Federal of Hazard's and First Federal of Frankfort's unrecaptured tax bad debt reserves, including the balance of their reserves as of December 31, 1987, to the extent of the "non-dividend distributions," and then from First Federal of Frankfort's supplemental reserve for losses on loans, to the extent of those reserves, and an amount based on the amount distributed, but not more than the amount of those reserves, will be included in First Federal of Frankfort's taxable income. Non-dividend distributions include distributions in excess of First Federal of Frankfort's current and accumulated earnings and profits, as calculated for federal income tax purposes, distributions in redemption of stock, and distributions in partial or complete liquidation. Dividends paid out of First Federal of Frankfort's current or accumulated earnings and profits will not be so included in First Federal of Frankfort's taxable income.

The amount of additional taxable income triggered by a non-dividend distribution is an amount that, when reduced by the tax attributable to the income, is equal to the amount of the distribution. Therefore, if First Federal of Frankfort makes a non-dividend distribution to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, approximately one and one-half times the amount of the distribution not in excess of the amount of the reserves would be includable in income for federal income tax purposes, assuming a 34% federal corporate income tax rate. First Federal of Frankfort inadvertently made such a distribution in fiscal 2009, but does not intend to pay dividends in the future that would result in a recapture of any portion of its bad debt reserves.

State Taxation. Although First Federal MHC and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp are subject to the Kentucky corporation income tax and state corporation license tax (franchise tax), the corporation license tax is repealed effective for tax periods ending on or after December 31, 2005. Gross income of corporations subject to Kentucky income tax is similar to income reported for federal income tax purposes except that dividend income, among other income items, is exempt from taxation. For First Federal MHC and Kentucky First Federal Bancorp tax years beginning July 1, 2005, the corporations are subject to an alternative minimum income tax. Corporations must pay the greater of the income tax, the alternative tax or \$175. The corporations can choose between two methods to calculate the alternative minimum; 9.5 cents per \$100 of the corporation's gross receipts, or 75 cents per \$100 of the corporation's Kentucky gross profits. Kentucky gross profits means Kentucky gross receipts reduced by returns and allowances attributable to Kentucky gross receipts, less Kentucky cost of goods sold. The corporations, in their capacity as holding companies for financial institutions, do not have a material amount of cost of good sold. Although the corporate license tax rate is 0.21% of total capital employed in Kentucky, a bank holding company, as defined in Kentucky Revised Statutes 287.900, is allowed to deduct from its taxable capital, the book value of its investment in the stock or securities of subsidiaries that are subject to the bank franchise tax.

First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are exempt from both the Kentucky corporation income tax and corporation license tax. However, both institutions are instead subject to the bank franchise tax, an annual tax imposed on federally or state chartered savings and loan associations, savings banks and other similar institutions operating in Kentucky. The tax is 0.1% of taxable capital stock held as of January 1 each year. Taxable capital stock includes an institution's undivided profits, surplus and general reserves plus savings accounts and paid-up stock less deductible items. Deductible items include certain exempt federal obligations and Kentucky municipal bonds. Financial institutions which are subject to tax both within and without Kentucky must apportion their net capital.

Management's Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations

General. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp was incorporated as a mid-tier holding company under the laws of the United States. First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are operated as two independent savings institutions with separate charters. Each bank retains its own management and boards of directors. The members of management of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp also serve in a management capacity at one of the two subsidiary banks, and the directors of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp also serve on the board of one of the two subsidiary banks. Results of operations are dependent primarily on net interest income, which is the difference between the income earned on our loans and securities and our cost of funds, consisting of the interest paid on deposits and borrowings.

Results of operations are also affected by the provision for losses on loans and service charges and fees collected on our deposit accounts. General, administrative and other expense primarily consists of employee compensation and benefits expense, occupancy and equipment expense, data processing expense, other operating expenses and state franchise and federal income taxes. Results of operations are also significantly affected by general economic and competitive conditions, particularly changes in interest rates, government policies and actions of regulatory authorities.

Income. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has two primary sources of pre-tax income. The first is net interest income, which is the difference between interest income, the income that it earns on loans and investments, and interest expense, the interest that it pays on deposits and borrowings.

To a much lesser extent, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp also recognizes pre-tax income from fee and service charges, which is the compensation received from providing financial products and services.

Expenses. The expenses Kentucky First Federal Bancorp incurs in operating our business consist of compensation, taxes and benefits, office occupancy, data processing fees, taxes and other expenses.

Compensation, taxes and benefits consist primarily of the salaries and wages paid to our employees and directors, payroll taxes and expenses for retirement and other employee benefits.

Office occupancy expenses, which are the fixed and variable costs of buildings and equipment, consist primarily of taxes, depreciation charges, maintenance and costs of utilities.

Data processing fees primarily includes fees paid to our third-party data processing providers.

Taxes consist of the current and deferred portion of federal income taxes as well as franchise taxes paid to the Commonwealth of Kentucky by First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort.

Other expenses include expenses for attorneys, accountants and consultants, advertising, telephone, employee training and education, charitable contributions, insurance, office supplies, postage and other miscellaneous operating activities.

Critical Accounting Policies

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's accounting and reporting policies comply with U.S. GAAP and conform to general practices within the banking industry. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp believes that of its significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of management assumptions and judgments that could result in materially different amounts to be reported if conditions or underlying circumstances were to change.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is the estimated amount considered necessary to cover probably incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date. The allowance is established through the

provision for losses on loans, which is charged against income.

The management and the boards of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and of First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort review the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis. Consideration is given to a variety of factors in establishing this estimate including, but not limited to, current economic conditions, delinquency statistics, geographic and industry concentrations, the adequacy of the underlying collateral, the financial strength of the borrower, results of internal loan reviews, volume and mix of the loan portfolio and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to change. Management considers the economic climate in the banks' respective lending areas to be among the factors most likely to have an impact on the level of the required allowance for loan losses.

Management continues to monitor and evaluate factors which could have an impact on the required level of the allowance. Management watches for national issues that may negatively affect a significant percentage of homeowners in the banks' lending areas. These may include significant increases in unemployment or significant depreciation in home prices. Management reviews employment statistics periodically when determining the allowance for loan losses and generally finds the unemployment rates in both lending areas to be high in relation to historical trends. Management has no current plans to alter the type of lending or collateral currently offered, but if such plans change or market conditions result in large concentrations of certain types of loans, such as commercial real estate or high loan-to-value ratio residential loans, management would respond with an increase in the overall allowance for loan losses.

The analysis has two components, specific and general allocations. Loans are classified as either homogenous or other. Homogenous loans are analyzed in the aggregate according to various criteria. Non-homogenous loans receive additional scrutiny and are classified as impaired or unimpaired. Specific allocations are made for loans that are determined to be impaired. Impairment is measured by determining the present value of expected future cash flows or, for collateral-dependent loans, the fair value of the collateral adjusted for market conditions and selling expenses. A loan is considered to be collateral-dependent when the circumstances of the borrower indicate that we can no longer rely upon the overall financial strength of that borrower to comply with the terms of the loan and that the loan will likely be repaid in whole or in part by proceeds from the sale of the collateral. Updated independent appraisals are ordered in most situations where management has determined to evaluate a loan for impairment. The general allocation is determined by segregating the remaining loans by type of loan, risk weighting (if applicable) and payment history. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp also analyzes historical loss experience, delinquency trends, general economic conditions and geographic and industry concentrations. This analysis establishes factors that are applied to the loan groups to determine the amount of the general reserve. Actual loan losses may be significantly more than the allowances we have established and, if so, this could have a material negative effect on financial results.

Goodwill. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp tests goodwill for impairment at least annually and more frequently, if circumstances indicate its value may not be recoverable. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp tests goodwill for impairment by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit to the book value of the reporting unit. If the fair value, net of goodwill, exceeds book value, then goodwill is not considered to be impaired. Based on the annual goodwill impairment test as of March 31, 2011, management does not believe any of the goodwill is impaired as of that date. While management believes no impairment existed at December 31, 2011, under accounting standards applicable at that date, different conditions or assumptions, or changes in cash flows or profitability, if significantly negative or unfavorable, could have a material adverse effect on the outcome of the impairment evaluation and financial condition or future results of operations.

Deferred Tax Asset. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp evaluates deferred tax assets quarterly. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will realize this asset to the extent it is profitable or carry back tax losses to periods in which it paid income taxes. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's determination of the realization of the deferred tax asset will be based upon management's judgment of various future events and uncertainties, including the timing and amount of future income it will earn and the implementation of various tax plans to maximize realization of the deferred tax assets. Management believes Kentucky First Federal Bancorp will generate sufficient operating earnings to realize the deferred tax benefits. Examinations of its income tax returns or changes in tax law may impact the tax liabilities and resulting provisions for income taxes.

Operating Strategy

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's mission is to operate and grow profitable, community-oriented financial institutions serving primarily retail customers in our market areas. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp plans to pursue a strategy of:

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operating two community-oriented savings institutions, First Federal of Hazard, which serves customers in Perry and surrounding counties in eastern Kentucky, and First Federal of Frankfort, which serves customers primarily in Franklin County and surrounding counties in central Kentucky. Each Bank emphasizes traditional thrift activities of accepting deposits and originating residential mortgage loans for portfolio;

continuing its historic heavy reliance on its deposit base to fund its lending and investment activities and to supplement deposits with Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati advances when advantageous or necessary. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects its projected deposit mix to generally retain its existing composition of passbook, transaction and certificate of deposit accounts;

- gradually pursuing opportunities to increase and diversify lending in our market areas;
- applying conservative underwriting practices to maintain the high quality of our loan portfolios;
- managing our net interest margin and interest rate risk; and

entertaining possibilities of expansion into other markets through branching or acquisition, if such possibilities are beneficial to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's stockholders, provide a good fit within Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's mutual holding company framework and can be accomplished without undue encumbrance of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's other operational areas.

Changes in Financial Condition Changes from June 30, 2011 to December 31, 2011

Assets. At December 31, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's assets totaled \$236.4 million, an increase of \$10.3 million, or 4.6%, from total assets at June 30, 2011. This increase was attributed primarily to an increase in securities available-for-sale.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$891,000 to \$4.2 million at December 31, 2011. It is management's preference to deploy excess liquidity into mortgage loans and investment securities to the extent possible, while maintaining adequate liquidity at all times.

Loans. Loans receivable, net, increased by \$1.2 million to \$184.0 million at December 31, 2011, primarily as a result of loans made on sale of real estate acquired through foreclosure. Management continues to look for high-quality loans to add to its portfolio and will continue to emphasize loan originations to the extent that it is profitable and prudent. However, loan demand has weakened as a result of the downturn in the economy and we expect to see a continued decrease in demand for home loans until the housing market regains a strong footing.

Non-Performing Loans. At December 31, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had non-performing loans (loans 90 or more days past due) of approximately \$1.8 million, or 1.0% of total loans, compared to \$876,000 or 0.5%, of total loans at June 30, 2011. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's allowance for loan losses totaled \$842,000 and \$764,000 at December 31, and June 30, 2011, respectively. The allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2011, represented 45.7% of nonperforming loans and 0.46% of total loans, while at June 30, 2011, the allowance represented 87.2% of nonperforming loans and 0.4% of total loans.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had \$7.4 million in assets classified as substandard for regulatory purposes at December 31, 2011, including loans (\$4.7 million) and OREO (\$2.6 million). Classified loans as a percentage of net loans was 2.6% and 3.7% at December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011, respectively. All substandard loans were secured by residential property on which the banks have priority lien position. The table below summarizes substandard loans and negative escrows on those loans at December 31, 2011:

Number

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	of Loans	Carrying Value
One- to four-family	47	\$ 2,561
Multi-family	2	2,184
Total substandard loans	49	\$ 4,745

At December 31 2011, and June 30, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had \$336,000 and \$335,000 of loans classified as special mention, respectively. This category includes assets which do not currently expose us to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant classification, but do possess credit deficiencies or potential weaknesses deserving our close attention. At December 31, 2011, no loans were classified as doubtful or loss for regulatory purposes. For further information on non-performing loans see "Note 6. Loans Receivable" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp included in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The following table presents the aggregate carrying value of REO at December 31, 2011:

	Number of Properties	Aggregate Carrying Value
Single-family homes	8	\$ 774
2-4 family properties	13	1,607
Multi-family	1	234
Building lot	1	15
Total other real estate owned	23	\$ 2,630

Mortgage-Backed and Other Securities. At December 31, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's investment securities had increased \$11.4 million or 163.1% to \$18.5 million, due primarily to the purchase of a U.S. Treasury note during the quarter just ended. Shortly after the quarter-ended December 31, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's \$12.5 million short-term investment in the U.S. Treasury note matured and the short-term FHLB advance used to finance the investment was repaid.

Liabilities. At December 31, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's liabilities totaled \$177.5 million, an increase of \$10.0 million, or 6.0%, from total liabilities at June 30, 2011. The increase in liabilities was attributed primarily to a \$13.5 million, or 53.3%, increase in Federal Home Loan Bank advances. Advances increased to \$38.7 million at December 31, 2011. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp plans to repay a significant portion of short-term advances with proceeds from its U.S. Treasury note, which matures in February, 2012.

Shareholders' Equity. At December 31, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's shareholders' equity totaled \$59.0 million, an increase of \$284,000 or 0.5% from the June 30, 2011 total.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp paid dividends of \$567,000 or 70.0% of net income for the six-month period just ended. First Federal MHC has waived its right to dividends on its common shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp believes that a strong dividend is appropriate in light of the high level of capital that both banks now have. At December 31, 2011, capital on a consolidated basis and at each of the banks exceeded the level necessary to be considered "well capitalized" and was sufficient, in management's opinion, to support foreseeable growth. Management cannot speculate on future dividend levels. Various factors, including capital levels, income levels, liquidity levels, regulatory requirements and overall financial condition of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp are considered before dividends are declared. However, management continues to believe that a strong dividend is consistent with Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's long-term capital management strategy. An interim final rule adopted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System could have the effect of limiting the ability of First Federal MHC to waive the receipt of dividends declared by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. Kentucky First Federal

Bancorp cannot predict whether the Federal Reserve Board will grant dividend waiver requests in the future and, if it were to grant such waiver requests, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp cannot predict the nature of conditions, if any, the Federal Reserve Board may place on future dividend waiver requests. The denial of a dividend waiver request or the imposition of burdensome conditions on an approval of a waiver request may significantly limit the amount of dividends Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays in the future, if any. For more information, see “*Risk Factors—The amount of dividends Kentucky First Federal Bancorp pays on its common stock, if any, may be limited by the ability of First Federal MHC to waive receipt of dividends.*”

Results of Operations for the Six-Month Periods Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

General. Net income totaled \$809,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$52,000 from net income of \$757,000 for the same period in 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to higher net interest income.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income after provision for loan losses increased \$328,000 or 9.2% to \$3.9 million for the six-month period ended December 31, 2011, from \$3.6 million for the 2010 period, due to interest expense decreasing at a faster pace than interest income. Interest income decreased by \$284,000, or 5.2%, to \$5.2 million, while interest expense decreased \$626,000 or 34.3% to \$1.2 million for the six months ended December 31, 2011. Net interest margin increased from 3.40% for the six months ended December 31, 2010 to 3.94% for the recently ended period. Net interest margin also increased from 3.51% for the prior year quarterly period to 4.03% for the quarter ended December 31, 2011.

Interest income on loans decreased \$223,000 or 4.3% to \$4.9 million, due primarily to a decrease in the average outstanding balance of the loan portfolio. The average balance of loans outstanding for the six-month period ended December 31, 2011, decreased \$6.2 million or 3.2% to an average of \$184.7 million for the six months just ended, while the average rate earned decreased 6 basis points to 5.34% for the period just ended. Interest income on mortgage-backed residential securities decreased \$54,000 or 28.0% to \$139,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2011. The decrease in the income from securities was related to reduced volume, as securities matured and principal from mortgage-backed securities flowed back to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. There were no sales of investments during the six-month period just ended.

Interest expense on deposits and borrowings both declined period to period. Interest expense on deposits decreased \$533,000 or 37.5% to \$887,000 for the six-month period ended December 31, 2011, while interest expense on borrowings declined \$93,000 or 23.0% to \$311,000 for the same period. The decline in interest expense on deposits was attributed primarily to a reduction in the average rate paid on the deposits. The average rate paid on deposits decreased 70 basis points to 1.27% for the most recent period, while the average balance of deposits decreased \$4.9 million or 3.4% to \$139.4 million. The decline in interest expense on borrowings was attributed primarily to a lower amount of borrowings outstanding, which declined \$7.3 million to \$25.2 million for the most recent period, while the average rate paid on borrowings decreased 2 basis points to 2.47% for the recently ended six-month period. If the general level of interest rates remains steady, we expect to see our time deposits continue to reprice to lower levels, although the rate of repricing will decline over time. Our adjustable rate loans have rate floors, which are set at 50 basis points lower than the origination interest rate. At December 31, 2011, adjustable-rate loans made up approximately 68% of our real estate loan portfolio. The decline in deposit repricing will likely cause the increase in our net interest margin to plateau.

Average Balance Sheets. The following table represents the average balance sheets for the six month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, along with the related calculations of tax-equivalent net interest income, net interest margin and net interest spread for the related periods.

	Six Months Ended December 31, 2011			2010		
	Average Balance	Interest And Dividends	Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest And Dividends	Yield/ Cost
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans	\$ 184,741	\$ 4,936	5.34 %	\$ 190,924	\$ 5,159	5.40 %
Mortgage-backed securities	6,583	139	4.22	9,102	193	4.24
Other securities	372	1	0.54	1,535	1	0.13
Other interest-earning assets	11,056	112	2.03	13,168	119	1.81
Total interest-earning assets	202,752	5,188	5.12	214,729	5,472	5.10
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(764)			(1,526)		
Noninterest-earning assets	24,810			24,405		
Total assets	\$ 226,798			\$ 237,608		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	\$ 12,758	\$ 16	0.25 %	\$ 13,712	\$ 49	0.71 %
Savings	35,656	150	0.84	29,626	150	1.01
Certificates of deposit	90,992	721	1.58	100,973	1,221	2.42
Total deposits	139,406	887	1.27	144,311	1,420	1.97
Borrowings	25,212	311	2.47	32,506	404	2.49
Total interest-bearing liabilities	164,618	1,198	1.46	176,817	1,824	2.06
Noninterest-Bearing demand deposits	1,129			972		
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	2,363			2,303		
Total liabilities	168,110			180,092		
Shareholders' equity	58,688			57,516		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 226,798			\$ 237,608		
Net interest income/average yield		\$ 3,990	3.66 %		\$ 3,648	3.04 %
Net interest margin			3.94 %			3.40 %
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			123.17 %			121.44 %

Provision for Losses on Loans. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp charges a provision for losses on loans to earnings to bring the total allowance for loan losses to a level considered appropriate by management based on historical experience, the volume and type of lending conducted by the banks, the status of past due principal and interest payments, general economic conditions, particularly as such conditions relate to the banks' market areas and other factors related to the collectability of the banks' loan portfolio. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp recorded a provision of \$82,000 for losses on loans during the six months ended December 31, 2011, compared to a provision of \$68,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2010. There can be no assurance that the loan loss allowance will be adequate to absorb unidentified losses on loans in the portfolio, which could adversely affect Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's results of operations.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income totaled \$57,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2011, a decrease of \$97,000 from the same period in 2010, primarily as a result of a decrease of \$69,000 in net gains on sales of loans. Also contributing to the decline in noninterest income were losses recognized on the sale of OREO and a charge on the decline in value of OREO property held at December 31, 2011. A loss of \$13,000 was recognized on the sale of OREO during the current period, while impairment charges totaled \$48,000 for OREO.

Noninterest Expense. Noninterest expense totaled \$2.8 million for the six months ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$152,000, or 5.8%, compared to the same period in 2010. The increase was due primarily to an increase in legal and other outside service expense, which increased chiefly because of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's agreement of merger with CKF Bancorp, Inc., which was announced on November 3, 2011. Outside service fees totaled \$189,000 for the recently-ended period compared to \$67,000 for the prior year period, a \$122,000 or 182.1% increase. Legal fees totaled \$192,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$123,000 or 178.3% over the prior year.

Federal Income Tax Expense (Benefit). Federal income taxes expense totaled \$396,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$27,000, compared to federal income tax expense recognized in the prior year period. The effective tax rates were 32.9% and 32.8% for the six-month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

General. Net earnings totaled \$1.8 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, an increase of \$1.4 million, or 337.9%, from the net earnings recorded for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. The increase in earnings year over year was due primarily to a higher net interest income and lower provisions for loan losses. Also contributing to the increase was a \$403,000 tax refund that was recognized during the year. In addition to the federal tax refund, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp received \$61,000 in interest income pursuant to resolution of a tax matter with the Internal Revenue Service.

Interest Income. Total interest income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 was \$10.7 million, a decrease of \$629,000, or 5.5%, compared to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. The decrease in interest income was due primarily to a decrease in interest income on loans, which decreased by \$329,000, or 3.1% to \$10.1 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, compared to fiscal 2010. Also contributing to the reduction in interest income were decreases in interest income from investment securities and mortgage-backed securities. Compared to fiscal 2010, interest income on mortgage-backed securities decreased \$119,000 or 25.1% to \$355,000 for the year just ended, while interest income on other securities decreased \$167,000 or 98.8% to \$2,000 for the year just ended.

Interest income from loans decreased chiefly due to a reduction in the average rate earned on the loan portfolio, while the average balance of loans also decreased year to year. The average rate earned on loans decreased by 11 basis points to 5.39% for the 2011 year, as the average balance of loans outstanding decreased by \$2.1 million or 1.1% to \$188.2 million. The decrease in the average rate earned on loans for fiscal 2011 occurred primarily as a result of borrowers refinancing to lower rates and to a lesser degree by loans repricing as scheduled. Many loans repricing during the past year experienced a rate reduction, as the index we utilize for adjustable rate loans declined as a result of the low interest rate environment for home loans. The decrease in interest income from other securities was attributable primarily to a \$4.0 million, or 80.4%, decrease in the average balance of other securities outstanding, in addition to a decrease of 320 basis points in the average yield on investment securities to 0.21% for fiscal 2011. Other securities either matured or were called during the period, as there were no sales of those securities during fiscal 2010. The average balance of mortgage-backed securities decreased \$2.8 million or 25.1% to \$8.3 million, while the average yield remained steady at 4.26% for fiscal 2011. The average balance of other interest-earning assets increased \$3.0 million or 32.1% to \$12.4 million, while the average yield declined by 79 basis points to 1.99% for fiscal 2011.

Interest Expense. Interest expense totaled \$3.2 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$1.8 million, or 36.1%, from fiscal 2010. The decrease in interest expense resulted from lower costs of deposits and borrowings. Interest expense on deposits decreased \$947,000 or 27.6% to \$2.5 million for the 2011 fiscal year, while the cost of borrowings decreased \$852,000 or 55.1% to \$695,000 for the 2011 fiscal year. Decreased costs on deposits and borrowings were attributable primarily to a decrease in rate paid on those deposits and borrowings during the year. The average rate paid on deposits decreased 69 basis points to 1.73% for the year just ended, while the average deposits outstanding increased \$1.8 million or 1.29% from year to year. Average borrowings decreased by \$5.8 million to \$29.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2011, while the average rate paid on borrowings decreased 203 basis points to 2.35% for fiscal 2011.

Net Interest Income. As a result of the aforementioned changes in interest income and interest expense, net interest income increased by \$1.2 million, or 18.3%, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, compared to fiscal 2010. The average interest rate spread increased from 2.46% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 to 3.29% for fiscal 2011. The net interest margin increased from 2.96% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 to 3.61% for fiscal 2011.

Average Balances and Yields. The following table presents information regarding average balances of assets and liabilities, the total dollar amounts of interest income and dividends, the total dollar amount of interest expense and the resulting average yields and costs. The yields and costs for the periods indicated are derived by dividing income or expense by the average balances of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented. For purposes of this table, average balances have been calculated using the average of daily balances and nonaccrual loans are included in average balances only. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp did not hold any non-taxable securities during any of the periods presented in the table.

	Year Ended June 30, 2011			2010			2009		
	Average Balance	Interest And Dividends	Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest And Dividends	Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest And Dividends	Yield/ Cost
(Dollars In thousands)									
Interest-earning assets:									
Loans	\$ 188,237	\$ 10,146	5.39 %	\$ 190,372	\$ 10,475	5.50 %	\$ 188,163	\$ 11,057	5.88 %
Mortgage-backed securities	8,341	355	4.26	11,139	474	4.26	13,381	567	4.24
Other securities	974	2	0.21	4,961	169	3.41	8,187	269	3.29
Other interest-earning assets	12,359	246	1.99	9,354	260	2.78	10,588	333	3.15
Total interest-earning assets	209,911	10,749	5.12	215,826	11,378	5.27	220,319	12,226	5.55
Noninterest-earning assets	23,617			22,952			22,668		
Total assets	\$ 233,528			\$ 238,778			\$ 242,987		
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Demand deposits	\$ 14,442	\$ 14	0.10	\$ 11,973	\$ 104	0.87	\$ 10,366	\$ 158	1.52
Savings	30,941	330	1.07	29,433	294	1.00	30,125	303	1.01
Certificates of deposit	98,574	2,142	2.17	100,723	3,035	3.01	96,807	3,657	3.78
Total deposits	143,957	2,486	1.73	142,129	3,433	2.42	137,298	4,118	3.00
Borrowings	29,524	695	2.35	35,325	1,547	4.38	43,200	1,784	4.13
Total interest-bearing liabilities	173,481	3,181	1.83	177,454	4,980	2.81	180,498	5,902	3.27
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	994			1,012			788		
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	1,227			2,353			2,423		
Total liabilities	175,702			180,819			183,709		

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Shareholders' equity	57,826			57,959			59,278		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$233,528			\$238,778			\$242,987		
Net interest income/average yield	\$7,568	3.29	%	\$6,398	2.46	%	\$6,324	2.28	%
Net interest margin		3.61	%		2.96	%		2.87	%
Average interest-earning assets to Average interest-bearing liabilities		121.00	%		121.62	%		121.00	%

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Rate/Volume Analysis. The following table sets forth the effects of changing rates and volumes on our net interest income. The rate column shows the effects attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume). The volume column shows the effects attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate). For purposes of this table, changes attributable to changes in both rate and volume that cannot be segregated have been allocated proportionately based on the changes due to rate and the changes due to volume. The net column represents the sum of the prior columns.

	Year Ended June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2010			Year Ended June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2009		
	Increase (Decrease) Due to Changes In			Increase (Decrease) Due to Changes In		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans receivable	\$(117)	\$(212)	\$(329)	\$134	\$(716)	\$(582)
Mortgage-backed securities	(119)	—	(119)	(95)	2	(93)
Investment securities	(77)	(90)	(167)	(110)	10	(100)
Other interest-earning assets	(121)	107	(14)	(36)	(37)	(73)
Total interest-earning assets	(434)	(195)	(629)	(107)	(741)	(848)
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Checking accounts	27	(117)	(90)	31	(85)	(54)
Savings accounts	15	21	36	(6)	(3)	(9)
Certificates of deposit	(63)	(830)	(893)	155	(777)	(622)
FHLB Advances	(223)	(629)	(852)	(354)	117	(237)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	(244)	(1,555)	(1,799)	(174)	(748)	(922)
Increase in net interest income	\$(190)	\$1,360	\$1,170	\$67	\$7	\$74

Provision for Losses on Loans. A provision for losses on loans is charged to earnings to maintain the total allowance for loan losses at a level calculated by management based on historical experience, the volume and type of lending conducted by the banks, the status of past due principal and interest payments and other factors related to the collectability of the loan portfolio. Based upon an analysis of these factors, management recorded a provision of \$668,000 for losses on loans for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$376,000 compared to a provision of \$1.0 million for fiscal 2010. The provision recorded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 generally reflects continued deterioration in real estate values. Management believes all nonperforming loans are adequately collateralized or have been written down to their realizable value; however, there can be no assurance that the loan loss allowance will be adequate to absorb losses on known nonperforming assets or that the allowance will be adequate to cover losses on nonperforming assets in the future. See “—*Allowance Loan Losses and Asset Quality.*”

Noninterest Income. Other operating income decreased \$47,000, to \$242,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, due primarily to a \$71,000 other-than-temporary impairment charge taken on other real estate owned. The charges were taken as updated appraisals continue to reflect continued weakness in the real estate market. Somewhat offsetting the impairment charges was an increase in gains on loans sold, which increased \$31,000 or 25% to \$155,000 for the

year just ended. The popularity of long-term fixed-rate loans, which Kentucky First Federal Bancorp sells into the secondary market, was responsible for this increase.

Noninterest Expense. Non-interest expense increased \$243,000 or 4.8% to \$5.3 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. The increase in non-interest expense is primarily attributed to an increase in real estate owned and foreclosure costs, which totaled \$159,000 for the year just ended, compared to \$32,000 for fiscal 2010. Other non-interest expenses also increased year over year primarily due to legal fees. Legal fees were incurred in resolving the issue with the Internal Revenue Service over the deductibility of certain costs incurred in the formation of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp.

The increase in real estate owned expense and foreclosure costs was attributed primarily to residential rental real estate, which Kentucky First Federal Bancorp was able to oversee before final foreclosure. Although rental income was received on some of these properties, repairs and deferred maintenance exceeded income generated on these properties during fiscal 2011.

Federal Income Taxes. The provision for federal income tax decreased \$99,000 or 48.8% from \$203,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 to \$104,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, primarily due to a \$403,000 tax refund recognized pursuant to the resolution of a tax matter during the year. The recognition of the tax refund resulted in a lower effective tax rate for the fiscal year. The effective tax rates for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were 5.6% and 33.6%, respectively.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Asset Quality

The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for the probable incurred losses in the loan portfolio. We evaluate the allowance for loan losses no less than quarterly. When additional allowances are needed a provision for losses on loans is charged against earnings. The recommendations for increases or decreases to the allowance are presented by management to the banks' boards of directors. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's board of directors oversees the overall allowance level for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and may propose increases or decreases for allowance levels at the banks.

The allowance for loan losses is established to recognize the probable incurred losses associated with lending activities. Loss and risk factors are based on our historical loss experience and industry averages and are adjusted for significant factors that in management's judgment affect the collectability of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. These significant factors may include changes in lending policies and procedures, changes in existing general economic and business conditions affecting our primary lending area, credit quality trends, collateral value, loan volumes and concentrations, seasoning of the loan portfolio, recent loss experience, duration of the current business cycle and bank regulatory examination results.

At June 30, 2011, the allowance for loan loss was \$764,000, or 0.42% of total loans, compared to \$1.5 million, or 0.80% of total loans at June 30, 2010. The allowance at June 30, 2011 included \$55,000 designated as specific reserves compared to \$883,000 designated as specific reserves at June 30, 2010. Such reserves are calculated when a non-homogenous loan is considered impaired. An impaired loan is one in which it is likely that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. All of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's loans are collateral-based, and in case of impairment, the loans are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less disposal costs. The increase in the allowance for loan losses from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011, was due primarily to a change in the portfolio composition and management's loan impairment analysis. Higher levels of multi-family loans in the portfolio at June 30, 2011, accounted for approximately half of the period's provision, while deterioration in loans individually evaluated for impairment was responsible for the balance of the provision for the period. The reduction in the allowance for loan losses from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011, was due primarily to resolution of one particularly large credit relationship. See "*Nonperforming and Classified Assets*" below.

Nonperforming loans, which consist of all loans 90 days or more past due and nonaccrual loans, totaled \$1.8 million at December 31, 2011 and \$876,000 at June 30, 2011, an increase of \$967,000. The allowance for loan losses totaled 45.7% and 87.2% of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011, respectively. In determining the allowance for loan losses at any point in time, management and the boards of directors of the subsidiary banks apply a systematic process focusing on the risk of loss in the portfolio. First, the loan portfolio is segregated by loan types to be evaluated collectively and loan types to be evaluated individually. Delinquent multi-family and nonresidential loans are evaluated individually for potential impairment. Second, the allowance for loan losses is evaluated using historic loss experience adjusted for significant factors by applying these loss percentages to the loan types to be evaluated collectively in the portfolio. To the best of management's knowledge, all known and probable incurred losses that can be reasonably estimated have been recorded at December 31, 2011. Although management believes that its allowance for loan losses conforms with generally accepted accounting principles based upon the available facts and circumstances, there can be no assurance that additions to the allowance will not be necessary in future periods, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

Our banking regulators, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review our allowance for loan losses. The examinations may require us to make additional provisions for loan losses based on judgments different from ours. In addition, because further events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, there can be no assurance that the existing allowance for loan losses is adequate or that increases will not be necessary should the quality of any loans deteriorate as a result of the factors discussed above. Any material increase in the allowance for loan losses may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Summary of Loan Loss Experience. The following table sets forth an analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated. Where specific loan loss allowances have been established, any difference between the loss allowance and the amount of loss realized has been charged or credited to the allowance.

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(In thousands)				
Allowance at beginning of period	\$ 1,535	\$ 678	\$ 666	\$ 720	\$ 724
Provision for loan losses	668	1,044	46	12	—
Charge-offs:					
Real estate loans	(1,439)	(187)	(34)	(66)	(4)
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—
Total charge-offs	(1,439)	(187)	(34)	(66)	(4)
Recoveries:					
Real estate loans	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—
Total recoveries	—	—	—	—	—

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Net charge-offs	(\$1,439)	(\$187)	(\$34)	(\$66)	(\$4)
Allowance at end of period	\$ 764	\$ 1,535	\$ 678	\$ 666	\$ 720
Allowance to nonperforming loans	87.21 %	19.72 %	17.51 %	52.15 %	74.38 %
Allowance to total loans outstanding at end of period	0.42 %	0.80 %	0.36 %	0.36 %	0.43 %
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the period	0.76 %	0.10 %	0.02 %	0.04 %	— %

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The following table sets forth the breakdown of the allowance for loan losses by loan category, which management believes can be allocated on an approximate basis, at the dates indicated.

	At June 30, 2011			2010		
	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans
(Dollars in thousands)						
<u>Loans category:</u>						
Residential	\$494	64.7	% 86.4	% \$1,200	78.2	% 86.0
Construction	3	0.4	0.6	6	0.4	0.9
Multi-family	13	1.7	2.5	277	18.1	3.5
Nonresidential and other	34	4.4	6.6	36	2.3	5.7
Consumer and other	13	1.7	2.6	16	1.0	2.5
Loans secured by deposits	7	0.9	1.3	—	—	—
Unallocated	200	26.2	—	—	—	1.4
Total allowance for loan losses	\$764	100.0	% 100.0	% \$1,535	100.0	% 100.0

	At June 30, 2009			2008			2007		
	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans
(Dollars in thousands)									
<u>Loans category:</u>									
Residential	\$542	80.0	% 85.8	% \$584	87.7	% 86.1	% \$636	88.3	% 86.7
Construction	2	0.3	0.4	13	2.0	1.9	29	4.0	3.9
Multi-family	81	11.9	3.8	10	1.4	1.5	7	1.0	0.9
Nonresidential and other	38	5.6	6.1	42	6.3	6.2	30	4.2	4.1
Consumer and other	15	2.2	2.4	17	2.6	2.5	18	2.5	2.5
Loans secured by deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unallocated	—	—	1.5	—	—	1.8	—	—	1.9
Total allowance for loan losses	\$678	100.0	% 100.0	% \$666	100.0	% 100.0	% \$720	100.0	% 100.0

Nonperforming and Classified Assets. When a loan becomes 90 days delinquent, the loan may be placed on nonaccrual status at which time the accrual of interest ceases, the interest previously accrued to income is reversed and

interest income is thereafter recognized on a cash basis. Payments on a nonaccrual loan are applied to the outstanding principal and interest as determined at the time of collection of the loan. In situations where management believes collection of interest due is likely even if the loan is more than 90 days delinquent, then management may decide not to place the loan on non-accrual status.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp considers repossessed assets and loans that are 90 days or more past due to be nonperforming assets. Real estate that we acquire as a result of foreclosure or by deed-in-lieu of foreclosure is classified as real estate owned until it is sold. When property is acquired it is recorded at fair market value less estimated selling costs at the date of foreclosure. Holding costs and declines in fair value after acquisition of the property are charged against income.

Under current accounting guidelines, a loan is defined as impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the loan agreement. We consider one- to four-family mortgage loans and deposit loans to be homogeneous and collectively evaluate them for impairment. Other loans are evaluated for impairment on an individual basis. At June 30, 2011, six loans were considered impaired with valuations.

The following table provides information with respect to our nonperforming assets at the dates indicated. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp did not have any troubled debt restructurings at any of the dates presented.

	At December 31, 2011		At June 30, 2011		2010	2009	2008	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Nonaccrual loans:								
Real estate loans	\$1,740	\$876	\$7,671	\$435	\$666	\$713		
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	1,740	876	7,671	435	666	713		
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more:								
Real estate loans	103	—	112	3,437	611	255		
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total of accruing loans past due 90 days or more	103	—	112	3,437	611	255		
Total nonperforming loans	1,843	876	7,783	3,872	1,277	968		
Real estate acquired through foreclosure	2,630	4,304	748	109	21	8		
Total nonperforming assets	\$4,473	\$5,180	\$8,531	\$3,981	\$1,298	\$976		
Total nonperforming loans to total loans	1.00 %	0.48 %	4.05 %	2.05 %	0.70 %	0.58 %		
Total nonperforming loans to total assets	0.78 %	0.39 %	3.29 %	1.61 %	0.52 %	0.36 %		
Total nonperforming assets to total assets	1.89 %	2.29 %	3.60 %	1.65 %	0.52 %	0.36 %		

Interest income that would have been recorded for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and for the year ended June 30, 2011 had nonaccrual loans been current according to their original terms amounted to \$40,000 and \$350,000, respectively. Income related to nonaccrual loans included in interest income for the year ended June 30, 2011 amounted \$137,000.

Federal regulations require Kentucky First Federal Bancorp to regularly review and classify its assets. In addition, our regulators have the authority to identify problem assets and, if appropriate, require them to be classified. There are three classifications for problem assets: substandard, doubtful and loss. "Substandard assets" must have one or more defined weaknesses and are characterized by the distinct possibility that we will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. "Doubtful assets" have the weaknesses of substandard assets with the additional characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values questionable, and there is a high possibility of loss. An asset classified "loss" is considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuance as an asset of the institution is not warranted. The regulations also provide for a "special mention" category, described as assets which do not currently expose us to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant classification but do possess credit deficiencies or potential weaknesses deserving our close attention. Special mention assets totaled \$336,000 and \$335,000 at December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011, respectively.

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The following table shows the aggregate amounts of our assets classified for regulatory purposes at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,			
	2011	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)			
Substandard assets	\$7,379	\$6,484	\$7,840	\$7,905
Doubtful assets	—	—	—	—
Loss assets	—	—	—	—
Total classified assets	\$7,379	\$6,484	\$7,840	\$7,905

Substandard assets at December 31, 2011, consisted of 28 loans totaling \$4.7 million and 23 parcels of real estate owned with an aggregate carrying value of \$2.6 million. Substandard assets decreased \$1.4 million or 17.3% from year to year. At December 31, 2011, 35.7% of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's substandard assets were represented by real estate acquired through foreclosure. In August 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp sold property with a carrying value of \$1.55 million for \$2.2 million. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp made the loan to the purchaser of the property and, as such, will defer recognition of the gain until the proper time in the future.

The table below summarizes other real estate owned at the dates indicated:

	At December 31, 2011		At June 30, 2011	
	Number of Properties	Net Carrying Value	Number of Properties	Net Carrying Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Single family, non-owner occupied	8	\$ 774	43	\$ 2,448
2-4 family, owner occupied	13	1,607	13	1,607
5 or more family, non-owner occupied	1	234	1	234
Building lot	1	15	1	15
Total other real estate owned in substandard assets	23	\$ 2,630	58	\$ 4,304

All substandard loans were secured by residential property on which the banks have priority lien position. The table below summarizes substandard loans at the dates indicated:

As of December 31, 2011, and based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not rated
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Residential real estate:					
One- to four-family	\$-	\$ 64	\$ 2,561	\$ -	\$153,321
Multi-family	7,434	-	2,184	-	-
Construction	217	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential real estate and land	11,382	272	-	-	-
Loans on deposits	-	-	-	-	2,369
Consumer and other	-	-	-	-	5,066

At June 30, 2011, the risk category of loans by class of loans was as follows:

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not rated
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Residential real estate:					
One- to four-family	\$-	\$ 67	\$ 2,180	\$ -	\$156,574
Multi-family	4,504	-	-	-	-
Construction	1,062	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential real estate and land	11,943	268	-	-	-
Loans on deposits	-	-	-	-	2,405
Consumer and other	-	-	-	-	4,824

Other than disclosed above, there are no other loans at December 31, 2011 and at June 30, 2011 that we have serious doubts about the ability of the borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms.

Delinquencies. The following table provides information about delinquencies in our loan portfolios at the dates indicated.

	At December 31, 2011		At June 30, 2011		At June 30, 2010	
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	30-59 Days	60-89 Days
	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due
	(In thousands)					
Real estate loans	\$3,085	\$ 715	\$1,861	\$ 1,320	\$1,026	\$ 1,467
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$3,085	\$ 715	\$1,861	\$ 1,320	\$1,026	\$ 1,467

Market Risk Analysis

Qualitative Aspects of Market Risk. Our most significant form of market risk is interest rate risk. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp manages the interest rate sensitivity of its interest-bearing liabilities and interest-earning assets in an effort to minimize the adverse effects of changes in the interest rate environment. Deposit accounts typically react quickly to changes in market interest rates than mortgage loans because of the shorter maturities of deposits. As a result, a sharp increase of 300 points and a decrease in interest rates may adversely affect our net portfolio value, while increases in interest rates up to 200 basis points may beneficially affect our net portfolio value. To reduce the potential volatility of our earnings, we have sought to improve the match between asset and liability maturities (or rate adjustment periods), while maintaining an acceptable interest rate spread. Still, when market rates increase rapidly, increases in the cost of deposits and borrowings outpace the increases in the return on assets. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's assets are primarily comprised of adjustable rate mortgages (all of which have some contractual limits in their ability to react to market changes) and short-term securities. Those assets will, over time, re-price to counteract the increased costs of deposits and borrowings.

Asset/Liability Management. Management and the boards of the two subsidiary banks are responsible for the asset/liability management issues that affect the individual banks. Either bank may work with its sister bank to mitigate potential asset/liability risks to the banks and to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as a whole. Interest rate risk is monitored using Office of Comptroller of the Currency Net Portfolio Value ("NPV") calculations. NPV represents the fair value of portfolio equity and is equal to the fair value of assets minus the fair value of liabilities, with adjustments made for off-balance sheet items. Management monitors and considers methods of managing the rate sensitivity and repricing characteristics of balance sheet components in an effort to maintain acceptable levels of change in NPV in the event of changes in prevailing market interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity analysis is used to measure interest rate risk by computing estimated changes in NPV that are a result of changes in the net present value of its cash flows from assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items. These changes in cash flow are estimated based on hypothetical instantaneous and permanent increases and decreases in market interest rates.

As part of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's interest rate risk policy, the boards of directors of the subsidiary banks establish maximum decreases in NPV given these assumed instantaneous changes in interest rates. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's exposure to interest rate risk is reviewed on a quarterly basis by the boards of directors. If estimated

changes to NPV would cause either bank to fall below the “well-capitalized” level, the board will direct management to adjust its asset and liability mix to bring interest rate risk to a level which reflects the board’s goals.

The following table sets forth the interest rate sensitivity of the individual banks’ NPV as of June 30, 2011 in the event of instantaneous and permanent increases and decreases in market interest rates, respectively. Due to the abnormally low prevailing interest rate environment at June 30, 2011, NPV estimates are not made for decreases in interest rates greater than 100 basis points. All market risk-sensitive instruments presented in this table at June 30, 2011, are held to maturity or available-for-sale. At June 30, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had no trading securities.

June 30, 2011

	Net Portfolio Value (1)				NPV as % of Portfolio Value of Assets (2)		
	Change in Rates		Amount	\$ Change	% Change	NPV Ratio (3)	Basis Point Changes
	(Dollars in thousands)						
First Federal of Hazard	+300 bp	\$22,107	-1,059	-5	%	21.25 %	-38 bp
	+200 bp	22,671	-495	-2		21.54	-9 bp
	+100 bp	23,079	-87	0		21.71	8 bp
	0 bp	23,166				21.63	
	-100 bp	22,969	-197	-1		21.39	-24 bp
First Federal of Frankfort	+300 bp	\$25,478	799	3		20.16	117 bp
	+200 bp	25,557	878	4		20.00	101 bp
	+100 bp	25,293	614	2		19.61	62 bp
	0 bp	24,679				18.99	
	-100 bp	23,669	-1,010	-4		18.14	-84 bp
Consolidated	+300 bp	\$47,585	-260	-1		20.65	47 bp
	+200 bp	48,228	383	1		20.69	51 bp
	+100 bp	48,372	527	1		20.56	38 bp
	0 bp	47,845				20.18	
	-100 bp	46,638	-1,207	-3		19.61	-57 bp

- (1) Net portfolio value represents the discounted present value of the difference between incoming cash flows on interest-earning and other assets and outgoing cash flows on interest-bearing liabilities.
- (2) Present value of assets represents the discounted present value of incoming cash flows on interest-earning assets.
- (3) NPV Ratio represents the net portfolio value divided by the present value of assets.

The preceding table indicates that at June 30, 2011, in the event of a sudden and sustained increase in prevailing market interest rates, the NPV would be expected to increase up to the 200 basis point level and to decrease at the 300 basis point level. In the event of a sudden and sustained decrease in prevailing interest rates, the NPV would be expected to decrease. The projected decrease in NPV in the event of a sudden and sustained 300 basis point increase or decrease in prevailing interest rates is within the parameters established by each subsidiary bank's board of directors. At all levels represented in the table, the subsidiary banks' NPVs after the rate increase or decrease would be above the "well-capitalized" level based on the current level of assets.

NPV is calculated by the Office of Comptroller of the Currency using information provided by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp. The calculation is based on the net present value of discounted cash flows utilizing market prepayment assumptions and market rates of interest. Computations or prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on numerous assumptions, including relative levels of market interest rates, loan prepayments, and deposit run-offs. These computations should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results. Further, the computations do not contemplate any actions the banks may undertake in response to changes in interest rates. Certain shortcomings are inherent in this method of computing NPV. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in differing degrees to changes in market interest rates. 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.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability to meet current and future short-term financial obligations. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp primary sources of funds consist of cash and deposits at other banks, deposit inflows, loan repayments and maturities, calls and sales of investment and mortgage-backed securities and advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp periodically assesses its available liquidity and projected upcoming liquidity demands. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp regularly adjusts its investments in liquid assets based upon its assessment of (1) expected loan demand, (2) expected deposit flows, (3) yields available on interest-earning deposits and securities, and (4) the objectives of its asset/liability management program. Excess liquid assets are invested generally in interest-earning deposits, federal funds and short- and intermediate-term U.S. Government agency obligations.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's most liquid assets are cash, federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits. The levels of these assets depend on our operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. At June 30, 2011, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$5.0 million. Securities classified as available-for-sale, which provide additional sources of liquidity, totaled \$203,000 at June 30, 2011. At June 30, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had the ability to borrow a total of \$68.6 million from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, of which \$25.2 million (before premium) was outstanding. In addition, at June 30, 2011, First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort the ability to borrow up to \$4.6 million from the Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window based on pledged collateral.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp is not aware of any trends and/or demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that could result in a material protracted decrease in liquidity. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects that all of its liquidity needs, including the contractual commitments set forth in the table below can be met by its currently available liquid assets and cash flows. In the event any unforeseen demand or commitments were to occur, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp would access our borrowing capacity with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp expects that its currently available liquid assets and its ability to borrow from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati would be sufficient to satisfy its liquidity needs without any material adverse effect on its liquidity.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's primary investing activities are the origination of loans and the purchase of investment securities. In the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp originated \$3.2 million and \$(3.8) million of loans, net of principal collected, respectively. During fiscal 2011, these activities were funded primarily by proceeds from principal repayments on loans of \$44.0 million and maturities of securities of \$13.7 million.

Financing activities consist primarily of activity in deposit accounts and in Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati (“FHLB”) advances. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp experienced a net decrease in total deposits of \$5.0 million for the year ended June 30, 2011. Deposit flows are affected by the overall level of interest rates, the interest rates and products offered by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and its local competitors and other factors. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp generally manages the pricing of its deposits to be competitive and to increase core deposit relationships. For the year ended June 30, 2011, borrowings from the FHLB totaled \$25.3 million. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the net decrease in Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati advances totaled \$6.7 million, as short-term funds with additional liquidity available to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp were repaid.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

At June 30, 2011, Kentucky First Federal Bancorp had \$1.7 million in mortgage commitments. Certificates of deposit due within one year of June 30, 2011 totaled \$67.5 million, or 48.2% of total deposits. If these deposits do not remain with us, we might be required to seek other sources of funds, including Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati advances or other certificates of deposit. Depending on market conditions, we may be required to pay higher rates on such deposits or other borrowings than we currently pay on the certificates of deposit due on or before June 30, 2012. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp believes, however, based on past experience, that a significant portion of its certificates of deposit will remain with it. Kentucky First Federal Bancorp has the ability to attract and retain deposits by adjusting the interest rates offered.

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and loan commitments as of June 30, 2011.

	Total	Less Than	One to	Four to	More
	Amounts	One Year	Three	Five	than Five
	Committed		Years	Years	Years
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Certificates of deposit	\$93,036	\$ 67,474	\$21,809	\$ 2,769	\$ 984
Federal Home Loan Bank advances (1)	25,249	3,184	15,365	2,366	4,334
One to four family residential real estate	1,263	1,263	—	—	—
Multi-family residential real estate	400	400	—	—	—
Unused lines of credit	8,914	8,914	—	—	—
Undisbursed loans	353	353	—	—	—
Total commitments	\$129,215	\$ 81,588	\$37,174	\$ 5,135	\$ 5,318

(1) Net of premium on Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati borrowings.

For the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended June 30, 2011, other than loan commitments, we engaged in no off-balance-sheet transactions reasonably likely to have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the change in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. The primary impact of inflation on operations is reflected in increased operating costs. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's assets and liabilities are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates generally have a more significant impact on Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's performance than do general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the prices of goods and services.

Stock Ownership

The following table sets forth information regarding the shares of Common Stock beneficially owned as of the May 11, 2012 by persons who beneficially own more than 5% of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock, each of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp's directors, executive officers and all of the directors and executive officers as a group.

	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned as of the Record Date (1)	Percent of Class (2)		
<u>Persons Owning Greater than 5%:</u>				
First Federal MHC 479 Main Street P.O. Box 1069 Hazard, Kentucky 41702	4,727,938	61.1	%	
<u>Directors:</u>				
Tony D. Whitaker	209,767	(3)	2.7	%
Don D. Jennings	107,925		1.4	%
Stephen G. Barker	49,731		*	
Walter G. Ecton, Jr.	44,202	(4)	*	
David R. Harrod	30,495		*	
Herman D. Regan, Jr.	69,775		*	
William D. Gorman, Jr.	11,666		*	
<u>Executive Officer who is not a Director:</u>				
R. Clay Hulette	72,688		*	
All directors and executive officers as a group (8 persons)	596,249	(5)	7.7	%

*

Represents less than 1% of the shares outstanding.

(1) In accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner, for purposes of this table, of any shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock if he has or shares voting or investment power with respect to such common stock or has a right to acquire beneficial ownership at any time within 60 days from February 1, 2012. As used herein, "voting power" is the power to vote or direct the voting of shares and "investment power" is the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Amounts shown include 105,000, 52,000, 21,000, 21,000, 21,000, 21,000, 0, 52,000 and 293,000 shares which may be acquired by Messrs. Whitaker, Jennings, Barker, Ecton, Harrod, Regan, Gorman, and Hulette and by all

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directors and executive officers as a group, respectively, upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of February 1, 2012.

(2) Based on a total of 7,735,703 shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock outstanding as of February 1, 2012.

Includes 15,000 controlled by Mr. Whitaker's spouse and 32,767 held in the First Federal Savings and Loan

(3) Association of Hazard Employee Stock Ownership Plan (the "First Federal ESOP") and allocated to the account of Mr. Whitaker.

(4)

Includes 600 shares in Mr. Ecton's spouse's IRA.

(5) Includes 15,600 shares controlled by spouses of insiders and 32,767 shares in the First Federal ESOP.

INFORMATION ABOUT CKF BANCORP

General

CKF Bancorp, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was organized in 1994 to be a savings and loan holding company whose only subsidiaries are Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank and its subsidiary. The primary activity of CKF Bancorp is holding the stock of Central Kentucky Federal and operating the Central Kentucky Federal.

Central Kentucky Federal was formed in 1886 and operates through its main office in Danville, Kentucky and two full-service branch locations, located in Danville and Lancaster, Kentucky. Central Kentucky Federal's interest-earning assets are concentrated in real estate-collateralized instruments, principally one- to four-family loans and, to a lesser extent, loans secured by multi-family residential and non-residential properties, construction loans, home equity lines of credit, second mortgages on single-family residences, and commercial and consumer loans, both secured and unsecured, including loans secured by savings deposits. Central Kentucky Federal also invests in investment securities, primarily U.S. government agency securities and mortgage-backed securities, and in interest-bearing deposits, primarily with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati. Its source of funding for these investments has principally been deposits placed with Central Kentucky Federal both by consumers in the market area it serves, and to a lesser extent, consumers outside the of its market area.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations

Central Kentucky Federal has functioned as a financial intermediary, attracting deposits from the general public and using such deposits, to make mortgage loans and, to a lesser extent, commercial and consumer loans and to purchase investment securities. As such, its earnings depend primarily on its net interest income, or "spread," which is the difference between the amount it receives from interest earned on loans and investments ("interest-earning assets") and the amount it pays in interest on its deposits and borrowings ("interest-bearing liabilities"). Results of operations are also dependent upon the level of Central Kentucky Federal noninterest income, including fee income and service charges, and by the level of noninterest expense, the most significant component of which is salaries and employee benefits.

The operations of Central Kentucky Federal are significantly affected by prevailing economic conditions and the monetary, fiscal and regulatory policies of governmental agencies. Lending activities are influenced by the demand for and supply of housing, competition among lenders, the level of interest rates and the availability of funds. Deposit flows and costs of funds are likewise heavily influenced by prevailing market rates of interest on competing investment alternatives, account maturities, and the levels of personal income and savings in Central Kentucky Federal's market area.

Changes in Financial Condition from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011

At December 31, 2011, total assets were \$127.0 million, a decrease of \$3.5 million, or 2.7%, from \$130.5 million at December 31, 2010. The decrease in assets included a \$237,000 increase in loans receivable, a \$2.8 million decrease in cash and interest-bearing deposits, and a \$489,000 increase in investment securities. The decrease in total assets during the year was primarily due to a \$482,000 decrease in deposits, a \$2.0 million decrease in advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati and a decrease in stockholders' equity of \$973,000.

Investment securities increased by \$489,000, or 4.5%, to \$11.4 million, during the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$10.9 million at December 31, 2010. Securities classified as available-for-sale and recorded at market value decreased \$3,000 due solely to the decrease in the market value of such securities. Securities classified as held-to-maturity increased by \$492,000 primarily due to an increase in mortgage-backed securities related to purchases of \$2.0 million and principal repayments of \$1.0 and by a decrease in government agency bonds related to purchases of \$1.6 million and maturities of \$2.0 million.

Loans receivable increased by \$273,000, or .3%, to \$108.8 million at December 31, 2011 compared to \$108.5 million at December 31, 2010. The increase was due to loan originations of \$12.3 million and loan purchases of \$1.2 million offset by loan principal repayments of \$11.3 million, loans transferred to real estate owned of \$1.4 million, and loan charge-offs of \$577,000. The allowance for loan losses was \$1.8 million at December 31, 2011 compared to \$1.7 million at December 31, 2010. The allowance as a percentage of loans receivable was 1.70% and 1.57% at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Loan charge-offs, net of recoveries amounted to \$577,000 during the year ended December 31, 2011. The determination of the allowance for loan losses is based on management's analysis, done no less frequently than on a quarterly basis, of various factors, including market value of the underlying collateral, growth and composition of the loan portfolio, the relationship of the allowance for loan losses to outstanding loans, historical loss experience, delinquency trends and prevailing economic conditions. Although management believes its allowance for loan losses is estimated in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and reflects current regulatory and economic considerations, there can be no assurance that additional provisions will not be incurred in the near term, or that Central Kentucky Federal's regulators or changes in Central Kentucky Federal's economic environment will not require further increases in the allowance.

Deposits decreased by \$482,000, or .5%, to \$100.6 million, at December 31, 2011 compared to \$101.1 million at December 31, 2010. The decrease was due to a decrease in certificates of deposit of \$2.7 million, which was offset by an increase in non-interest demand deposit accounts of \$355,000, NOW accounts of \$140,000, savings accounts of \$845,000, and money market deposit accounts of \$900,000. Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati decreased by \$2.0 million, or 13.3%, to \$13.0 million, during the year ended December 31, 2011 due to repayments.

Stockholders' equity decreased by \$973,000, or 7.0%, to \$13.0 million, at December 31, 2011 compared to \$14.0 million at December 31, 2010. The decrease during the period was due to a net loss of \$896,000, payments of dividends to stockholders of \$74,000, by the purchase of treasury shares of \$2,000 and by a decrease in the net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax of \$2,000.

Loan Portfolio Composition. The following table sets forth selected data relating to the composition of Central Kentucky Federal's loan portfolio by type of loan at the dates indicated. Central Kentucky Federal had no concentrations of loans exceeding 10% of total loans that are not otherwise disclosed below.

	At December 31,			
	2011		2010	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Real estate mortgage loans:				
One- to four-family residential:				
Owner occupied	\$42,388	38.9 %	\$42,641	39.3 %
Non-owner occupied	37,048	34.0	39,293	36.2

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Multi-family residential, non-residential, and land	22,512	20.7	20,539	18.9
Construction	1,136	1.0	1,131	1.0
Commercial non-mortgage loans	3,673	3.4	2,821	2.6
Consumer loans	2,134	2.0	2,182	2.0
Subtotal	108,891	100.0%	108,607	100.0%
Less:				
Net deferred loan origination fees	(128)		(117)	
Loans receivable	\$108,763		\$108,490	

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Loan Maturity Schedule. The following table sets forth certain information at December 31, 2011 regarding the dollar amount of loans maturing in Central Kentucky Federal's portfolio based on their contractual terms to maturity, including scheduled repayments of principal. Demand loans, loans having no stated schedule of repayments and no stated maturity, and overdrafts are reported as due in one year or less. The table below does not include any estimate of prepayments, which significantly shorten the average life of all mortgage loans and may cause Central Kentucky Federal's actual repayment experience to differ from that shown below. The tables below exclude deferred loan origination fees and the allowance for loan losses, which are netted against outstanding loan balances at December 31, 2011 in the loan portfolio composition table above.

	Due Within One Year After December 31, 2011	Due After 1 Through 5 Years After December 31, 2011	Due After 5 Years After December 31, 2011	Total
(In thousands)				
Real estate mortgage:				
One- to four-family residential	\$7,570	\$ 14,251	\$ 57,185	\$79,006
Multi-family residential, non-residential and land	4,524	5,639	12,349	22,512
Construction	193	98	1,275	1,566
Commercial non-mortgage	2,703	406	564	3,673
Consumer	973	257	904	2,134
Total	\$15,963	\$ 20,651	\$ 72,277	\$108,891

The following table sets forth at December 31, 2011, the dollar amount of all loans due one year or more after December 31, 2011 which have predetermined interest rates or have floating or adjustable interest rates.

	Predetermined Rate	Floating or Adjustable Rates	Total
(In thousands)			
Real estate mortgage:			
One- to four-family residential	\$22,436	\$ 49,000	\$71,436
Multi-family residential, non-residential and land	4,579	13,409	17,988
Construction	681	692	1,373
Commercial non-mortgage	260	710	970
Consumer	182	979	1,161
Total	\$28,138	\$ 64,790	\$92,928

Investment Securities. The following table sets forth the carrying value of Central Kentucky Federal's investment securities portfolio at the dates indicated.

At December 31,

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	2011	2010
	(In thousands)	
Investment securities available for sale:		
Common stock	\$6	\$9
Total investment securities available for sale	\$6	\$9
Investment securities held to maturity:		
U.S. government agency bonds	\$7,737	\$8,255
Mortgage-backed securities	3,658	2,648
Total investment securities held to maturity	\$11,395	\$10,903

The following table sets forth the scheduled maturities, carrying values, market values and average yields for Central Kentucky Federal's investment portfolio at December 31, 2011.

	At December 31, 2011											
	One Year or Less		One to Five Years		Five to Ten Years		More than Ten Years		Total Investment Portfolio			
	Carrying Value	Average Yield	Carrying Value	Average Yield	Carrying Value	Average Yield	Carrying Value	Average Yield	Carrying Value	Market Value	Average Yield	
(Dollars in thousands)												
Investment securities available for sale:												
Common stock	\$6	- %	\$-	- %	\$-	- %	\$-	- %	\$6	\$6	- %	
Investment securities held-to-maturity:												
U.S government agency bonds	1,507	3.03 %	6,230	1.89 %	-	- %	-	- %	7,737	7,938	2.11 %	
Mortgage backed securities	136	4.28	606	4.31	922	4.37	1,994	4.17	3,658	3,870	4.25	
Total	1,643	3.13	6,836	2.10	922	4.37	1,994	4.17	11,395	11,808	2.81	
Total investment securities	\$1,649		\$6,836		\$922		\$1,994		\$11,401	\$11,814		

Deposit Activity and Other Sources of Funds. Deposits are attracted principally from within Central Kentucky Federal's primary market area through the offering of a variety of deposit instruments, including passbook and statement savings accounts and certificates of deposit ranging in term from three months to five years. Deposit account terms vary, principally on the basis of the minimum balance required, the time periods the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rate. Central Kentucky Federal also offers individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

The following table sets forth information regarding deposits in the various types of accounts offered by Central Kentucky Federal on the dates indicated.

	At December 31, 2011			2010		
	Balance	Rate	% of Deposits	Balance	Rate	% of Deposits
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Certificates of deposit	\$80,323	1.72%	79.84	\$83,043	2.11%	82.15
Demand deposit accounts	1,387	—	1.38	1,032	—	1.02
NOW accounts	5,751	0.12	5.72	5,612	0.12	5.55
Passbook and statement savings	5,951	0.15	5.91	5,106	0.15	5.05
Money market deposit accounts	7,193	0.46	7.15	6,294	0.55	6.23
	\$100,605	1.42%	100.00	\$101,087	1.78%	100.00

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the average balances and interest rates based on month-end balances for interest-bearing demand deposits and time deposits.

	At December 31, 2011		2010	
	Interest- Bearing Demand Deposits	Time Deposits	Interest- Bearing Demand Deposits	Time Deposits
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Average balance	\$19,082	\$82,638	\$15,576	\$79,519
Average rate	0.31	1.83	0.38	2.37

The following table sets forth the time deposits in Central Kentucky Federal classified by nominal rates at the dates indicated.

At December 31,

2011 2010

(In thousands)

0.01 – 1.00%	\$26,394	\$4,911
1.01 – 2.00	26,860	41,212
2.01 – 3.00	15,682	23,343
3.01 – 4.00	8,780	10,299
4.01 – 5.00	2,607	3,278
	\$80,323	\$83,043

The following table sets forth the amount and maturities of time deposits at December 31, 2011.

Rate	Amount Due				Total
	Less Than One Year (In thousands)	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	After 3 Years	
0.01 – 1.00%	\$24,955	\$ 1,439	\$ —	\$—	\$26,394
1.01 – 2.00	17,365	7,072	1,850	573	26,860
2.01 – 3.00	6,067	2,548	165	6,902	15,682
3.01 – 4.00	671	1,179	3,264	3,666	8,780
4.01 – 5.00	747	1,860	—	—	2,607
	\$49,805	\$ 14,098	\$ 5,279	\$11,141	\$80,323

The following table indicates the amount of Central Kentucky Federal’s certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more by time remaining until maturity as of December 31, 2011.

Maturity Period	Certificates of Deposits (In Thousands)
Three months or less	\$ 6,086
Over three through twelve months	15,731
Over twelve months	13,125
Total	\$ 34,942

The following table sets forth the deposit activities of Central Kentucky Federal for the periods indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Increase (decrease) before interest credited	\$ (1,659)	\$ 4,141
Interest credited	1,177	1,397
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	\$ (482)	\$ 5,538

Borrowings. Savings deposits historically have been the primary source of funds for Central Kentucky Federal’s lending and investment activities and for its general business activities. Central Kentucky Federal is authorized, however, to use advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati to supplement its supply of lendable funds

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and to meet deposit withdrawal requirements. Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati are secured by Central Kentucky Federal's stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati and a portion of Central Kentucky Federal's mortgage loans.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding borrowings by Central Kentucky Federal at the dates and for the periods indicated.

	At or For the Year Ended December 31, 2011 2010 (Dollars in thousands)			
Amounts outstanding at end of period:				
FHLB advances	\$ 13,000		\$ 15,000	
Weighted average rate paid	2.00	%	2.54	%

At or For the
Year Ended
December 31,
2011 2010
(Dollars in thousands)

Maximum amount of borrowings outstanding at any month end:		
FHLB advances	\$ 13,000	\$ 21,000

At or For the
Year Ended
December 31,
2011 2010
(Dollars in thousands)

Approximate average borrowings outstanding with respect to:				
FHLB advances	\$ 12,980	\$ 18,907		
Approximate weighted average rate paid	2.82	%	2.37	%

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

Net Income (Loss). Net loss of CKF Bancorp for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$896,000 compared to net income of \$256,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010, a decrease of \$1.2 million. The decrease resulted from a decrease in net interest income of \$8,000 and an increase in noninterest expense of \$1.4 million, which were offset by a decrease in the provision for loan losses of \$55,000, an increase in noninterest income of \$187,000, and a decrease in income tax expense of \$26,000. Noninterest expense in the year ended December 31, 2011 included a goodwill impairment charge of \$1.1 million.

Interest and Dividend Income. Interest and dividend income decreased by \$419,000, or 6.2%, to \$6.3 million, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the previous year. The decrease in interest and dividend income was primarily due to a 26 basis point decrease in the average yield of interest-earning assets, from 5.31% in 2010 to 5.05% in 2011, and to a lesser extent due to a \$1.8 million, or 1.5%, decrease from 2010 to 2011 in the weighted-average balance of interest-earning assets.

Average Balances, Interest and Average Yields. Net interest income is affected by (i) the difference (“interest rate spread”) between rates of interest earned on interest-earning assets and rates of interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities and (ii) the relative amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. When interest-earning assets approximate or exceed interest-bearing liabilities, any positive interest rate spread will generate net interest income. Savings institutions have traditionally used interest rate spreads as a measure of net interest income. Another indication of an institution’s net interest income is its “net yield on interest-earning assets” which is net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets. The table below sets forth certain information relating to CKF Bancorp’s average interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and reflects the average yield on assets and average cost

of liabilities for the periods indicated. Such yields and costs are derived by dividing income or expense by the average daily balance of interest-earning assets or interest-costing liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented. During the periods indicated, non-accruing loans are included in the net loan category.

	Year Ended December 31,			2010			
	2011			2010			
	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Interest	Average	
	Balance		Yield/Cost	Balance		Yield/Cost	
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Interest-earning assets:							
Loans receivable	\$ 109,138	\$ 5,883	5.39	% \$ 109,847	\$ 6,284	5.72	%
Investment securities (1)	13,948	431	3.09	12,803	449	3.50	
Other interest-earning assets	2,011	1	.02	4,295	1	.03	
Total interest-earning assets	125,097	6,315	5.05	126,945	6,734	5.31	
Noninterest-earning assets	5,617			5,398			
Total assets	\$ 130,714			\$ 132,343			
Interest-bearing liabilities:							
Deposits	\$ 102,934	\$ 1,621	1.57	\$ 98,718	\$ 1,950	1.98	
Advances from FHLB	12,980	366	2.82	18,907	448	2.37	
Total interest-bearing liabilities	115,914	1,987	1.72	117,625	2,398	2.04	
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	800			825			
Total liabilities	116,714			118,450			
Stockholders' equity	14,000			13,893			
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 130,714			\$ 132,343			
Net interest income		\$ 4,328			\$ 4,336		
Interest rate spread (2)			3.33	%		3.27	%
Net yield on interest-earnings assets (3)			3.46	%		3.42	%
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			107.9	%		107.9	%

(1) Includes Federal Home Loan Bank stock and related dividends earned.

(2) Represents the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

(3) Represents net interest income as a percentage of the average balance of interest-earning assets for the same period and is, also, referred to as the net interest margin.

As illustrated in the previous table, the net yield on interest-earning assets was 3.46% for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 3.42% for the year ended December 31, 2010. Net interest income decreased by \$8,000 during the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010. This decrease was due primarily to the fact that the weighted average yield on interest-bearing liabilities decreased at a greater amount than did the weighted average yield on interest-earning assets. The yield on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 32 basis points from 2.04% in 2010 to 1.72% in 2011 while the yield on interest-earning assets decreased by 26 basis points from 5.31% in 2010 to 5.05% in 2011.

Rate/Volume Analysis. The table below sets forth certain information regarding changes in interest income and interest expense of CKF Bancorp for the periods indicated. For each category of interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability, information is provided on changes attributable to (i) changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by old rate); (ii) changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by old volume), and (iii) changes in

rate-volume (changes in rate multiplied by the change in average volume).

	Year Ended December 31, 2011 vs. 2010			
	Increase (Decrease) Due to			
	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total
	(In thousands)			
Interest income:				
Loans	\$(41)	\$(362)	\$ 2	\$(401)
Investment securities	40	(53)	(5)	(18)
Other interest-earning assets	-	-	-	-
Total interest-earning assets	(1)	(415)	(3)	(419)
Interest expense:				
Deposits	83	(395)	(17)	(329)
Advances from FHLB	(141)	86	(27)	(82)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	(58)	(309)	(44)	(411)
Change in net interest income	\$57	\$(106)	\$ 41	\$(8)

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased by \$411,000, or 17.1%, to \$2.0 million, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the previous year. The decrease in interest expense was due primarily to a 32 basis point decrease in the average yield of interest-bearing liabilities, from 2.04% in 2010 to 1.72% in 2011, and to a lesser extent due to a \$1.7 million, or 1.5%, decrease from 2010 to 2011 in the weighted-average balance of interest-bearing liabilities.

Provision for Loan Losses. Provision for loan losses decreased by \$55,000, or 7.1%, to \$725,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the previous year. Management considers many factors in determining the necessary levels of the allowance for loan losses, including an analysis of specific loans in the portfolio, estimated value of the underlying collateral, assessment of general trends in the real estate market, delinquency trends, prospective economic and regulatory conditions, inherent loss in the loan portfolio, and the relationship of the allowance for loan losses to outstanding loans. In the determination process, loans in the portfolio are categorized according to their perceived inherent level of risk. The categories include 1- to 4-family dwelling unit mortgage loans, other mortgage loans, non-mortgage commercial loans, and consumer loans. An estimate of the appropriate level of allowance for loan losses is calculated by applying risk-weighting factors to the aggregate balances of these loan categories. Within a given category, loans classified as non-performing are assigned a higher risk weighting than performing loans. Management reviews the level of each risk factor periodically and makes appropriate adjustments based on changes in conditions that may impact the portfolio. Provisions for loan losses are booked so as to maintain the allowance within a reasonable range of the estimate.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income increased by \$187,000, to \$139,000, for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the previous year. The increase in non-interest income was related to a decrease of \$175,000 in net losses on the sale of real estate owned offset by a decrease in loan and other service fees of \$7,000.

Noninterest Expense. Noninterest expense increased by \$1.4 million, or 45.3%, to \$4.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the previous year, and such expense amounted to 3.47% and 2.36% of average assets for the years ended December 31, 2011, and 2010, respectively. The increase in noninterest expense was primarily due to a goodwill impairment charge of \$1.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was also due to increases in compensation and benefits of \$73,000, in occupancy expenses of \$5,000, in legal and other professional fees of \$249,000, in state franchise tax of \$3,000, and in foreclosed related expense of \$17,000, which were offset by a decrease in data processing expenses of \$3,000 and in federal deposit insurance premiums of \$31,000.

Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$107,000 and \$133,000, respectively, which as a percentage of income before income taxes was 34.5% and 34.2% for years 2011 and 2010, respectively. The calculation of the percentage in the year 2011 excludes a nontax-benefited goodwill impairment charge.

Asset Classification and Allowance for Loan Losses. Federal regulations require savings institutions to review their assets on a regular basis and to classify them as “substandard,” “doubtful” or “loss,” if warranted. Assets classified as substandard or doubtful require the institution to establish general allowances for loan losses. If an asset or portion thereof is classified loss, the insured institution must either establish specified allowances for loan losses in the amount of 100% of the portion of the asset classified loss, or charge off such amount. An asset which does not currently warrant classification, but which possesses weaknesses or deficiencies deserving close attention is required to be designated as “special mention.” Currently, general loss allowances established to cover possible losses related to assets classified substandard or doubtful may be included in determining an institution’s regulatory capital, while specific valuation allowances for loan losses do not qualify as regulatory capital. Regulatory examiners may disagree with the insured institution’s classifications and amounts reserved. If an institution does not agree with an examiner’s classification of an asset, it may appeal this determination. Management of Central Kentucky Federal reviews assets on a monthly basis, and at the end of each quarter prepares an asset classification listing in conformity with regulations, which is reviewed by the board of directors. At December 31, 2011, management had \$3.6 million of assets classified as special mention, \$5.5 million of assets classified as substandard, and no assets classified as doubtful or as loss. For additional information, see “— *Non-Performing Loans and Other Problem Assets*” below.

In originating loans, Central Kentucky Federal recognizes that credit losses will be experienced and that the risk of loss will vary with, among other things, the type of loan being made, the creditworthiness of the borrower over the term of the loan, general economic conditions and, in the case of a secured loan, the quality of the security for the loan. It is management’s policy to maintain an adequate allowance for loan losses based on, among other things, Central Kentucky Federal’s and the industry’s historical loan loss experience, evaluation of economic conditions and regular reviews of delinquencies and loan portfolio quality. Central Kentucky Federal increases its allowance for loan losses by charging provisions for loan losses against Central Kentucky Federal’s income.

Accounting standards require that impaired loans be measured based upon the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan’s effective interest rate, or as an alternative, at the loan’s observable market price or fair value of the collateral. Central Kentucky Federal’s current procedures for evaluating impaired loans result in carrying such loans at the lower of cost or fair value. See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of CKF Bancorp. At December 31, 2011, Central Kentucky Federal had identified \$2.8 million as impaired loans, as defined by ASU 310-10-35-16.

General allowances are made pursuant to management’s assessment of risk in Central Kentucky Federal’s loan portfolio as a whole. Specific allowances are provided for individual loans when ultimate collection is considered questionable by management after reviewing the current status of loans which are contractually past due and considering the net realizable value of the security for the loan. Management also reviews individual loans for which full collectability

may not be reasonably assured and evaluates among other things the net realizable value of the underlying collateral. General allowances are included in calculating Central Kentucky Federal's risk-based capital, while specific allowances are not so included. Management continues to actively monitor Central Kentucky Federal's asset quality and to charge off loans against the allowance for loan losses when appropriate or to provide specific loss reserves when necessary. Although management believes it uses the best information available to make determinations with respect to the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments may be necessary if economic conditions differ substantially from the economic conditions in the assumptions used in making the initial determinations.

While Central Kentucky Federal believes it has established its existing allowances for loan losses in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, there can be no assurance that regulators, in reviewing Central Kentucky Federal's loan portfolio during future examinations, will not request Central Kentucky Federal to increase its allowance for loan losses, thereby negatively effecting Central Kentucky Federal's financial condition and earnings.

The following table sets forth an analysis of Central Kentucky Federal's allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31.			
	2011		2010	
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,699		\$ 1,355	
Loans charged-off	583		485	
Recoveries	6		49	
Net loans charged-off	577		436	
Provision for loan losses	725		780	
Balance at end of period	\$ 1,847		\$ 1,699	
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the period	.53	%	.40	%
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans	42.42	%	39.39	%

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the allowance for loan losses by loan category at the dates indicated. Management believes that the allowance can be allocated by category only on an approximate basis. The allocation of the allowance to each category is not necessarily indicative of future losses and does not restrict the use of the allowance to absorb losses in any category.

	At December 31,		2010		
	2011		Amount	Percent of	
	Amount	Percent of Loans in Category to Total Loans	Amount	Loans in Category to Total Loans	
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Real estate mortgage:					
One- to four-family residential:					
Owner occupied	\$ 123	38.9	% \$ 116	39.3	%
Nonowner occupied	1,328	34.0	1,002	36.2	
Multifamily residential, non-residential and land	186	20.7	258	18.9	
Construction	12	1.0	39	1.0	
Commercial non-mortgage loans	173	3.4	255	2.6	
Consumer loans	25	2.0	29	2.0	
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,847	100.0	% \$ 1,699	100.0	%

Non-Performing Loans and Other Problem Assets. Management reviews Central Kentucky Federal's loans on a regular basis. The policy of Central Kentucky Federal is to classify in a non-accrual status any mortgage loan which is past due 90 days or more, and whose loan balance plus accrued interest exceeds 90% of the estimated loan collateral value. Consumer and commercial non-mortgage loans are charged off, or any expected loss is reserved, after they

become more than 90 days past due unless substantial collateral exists and the likelihood of any loss is very low.

Central Kentucky Federal's collection procedures provide that late payment notices are mailed on the 10th, 20th and last day of the month. After a loan becomes 60 days delinquent, the customer will be contacted by the lending officer with an attempt to collect the delinquent payments or establish a work out plan to remove the loan from the delinquent status. After a loan becomes 90 days or more past due, management will generally initiate legal proceedings, unless a work out plan has been developed with the borrower.

Real estate acquired by Central Kentucky Federal as a result of foreclosure is classified as real estate owned until such time as it is sold. When such property is acquired, it is recorded at the lower of the unpaid principal balance or its fair market value, net of any selling costs. Any required write-down of the loan to its appraised fair market value upon foreclosure is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent to foreclosure, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, a valuation allowance is established if the carrying value of the property exceeds its fair value net of related selling expenses.

The following table sets forth information with respect to Central Kentucky Federal's nonperforming assets at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,			
	2011	2010		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis (1):				
Real estate mortgage:				
One- to four-family residential:				
Owner occupied	\$ 628	\$ 114		
Nonowner occupied	1,741	1,862		
Multi-family residential, non-residential, and land	277	464		
Commercial non-mortgage	19	120		
Consumer	1	-		
Total	\$ 2,666	\$ 2,560		
Accruing loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more:				
Real estate mortgage:				
One- to four-family residential:				
Owner occupied	670	579		
Nonowner occupied	85	280		
Multi-family residential and non-residential	37	-		
Commercial non-mortgage	-	-		
Consumer	10	20		
Total	\$ 802	\$ 879		
Total of non-accrual and 90 days past due loans	\$ 4,356	\$ 4,314		
Percentage of loans receivable	4.01	%	3.98	%
Other non-performing assets (2)	\$ 1,076	\$ 1,205		
Restructured loans not accounted for on a nonaccrual basis	\$ 888	\$ 875		

Nonaccrual status denotes any mortgage loan past due 90 days or more and whose loan balance, plus accrued interest exceeds 90% of the estimated loan collateral value, and any consumer or commercial loan more than 90 (1) days past due, whose principal and accrued interest exceeds 90% of the fair value of the collateral. Payments received on a nonaccrual loan are either applied to the outstanding principal balance or recorded as interest income, or both, depending on assessment of the collectability of the loan.

(2) Other nonperforming assets represents property acquired by Central Kentucky Federal through foreclosure or repossession. This property is carried at the fair market value, net of any selling expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the amount of interest income that would have been recorded on loans in non-accrual status had such loans performed in accordance with their terms would have been \$213,685. Interest on such loans actually included in interest income during the year totaled \$112,350.

At December 31, 2011, there were no loans identified by management, which were not reflected in the preceding table, but as to which known information about possible credit problems of borrowers caused management to have serious doubts as to the ability of the borrowers to comply with present loan repayment terms.

Asset/Liability Management. Net interest income, the primary component of net income, is determined by the difference or “spread” between the yield earned on interest-earning assets and the rates paid on its interest-bearing liabilities and the relative amounts of such assets and liabilities. Key components of a successful asset/liability strategy are the monitoring and managing of interest rate sensitivity of both the interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability portfolios. CKF Bancorp has employed various strategies intended to minimize the adverse effect of interest rate risk on future operations by providing a better match between the interest rate sensitivity between its assets and liabilities. In particular, strategies are intended to stabilize net interest income for the long-term by protecting its interest rate spread against increases in interest rates. Such strategies include the origination for portfolio of adjustable-rate mortgage loans secured by one- to four-family residential real estate, and, to a lesser extent, multi-family and non-residential real estate loans and the origination of other loans with greater interest rate sensitivities than long-term, fixed-rate residential mortgage loans. For the year ended December 31, 2011, approximately \$8.3 million of one- to four-family residential loans were originated plus \$1.9 million of multi-family and non-residential real estate loans were originated. An additional \$1.2 million of multi-family and non-residential real estate loans were purchased in 2011. Adjustable-rate loans and short-term (one year or less) fixed rate loans comprised \$7.0 million, or 61.3%, of the total real estate loans originated or purchased during 2011. The adjustable-rate loans generally have an initial set rate for a period from one to five years. Additionally, \$2.0 million in non-mortgage loans were originated, all of which were adjustable rate loans or were fixed-rate loans with terms of less than five years. Investment securities purchased during the year were U.S. government agency bonds with maturities of less than five years and a total book value of \$1.6 million.

Asset/liability management in the form of structuring cash instruments provides greater flexibility to adjust exposure to interest rates. During periods of high interest rates, management believes it is prudent to offer competitive rates on short-term deposits and less competitive rates for long-term liabilities. This posture allows CKF Bancorp to benefit quickly from declines in interest rates. Likewise, offering more competitive rates on long-term deposits during the low interest rate periods allows CKF Bancorp to extend the re-pricing and/or maturity of its liabilities thus reducing its exposure to rising interest rates. At December 31, 2011, the interest-bearing deposit base was comprised of \$18.9 million in interest-bearing deposit accounts with a weighted average rate of .26% and of \$80.3 million in time deposits with a weighted average rate of 1.72%. Time deposits with maturities of one year or less, at December 31, 2011, totaled \$49.8 million, or 62.0% of total time deposits at such date. In addition to its focus on the re-pricing period of its deposit liabilities, management also seeks to lengthen the re-pricing period of its interest-bearing liabilities through borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati. Such borrowings totaled \$13.0 million at December 31, 2011, of which \$7.0 million in borrowings had fixed rates and had a remaining time to maturity of greater than one year.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis. Central Kentucky Federal’s future financial performance depends to a large extent on how successful it is in limiting the sensitivity of earnings and net asset value to changes in interest rates. Such sensitivity may be analyzed by examining the amount by which the market value of Central Kentucky Federal’s portfolio equity changes given an immediate and sustained change in interest rates. Based on financial information

provided by savings institutions, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency provided a quarterly report which shows the amounts by which the net present value of an institution's cash flows from assets, liabilities, and off balance sheet items (the institution's net portfolio value, or "NPV") would change in the event of a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. An institution's interest rate risk is measured as the change to its NPV as a result of hypothetical changes in market interest rates.

The following table sets forth the interest rate sensitivity of Central Kentucky Federal's net portfolio value per the quarterly Interest Rate Risk Exposure Report as of December 31, 2011 in the event of 1%, 2%, and 3% instantaneous and permanent increases and of a 1% instantaneous and permanent decrease in market interest rates, respectively. These changes are set forth below as basis points, where 100 basis points (bp) equals one percentage point.

Change in Rates	December 31, 2011						
	Net Portfolio Value			NPV as % of Portfolio Value of Assets			
	\$ Amount	\$ Change	% Change	NPV Ratio			Basis Point Change
	(Dollars in thousands)						
+300 bp	16,200	\$ 18	0	% 12.48	%		33 bp
+200 bp	16,271	89	1	12.43			28 bp
+100 bp	16,400	218	1	12.41			26 bp
+ 0 bp	16,182	n/a	n/a	12.15			n/a
-100 bp	15,287	(895)	(6)	11.51			(64) bp

Computations of prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on numerous assumptions, including relative levels of market interest rates, loan prepayments, and deposit run-offs, and should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results. Further, the computations do not contemplate any actions Central Kentucky Federal may undertake in response to changes in interest rates.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in the computation of NPV. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in differing degrees to changes in market interest rates. 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 loans, which represent Central Kentucky Federal's primary loan product, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. In addition, the proportion of adjustable rate loans in Central Kentucky Federal's portfolios could decrease in future periods if market interest rates decrease below current levels and refinance activity continues. Further, in the event of a change in interest rates, prepayment and early withdrawal levels would likely deviate significantly from those assumed in the tables. Finally, the ability of many borrowers to service their adjustable-rate debt may decrease in the event of an interest rate increase.

As of December 31, 2011, Central Kentucky Federal's net portfolio values as indicated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency interest rate sensitivity report was within acceptable parameters that had been established by Central Kentucky Federal's board of directors and are contained in Central Kentucky Federal's Interest Rate Risk Policy.

Liquidity. The liquidity of CKF Bancorp depends primarily on the dividends paid to it as the sole shareholder of Central Kentucky Federal. Central Kentucky Federal is subject to certain regulatory limitations with respect to the payment of dividends to CKF Bancorp. See note 10 of notes to consolidated financial statements of CKF Bancorp, Inc.

The primary activities of the CKF Bancorp are accepting deposits from the general public and the origination of residential mortgage and other loans. Cash flow from operating activities is generally derived from net income, as increased or decreased in part by the income attributable to Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati stock dividends, depreciation expense, interest accruals, deferred income taxes, and the change in prepaid expenses as amounts paid in prior periods are applied to subsequently incurred expenses. The operating activities produced positive cash flows of \$1.3 million and \$1.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Primary investing activities are the origination and purchase of loans and the purchase of investment securities. Investing activities were a use of cash of \$1.5 million and provided cash of \$1.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Financing activities primarily arise from certificates of deposit and from other deposit accounts, net advances borrowed from the Federal Home Loan Bank, and from the issuance and repurchase of CKF Bancorp's common stock. During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, CKF Bancorp had net cash used by financing activities of \$2.6 million and \$487,000, respectively.

Capital Management. Central Kentucky Federal is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, including a risk-based capital measure. The risk-based capital guidelines include both a definition of capital and a framework for calculating risk-weighted assets by assigning balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items to broad risk categories. Central Kentucky Federal's capital ratios are substantially in excess of current regulatory capital requirements. At December 31, 2011, Central Kentucky Federal's core capital amounted to 9.99% of adjusted total assets and its risk-weighted assets ratio was 17.71%.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. In the normal course of operations, CKF Bancorp engages in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, are not recorded in our financial statements. These transactions involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. Such transactions are used primarily to manage customers' requests for funding and take the form of loan commitments, letters of credit and lines of credit. For information about our loan commitments and unused lines of credit, see Note 19 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements of CKF Bancorp. CKF Bancorp currently has no plans to engage in hedging activities in the future.

For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, CKF Bancorp engaged in no off-balance sheet transactions reasonably likely to have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices. The consolidated financial statements, and notes thereto, presented herein have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. The impact of inflation is reflected in the increased cost of CKF Bancorp's operations. Unlike most industrial companies, nearly all the assets and liabilities of Central Kentucky Federal are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a greater impact on CKF Bancorp's performance than do the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the price of goods and services.

Stock Ownership

The following table sets forth, as of May 11, 2012, certain information as to CKF Bancorp common stock beneficially owned by any person or group of persons who is known to CKF Bancorp to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of its common stock. Other than as disclosed below, management knows of no person who beneficially owned more than 5% of CKF Bancorp common stock at May 11, 2012.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Percent of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding (2)
---	--	--

First Southern Bancorp 99 Lancaster Street Stanford, Kentucky 40484	197,284(3)	16.09%
CKF Bancorp, Inc. Employee Stock Ownership Plan and Trust 340 West Main Street Danville, Kentucky 40422	89,668(4)	7.32
Richard P. Thompson 417 Jewell Lane Morehead, Kentucky 40351	67,417(5)	5.50

(1) For purposes of this table, a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of any shares of the common stock if he or she has or shares voting or investment power with respect to such security, or has a right to acquire beneficial ownership at any time within 60 days after May 11, 2012. As used herein, “voting power” is the power to vote or direct the voting of shares and “investment power” is the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Except as otherwise noted, ownership is direct and the named individuals and group exercise sole voting and investment power over the shares of CKF Bancorp common stock.

(2) Based on 1,225,802 shares outstanding as of May 11, 2012.

- (3) Based on information provided by First Southern Bancorp, Inc. Includes shares owned by the controlling shareholder of First Southern Bancorp, Inc. These shares are held in a suspense account for the benefit of participating employees. The Employee Stock Ownership Plan (“ESOP”) trustees, currently CKF Bancorp director Yvonne York Morley and CKF Bancorp director, President and Chief Executive Officer, William H. Johnson, vote all allocated shares in accordance with (4) instructions of the participants. As of May 11, 2012, all shares had been allocated. Shares for which no instructions have been received are voted by the ESOP trustees in the same ratio as participants direct the voting of allocated shares or, in the absence of such direction, in the ESOP trustees’ best judgment. The ESOP trustees share dispositive power over all shares held by the ESOP trust.
- (5) Based on information provided by Mr. Thompson. Includes shares owned by Mr. Thompson’s wife.

The following table provides information about the shares of CKF Bancorp common stock beneficially owned by each director of CKF Bancorp and by all directors and executive officers as a group as of May 11, 2012. A person may be considered to beneficially own any shares of common stock over which he or she has, directly or indirectly, sole or shared voting or investment power.

Name and Position	Number of Shares Owned (Excluding Options)	Number of Shares That May be Acquired Within 60 Days by Exercising Options (1)	Percent of Total Common Stock Outstanding (2)	
W. Banks Hudson, Chairman of the Board	41,500	—	3.39	%
Russell M. Brooks, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Director	24,493	8,000	2.64	(3)
J. Mark Goggans, Director	47,800	4,000	4.22	(4)
William H. Johnson, <i>President, Chief Executive Officer and Director</i>	38,379	—	3.13	
Yvonne York Morley, <i>Director</i>	7,200	—	0.59	
Jerry M. Purcell, <i>Director</i>	1,248	4,000	0.43	(5)
Virginia R.S. Stump, <i>Senior Vice President, Secretary and Director</i>	16,998	4,000	1.71	(6)
All directors and executive officers as a group (7 persons)	177,618	20,000	15.88	(7)

(1) For purposes of this table, a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of any shares of the common stock if he or she has or shares voting or investment power with respect to such security, or has a right to acquire beneficial ownership at any time within 60 days after May 11, 2012. As used herein, “voting power” is the power to vote or direct the voting of shares and “investment power” is the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Except as otherwise noted, ownership is direct and the named individuals and group exercise sole voting and investment power over the shares of CKF Bancorp common stock. Includes certain shares of CKF Bancorp common stock owned by businesses in which the executive officer or director is an executive officer or major stockholder, or by spouses, by immediate family members or as a custodian or trustee, or by spouses as a custodian or trustee, over which shares such executive officer or director effectively exercises sole or shared voting and/or investment power. All shares held by the ESOP trust have been allocated. ESOP participants vote the shares allocated to their ESOP accounts or, in the absence of such direction, allocated shares are voted as directed by the CKF Bancorp board of

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directors. Does not include 1,200 shares held by the CKF Bancorp, Inc. Incentive Plan Trust, over which shares Directors Morley and Johnson share dispositive power and over which shares all directors share voting power.

(2) Based on 1,225,802 shares outstanding as of May 11 2012.

- (3) Assumes 1,200 shares are transferred to Mr. Brooks upon the exercise of options from outstanding shares held by the CKF Bancorp, Inc. Incentive Plan Trust and that the remaining 6,800 shares are issued from treasury.
- (4) Assumes 1,200 shares are transferred to Mr. Goggans upon the exercise of options from outstanding shares held by the CKF Bancorp, Inc. Incentive Plan Trust and that the remaining 2,800 shares are issued from treasury.
- (5) Assumes 1,200 shares are transferred to Mr. Purcell upon the exercise of options from outstanding shares held by the CKF Bancorp, Inc. Incentive Plan Trust and that the remaining 2,800 shares are issued from treasury.

- (6) Assumes 1,200 shares are transferred to Ms. Stump upon the exercise of options from outstanding shares held by the CKF Bancorp, Inc. Incentive Plan Trust and that the remaining 2,800 shares are issued from treasury.
- Assumes 1,200 shares are transferred to the directors and executive officers upon the exercise of options from
- (7) outstanding shares held by the CKF Bancorp, Inc. Incentive Plan Trust and that the remaining 18,800 shares are issued from treasury.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEETING

If there are not sufficient votes to constitute a quorum or to approve and adopt the agreement of merger at the time of the special meeting, the agreement of merger cannot be approved and adopted unless the annual meeting is adjourned to a later date or dates to permit further solicitation of proxies. To allow proxies that have been received by CKF Bancorp at the time of the special meeting to be voted for an adjournment, if deemed necessary, CKF Bancorp has submitted the question of adjournment to its stockholders as a separate matter for their consideration. The board of directors of CKF Bancorp unanimously recommends that stockholders vote "FOR" the adjournment proposal. If it is deemed necessary to adjourn the special meeting, no notice of the adjourned meeting is required to be given to stockholders, other than an announcement at the meeting of the time and place to which the meeting is adjourned, unless the special meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, in which case notice shall be given as in the case of the original special meeting.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock to be issued in the proposed merger and the material tax consequences of the proposed merger have been passed upon for Kentucky First Federal Bancorp by Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, Washington, DC.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as of June 30, 2011 and 2010 and for each of the years in the two-year period ended June 30, 2011 have been included in this proxy statement/prospectus in reliance upon the report of Crowe Horwath LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of CKF Bancorp as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2011 have been included in this proxy statement/prospectus in reliance upon the report of BKD LLP, independent public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein, and upon the

authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS

CKF Bancorp will hold an annual meeting for the year ended December 31, 2011 only if the merger is not completed. CKF Bancorp's certificate of incorporation provide that in order for a stockholder to make nominations for the election of directors or proposals for business to be brought before the annual meeting, a stockholder must deliver notice of such nominations and/or proposals in writing to the Secretary of CKF Bancorp no less than 30 days nor more than 60 days before the date of the annual meeting, provided, however, if less than 40 days' notice of the meeting is given to stockholders, such written notice must be delivered or mailed , as prescribed, to the Secretary of CKF Bancorp not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which notice of the meeting was mailed to stockholders.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You may also read and copy any document Kentucky First Federal Bancorp files with the SEC at its public reference room located at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington DC 20549. Copies of these documents also can be obtained at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC, at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington DC 20549 or by calling 1-800-SEC-0330 for additional information on the operation of the public reference facilities.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-4 under the Securities Act to register the shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock to be issued to CKF Bancorp stockholders in the merger. This proxy statement/prospectus is a part of that registration statement and constitutes a prospectus of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp in addition to being a proxy statement of CKF Bancorp for its special meeting. As permitted by the SEC rules, this proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all of the information that you can find in the registration statement or in the exhibits to the registration statement. The additional information may be inspected and copied as set forth above.

All information concerning Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and its subsidiaries has been furnished by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and all information concerning CKF Bancorp and its subsidiaries has been furnished by CKF Bancorp.

You should rely only on the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus when evaluating the agreement of merger and the proposed merger. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from what is contained in this proxy statement/prospectus. This proxy statement/prospectus is dated May 11, 2012. You should not assume that the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus is accurate as of any date other than such date, and neither the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus to stockholders of CKF Bancorp nor the issuance of shares of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp common stock as contemplated by the agreement of merger shall create any implication to the contrary.

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Crowe Horwath LLP

Independent Member Crowe Horwath International

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp

Frankfort, Kentucky

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as of June 30, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial

statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the period ended June 30, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Crowe Horwath LLP

Louisville, Kentucky

September 28, 2011

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands)

	December 31, 2011 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2011	2010
ASSETS			
Cash and due from financial institutions	\$ 1,265	\$1,002	\$1,118
Interest-bearing demand deposits	2,893	4,047	7,244
Cash and cash equivalents	4,158	5,049	8,362
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	100	100	100
Securities available for sale	12,694	203	246
Investment securities held to maturity, at amortized cost-approximate fair value of \$6,173, \$7,257 and \$10,026 at December 31, 2011, June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively	5,760	6,810	9,435
Loans available for sale	—	—	370
Loans, net of allowance of \$842, \$764, and \$1,535 at December 31, 2011, June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, respectively	184,045	182,796	190,618
Real estate owned – net	2,630	4,304	748
Premises and equipment, net	2,696	2,667	2,731
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	5,641	5,641	5,641
Accrued interest receivable	504	538	518
Bank-owned life insurance	2,651	2,607	2,518
Goodwill	14,507	14,507	14,507
Other intangible assets	22	87	218
Prepaid FDIC assessments	306	361	542
Prepaid federal income taxes	—	22	—
Prepaid expenses and other assets	724	443	385
Total assets	\$ 236,438	\$226,135	\$236,939
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Deposits	\$ 136,595	\$139,940	\$144,969
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	38,715	25,261	32,009
Advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance	141	471	335
Accrued interest payable	82	91	145
Accrued federal income taxes	94	—	166
Deferred federal income taxes	566	1,021	831
Deferred revenue	665	—	—
Other liabilities	599	654	676
Total liabilities	\$ 177,457	\$167,438	\$179,131

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Commitments and contingencies	—	—	—
Shareholders' equity			
Preferred stock, 500,000 shares authorized, \$.01 par value; no shares issued and outstanding			
Common stock, 20,000,000 shares authorized, \$.01 par value; 8,596,064 shares issued	86	86	86
Additional paid-in capital	36,882	36,907	36,623
Retained earnings	32,102	31,860	31,216
Unearned employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(1,877	) (1,989	) (2,169)
Treasury shares at cost, 816,375, 811,375, 745,530 shares at December 31, 2011, June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively	(8,215	) (8,170	) (7,952)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3	3	4
Total shareholders' equity	58,981	58,697	57,808
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 236,438	\$226,135	\$236,939

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	For the six months ended December 31,		For the years ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)			Revised
Interest income				
Loans	\$ 4,936	\$ 5,159	\$ 10,146	\$ 10,475
Mortgage-backed securities	139	193	355	474
Other securities	1	1	2	169
Interest-bearing deposits and other	112	119	246	260
Total interest income	5,188	5,472	10,749	11,378
Interest expense				
Deposits	887	1,420	2,486	3,433
Borrowings	311	404	695	1,547
Total interest expense	1,198	1,824	3,181	4,980
Net interest income	3,990	3,648	7,568	6,398
Provision for loan losses	82	68	668	1,044
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,908	3,580	6,900	5,354
Non-interest income				
Gains on sales of loans	23	92	155	124
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	44	45	90	90
Net gains (losses) on sale of real estate owned	(13)	(36)	(36)	(27)
Unrealized loss-other real estate	(48)	—	(71)	—
Other	51	53	104	102
Total non-interest income	57	154	242	289
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,520	1,521	3,057	3,131
Occupancy and equipment	168	166	355	329
Legal fees	192	69	135	95
Outside service fees	189	67	100	59
Data processing	111	126	246	242
Audit and accounting	78	87	205	166
Federal deposit insurance	76	103	197	196
Franchise and other taxes	93	98	191	190
Amortization of intangible assets	65	65	131	131
Foreclosure and real estate owned expense, net	32	49	159	32
Other operating	236	257	506	468
Total non-interest expense	2,760	2,608	5,282	5,039
Income before income taxes	1,205	1,126	1,860	604
Federal income taxes				

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Current	851	334	(43)	443
Deferred	(455)	35	147	(240)
Total federal income taxes	396	369	104	203
NET INCOME	\$ 809	\$ 757	\$ 1,756	\$ 401
EARNINGS PER SHARE				
Basic and diluted	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.05

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	For the six months ended December 31,		For the years ended June 30,	
	2011 (Unaudited)	2010	2011	2010 Revised
Net income	\$ 809	\$ 757	\$ 1,756	\$ 401
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax-related effects:				
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available for sale, net of tax (benefit) of \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$(45) for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively	—	(1)	(1)	(87)
Comprehensive income	\$ 809	\$ 756	\$ 1,755	\$ 314

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

For the six months ended December 31, 2011

and the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Unearned employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	Treasury shares	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total
Balance at July 1, 2009	\$ 86	\$ 36,223	\$ 32,074	\$ (2,557)	\$ (7,379)	\$ 91	\$ 58,538
SAB108 adjustment for additional ESOP compensation		26	(123)	197	-	-	100
Net income (revised)	-	-	401	-	-	-	401
Allocation of ESOP shares	-	185	-	-	-	-	185
Amortization expense of stock benefit plans	-	74	-	191	-	-	265
Compensation expense related to vesting stock options	-	115	-	-	-	-	115
Acquisition of shares for Treasury	-	-	-	-	(573)	-	(573)
Unrealized gains on securities designated as available for sale, net of related tax effects	-	-	-	-	-	(87)	(87)
Cash dividends of \$0.40 per common share	-	-	(1,136)	-	-	-	(1,136)
Balance at June 30, 2010	86	36,623	31,216	(2,169)	(7,952)	4	57,808
Net income	-	-	1,756	-	-	-	1,756
Allocation of ESOP shares	-	(15)	-	180	-	-	165
Amortization expense of stock benefit plans	-	242	-	-	-	-	242
Compensation expense related to vesting stock options	-	57	-	-	-	-	57
Acquisition of shares for Treasury	-	-	-	-	(218)	-	(218)
Unrealized losses on securities available for sale, net of related tax effects	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)

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Cash dividends of \$0.40 per common share	-	-	(1,112)	-	-	-	(1,112)
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 86	\$ 36,907	\$ 31,860	\$ (1,989)	\$ (8,170)	\$ 3	\$ 58,697

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	For the six months ended December 31,		For the years ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)			Revised
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income	\$ 809	\$ 757	\$ 1,756	\$ 401
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation	98	90	185	172
Amortization of deferred loan origination (fees) costs	2	(19)	(8)	(10)
Amortization of premiums on FHLB advances	(9)	(76)	(108)	(352)
Amortization of core deposit intangibles	65	65	131	131
Net gain on sale of loans	(23)	(92)	(155)	(124)
Net loss (gain) on sale of real estate owned	48	36	107	27
ESOP compensation expense	87	91	180	388
Amortization of stock benefit plans and stock options expense	—	228	284	277
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(44)	(45)	(90)	(90)
Provision for loan losses	82	68	668	1,044
Origination of loans held for sale	(394)	(2,250)	(3,881)	(4,250)
Proceeds from loans held for sale	417	2,510	4,406	4,235
Increase (decrease) in cash, due to changes in:				
Accrued interest receivable	34	(82)	(20)	232
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(226)	(131)	123	(582)
Accrued interest payable	(9)	(15)	(54)	(44)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(55)	(160)	(22)	(47)
Federal income taxes:				
Current	116	(16)	(143)	19
Deferred	(455)	34	147	(239)
Net cash provided by operating activities	543	993	3,506	1,188
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of available for sale securities	(12,500)	(11,000)	(11,000)	—
Securities maturities, prepayments and calls:				
Held to maturity	1,050	1,555	13,625	5,564
Available for sale	9	20	41	5,073
Loans originated for investment, net of principal collected	1,612	1,415	3,205	(3,798)
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	(654)	885	294	410
Additions to premises and equipment, net	(127)	(69)	(121)	(59)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(10,610)	(7,194)	6,044	7,190

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Cash flows from financing activities:

Net change in deposits	(3,345)	(1,699)	(5,029)	5,226
Payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance, net	(330)	(181)	136	45
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances, net	13,463	6,263	(6,640)	(7,795)
Dividends paid on common stock	(567)	(555)	(1,112)	(1,136)
Treasury stock repurchases	(45)	(171)	(218)	(573)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	9,176	3,657	(12,863)	(4,233)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(891)	(2,544)	(3,313)	4,145
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	5,049	8,362	8,362	4,217
Ending cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,158	\$ 5,818	\$ 5,049	\$ 8,362

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	For the six months ended December 31,		For the years ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Unaudited)			Revised
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Cash paid for:				
Federal income taxes	\$ 650	\$ 350	\$ 97	\$ 360
Interest on deposits and borrowings	\$ 1,216	\$ 1,915	\$ 3,343	\$ 5,376
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing activities:				
Transfers from loans to real estate owned, net	\$ (2,280)	\$ 523	\$ 4,643	\$ 1,076
Loans made on sales of real estate owned	\$ 2,375	\$ 593	\$ 686	\$ 410
Deferred gain on sale of real estate owned	\$ 665	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Capitalization of mortgage servicing rights	\$ 3	\$ 20	\$ 31	\$ 34

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp (the “Company”) is a savings and loan holding company whose activities are primarily limited to holding the stock and managing the operations of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Hazard, Kentucky (“First Federal of Hazard”) and Frankfort First Bancorp, Inc., (“Frankfort First”) the holding company for First Federal Savings Bank of Frankfort (“First Federal of Frankfort”). First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort are collectively referred to herein as “the Banks.” First Federal of Hazard is a community-oriented savings and loan association dedicated to serving consumers in Perry and surrounding counties in eastern Kentucky, while First Federal of Frankfort operates through three banking offices located in Frankfort, Kentucky. Both institutions engage primarily in the business of attracting deposits from the general public and applying those funds to the origination of loans for residential and consumer purposes. First Federal of Frankfort also originates, to a lesser extent, church loans, home equity and other loans. There are no significant concentrations of loans to any one industry or customer. However, the customers’ ability to repay their loans is dependent on the real estate and general economic conditions in the Banks’ specific operating areas. The Banks’ profitability is significantly dependent on net interest income, which is the difference between interest income generated from interest-earning assets (i.e. loans and investments) and the interest expense paid on interest-bearing liabilities (i.e. customer deposits and borrowed funds). Net interest income is affected by the relative amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the interest received or paid on these balances. The level of interest rates paid or received by the Banks can be significantly influenced by a number of environmental factors, such as governmental monetary policy, that are outside of management’s control.

The consolidated financial information presented herein has been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). In preparing consolidated financial statements in accordance with U. S. GAAP, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

The following is a summary of the Company’s significant accounting policies which have been consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

1. Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, First Federal of Hazard, Frankfort First and First Federal of Frankfort. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

2. Use of Estimates: To prepare financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, management makes estimates and assumptions based on available information. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the disclosures provided, and actual results could differ. The allowance for loan losses, goodwill, loan servicing rights, deferred tax assets and fair values of financial instruments are particularly subject to change.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3. Securities: Debt securities are classified as held to maturity or available for sale. Securities classified as held to maturity are to be carried at cost only if the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold these securities to maturity. Securities designated as available for sale are carried at fair value with resulting unrealized gains or losses recorded to shareholders' equity, net of tax. Realized gains and losses on sales of securities are recognized using the specific identification method.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premium or discount. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Gains and losses on sales are recorded on the trade date and determined using the specific identification method.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. For securities in an unrealized loss position, management considers the extent and duration of the unrealized loss, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, a security in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings. For debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment is split into two components as follows: 1) OTTI related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement and 2) OTTI related to other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis. For equity securities, the entire amount of impairment is recognized through earnings.

4. Loans: Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at the principal amount outstanding, adjusted for deferred loan origination fees and the allowance

for loan losses. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance unless the collectibility of the loan is in doubt. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized in interest income using the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments. Interest income on loans is generally discontinued at the time a loan is 90 days delinquent unless the loan is well-secured and in process of collection. Past due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. Nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days still on accrual include both smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans. A loan is moved to non-accrual status in accordance with the Company's policy, typically 90 days after the loan becomes delinquent.

All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on nonaccrual is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

5. Loans held for sale: Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost (less principal payments received) or fair value, calculated on an aggregate basis. The Company had \$370,000 in loans held for sale at June 30, 2010, while no loans were held for sale on December 31, 2011 or June 30, 2011.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5. Loans held for sale: (continued)

In selling loans, the Company utilizes a program with the Federal Home Loan Bank, retaining servicing on loans sold. Mortgage servicing rights on originated loans that have been sold are initially recorded at fair value. Capitalized servicing rights are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated servicing revenues. The Company recorded amortization related to mortgage servicing rights totaling \$13,000 and \$15,000 during the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The carrying value of the Company's mortgage servicing rights, which approximated fair value, totaled approximately \$120,000 and \$102,000 at June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company was servicing mortgage loans of approximately \$15.0 million and \$12.8 million that had been sold to the Federal Home Loan Bank at June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, we sold \$4.0 million in loans under the FHLB program and the average balance of loans serviced was \$13.8 million.

Servicing rights are evaluated for impairment based upon the fair value of the rights as compared to carrying amount. Impairment is recognized through a valuation allowance for an individual grouping, to the extent that fair value is less than the carrying amount. If the Company later determines that all or a portion of the impairment no longer exists for a particular grouping, a reduction of the allowance may be recorded as an increase to income. Changes in valuation allowances are reported with other non-interest income on the income statement. The fair values of servicing rights are subject to significant fluctuations as a result of changes in estimated and actual prepayment speeds and default rates and losses.

Servicing fee income which is reported on the income statement as other non-interest income is recorded for fees earned for servicing loans. The fees are based on a contractual percentage of the outstanding principal and are recorded as income when earned. The amortization of mortgage servicing rights is netted against loan servicing fee

income. Servicing fees totaled \$36,000 and \$28,000 for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Late fees and ancillary fees related to loan servicing are not material.

6. Allowance for Loan Losses: The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Management estimates the allowance balance required using past loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, trends in the level of delinquent and problem loans, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral and current and anticipated economic conditions in the primary lending area. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged off.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6. Allowance for loan losses: (continued)

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired or loans otherwise classified as substandard or doubtful. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Company over the most recent four quarters. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment.

These economic factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans; levels of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries; trends in volume and terms of loans; changes in lending policies, procedures and practices; experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations. Our portfolio segments include residential real estate, nonresidential real estate and land, loans on deposits and consumer and other loans. Risk factors associated with our portfolio segments are as follows:

Residential Real Estate

Our primary lending activity is the origination of mortgage loans, which enable a borrower to purchase or refinance existing homes in the Banks' respective market areas. We further classify our residential real estate loans as one- to four-family, multi-family or construction. We believe that our first mortgage position on loans secured by residential real estate presents lower risk than our other loans, with the exception of loans on deposits.

We offer a mix of adjustable-rate and fixed-rate mortgage loans with terms up to 40 years for owner-occupied properties. For these properties a borrower may be able to borrow up to 95% of the value with private mortgage insurance. Alternatively, the borrower may be able to borrow up to 90% of the value with a traditional first mortgage and a second mortgage (bearing a higher rate of interest) on the additional 10% of the value. After initial fixed-rate periods of one, three, five or seven years, the interest rates on the adjustable-rate loans adjust once a year with annual limitation of one percentage point per adjustment period and a lifetime cap of five percentage points.

We also originate loans to individuals to finance the construction of residential dwellings for personal use or for use as rental property. We do not generally lend to builders for construction of speculative or custom residential properties for resale. Construction loans are generally less than one year in length, do not exceed 80% of the appraised value, and provide for the payment of interest only during the construction phase. Funds are disbursed as progress is made toward completion of the construction based on site inspections by qualified bank staff.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6. Allowance for loan losses: (continued)

Multi-family and Nonresidential Loans

We offer mortgage loans secured by residential non-owner-occupied one- to four-family, residential multi-family (five or more units), and nonresidential real estate. Nonresidential real estate loans are comprised generally of commercial office buildings, churches, condominiums and properties used for other purposes. Generally, these loans are originated for 25 years or less and do not exceed 75% of the appraised value. Loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate generally have larger balances and involve a greater degree of risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. These loans depend on the borrower's creditworthiness and the feasibility and cash flow potential of the project. Payments on loans secured by income properties often depend on successful operation and management of the properties. As a result, repayment on such loans may be subject to a greater extent to adverse conditions in the real estate market or economy than owner-occupied residential loans.

Consumer lending

Our consumer loans include home equity lines of credit and loans secured by savings deposits. Home equity loans are generally second mortgage loans subordinate only to first mortgages also held by the bank and do not exceed 80% of the estimated value of the property. We do offer home equity loans up to 90% of the estimated value to qualified borrowers and these loans carry a premium rate. Loans secured by savings are originated up to 90% of the depositor's savings account balance and normally bear interest at two percentage points above the rate paid on the deposit account. Because the deposit account must be pledged as collateral to secure the loan, the inherent risk of this type of loan is minimal.

In years prior to the year ended June 30, 2011, the loss history of the most recent 12 quarterly periods was used in the calculation of the Company's general component of allowance for losses on loans. During the 2011 year the loss history lookback was shortened to the most recent four quarters. We performed a retrospective analysis of our June 30, 2010 allowance for loan losses and concluded that the new lookback method did not cause a material change in our calculation.

The Banks account for impaired loans by determining the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, as an alternative, at the loan's observable market price or fair value of the collateral, reduced by estimated selling costs.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Although all of our loans are secured by collateral, we rely heavily on the capacity of our borrowers to generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt. As a result, our loans do not become collateral-dependent until there is deterioration in the borrower's cash flow and financial condition, which makes it necessary for us to look to the collateral for our sole source of repayment. Collateral-dependent loans which are more than ninety days delinquent are considered to constitute more than a minimum delay in repayment and are evaluated for impairment under the policy at that time.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

6. Allowance for loan losses: (continued)

In applying the policy, the Banks consider investments in one- to four-family residential loans and consumer installment loans to be homogeneous and therefore excluded from separate identification for evaluation of impairment. In the calculation of our general valuation allowance we consider the potential for outdated appraisal values to be of minimal risk and, therefore, do not attribute a specific factor to it.

With respect to the Banks' investment in troubled debt restructurings, multi-family and nonresidential loans, and the evaluation of impairment thereof, such loans are nonhomogenous and, as such, may be deemed to be collateral-dependent when they become more than ninety days delinquent. We obtain updated independent appraisals in these situations or when we suspect that the previous appraisal may no longer be reflective of the property's current fair value. This process varies from loan to loan, borrower to borrower, and also varies based on the nature of the collateral.

We utilize updated independent appraisals to determine fair value for collateral-dependent loans, adjusted for estimated selling costs, in determining our specific reserve. In some situations management does not secure an updated independent appraisal. These situations may involve small loan amounts or loans that, in management's opinion, have an abnormally low loan-to-value ratio.

7. Federal Home Loan Bank Stock: The banks are members of the FHLB system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

8. Real Estate Owned: Real estate acquired through or instead of foreclosure is initially recorded at fair value less estimated selling expenses at the date of acquisition, establishing a new cost basis. These assets are subsequently accounted for at lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. If fair value declines subsequently, the carrying value is adjusted through a valuation allowance and the amount is recorded through expense. Costs relating to holding real estate owned, net of rental income, are charged against earnings as incurred.

9. Premises and Equipment: Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of premises and equipment includes expenditures which extend the useful lives of existing assets. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are expensed as incurred. For financial reporting, depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets, estimated to be forty years for buildings, ten to forty years for building improvements, and five to ten years for furniture and equipment.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

10. Income Taxes: Income tax expense is the total of the current year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax amounts for the temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. Deferred tax assets are recorded only to the extent that the amount of net deductible temporary differences or carryforward attributes may be utilized against current period earnings, carried back against prior years earnings, offset against taxable temporary differences reversing in future periods, or utilized to the extent of management's estimate of future taxable income. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Deferred tax liabilities are provided on the total amount of net temporary differences taxable in the future.

A tax provision is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded. The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters as income tax expense.

Kentucky First Federal Bancorp and Frankfort First Bancorp, Inc., each are subject to state income taxes in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Neither of the Banks are subject to state income tax in the Commonwealth. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2007.

11. Retirement and Employee Benefit Plans: The Banks each participate in a noncontributory, multi-employer defined benefit pension fund covering all employees who qualify as to length of service. Benefits are based on years of service and the average of the highest five consecutive annual salaries before retirement. Specific plan asset and accumulated benefit information for the Company's portion of the fund is not available. Under ERISA, a contributor to a multi-employer pension plan may be liable in the event of complete or partial withdrawal for the benefit payments

guaranteed under ERISA, but there is no intention to withdraw. Pension expense is the net contributions, which are based upon covered employees' ages and salaries and are dependent upon the ultimate prescribed benefits of the participants and the funded status of the plan. The Company recognized expense related to the plans totaling approximately \$564,000 and \$407,000 for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company also maintains a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for the benefit of certain directors, which is closed to any future deferrals. Under the plan, the Company pays each participant, or their beneficiary, the amount of fees deferred plus interest under terms selected by the individual participants prior to compensation deferral. Payments are made to participants either in a lump sum or in monthly installments not to exceed 10 years. Payments may commence upon the director's attainment of a certain age or upon the individual's termination of service. The expense incurred for the deferred compensation was \$7,000 for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**11. Retirement and Employee Benefit Plans: (continued)**

First Federal of Hazard has an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (“ESOP”) which provides retirement benefits for substantially all full-time employees who have completed one year of service and have attained the age of 21. Annual contributions are made to the ESOP equal to the ESOP’s debt service less dividends received by the ESOP on unallocated shares. Shares in the ESOP were acquired using funds provided by a loan from the Company and, accordingly, the cost of those shares is shown as a reduction of stockholders’ equity. Shares are released to participants proportionately as the loan is repaid. Dividends on allocated shares are recorded as dividends and charged to retained earnings. Dividends on unallocated shares are used to repay the loan and are treated as accrued interest. Compensation expense is recorded equal to the fair value of shares committed to be released during a given fiscal year. Allocation of shares to the ESOP participants is contingent upon the repayment of a loan to Kentucky First Federal Bancorp totaling \$2.3 million and \$2.5 million at June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company recorded expense for the ESOP of approximately \$171,000 and \$221,000 for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Shares may be surrendered from the plan as employees leave employment. Total shares surrendered from the plan were 26,682 at June 30, 2011 and 18,746 at June 30, 2010.

	For the fiscal year ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Allocated shares	100,961	70,762
Shares committed to be released	10,445	28,688
Unearned shares	198,885	218,777
Total ESOP shares	310,291	318,227
Fair value of unearned shares at End of period (dollars in thousands)	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,973

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Retirement and Employee Benefit Plans: (continued)

Based on findings communicated by the U.S. Department of Labor during fiscal 2011, the Company released an additional 19,669 shares in its ESOP plan and paid an additional \$329,000 in dividends on unallocated ESOP shares. As the additional shares were deemed to be attributed to prior periods, we restated prior period statements.

The applicable effect on the prior year balance sheet and statements of operations related to additional ESOP compensation expense is as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2010
Balance Sheet:	
Other liabilities as previously reported	\$ 1,749
Income tax adjustment	(76)
Other liabilities as adjusted	\$ 1,673
Additional paid-in capital as previously reported	\$ 36,597
ESOP compensation expense adjustment	26
Additional paid-in capital as adjusted	\$ 36,623
Retained earnings as previously reported	\$ 31,363
ESOP compensation expense adjustment (net of tax)	(147)
Retained earnings as adjusted	\$ 31,216
Unearned employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) as previously reported	\$ (2,366)
ESOP compensation expense adjustment	197

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Unearned employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) as adjusted \$ (2,169)

For the year ended	June 30, 2010
Statements of Operations:	
Employee compensation and benefits as previously reported	\$ 3,131
ESOP expense adjustment	36
Employee compensation and benefits as adjusted	\$ 3,095
Total federal income tax expense (benefit) as previously reported	\$ 215
Tax impact of ESOP expense adjustment	(12)
Total federal income tax expense (benefit) as adjusted	\$ 203
Net income (loss) as previously reported	\$ 425
ESOP expense adjustment (net of tax)	(24)
Net income (loss) as adjusted	\$ 401
Earnings (loss) per share-basic and diluted as previously reported	\$ 0.06
ESOP expense adjustment	(0.01)
Earnings (loss) per share-basic and diluted as adjusted	\$ 0.05

First Federal of Frankfort maintains a 401(k) plan for the benefit of all full-time employees. No employer contributions have been made to the 401(k) plan.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Share-Based Compensation Plans: Compensation cost is recognized for stock options and restricted stock awards issued to employees, based on the fair value of these awards at the date of the grant. A Black-Scholes model is utilized to estimate the fair value of stock options, while the market price of the Company's common stock at the date of the grant is used for restricted stock awards. Compensation cost is recognized over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period. In fiscal 2006, the Company initiated the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan ("EIP" or the "Plan") which provides for two share-based compensation plans, which are described below.

The compensation cost that has been charged against income for those share-based plans was \$160,000, and \$377,000 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The total income tax benefit recognized in the statement of income for share-based compensation arrangements was \$54,000 and \$128,000 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The EIP provides for grants of up to 421,216 stock options. It also provides that one-fifth of the options granted become vested and exercisable on the first five anniversaries of the date of grant. The contractual term of the options is ten years. All option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant.

At June 30, 2011, the only options outstanding were related to those granted in the fiscal year 2006.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock option plan as of June 30, 2011, and changes during the year then ended is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted- average exercise price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$000)
Outstanding at beginning of period	325,800	\$ 10.10	
Granted	-	-	
Exercised	-	-	
Forfeited	-	-	
Outstanding at end of period	325,800	\$ 10.10	\$-
Options exercisable at end of period	325,800	\$ 10.10	\$-
Weighted average fair value of options granted			\$1.75
Weighted average remaining contractual term of options outstanding and exercisable			4.5 years

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Share-Based Compensation Plans: (continued)

Information related to the stock option plan follows:

	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012
(in thousands)	
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$—\$ 76
Cash received from option exercises	— 67
Tax benefit realized from option exercises	— 9

As of June 30, 2011, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options granted under the Plan.

The EIP also provides for the purchase of 168,486 shares of common stock and the issuance of such shares in the form of restricted stock awards to members of the board of directors, management and certain employees. Common shares awarded under the restricted stock plan vest over a five year period, commencing with the date of the grant and are expensed based on their fair value at the grant date.

The following table summarizes the activity with regard to restricted stock awards during fiscal 2011:

	Shares	Weighted-average grant date fair value
Nonvested at July 1, 2010	24,900	\$ 10.10
Vested	(24,900)	10.10
Forfeited	—	—
Nonvested at June 30, 2011	—	\$ 10.10

As of June 30, 2011, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to the restricted stock awards. The total fair value of shares vested during the years June 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$237,000 and \$306,000, respectively.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

13. Earnings Per Share: Diluted earnings per share is computed taking into consideration common shares outstanding and dilutive potential common shares to be issued or released under the Company's share-based compensation plans. There is no adjustment to net earnings for the calculation of diluted earnings per share. The factors used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations follow:

	For the six months ended December 31,		For the fiscal year ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
(in thousands)				
Net income	\$ 809	\$ 757	\$ 1,756	\$ 401
Less earnings allocated to unvested shares	—	7	7	17
Net income allocated to common shareholders, basic and diluted	\$ 809	\$ 750	\$ 1,749	\$ 384
Basic				
Weighted-average common shares including unvested common shares outstanding	7,544,432	7,499,750	7,530,603	7,561,705
Less: Weighted-average unvested common shares	—	24,629	11,256	37,512
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	7,544,432	7,475,121	7,519,347	7,524,193
Diluted				
Add: Dilutive effect of assumed exercise of stock options	—	—	—	27,764
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (diluted)	7,544,432	7,475,121	7,519,347	7,551,957

Basic earnings per share is computed based upon the weighted-average shares outstanding during the year less shares in the ESOP that are unallocated and not committed to be released and unearned restricted stock. All options were antidilutive for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and fiscal year 2011, while for fiscal year 2010 all options

were dilutive, as the exercise price was less than the average market price of the common stock.

14. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities: Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company’s own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

14. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying statement of condition, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Securities

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2 inputs).

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2011, June 30, 2011 and 2010. The securities represented are only those classified as available-for sale.

(in thousands)	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quotes Prices in Active	Significant Other Observable	Significant Unobservable Inputs

		Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Inputs (Level 2)	(Level 3)
December 31, 2011				
Agency mortgage-backed: residential	\$ 194	\$ -	\$ 194	\$ -
U.S. Treasury Note	12,500	12,500	-	-
June 30, 2011				
Agency mortgage-backed: residential	\$ 203	\$ -	\$ 203	\$ -
June 30, 2010				
Agency mortgage-backed: residential	\$ 246	-	246	-

Impaired Loans

The fair value of impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses is generally based on recent independent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. Independent appraisals for collateral-dependent loans are updated periodically (usually every 9-12 months).

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

14. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Other Real Estate

Nonrecurring adjustments to real estate properties classified as other real estate owned (“OREO”) are measured at fair value, less costs to sell. Fair values are based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may use a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at December 31, 2011, June 30, 2011 and 2010.

(in thousands)	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using Quotes Significant Prices Other in Observable Active Inputs Markets(Level 2) for Identical Assets (Level	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
----------------	------------	--	--

1)

December 31, 2011				
Impaired loans				
One- to four-family	\$ 1,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,064
Other real estate owned, net				
One- to four-family	475	-	-	475
June 30, 2011				
Impaired loans				
One- to four-family	\$ 1,033	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,033
Other real estate owned, net				
One- to four-family	126	-	-	126
Multi-family	186	-	-	186
June 30, 2010				
Impaired loans				
One- to four-family	\$ 4,466	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,466

Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a principal balance of \$1.157 million, with a specific valuation allowance of \$93,000 at December 31, 2011. A specific allowance provision of \$41,000 was made for the six month period ended December 31, 2011. Other real estate owned measured at fair value less cost to sell, had a carrying amount of \$475,000, after a write-down of \$48,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2011. At June 30, 2011, impaired loans had a principal balance of \$1.1 million, with a valuation allowance of \$55,000. At June 30, 2010, impaired loans had a principal balance of \$5.4 million, with a valuation allowance of \$904,000, resulting in an additional provision for loan losses of \$187,000 for the year ended June 30, 2010.

Other real estate owned measured at fair value less costs to sell, had a carrying amount of \$475,000, after a write-down of \$48,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2011.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

14. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

The following disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments, both assets and liabilities, whether or not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial condition, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. For financial instruments where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value and other valuation methods.

The methods used are greatly affected by the assumptions applied, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Therefore, the fair values presented may not represent amounts that could be realized in an exchange for certain financial instruments.

The following methods were used to estimate the fair value of all other financial instruments recognized in the accompanying statements of financial condition at amounts other than fair value at six months ended December 31, 2011 and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts presented in the consolidated statements of financial condition for cash and cash equivalents are deemed to approximate fair value.

Held-to-maturity securities: For held-to-maturity securities, fair value methods for securities were previously described.

Loans held for sale: Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value determined by FHLB pricing schedules.

Loans: The loan portfolio has been segregated into categories with similar characteristics, such as one- to four-family residential, multi-family residential and nonresidential real estate. These loan categories were further delineated into fixed-rate and adjustable-rate loans. The fair values for the resultant loan categories were computed via discounted cash flow analysis, using current interest rates offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. For loans on deposit accounts and consumer and other loans, fair values were deemed to equal the historic carrying values.

Federal Home Loan Bank stock: It was not practicable to determine the fair value of FHLB stock due to restrictions placed on its transferability.

Accrued interest receivable: The carrying amount is the estimated fair value.

Deposits: The fair value of NOW accounts, passbook accounts, and money market deposits are deemed to approximate the amount payable on demand. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit have been estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation using the interest rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The historical carrying amount of accrued interest payable on deposits is deemed to approximate fair value.

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank: The fair value of these advances is estimated using the rates currently offered for similar advances of similar remaining maturities or, when available, quoted market prices.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)14. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance and accrued interest payable: The carrying amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial condition is deemed to approximate fair value.

Commitments to extend credit: For fixed-rate and adjustable-rate loan commitments, the fair value estimate considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and committed rates. The fair value of outstanding loan commitments at December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, was not material.

Based on the foregoing methods and assumptions, the carrying value and fair value of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	For the six months ended December 31, 2011		For the fiscal years ended June 30,			
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	2011 Carrying Value	Fair Value	2010 Carrying Value	Fair Value
(in thousands)						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,158	\$4,158	\$5,049	\$5,049	\$8,362	\$8,362
Interest-earning deposits	100	100	100	100	100	100
Available-for-sale securities	12,694	12,694	203	203	246	246
Held-to-maturity securities	5,760	6,173	6,810	7,257	9,435	10,026
Loans held for sale	—	—	—	—	370	383

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Loans receivable-net	184,045	191,666	182,796	190,183	190,618	198,203
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	5,641	n/a	5,641	n/a	5,641	n/a
Accrued interest receivable	504	504	538	538	518	518
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	\$136,595	\$138,071	\$139,940	\$141,408	\$144,969	\$147,280
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	38,715	37,925	25,261	23,797	32,009	30,590
Advances by borrowers for taxes and insurance	141	141	471	471	335	335
Accrued interest payable	82	82	91	91	145	145

15. Cash and Cash Equivalents: For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks and interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions with original maturities of less than ninety days.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

16. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets: Goodwill resulting from business combinations prior to January 1, 2009 represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill resulting from business combinations after January 1, 2009, is generally determined as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree, over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but tested for impairment at least annually. The Company has selected March 31 as the date to perform the annual impairment test. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values. Goodwill is the only intangible asset with an indefinite life on our balance sheet.

The Company's core deposit intangible is being amortized on a straight-line basis over an original period of seven years. The carrying basis and accumulated amortization of recognized intangible assets at December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and June 30, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

	June 30,	
	2011	2010
	(in thousands)	
Core deposits		
Gross Carrying Amount	\$918	\$918
Accumulated Amortization	831	700
	\$87	\$218

Amortization expense for each of the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$131,000. The Company expects to amortize the \$87,000 remaining balance of its core deposit intangible in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012.

17. Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance: First Federal of Frankfort has purchased life insurance policies on certain key executives. Bank-owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or other amounts due that are probable at settlement.

18. Treasury Stock: Treasury stock is stated at cost. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

19. Related Party Transactions: Loans outstanding to executive officers, directors, significant shareholders and their affiliates (related parties) at and for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

	For the fiscal years ended	
	June 30, 2011	2010
(in thousands)		
Outstanding principal, beginning of period	\$ 593	\$ 387
Changes in composition of related parties	157	214
Principal disbursed during the period	156	31
Principal repaid and refinanced during the period	(41)	(39)
Outstanding principal, end of period	\$ 865	\$ 593

Deposits from related parties held by the Company at June 30, 2011 and 2010 totaled \$1.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

20. Comprehensive Income: Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale which are also recognized as separate components of equity.

21. Loss Contingencies: Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there now are such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

22. Equity: Stock dividends in excess of 20% are reported by transferring the par value of the stock issued from retained earnings to common stock. Stock dividends for 20% or less are reported by transferring the fair value, as of the ex-dividend date, of the stock issued from retained earnings to common stock and additional paid-in capital. Fractional share amounts are paid in cash with a reduction in retained earnings.

23. Dividend Restriction: Banking regulations require maintaining certain capital levels and may limit the dividends paid by the bank to the holding company or by the holding company to shareholders.

24. Operating Segments: While the chief decision-makers monitor the revenue streams of the various products and services, operations are managed and financial performance is evaluated on a Company-wide basis. Operating segments are aggregated into one as operating results for all segments are similar. Accordingly, all of the financial service operations are considered by management to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

25. Reclassifications: Some items in the prior year financial statements were reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

26. Subsequent Events: The Company has evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure.

On November 3, 2011, the Company announced that it had signed a definitive merger agreement with CKF Bancorp, Inc., (“CKF Bancorp”) the holding company for Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank. At September 30, 2011, CKF Bancorp had assets of \$131.1 million, including loans of \$109.0 million (net of \$1.7 million in allowance for loan losses) and deposits of \$103.5 million. The consideration to be given includes both cash and the Company’s common

stock. The completion of the merger is subject to approval of the shareholders of CKF Bancorp and receipt of regulatory approvals. The transaction is expected to be closed in the third quarter of 2012.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE B - SECURITIES

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of the available for sale securities and held to maturity investment securities portfolio at December 31, 2011, June 30, 2011 and 2010 and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized or unrecognized gains and losses. Unrealized gains or losses apply to available-for-sale securities and are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income, while unrealized gains or losses on held-to-maturity securities are not recognized in the financial statements. The gains and losses are as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2011			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized/unrecognized gains	Gross unrealized/unrecognized losses	Estimated fair value
Available-for-sale Securities				
Agency mortgage-backed:residential	\$ 190	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 194
U.S. Treasury note	12,500	-	-	12,500
	12,690	4	-	12,694
Held-to-maturity Securities				
Agency mortgage-backed:residential	\$ 5,760	\$ 413	\$ -	\$ 6,173

(in thousands)	June 30, 2011			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized/unrecognized gains	Gross unrealized/unrecognized losses	Estimated fair value
Available-for-sale Securities				
Agency mortgage-backed:residential	\$ 199	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 203

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Held-to-maturity Securities

Agency mortgage-backed:residential \$6,810 \$ 447 \$ - \$ 7,257

June 30, 2010

(in thousands)	Amortized cost	Gross realized/ unrecognized gains	Gross unrealized/ unrecognized losses	Estimated fair value
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Available-for-sale Securities

Agency mortgage-backed:residential \$240 \$ 7 \$ (1) \$ 246

Held-to maturity Securities

Agency mortgage-backed:residential \$9,435 \$ 591 \$ - \$ 10,026

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE B – SECURITIES (continued)

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities as of June 30, 2011 and 2010, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities, because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Securities without a single maturity, primarily mortgage-backed, are shown separately.

	June 30, 2011		2010	
	Estimated fair value	Amortized Cost	Estimated fair value	Amortized Cost
(in thousands)				
Available-for-sale Securities				
Agency mortgage-backed: residential	\$203	\$ 199	\$246	\$ 240
Held-to-maturity Securities				
Agency mortgage-backed: residential	\$7,257	\$ 6,810	\$10,026	\$ 9,435

There were no sales of securities during the six months ended December 31, 2011 or the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 or 2010.

The following table summarizes the securities with unrealized losses at June 30, 2010 aggregated by major security type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position. At June 30, 2011, the Company had no securities with unrealized losses.

June 30, 2010

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Description of securities	Less than 12 months	12 months or longer	Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Agency mortgage-backed: residential	\$-	\$ -	\$ 45	\$ (1)
			\$ 45	\$ (1)

Management does not intend to sell nor does it believe that we will be required to sell these securities before maturity. The decline in the fair value is primarily due to changes in market interest rates. The fair values are expected to recover as securities approach maturity dates.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE C - LOANS

The composition of the loan portfolio was as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2011	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Residential real estate			
One- to four-family	\$ 155,946	\$ 158,821	\$ 165,818
Multi-family	9,619	4,504	6,689
Construction	217	1,062	1,916
Nonresidential real estate and land	11,654	12,211	10,943
Loans on deposits	2,369	2,405	2,754
Consumer and other	5,066	4,824	4,802
	184,871	183,827	192,922
Less:			
Undisbursed portion of loans in process	82	353	631
Deferred loan origination fees (cost)	(98	) (86	) 138
Allowance for loan losses	842	764	1,535
	\$ 184,045	\$ 182,796	\$ 190,618

The activity in the allowance for loan losses is summarized as follows:

Six months ended December 31, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2010
---	---	---

(in thousands)

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Beginning balance	\$ 764	\$ 1,535	\$ 678
Provision for losses on loans	82	668	1,044
Charge-offs	(4) (1,439) (192)
Recoveries	—	—	5
Ending balance	\$ 842	\$ 764	\$ 1,535

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE C – LOANS (continued)

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the six months ended December 31, 2011:

(in thousands)	Beginning balance	Provision for loan losses	Loans charged off	Recoveries	Ending balance
Residential real estate:					
One- to four-family	\$ 490	\$ 69	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 555
Multi-family	11	18	—	—	29
Construction	5	(4)	—	—	1
Nonresidential real estate and land	36	(1)	—	—	35
Loans on deposits	8	(1)	—	—	7
Consumer and other	14	1	—	—	15
Unallocated	200	—	—	—	200
Totals	\$ 764	\$ 82	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 842

Nonperforming and restructured loans were as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2011	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 1,740	\$ 876	\$ 7,671
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	103	—	112
Nonperforming loans	1,843	876	7,783
Troubled debt restructurings	919	729	—
	\$ 2,762	\$ 1,605	\$ 7,783

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the year ended June 30, 2011:

(in thousands)	Beginning balance	Provision for loan losses	Loans charged off	Recoveries	Ending balance
Residential real estate:					
One- to four-family	\$ 1,261	\$ 668	\$ (1,439)	\$ —	\$ 490
Multi-family	11	—	—	—	11
Construction	5	—	—	—	5
Nonresidential real estate and land	36	—	—	—	36
Loans on deposits	8	—	—	—	8
Consumer and other	14	—	—	—	14
Unallocated	200	—	—	—	200
Totals	\$ 1,535	\$ 668	\$ (1,439)	\$ —	\$ 764

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE C - LOANS (continued)

Impaired loans as of and for the periods ended were as follows:

(in thousands)	Six months ended December 31, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2010
Period-end loans with no allocated allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,136	\$ 1,348
Period-end loans with allocated allowance for loan losses	1,157	1,088	5,370
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,277	\$ 2,224	\$ 6,718
Amount of the allowance for loan losses allocated	\$ 93	\$ 55	\$ 904
Average of individually impaired loans during period	\$ 2,351	\$ 2,509	\$ 6,961
Interest income recognized during impairment	\$ 33	\$ 78	\$ 31
Cash-basis interest income recognized	\$ 33	\$ 78	\$ 31

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio class and based on impairment method as of December 31, 2011. There were no loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality at December 31, 2011.

(in thousands)	Recorded investment in loans	Ending allowance attributed to loans	Unallocated allowance	Total allowance
Loans individually evaluated for impairment:				
Residential real estate:				

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One- to four-family	\$ 2,277	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ 93
Multi-family	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—
Nonresidential real estate and land	—	—	—	—
Loans on deposits	—	—	—	—
Consumer and other	—	—	—	—
	\$ 2,277	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ 93

Loans collectively evaluated for impairment:

Residential real estate:

One- to four-family	\$ 153,669	\$ 462	\$ —	\$ 462
Multi-family	9,619	29	—	29
Construction	217	1	—	1
Nonresidential real estate and land	11,654	35	—	35
Loans on deposits	2,369	7	—	7
Consumer and other	5,066	15	—	15
Unallocated	—	—	200	200
	\$ 182,594	\$ 549	\$ 200	\$ 749

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE C - LOANS (continued)

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio class and based on impairment method as of June 30, 2011. There were no loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality at June 30, 2011.

(in thousands)	Recorded investment in loans	Ending allowance attributed to loans	Unallocated allowance	Total allowance
Loans individually evaluated for impairment:				
Residential real estate:				
One- to four-family	\$ 2,224	\$ 55	\$ —	\$ 55
Multi-family	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—
Nonresidential real estate and land	—	—	—	—
Loans on deposits	—	—	—	—
Consumer and other	—	—	—	—
	\$ 2,224	\$ 55	\$ —	\$ 55
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment:				
Residential real estate:				
One- to four-family	\$ 156,597	\$ 439	\$ —	\$ 439
Multi-family	4,504	13	—	13
Construction	1,062	3	—	3
Nonresidential real estate and land	12,211	34	—	34
Loans on deposits	2,405	7	—	7
Consumer and other	4,824	13	—	13

Unallocated	—	—	200	200
	\$ 181,603	\$ 509	\$ 200	\$ 709

Troubled Debt Restructurings:

A Troubled Debt Restructuring (“TDR”) is the situation where the Bank grants a concession to the borrower that the Bank would not otherwise have considered due to the borrower’s financial difficulties. All TDRs are considered “impaired.” The substantial majority of the Bank’s residential real estate TDRs involve conceding to refinance a loan to then-current market interest rates despite poor credit history or a high loan-to-value ratio.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE C - LOANS (continued)

The following table presents the recorded investment in nonaccrual loans, loans past due over 90 days still on accrual and TDRs by class of loans as of December 31, 2011:

(in thousands)	Nonaccrual	Loans Past	
		Due Over 90 Days Still Accruing	TDRs on Accrual Status
One- to four-family residential real estate	\$ 1,740	\$ 103	\$ 919

The following table presents the recorded investment in nonaccrual loans, loans past due over 90 days still on accrual and TDRs by class of loans as of June 30, 2011:

(in thousands)	Nonaccrual	Loans Past	
		Due Over 90 Days Still Accruing	TDRs on Accrual Status
One- to four-family residential real estate	\$ 876	\$ -	\$ 729

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The Company granted one TDR loan modification totaling \$192,000 during the six-month period ended December 31, 2011. The pre-modification outstanding recorded investment equaled the post-modification outstanding recorded investment. The TDRs described above did not increase the allowance for loan losses and did not result in charge offs during the six months ended December 31, 2011. There were no TDRs that defaulted during the six-month period ended December 31, 2011 or over the previous twelve months. There are no outstanding commitments to lend on loans classified as TDRs. A summary of the types of TDR loan modifications that occurred during the first six months of fiscal 2012 were as follows:

		TDRs	TDRs Not	
(in thousands)	Number of	Performing	Performing	Total
	Loans	to Modified	to Modified	TDRs
		Terms	Terms	
Residential real estate:				
One- to four-family	1	\$ 192	\$ —	\$ 192

The Company had allocated \$6,000 of specific reserves to customers whose loan terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings as of June 30, 2011. There were no such restructurings as June 30, 2010. The Company has no commitments to lend additional amounts as of June 30, 2011, to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as troubled debt restructurings.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE C - LOANS (continued)

The following table presents the aging of the principal balance outstanding in past due loans as of December 31, 2011, by class of loans:

(in thousands)	30-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
Residential real estate:					
One-to four-family	\$ 3,800	\$ 1,843	\$ 5,643	\$ 150,303	\$155,946
Multi-family	—	—	—	9,619	9,619
Construction	—	—	—	217	217
Nonresidential real estate and land	—	—	—	11,654	11,654
Loans on deposits	—	—	—	2,369	2,369
Consumer and other	—	—	—	5,066	5,066
Total	\$ 3,800	\$ 1,843	\$ 5,643	\$ 179,228	\$184,871

The following table presents the aging of the principal balance outstanding in past due loans as of June 30, 2011, by class of loans:

(in thousands)	30-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
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Residential real estate:

One-to four-family	\$ 3,181	\$ 876	\$4,057	\$ 154,764	\$158,821
Multi-family	—	—	—	4,504	4,504
Construction	—	—	—	1,062	1,062
Nonresidential real estate and land	—	—	—	12,211	12,211
Loans on deposits	—	—	—	2,405	2,405
Consumer and other	—	—	—	4,824	4,824
Total	\$ 3,181	\$ 876	\$4,057	\$ 179,770	\$183,827

Credit Quality Indicators:

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis is performed on an annual basis. The Company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Special Mention. Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE C - LOANS (continued)

Substandard. Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful. Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above-described process are considered to be pass rated loans. Loans listed that are not rated are included in groups of homogeneous loans and are evaluated for credit quality based on performing status. See the aging of past due loan table above. As of December 31, 2011, and based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

(in thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not rated
Residential real estate:					
One- to four-family	\$—	\$ 64	\$ 2,561	\$ —	\$153,321
Multi-family	7,434	—	2,184	—	—
Construction	217	—	—	—	—
Nonresidential real estate and land	11,382	272	—	—	—
Loans on deposits	—	—	—	—	2,369
Consumer and other	—	—	—	—	5,066

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At June 30, 2011, the risk category of loans by class of loans was as follows:

(in thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not rated
Residential real estate:					
One- to four-family	\$—	\$ 67	\$ 2,180	\$ —	\$156,574
Multi-family	4,504	—	—	—	—
Construction	1,062	—	—	—	—
Nonresidential real estate and land	11,943	268	—	—	—
Loans on deposits	—	—	—	—	2,405
Consumer and other	—	—	—	—	4,824

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE D – REAL ESTATE OWNED

Activity in real estate owned for the periods indicated was as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended June 30, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2010
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 748	\$ 109
Additions	4,643	1,076
Other-than-temporary impairment charges	(71)	—
Disposals	(1,016)	(437)
Balance at end of period	\$ 4,304	\$ 748

NOTE E - PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment are comprised of the following:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Land	\$ 860	\$ 860
Buildings and improvements	3,747	3,695
Furniture and equipment	1,126	1,347
Automobiles	29	32
	5,762	5,934
Less: accumulated depreciation	3,095	3,203

Balance at end of year	\$ 2,667	\$ 2,731
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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE F - DEPOSITS

Deposits consist of the following major classifications:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Non-interest bearing checking accounts	\$996	\$754
Checking accounts	6,965	7,440
Savings accounts	34,147	29,506
Money market demand deposits	4,796	4,603
Total demand, transaction and passbook deposits	46,904	41,303
Certificates of deposit:		
Original maturities of:		
Less than 12 months	5,019	4,487
12 months to 36 months	81,075	87,471
More than 36 months	6,942	10,708
Total certificates of deposit	93,036	102,666
Total deposits	\$139,940	\$144,969

At June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Banks had certificate of deposit accounts with balances equal to or in excess of \$100,000 totaling approximately \$32.0 million and \$34.3 million, respectively.

Maturities of outstanding certificates of deposit at June 30, 2011 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	
2012	\$67,474

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2013	18,581
2014	3,228
2015	2,769
2016 and thereafter	984
	\$93,036

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE G - ADVANCES FROM THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank, collateralized at June 30, 2011 and 2010 by pledges of certain residential mortgage loans totaling \$37.6 million and \$46.4 million, respectively, and the Banks' investment in Federal Home Loan Bank stock, are summarized as follows:

Maturing year ended June 30, 2011 (in thousands)	
2012	\$3,184
2013	7,810
2014	7,555
2015	2,366
2016	623
2017	431
2018	2,328
2019-2030	952
	\$25,249
Premium assigned to borrowings in Frankfort First acquisition, net of amortization	12
	\$25,261

At June 30, 2011 interest rates for advances were fixed ranging from 1.11% to 6.95%, with a weighted-average interest rate of 2.50%.

Maturing year ended June 30, 2010 (in thousands)	
2011	\$11,640
2012	3,184
2013	7,810
2014	2,555

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2015	2,366
2016	623
2017	431
2018-2030	3,280
	\$31,889
Premium assigned to borrowings in Frankfort First acquisition, net of amortization	120
	\$32,009

At June 30, 2010 interest rates for advances were fixed ranging from 3.95% to 6.95%, with a weighted-average interest rate of 5.84%.

Each advance is payable at its maturity date, with a prepayment penalty for fixed rate advances.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE H - FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Federal income taxes on earnings differs from that computed at the statutory corporate tax rate as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended June 30, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2010
Federal income taxes at the statutory rate	\$ 632	\$ 205
Increase (decrease) resulting primarily from:		
Cash surrender value of life insurance	(30)	(30)
Compensation expense	4	28
Allowed deduction claimed on amended return for \$1.3 million paid to option holders in acquisition of Frankfort First Bancorp, Inc. and other IRS audit adjustments	(502)	—
	\$ 104	\$ 203

The composition of the Company's net deferred tax liability was as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Taxes (payable) refundable on temporary differences at estimated corporate tax rate:		
Deferred tax assets:		
General loan loss allowance	\$ 260	\$ 522
Deferred loan origination fees	—	5
Deferred compensation and benefits	258	224
Charitable contributions	3	3
Purchase accounting adjustments	4	41

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Nonaccrued interest on loans	8	22
Other real estate owned adjustments	80	—
Total deferred tax assets	613	817
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(1,074)	(1,074)
Deferred loan origination costs	(39)	(37)
Loan servicing rights	(11)	—
Other	(2)	—
Purchase accounting adjustments	(248)	(527)
Depreciation	(260)	(53)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,632)	(1,691)
Net deferred tax liability	\$(1,021)	\$(874)

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE H - FEDERAL INCOME TAXES (continued)

The fiscal 2011 provision for federal income taxes included a credit of \$502,000, which related to a refund provided by the Internal Revenue Service and a reversal of an uncertain tax position. This credit is not expected to reoccur.

Prior to 1997, the Banks were allowed a special bad debt deduction, generally limited to 8% of otherwise taxable income, and subject to certain limitations based on aggregate loans and deposit account balances at the end of the year. If the amounts that qualified as deductions for federal income taxes are later used for purposes other than bad debt losses, including distributions in excess of accumulated earnings and profits, such distributions will be subject to federal income taxes at the then current corporate income tax rate. Retained earnings at June 30, 2011, include approximately \$5.2 million for which federal income taxes have not been provided. The amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability relating to the cumulative bad debt deduction was approximately \$1.8 million at June 30, 2011.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended June 30, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2010
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 253	\$ 253
Additions/(reductions) based on tax positions for the current period	(173)	—
Balance at end of period	\$ 80	\$ 253

Cash settlements occurred during the period July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011. As a result of a completed IRS examination, the Company received a refund check and has reversed the corresponding reserve. The Company expects its unrecognized tax benefits will change in the next twelve months. The Company has amended its June 30, 2009 federal return to report the additional tax liability of \$80,000 and will settle the liability during fiscal year 2012.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE I - LOAN COMMITMENTS

The Banks are a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of their customers, including commitments to extend credit. Such commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest-rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition. The contract or notional amounts of the commitments reflect the extent of the Banks' involvement in such financial instruments.

The Banks' exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual notional amount of those instruments. The Banks use the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as those utilized for on-balance-sheet instruments.

At December 31, 2011, June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Banks had outstanding commitments of approximately \$432,000, \$1.7 million and \$878,000, respectively, to originate mortgage loans. Additionally, First Federal of Frankfort was obligated under unused lines of credit for equity loans totaling \$8.3 million, \$8.9 million and \$9.2 million at December 31, 2011 and the end of fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively. Commitments to make loans are generally made for periods of 60 days or less. The fixed rate loan commitments at December 31, 2011 totaled \$85,000 and had interest rates ranging from 4.90% to 8.0% and maturities ranging from 10 years to 15 years.

NOTE J - REGULATORY CAPITAL

As of July 21, 2011, the Banks are subject to minimum regulatory capital standards promulgated by the Office of the Controller of the Currency (the "OCC"), the successor to the Office of Thrift Supervision (the "OTS"). Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory — and possibly additional discretionary — actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Banks must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Banks' assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet

items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Banks' capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

The minimum capital standards of the OCC generally require the maintenance of regulatory capital sufficient to meet each of three tests, hereinafter described as the tangible capital requirement, the core capital requirement and the risk-based capital requirement. The tangible capital requirement provides for minimum tangible capital (defined as shareholders' equity less all intangible assets) equal to 1.5% of adjusted total assets. The core capital requirement provides for minimum core capital (tangible capital plus certain forms of supervisory goodwill and other qualifying intangible assets) generally equal to 4.0% of adjusted total assets, except for those associations with the highest examination rating and acceptable levels of risk. The risk-based capital requirement provides for the maintenance of core capital plus general loss allowances equal to 8.0% of risk-weighted assets. In computing risk-weighted assets, the Banks multiply the value of each asset on their respective statements of financial condition by a defined risk-weighting factor, e.g., one- to four-family residential loans carry a risk-weighted factor of 50%.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE J - REGULATORY CAPITAL (continued)

During fiscal 2011, the Banks were notified by the OTS that each was categorized as “well-capitalized” under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes has changed the Banks’ categories. To be categorized as “well-capitalized” the Banks must maintain minimum capital ratios as set forth in the following tables:

	As of June 30, 2011				To be “well-capitalized” under prompt corrective action provisions	
	Actual Amount	Ratio	For capital adequacy purposes Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(Dollars in thousands)						
Tangible capital						
First Federal of Hazard	\$ 19,629	19.3 %	\$ 31,525	31.5 %	N/A	N/A
First Federal of Frankfort	\$ 18,151	14.6 %	\$ 31,868	31.5 %	N/A	N/A
Consolidated	\$ 44,100	20.8 %	\$ 33,175	31.5 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 core capital						
First Federal of Hazard	\$ 19,629	19.3 %	\$ 34,067	34.0 %	\$ 35,084	3 5.0 %
First Federal of Frankfort	\$ 18,151	14.6 %	\$ 34,980	34.0 %	\$ 36,225	3 5.0 %
Consolidated	\$ 44,100	20.8 %	\$ 39,048	34.0 %	N/A	N/A
Total risk-based capital						
First Federal of Hazard	\$ 19,939	40.5 %	\$ 33,941	38.0 %	\$ 34,927	310.0 %
First Federal of Frankfort	\$ 18,564	27.0 %	\$ 35,505	38.0 %	\$ 36,881	310.0 %
Consolidated	\$ 44,864	39.0 %	\$ 39,201	38.0 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital						
First Federal of Hazard	\$ 19,629	39.8 %	N/A	N/A	\$ 32,956	3 6.0 %
First Federal of Frankfort	\$ 18,151	26.4 %	N/A	N/A	\$ 34,129	3 6.0 %

Consolidated	\$44,100	38.3 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE J - REGULATORY CAPITAL (continued)

	As of June 30, 2010				To be “well-capitalized” under prompt corrective action provisions	
	Actual		For capital adequacy purposes		Amount	Ratio
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio		
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Tangible capital						
First Federal of Hazard	\$18,615	17.6 %	\$31,589	31.5 %	N/A	N/A
First Federal of Frankfort	\$17,570	14.2 %	\$31,859	31.5 %	N/A	N/A
Consolidated	\$43,079	19.4 %	\$33,333	31.5 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 core capital						
First Federal of Hazard	\$18,615	17.6 %	\$34,237	34.0 %	\$35,297	35.0 %
First Federal of Frankfort	\$17,570	14.2 %	\$34,957	34.0 %	\$36,196	35.0 %
Consolidated	\$43,079	19.4 %	\$39,194	34.0 %	N/A	N/A
Total risk-based capital						
First Federal of Hazard	\$19,090	36.6 %	\$34,175	38.0 %	\$35,219	310.0 %
First Federal of Frankfort	\$17,726	26.1 %	\$35,427	38.0 %	\$36,783	310.0 %
Consolidated	\$44,614	37.4 %	\$39,557	38.0 %	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital						
First Federal of Hazard	\$18,615	35.7 %	N/A	N/A	\$33,132	36.0 %
First Federal of Frankfort	\$17,570	25.9 %	N/A	N/A	\$34,070	36.0 %
Consolidated	\$43,079	36.1 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, management believes that First Federal of Hazard and First Federal of Frankfort met all capital adequacy requirements to which the Banks were subject.

The Banks' management believes that, under the current regulatory capital regulations, both Banks will continue to meet their minimum capital requirements in the foreseeable future. However, events beyond the control of the Banks, such as increased interest rates or a downturn in the economy in the Banks' market area, could adversely affect future earnings and, consequently, the ability to meet future minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Regulations of the OTS governing mutual holding companies permit First Federal MHC to waive the receipt by it of any common stock dividend declared by Kentucky First Federal Bancorp, provided the OTS does not object to such waiver. Pursuant to these provisions, First Federal MHC waived \$1.9 million in dividends during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, and \$946,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2011.

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE K - CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP

The following condensed financial statements summarize the financial position of Kentucky First Federal Bancorp as of June 30, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands)

	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010 (Revised)
ASSETS		
Interest-bearing deposits in First Federal of Hazard	\$604	\$ 353
Interest-bearing deposits in First Federal of Frankfort	2,513	3,813
Other interest-bearing deposits	37	35
Investment in First Federal of Hazard	21,708	20,964
Investment in Frankfort First	33,671	32,707
Prepaid expenses and other assets	521	286
Total assets	\$59,054	\$ 58,158
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	357	350
Total liabilities	357	350

Shareholders' equity		
Common stock	\$86	\$ 86
Additional paid-in capital	36,907	36,623
Retained earnings	31,860	31,216
Shares acquired by stock benefit plans	(1,989)	(2,169)
Shares acquired for treasury-at cost	(8,170)	(7,952)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3	4
Total shareholders' equity	58,697	57,808
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$59,054	\$ 58,158

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KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE K - CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP
(continued)**KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP****STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Year ended June 30, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2010
Revenue		
Interest income	\$ 164	\$ 172
Dividends from First Federal of Hazard	—	5,000
Equity in undistributed (excess distributed) earnings of First Federal of Hazard	644	(4,483)
Dividends from Frankfort First	378	190
Equity in undistributed (excess distributed) earnings of First Federal of Frankfort	964	80
Total revenue	2,150	959
Non-interest expenses	547	707
Earnings before income taxes	1,603	252
Federal income tax expense (credits)	(153)	(149)
NET INCOME	\$ 1,756	\$ 401

KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Six months ended December 31, 2011 (unaudited) and years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE K - CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP
(continued)**KENTUCKY FIRST FEDERAL BANCORP****STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Year ended June 30, 2011	Year ended June 30, 2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings for the period	\$ 1,756	\$ 401
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Excess (deficit) distributions over earnings (undistributed earnings) from consolidated subsidiaries	(1,709)	4,283
Noncash compensation expense	464	665
Increase (decrease) in cash due to changes in:		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(235)	363
Other liabilities	7	102
Net cash provided by operating activities	283	5,814
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividends paid on common stock	(1,112)	(1,136)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(218)	(573)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,330)	(1,709)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,047)	4,105
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,201	96

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$3,154	\$4,201
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Prior to July 21, 2011, the Banks were subject to regulations imposed by the OTS regarding the amount of capital distributions payable to the Company. Generally, the Banks' payments of dividends were limited, without prior OTS approval, to net earnings for the current calendar year plus the two preceding calendar years, less capital distributions paid over the comparable time period.

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Independent Accountants' Report

Audit Committee and Board of Directors

CKF Bancorp, Inc.

Danville, Kentucky

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CKF Bancorp, Inc. (Company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

March 22, 2012

Louisville, Kentucky

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CKF BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2011	2010
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 1,020,544	\$ 1,080,552
Interest bearing deposits	1,349,896	4,087,443
Cash and cash equivalents	2,370,440	5,167,995
Investment securities		
Securities available-for-sale	6,079	8,745
Securities held-to-maturity (market values of \$11,808,296 and \$11,188,701 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively)	11,395,025	10,902,878
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	2,091,000	2,091,000
Loans receivable	108,763,181	108,489,854
Allowance for loan losses	(1,847,723)	(1,699,292)
Accrued interest receivable	555,990	543,172
Real estate owned	1,075,526	1,205,084
Office property and equipment, net	1,735,734	1,777,539
Deferred federal income tax	281,031	197,910
Goodwill	-	1,099,588
Other assets	549,422	690,295
Total assets	\$ 126,975,705	\$ 130,474,768
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Deposits	\$ 100,604,944	\$ 101,086,844
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	13,000,000	15,000,000
Other liabilities	385,917	430,058
Total liabilities	113,990,861	116,516,902
Preferred stock, 100,000 shares, authorized and unissued	-	-
Common stock, \$.005 par value, 4,000,000 shares authorized; 2,000,000 shares, issued	10,000	10,000
Additional paid-in capital	10,002,831	10,002,831
Retained earnings, substantially restricted	10,748,038	11,717,731
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(26,418)	(24,658)
Treasury stock, 774,198 and 773,947 shares, respectively, at cost	(7,737,901)	(7,736,332)

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Incentive Plan Trust, 1,200 shares, at cost	(11,706)	(11,706)
Total stockholders' equity	12,984,844	13,957,866
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$126,975,705	\$130,474,768

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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CKF BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Interest and dividend income		
Interest on loans	\$ 5,883,505	\$ 6,284,095
Interest and dividends on investments	431,261	448,335
Other interest income	318	1,109
Total interest and dividend income	6,315,084	6,733,539
Interest expense		
Interest on deposits	1,620,686	1,949,934
Interest on advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	366,514	447,976
Total interest expense	1,987,200	2,397,910
Net interest income	4,327,884	4,335,629
Provision for loan losses	725,000	780,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,602,884	3,555,629
Noninterest income		
Loan and other service fees	243,542	251,056
Loss, net on foreclosed real estate	(133,927)	(309,006)
Other noninterest income, net	29,716	10,284
Total noninterest income (loss)	139,331	(47,666)
Noninterest expense		
Compensation and employee benefits	1,828,440	1,755,686
Occupancy and equipment expense, net	265,079	259,784
Data processing	304,353	307,156
Legal and other professional fees	346,966	98,331
State franchise tax	115,409	112,470
Federal deposit insurance premiums	189,737	221,057
Foreclosure related expense	70,924	53,689
Impairment of goodwill	1,099,588	-
Other noninterest expense	310,933	310,585
Total noninterest expense	4,531,429	3,118,758
Net income (loss) before income taxes	(789,214)	389,205
Provision for income taxes	106,927	133,229

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Net income (loss)	\$ (896,141)	\$ 255,976
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$ (.73)	\$.21
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$ (.73)	\$.21
Dividends declared per common share	\$.06	\$.02
Weighted average shares outstanding during the period	1,224,786	1,225,406
Weighted average shares outstanding after dilutive effect during the period	1,224,786	1,225,406

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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CKF BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY****For the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010**

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Incentive Plan Trust	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,001,947	\$ 11,486,271	\$(2,612)	\$(7,730,752)	\$(11,706)	\$ 13,753,148
Comprehensive income							
Net income			255,976				255,976
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax, increase in unrealized losses on securities				(22,046)			(22,046)
Total comprehensive income							233,930
Dividends declared			(24,516)				(24,516)
Stock option plan expense		884					884
Purchase of common stock					(5,580)		(5,580)
Balance, December 31, 2010	10,000	10,002,831	11,717,731	(24,658)	(7,736,332)	(11,706)	13,957,866
Comprehensive income							
Net loss			(896,141)				(896,141)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax, increase in unrealized losses on securities				(1,760)			(1,760)
Total comprehensive loss							(897,901)
Dividends declared			(73,552)				(73,552)
Purchase of common stock					(1,569)		(1,569)
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,002,831	\$ 10,748,038	\$(26,418)	\$(7,737,901)	\$(11,706)	\$ 12,984,844

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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CKF BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December	
	31,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$(896,141)	\$255,976
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of premiums on securities, net	81,040	63,940
Amortization (accretion) of premiums (discounts) on loans, net	1,510	(47,661)
Accretion of deferred loan origination fees	(18,707)	(20,648)
Provision for losses on loans	725,000	780,000
Stock option plan expense	-	884
Impairment of goodwill	1,099,588	-
Depreciation expense	128,324	134,097
Loss, net on foreclosed real estate	133,927	309,006
Deferred income tax benefit	(82,215)	(134,664)
Increase (decrease) in cash due to changes in		
Accrued interest receivable	(12,818)	134,536
Other assets	149,997	174,767
Accrued interest payable	(15,907)	(15,735)
Other liabilities	(27,031)	(8,450)
Current income taxes	(9,124)	47,350
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,257,443	1,673,398
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from maturity of government agency bonds held-to-maturity	2,000,000	1,500,000
Purchase of government agency bonds held-to-maturity	(1,568,740)	(2,674,920)
Repayments on mortgage-backed securities held-to-maturity	1,010,068	1,553,712
Purchase of mortgage backed securities held-to-maturity	(2,014,515)	-
Net decrease (increase) in loans	(1,729,282)	1,687,038
Purchase of office property and equipment	(86,519)	(91,186)
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	964,925	93,025
Improvements to real estate owned	(72,711)	(143,511)
Net cash provided by (used) in by investing activities	(1,496,774)	1,924,158
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase in deposit accounts	2,238,362	214,763
Net increase (decrease) in certificates of deposit	(2,720,262)	5,322,780
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,000,000	1,000,000
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(4,000,000)	(7,000,000)
Net increase (decrease) in custodial accounts	(1,203)	5,083
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,569)	(5,580)

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Payment of dividends to stockholders	(73,552)	(24,516)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,558,224)	(487,470)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,797,555)	3,110,086
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,167,995	2,057,909
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$2,370,440	\$5,167,995

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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CKF BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(continued)**

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow Information		
Cash paid for federal income taxes	\$ 198,266	\$ 247,360
Cash received from federal income tax refunds	\$ -	\$ 26,817
Cash paid for interest on deposits and FHLB advances	\$ 2,003,107	\$ 2,413,645
Supplemental disclosures of noncash activities		
Real estate owned acquired by foreclosure	\$ 1,398,158	\$ 1,655,360
Loans originated to finance the sale of foreclosed real estate	\$ 501,575	\$ 1,737,802
Decrease in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ (2,667)	\$ (33,403)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

CKF BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations. CKF Bancorp, Inc. (Company) is a thrift holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly owned subsidiary, Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank (Bank). The Bank is primarily engaged in providing a full range of banking and financial services to individual and corporate customers in Danville and Lancaster, Kentucky. The Bank is subject to competition from other financial institutions. The Bank is also subject to the regulation of certain federal and state agencies and undergoes periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities.

Principles of Consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CKF Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiary, Central Kentucky Federal Savings Bank. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, valuation of real estate acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans, valuation of deferred tax assets, valuation of goodwill and fair values of financial instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. For purposes of reporting consolidated cash flows, the Company considers cash, balances with banks and interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Pursuant to legislation enacted in 2010, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) will fully insure all noninterest-bearing transaction accounts beginning December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012, at all FDIC-insured institutions. Effective July 21, 2010, the FDIC's insurance limits were permanently increased to \$250,000. At December 31, 2011, the Company's cash accounts exceeded federally insured limits by approximately \$1,161,768.

Securities. Available-for-sale securities, which include any security for which the Company has no immediate plan to sell but which may be sold in the future, are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recorded, net of related income tax effects, in other comprehensive income. Held-to-maturity securities, which include any security for which the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold until maturity, are carried at historical cost adjusted for

amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recorded as interest income from securities. Gains and losses on sales of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined on the specific-identification method.

For debt securities with fair value below amortized cost when the Company does not intend to sell a debt security, and it is more likely than not the Company will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis, it recognizes the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the remaining portion in other comprehensive income. For held-to-maturity debt securities, the amount of an other-than-temporary impairment recorded in other comprehensive income for the noncredit portion of a previous other-than-temporary impairment is amortized prospectively over the remaining life of the security on the basis of the timing of future estimated cash flows of the security.

(Continued)

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CKF BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For equity securities, when the Company has decided to sell an impaired available-for-sale security and the entity does not expect the fair value of the security to fully recover before the expected time of sale, the security is deemed other-than-temporarily impaired in the period in which the decision to sell is made. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the impairment is deemed other than temporary even if a decision to sell has not been made.

Loans. Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoffs are reported at their outstanding principal balances adjusted for any charge offs, the allowance for loan losses, any unamortized deferred fees or costs on originated loans and unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans. Interest income is reported on the interest method and includes amortization of net deferred loan fees and costs over the loan term.

Generally, loans are placed on nonaccrual status at 90 days past due and interest is considered a loss, unless the loan is well-secured and in the process of collection. Past due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. For all loan classes, the entire balance of the loan is considered past due if the minimum payment contractually required to be paid is not received by the contractual due date. For all loan classes, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

Management's general practice is to proactively charge down loans individually evaluated for impairment to the fair value of the underlying collateral. Consistent with regulatory guidance, charge offs on all loan segments are taken when specific loans, or portions thereof, are considered uncollectible. The Company's policy is to promptly charge these loans off in the period the uncollectible loss is reasonably determined.

For all loan portfolio segments except owner occupied residential and consumer loans, the Company promptly charges off loans, or portions thereof, when