

HORIZON BANCORP /IN/
Form 10-K
March 24, 2006

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

Commission file number 0-10792

Horizon Bancorp

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Indiana

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

35-1562417

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

515 Franklin Square, Michigan City

(Address of principal executive offices)

46360

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 219-879-0211

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

Title of each class

None

Name of each exchange on which registered

Not Applicable

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

Common Stock, no par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act Yes No

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

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

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definitions of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one)

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant, based on the average bid price of such stock as of June 30, 2005, the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$60,671,760.

As of March 15, 2006, the registrant had 3,228,382 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Part of Form 10-K into which

Document

portion of document is incorporated

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement to be filed
for its May 4, 2006 annual meeting of shareholders

III

Horizon Bancorp
2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K
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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Horizon Bancorp (Horizon) is a registered bank holding company incorporated in Indiana and headquartered in Michigan City, Indiana. Horizon provides a broad range of banking services in Northwestern Indiana and Southwestern Michigan through its bank subsidiary, Horizon Bank, N.A. (the Bank) and other affiliated entities. Horizon operates as a single segment which is commercial banking. Horizon's Common Stock is traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol HBNC. The Bank was chartered as a national banking association in 1873 and has operated continuously since that time. The Bank is a full-service commercial bank offering commercial and retail banking services, corporate and individual trust and agency services and other services incident to banking.

On June 10, 2005, Horizon acquired Alliance Financial Corporation and its wholly owned bank subsidiary, Alliance Banking Company (collectively referred to as Alliance). Alliance had three offices in southwest Michigan, and one office in Michigan City, Indiana, \$141 million of assets and \$117 million of deposits at the date of the acquisition. See Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion regarding the acquisition.

On August 1, 2005, the Bank opened a full service branch in South Bend, Indiana. The Bank also has four offices in LaPorte County, Indiana, three offices in Porter County, Indiana, one office in Lake County, Indiana, and one office in Elkhart County, Indiana. At December 31, 2005, the Bank had total assets of \$1,128 million and total deposits of \$856 million. The Bank has three wholly-owned subsidiaries: Horizon Trust & Investment Management, N.A. (Horizon Trust), Horizon Investments, Inc. (Horizon Investments) and Horizon Insurance Services, Inc. (Horizon Insurance). Horizon Trust offers corporate and individual trust and agency services and investment management services. Horizon Investments manages the investment portfolio of the Bank. Horizon Insurance offered a full line of personal insurance products until March 2005, at which time the majority of its assets were sold to a third party. Horizon formed Horizon Statutory Trust I in 2002 (Trust I) and Horizon Bancorp Capital Trust II (Trust II) in 2004 for the purpose of participating in pooled trust preferred securities offerings. The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the acquisition of Alliance in 2005 which formed Alliance Financial Statutory Trust I (Alliance Trust). See Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion regarding these previously consolidated entities that are now reported separately. The business of Horizon is not seasonal to any material degree.

No material part of Horizon's business is dependent upon a single or small group of customers, the loss of any one or more of whom would have a materially adverse effect on the business of Horizon. In 2005, revenues from loans accounted for 67% of the total consolidated revenue. For the same year, revenues from investment securities accounted for 18% of total consolidated revenue.

Employees

The Bank, Horizon Trust and Horizon Insurance employed approximately 283 full and part-time persons as of December 31, 2005. Horizon does not have any employees.

Competition

A high degree of competition exists in all major areas where Horizon engages in business. The Bank's primary market consists of LaPorte and Porter Counties, Indiana, and Berrien County, Michigan. The Bank competes with commercial banks located in LaPorte County and contiguous counties in Indiana and Michigan, as well as with savings and loan associations, consumer finance companies, and credit unions. To a more moderate extent, the Bank competes with Chicago money center banks, mortgage banking companies, insurance companies, brokerage houses, other institutions engaged in money market financial services and certain government agencies.

Based on deposits as of June 30, 2005, the Bank was the largest of the 11 bank and thrift institutions with offices in LaPorte County with 39.14% of the deposits and the fifth largest of the 15 institutions

with offices in Porter County with 8.28% of deposits. Horizon opened its first office in Berrien County, Michigan in 2003 and as of June 30, 2005, was the fourth largest of the 10 bank and thrift institutions with deposits in that county with 7.29% of the deposits. (Source: FDIC Summary of Deposits Market Share Reports, available at www.fdic.gov).

Supervision and Regulation

Horizon is registered as a bank holding company and is subject to the supervision of, and regulation by, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve) under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHC Act). The Federal Reserve has issued regulations under the BHC Act requiring a bank holding company to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary banks. It is the policy of the Federal Reserve that, pursuant to this requirement, a bank holding company should stand ready to use its resources to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary banks during periods of financial stress or adversity.

The BHC Act requires the prior approval of the Federal Reserve to acquire more than a 5% voting interest of any bank or bank holding company. Additionally, the BHC Act restricts Horizon's nonbanking activities to those which are determined by the Federal Reserve to be closely related to banking and a proper incident thereto.

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (the FDICIA), a bank holding company is required to guarantee the compliance of any insured depository institution subsidiary that may become undercapitalized (as defined in FDICIA) with the terms of any capital restoration plan filed by such subsidiary with its appropriate federal bank regulatory agency.

Bank holding companies are required to comply with the Federal Reserve's risk-based capital guidelines. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC) and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the OCC) have adopted risk-based capital ratio guidelines to which depository institutions under their respective supervision are subject. The guidelines establish a systematic analytical framework that makes regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banking organizations. Risk-based capital ratios are determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet commitments to four risk weighted categories, with higher levels of capital being required for the categories perceived as representing greater risk. As a condition of approval for the Alliance acquisition, the OCC required the Bank to maintain regulatory capital ratios at 100 basis points above the well capitalized minimums. The Bank exceeded the risk-based capital requirements of the FDIC and OCC as of December 31, 2005. For Horizon's regulatory capital ratios and regulatory requirements as of December 31, 2005, see the information in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation in Item 7 below, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Bank is (i) subject to the provisions of the National Bank Act; (ii) supervised, regulated, and examined by the OCC; and (iii) subject to the rules and regulations of the OCC, Federal Reserve, and the FDIC. The Bank's deposits are insured up to \$100,000 per insured account by the Bank Insurance Fund, which is administered by the FDIC.

Both federal and state law extensively regulates various aspects of the banking business, such as reserve requirements, truth-in-lending and truth-in-savings disclosures, equal credit opportunity, fair credit reporting, trading in securities and other aspects of banking operations. Branching by the Bank is subject to the jurisdiction and requires notice to or the prior approval of the OCC.

Horizon and the Bank are subject to the Federal Reserve Act, which restricts financial transactions between banks and affiliated companies. The statute limits credit transactions between banks, affiliated companies and its executive officers and its affiliates. The statute prescribes terms and conditions for bank affiliate transactions deemed to be consistent with safe and sound banking practices, and restricts the types of collateral security permitted in connection with a bank's extension of credit to an affiliate.

The FDICIA accomplished a number of sweeping changes in the regulation of depository institutions and their holding companies. The FDICIA requires, among other things, federal bank regulatory authorities to take prompt corrective action with respect to banks that do not meet minimum capital requirements. The FDICIA further directs that each federal banking agency prescribe standards for depository institutions and depository institution holding companies relating to internal controls, information systems, internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, management compensation, a maximum ratio of classified assets to capital, minimum earnings sufficient to absorb losses, a minimum ratio of market value to book value of publicly traded shares and such other standards as the agency deems appropriate.

On November 12, 1999, the President signed into law comprehensive legislation that modernizes the financial services industry for the first time in decades. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) permits bank holding companies to conduct essentially unlimited securities and insurance activities, in addition to other activities determined by the Federal Reserve to be related to financial services. As a result of the GLBA, Horizon may underwrite and sell securities and insurance. It may acquire, or be acquired by, brokerage firms and insurance underwriters. Horizon does not anticipate significant changes in its products or services as a result of the GLBA.

The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 (the PATRIOT Act) is intended to strengthen the ability of U.S. Law Enforcement to combat terrorism on a variety of fronts. The PATRIOT Act contains sweeping anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws and requires financial institutions to implement additional policies and procedures with respect to, or additional measures designed to address, any or all the following matters, among others: money laundering, suspicious activities and currency transaction reporting, and currency crimes. Many of the provisions in the PATRIOT Act were to have expired December 31, 2005, but the U.S. Congress authorized renewals that extended the provisions until March 10, 2006. In early March 2006, the U.S. Congress approved the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (the Reauthorization Act) and the USA PATRIOT Act Additional Reauthorizing Amendments Act of 2006 (the PATRIOT Act Amendments), and they were signed into law by President Bush on March 9, 2006. The Reauthorization Act makes permanent all but two of the provisions that had been set to expire and provides that the remaining two provisions, which relate to surveillance and the production of business records under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, will expire in four years. The PATRIOT Act Amendments include provisions allowing recipients of certain subpoenas to obtain judicial review of nondisclosure orders and clarifying the use of certain subpoenas to obtain information from libraries. Horizon does not anticipate that these changes will materially affect its operations.

On July 30, 2002, President Bush signed into law the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Sarbanes-Oxley Act). The Sarbanes-Oxley Act represents a comprehensive revision of laws affecting corporate governance, accounting obligations and corporate reporting. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act is applicable to all companies with equity or debt securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the 1934 Act). In particular, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act establishes: (i) new requirements for audit committees, including independence, expertise and responsibilities; (ii) additional responsibilities regarding financial statements for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the reporting company; (iii) new standards for auditors and regulation of audits; (iv) increased disclosure and reporting obligations for the reporting company and their directors and executive officers; and (v) new and increased civil and criminal penalties for violation of the securities laws. Management expects that significant additional efforts and expense will continue to be required to comply with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (the FACT Act) amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act and made permanent certain federal preemptions that form the basis for a national credit reporting system. The FACT Act was also intended to (i) address identity theft, (ii) increase access to credit information, (iii) enhance the accuracy of credit reporting, (iv) facilitate the opt-out by consumers from certain marketing solicitations, (v) protect medical information, and (vi) promote financial literacy. The statute applies to credit reporting agencies (commonly referred to as credit bureaus), financial institutions, other users of credit reports and those who furnish information to credit bureaus.

On February 8, 2006, President Bush signed into law deposit insurance reform legislation. The new legislation provides for the merger of the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) and the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) into a new Deposit Insurance Fund. The legislation directs the FDIC to develop a new system of assessing premiums and provides that institutions will receive credits for past premium payments that can be applied against future assessments. The legislation also makes other changes, including increasing the coverage level per account for retirement accounts to \$250,000 and, beginning in 2011, will allow the FDIC to index the general \$100,000 per account coverage every five years to keep pace with inflation.

In addition to the matters discussed above, Horizon Bank is subject to additional regulation of its activities, including a variety of consumer protection regulations affecting its lending, deposit, and collection activities and regulations affecting secondary mortgage market activities. The earnings of financial institutions are also affected by general economic conditions and prevailing interest rates, both domestic and foreign, and by the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government and its various agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve.

Additional legislative and administrative actions affecting the banking industry may be considered by the United States Congress, state legislatures and various regulatory agencies, including those referred to above. It cannot be predicted with certainty whether such legislative or administrative action will be enacted or the extent to which the banking industry in general or Horizon and its affiliates will be affected.

BANK HOLDING COMPANY STATISTICAL DISCLOSURES

I. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY; INTEREST RATES AND INTEREST DIFFERENTIAL

Information required by this section of Securities Act Industry Guide 3 is presented in Management's Discussion and Analysis as set forth in Item 7 below, herein incorporated by reference.

II. INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

A. The following is a schedule of the amortized cost and fair value of investment securities available for sale at December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003:

(In thousand)	2005		2004		2003	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Available for Sale						
U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agencies and corporations	\$ 72,153	\$ 70,367	\$ 86,348	\$ 85,626	\$ 66,945	\$ 66,772
State and municipal	64,608	65,972	54,881	57,327	57,799	60,230
Mortgage-backed securities	119,392	116,020	124,666	124,308	72,806	73,546
Collateralized mortgage obligations	22,781	22,153	13,380	13,338	14,354	14,488
Corporate notes	632	665	632	683	600	659
Total investment securities	\$279,566	\$275,177	\$279,907	\$281,282	\$212,504	\$215,695

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (continued)

B. The following is a schedule of maturities of each category of debt securities and the related weighted-average yield of such securities as of December 31, 2005:

(In Thousands)	One Year or Less		After One Year Through Five Years		After Five Years Through Ten Years		After Ten Years	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Available for Sale								
U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agency securities (1)	\$ 5,909	3.38%	\$ 57,594	3.41%	\$ 6,864	3.72%		
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	975	5.58%	8,472	4.40%	24,492	4.32%	\$ 32,033	4.46%
Mortgage-backed securities (2)			36,684	4.71%	18,783	5.27%	60,553	4.86%
Collateralized mortgage obligations (2)			1,767	4.75%	2,357	4.17%	18,029	4.09%
Other securities							665	7.58%
Total	\$ 6,884	3.69%	\$ 104,517	3.89%	\$ 52,496	4.39%	\$ 111,280	4.64%

(1) Fair value is based on contractual maturity or call date where a call option exists

(2) Maturity based upon final maturity date

The weighted-average interest rates are based on coupon rates for securities purchased at par value and on effective interest rates considering amortization or accretion if the securities were purchased at a premium or discount. Yields are not presented on a tax-equivalent basis.

Excluding those holdings of the investment portfolio in U.S. Treasury securities and other agencies and corporations of the U.S. Government, there were no investments in securities of any one issuer that exceeded 10% of the consolidated stockholders' equity of Horizon at December 31, 2005.

III. LOAN PORTFOLIO

A.

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Types of Loans Total loans on the balance sheet are comprised of the following classifications at December 31 for the years indicated.

(In thousands)	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Commercial, financial, agricultural and commercial tax-exempt loans	\$273,310	\$203,966	\$152,362	\$111,897	\$100,912
Mortgage warehouse loans	97,729	127,992	126,056	268,452	205,511
Real estate mortgage loans	159,312	89,139	67,428	73,910	80,571
Installment loans	202,383	142,945	101,872	81,534	79,807
Total loans	\$732,734	\$564,042	\$447,718	\$535,793	\$466,801

LOAN PORTFOLIO (continued)

B. Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates The following is a schedule of maturities and sensitivities of loans to changes in interest rates, excluding real estate mortgage, mortgage warehousing and installment loans, as of December 31, 2005:

Maturing or repricing (In thousands)	One Year or Less	One Through Five Years	After Five Years	Total
Commercial, financial, agricultural and commercial tax-exempt loans	\$150,047	\$110,253	\$13,010	\$273,310

The following is a schedule of fixed-rate and variable-rate commercial, financial, agricultural and commercial tax-exempt loans due after one year. (Variable-rate loans are those loans with floating or adjustable interest rates.)

(In thousands)	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate
Total commercial, financial, agricultural and commercial tax-exempt loans due after one year	\$69,936	\$53,327

C. Risk Elements

1. Nonaccrual, Past Due and Restructured Loans The following schedule summarizes nonaccrual, past due and restructured loans.

December 31 (In thousands)	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
a. Loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis	\$1,822	\$1,358	\$1,707	\$1,217	\$1,772
b. Accruing loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more as to interest and principal payments	251		176	76	128
c. Loans not included in (a) or (b) which are Troubled Debt Restructurings as defined by SFAS No. 15					
Totals	\$2,073	\$1,358	\$1,883	\$1,293	\$1,900

The increase in nonaccrual loans in 2005 is primarily due to nonaccrual loans acquired from Alliance of \$389 thousand, an increase in consumer and commercial loans of \$44 thousand and \$189 thousand, respectively. These increases were offset by a decrease in mortgage loans of \$158 thousand. The decrease in nonaccrual loans in 2004 is primarily due to decreases in consumer loans of \$125 thousand and mortgage loans of \$337 thousand partially offset by an increase in commercial loans of \$112 thousand. The increase in nonaccrual loans in 2003 is primarily due to increases in consumer loans of \$89 thousand, mortgage loans of \$254 thousand and commercial loans of \$146 thousand. The decrease in nonaccrual loans in 2002 is primarily due to a decrease in commercial loans of \$868 thousand partially offset by an increase in mortgage loans of \$340 thousand.

LOAN PORTFOLIO (continued)

(In thousands)

Gross interest income that would have been recorded on nonaccrual loans outstanding as of December 31, 2005 in the period if the loans had been current, in accordance with their original terms and had been outstanding throughout the period or since origination if held for part of the period.	\$ 123
Interest income actually recorded on nonaccrual loans outstanding as of December 31, 2005 and included in net income for the period.	63
Interest income not recognized during the period on nonaccrual loans outstanding as of December 31, 2005.	\$ 60

Discussion of Nonaccrual Policy

1. From time to time, the Bank obtains information, which may lead management to believe that the collection of payments may be doubtful on a particular loan. In recognition of such, it is management's policy to convert the loan from an earning asset to a nonaccruing loan. Further, it is management's policy to place a commercial loan on a nonaccrual status when delinquent in excess of 90 days, unless the Loan Committee approves otherwise. The officer responsible for the loan, the senior lending officer and the senior collections officer must review all loans placed on nonaccrual status. The senior collections officer monitors the loan portfolio for any potential problem loans.

2. Potential Problem Loans

Impaired loans for which the discounted cash flows or collateral value exceeded the carrying value of the loan totaled \$583,000 and \$428,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The allowance for impaired loans, included in the Bank's allowance for loan losses totaled \$492,000 and \$65,000 at those respective dates. The average balance of impaired loans during 2005 and 2004 was \$150,000 and \$292,000, respectively.

3. Foreign outstandings

None

4. Loan Concentrations

As of December 31, 2005, there are no significant concentrations of loans exceeding 10% of total loans. See Item III A above for a listing of the types of loans by concentration.

- D. Other Interest-Bearing Assets

There are no other interest-bearing assets as of December 31, 2005, which would be required to be disclosed under Item III C.1 or 2 if such assets were loans.

IV. SUMMARY OF LOAN LOSS EXPERIENCE

A. The following is an analysis of the activity in the allowance for loan losses account:

(In thousands)	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
LOANS					
Loans outstanding at the end of the period (1)	\$732,734	\$564,042	\$447,718	\$535,793	\$466,801
Average loans outstanding during the period (1)	640,758	514,916	512,441	478,311	426,821
(1) Net of unearned income and deferred loan fees					
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES					
Balance at beginning of the period	\$ 7,193	\$ 6,909	\$6,255	\$ 5,410	\$ 4,803
Loans charged-off:					
Commercial and agricultural loans	(305)	(161)		(244)	(149)
Real estate mortgage loans	(29)	(41)	(226)	(112)	(515)
Installment loans	(1,096)	(863)	(758)	(841)	(917)
Total loans charged-off	(1,430)	(1,065)	(984)	(1,197)	(1,581)
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off:					
Commercial and agricultural loans	161	79	20	90	115
Real estate mortgage loans	2	2	23	24	301
Installment loans	364	278	245	303	267
Total loan recoveries	527	359	288	417	683
Net loans charged-off	(903)	(706)	(696)	(780)	(898)
Provision charged to operating expense	1,521	990	1,350	1,625	1,505
Acquired through acquisition	557				
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 8,368	\$ 7,193	\$6,909	\$ 6,255	\$ 5,410
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding for the period	(.14)%	(.14)%	(.14)%	(.16)%	(.21)%

B. The following schedule is a breakdown of the allowance for loan losses allocated by type of loan and the percentage of loans in each category to total loans.

Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses at December 31 (thousands)

	2005		2004		2003		2002		2001	
	% of		% of		% of		% of		% of	
	Loans		Loans		Loans		Loans		Loans	
	to		to		to		to		to	
	Allowance	Total	Allowance	Total	Allowance	Total	Allowance	Total	Allowance	Total
	Amount	Loans	Amount	Loans	Amount	Loans	Amount	Loan	Amount	Loans
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$2,733	37%	\$2,469	36%	\$1,829		\$1,732	21%	\$1,678	22%
Real estate mortgage	585	22	808	16	834	12%	712	14	641	17
Mortgage warehousing	1,958	13	2,029	23	2,445	37	2,007	50	1,357	44
Installment	2,958	28	1,860	25	1,524	23	1,574	15	1,702	17
Unallocated	134		27		277		230		32	
Total	\$8,368	100%	\$7,193	100%	\$6,909	100%	\$6,255	100%	\$5,410	100%

In 1999, Horizon began a mortgage warehousing program. This program is described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation in Item 7 below and in the Notes to the Financial Statements in Item 8 below, which are incorporated herein by reference. The greatest risk related to these loans is transaction and fraud risk. During 2005, Horizon processed over \$2.4 billion in mortgage warehouse loans.

V. DEPOSITS

Information required by this section is found in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation in Item 7 below and in the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes in Item 8 below, which are incorporated herein by reference.

VI. RETURN ON EQUITY AND ASSETS

Information required by this section is found in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation in Item 7 below and in the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes in Item 8 below, which are incorporated herein by reference.

VII. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

The following is a schedule of statistical information relative to securities sold under agreements to repurchase which are secured by U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agency securities and mature within one year. There were no other categories of short-term borrowings for which the average balance outstanding during the period was 30 percent or more of stockholders' equity at the end of the period.

December 31 (thousands)	2005	2004
Outstanding at year end	\$35,824	\$27,681
Approximate weighted-average interest rate at year-end	2.54%	1.40%
Highest amount outstanding as of any month-end during the year	\$35,868	\$29,371
Approximate average outstanding during the year	\$26,430	\$20,877
Approximate weighted-average interest during the year	1.97%	.95%

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

A cautionary note about forward-looking statements: In its oral and written statements, Horizon from time to time includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements can include statements about estimated cost savings, plans and objectives for future operations and expectations about Horizon's financial and business performance as well as economic and market conditions. They often can be identified by the use of words like expect, may, could, intend, project, estimate, or anticipate.

Horizon may include forward-looking statements in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), such as this Form 10-K, in other written materials, and in oral statements made by senior management to analysts, investors, representatives of the media, and others. It is intended that these forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and Horizon undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the forward-looking statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

By their nature, forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors. You are cautioned that actual results may differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statement. The discussion in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation in Item 7 of this Form 10-K lists some of the factors that could cause Horizon's actual results to vary materially from those expressed in or implied by any forward-looking statements. Your attention is directed to this discussion.

Other risks and uncertainties that could affect Horizon's future performance are set forth immediately below in Item 1A Risk Factors

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

As a financial institution, we are subject to a number of types of risks. Although we undertake a variety of efforts to manage and control those risks, many of the risks are outside of our control. Among the risks we face are the following:

credit risk: the risk that loan customers or other parties will be unable to perform their contractual obligations;

market risk: the risk that changes in market rates and prices will adversely affect our financial condition or results of operation;

liquidity risk: the risk that Horizon or the Bank will have insufficient cash or access to cash to meet its operating needs; and

operational risk: the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or external events.

Investors should consider carefully these risks and the other risks and uncertainties described below. Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results which could cause our stock price to decline. The risks and uncertainties described below are not, however, the only ones that we may face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or that we currently believe are not material, could also materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

Our financial performance may be adversely impacted if we are unable to continue to grow our commercial and consumer loan portfolios, obtain low-cost funds and compete with other providers of financial services.

Our ability to maintain our history of record earnings year after year will depend, in large part, on our ability to continue to grow our commercial and consumer loan portfolios and obtain low-cost funds. During 2004 and 2005, we focused on increasing commercial and consumer loans, and we intend to continue to emphasize and grow these types of loans in the foreseeable future. This represented a shift in our emphasis from 2002 and 2003 when we focused on mortgage banking services, which generated a large portion of our income during those years.

We have also funded our growth with low-cost consumer deposits, and our ability to sustain our growth will depend in part on our continued success in attracting such deposits or finding other sources of low-cost funds.

Another factor in maintaining our history of record earnings will be our ability to expand our scope of available financial services to our customers in an increasingly competitive environment. In addition to other banks, our competitors include credit unions, securities dealers, brokers, mortgage bankers, investment advisors, and finance and insurance companies. Competition is intense in most of our markets. We compete on price and service with our competitors. Competition could intensify in the future as a result of industry consolidation, the increasing availability of products and services from non-banks, greater technological developments in the industry, and banking reform.

Our commercial and consumer loans expose us to increased credit risks.

We have a large percentage of commercial and consumer loans. Commercial loans generally have greater credit risk than residential mortgage loans because repayment of these loans often depends on the successful business operations of the borrowers. These loans also typically have much larger loan balances than residential mortgage loans.

Consumer loans generally involve greater risk than residential mortgage loans because they are unsecured or secured by assets that depreciate in value. Although we undertake a variety of underwriting, monitoring and reserving protections with respect to these types of loans, there can be no guarantee that we will not suffer unexpected losses.

Changes in market interest rates could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our financial condition and result of operations are significantly affected by changes in market interest rates. Our results of operations depend substantially on our net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income that we earn on our interest-earning assets and the interest expense that we pay on our interest-bearing liabilities. Our profitability depends on our ability to manage our assets and liabilities during periods of changing market interest rates. If rates increase rapidly as a result of an improving economy, we may have to increase the rates paid on our deposits and borrowed funds more quickly than loans and investments reprice, resulting in a negative impact on interest spreads and net interest income. The impact of rising rates could be compounded if deposit customers move funds from savings accounts to higher rate certificate of deposit accounts. Conversely, should market interest rates fall below current levels, our net interest margin could also be negatively affected, as competitive pressures could keep us from further reducing rates on our deposits, and prepayments and curtailments on assets may continue. Such movements may cause a decrease in our interest rate spread and net interest margin, and therefore, decrease our profitability.

We also are subject to reinvestment risk associated with changes in interest rates. Changes in interest rates may affect the average life of loans and mortgage-related securities. Increases in interest rates may decrease loan demand and/or may make it more difficult for borrowers to repay adjustable rate loans. Decreases in interest rates often result in increased prepayments of loans and mortgage-related securities, as borrowers refinance their loans to reduce borrowing costs. Under these circumstances, we are subject to reinvestment risk to the extent that we are unable to reinvest the cash received from such prepayments in loans or other investments that have interest rates that are comparable to the interest rates on existing loans and securities.

An economic slowdown in Northwestern Indiana and Southwestern Michigan could affect our business.

Our primary market area for deposits and loans consists of LaPorte and Porter Counties in Northwestern Indiana and Berrien County in Southwestern Michigan. An economic slowdown in these areas could hurt our business. Possible consequences of such a downturn could include the following:

increases in loan delinquencies and foreclosures;

declines in the value of real estate and other collateral for loans; and

a decline in the demand for our products and services.

We are subject to increased regulatory capital requirements.

As a condition to the approval of our acquisition of Alliance Financial Corporation in 2005, the OCC, our primary regulator, required us to maintain regulatory capital ratios at 100 basis points above the well capitalized minimums. This could affect our ability to compete with other financial institutions not required to maintain these higher capital levels by limiting our ability to grow assets. The OCC has not told us when these increased capital requirements will be lifted, but as of December 31, 2005, we exceeded these heightened capital requirements.

If we are required to change the classification of our mortgage warehouse loans for capital purposes, this could restrict the capital we have available for further growth.

We purchase home mortgages from mortgage companies under warehouse agreements whereby the mortgage company has the right to repurchase the loan. We have historically classified these loans as home mortgage loans for call report and regulatory capital purposes as opposed to treating them as other loans. During the course of a routine, periodic examination by bank regulatory authorities commenced in February 2003, the examination personnel raised the issue of whether our mortgage warehouse loans should be treated as other loans for call report purposes. We submitted a position statement to the regulators in 2003 substantiating our classification of these loans and had various follow-up conversations with them thereafter. The regulatory authorities have never required us to change the classification of these loans, and we believe the matter is resolved; although the regulatory authorities have never told us this matter is settled. If we are required to change our treatment of these loans, it will change our calculations for risk-based capital and reduce our risk-based capital ratios which may restrict our ability to grow our assets.

Because our stock is thinly traded, it may be more difficult for you to sell your shares or buy additional shares when you desire to do so and the price may be volatile.

Although our common stock has been listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market since December 2001, our common stock is thinly traded. Average daily trading volume during 2005 was only 2,914 shares. The prices of thinly traded stocks, such as ours, are typically more volatile than stocks traded in a large, active public market and can be more easily impacted by sales or purchases of large blocks of stock. Thinly traded stocks are also less liquid, and because of the low volume of trades, you may be unable to sell your shares when you desire to do so.

The preparation of our financial statements requires the use of estimates that may vary from actual results.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make significant estimates that affect the financial statements. One of our most critical estimates is the level of the allowance for loan losses. Due to the inherent nature of these estimates, we cannot provide absolute assurance that we will not have to increase the allowance for loan losses and/or sustain loan losses that are significantly higher than the provided allowance.

Our mortgage warehouse and indirect lending operations are subject to a higher fraud risk than our other lending operations.

We buy loans originated by mortgage bankers and automobile dealers. Because we must rely on the mortgage bankers and automobile dealers in making and documenting these loans, there is an increased risk of fraud to us on the part of the third-party originators and the underlying borrowers. In order to guard against this increased risk, we perform investigations on the loan originators we do business with, and we review the loan files and loan documents we purchase to attempt to detect any irregularities or legal noncompliance. However, there is no guarantee that our procedures will detect all cases of fraud or legal noncompliance.

We are subject to extensive regulation and changes in laws, regulations and policies could adversely affect our business.

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by federal agencies. See **Supervision and Regulation** in the description of our Business in Item 1 above for detailed information on the laws and regulations to which we are subject. Changes in applicable laws, regulations or regulator policies could materially affect our business. The likelihood of any major changes in the future and their effects are impossible to determine.

Our inability to continue to accurately process large volumes of transactions could adversely impact our business and financial results.

In the normal course of business, we process large volumes of transactions. If systems of internal control should fail to work as expected, if systems are used in an unauthorized manner, or if employees subvert the system of internal controls, significant losses could result.

We process large volumes of transactions on a daily basis and are exposed to numerous types of operational risk. Operational risk resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems includes the risk of fraud by persons inside or outside the company, the execution of unauthorized transactions by employees, errors relating to transaction processing and systems, and breaches of the internal control system and compliance requirements. This risk of loss also includes the potential legal actions that could arise as a result of the operational deficiency or as a result of noncompliance with applicable regulatory standards.

We establish and maintain systems of internal operational controls that provide us with timely and accurate information about our level of operational risk. While not foolproof, these systems have been designed to manage operational risk at appropriate, cost-effective levels. Procedures exist that are designed to ensure that policies relating to conduct, ethics, and business practices are followed. From time to time, losses from operational risk may occur, including the effects of operational errors.

While we continually monitor and improve the system of internal controls, data processing systems, and corporate-wide processes and procedures, there can be no assurance that future losses will not occur.

The preparation of our financial statements requires the use of estimates that may vary from actual results.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make significant estimates that affect the financial statements. One of our most critical estimates is the level of the allowance for loan losses. Due to the inherent nature of these estimates, we cannot provide absolute assurance that we will not have to increase the allowance for loan losses and/or sustain loan losses that are significantly higher than the provided allowance.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The main office of Horizon and the Bank is located at 515 Franklin Square, Michigan City, Indiana. The building located across the street from the main office of Horizon and the Bank, at 502 Franklin Square, houses the credit administration, operations, facilities and purchasing and information technology departments of the Bank. In addition to these principal facilities, the Bank has 14 sales

offices located at:

3631 South Franklin Street, Michigan City, Indiana

113 W. First St., Wanatah, Indiana

1500 W. Lincolnway, LaPorte, Indiana

423 South Roosevelt Street, Chesterton, Indiana

4208 N. Calumet, Valparaiso, Indiana

2650 Willowcreek Road, Portage, Indiana

233 East 84th Drive, Merrillville, Indiana

811 Ship Street, St Joseph, Michigan

2608 Niles Road, St Joseph, Michigan

233 South Main Street, South Bend, Indiana

1808 East Bristol Street, Suite K, Elkhart, Indiana

500 West Buffalo Street, New Buffalo, Michigan

13696 Redarrow Highway, Harbert, Michigan

6801 West U.S. 12 Three Oaks, Michigan

Horizon owns all of the facilities, except for the South Bend, Elkhart, Portage and Merrillville, Indiana offices, which are leased from third parties.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business to which Horizon or any of its subsidiaries is a party or of which any of their property is subject.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of Horizon's stockholders during the fourth quarter of the 2005 fiscal year.

SPECIAL ITEM: EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF REGISTRANT

Robert C. Dabagia	67	Chairman of Horizon since 1998; Chief Executive Officer of Horizon and the Bank until July 1, 2001.
Craig M. Dwight	48	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank since January 2003; President and Chief Executive Officer of Horizon and the Bank since July 1, 2001; President and Chief Administrative Officer of Horizon and President of the Bank since 1998.
Thomas H. Edwards	53	President and Chief Operating Officer of the Bank since January 2003; Executive Vice President and Senior Lender of Horizon and the Bank since 1999.
Lawrence J. Mazur	57	President and Chief Executive Officer of Horizon Trust & Investment Management, N.A. since January 2003; President of Horizon Trust & Investment Management, N.A. since December 1998; Secretary of Horizon Bancorp since 2001.
James H. Foglesong	60	Chief Financial Officer of Horizon and the Bank since January 2001; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Security Financial Bancorp since 1995.
James D. Neff	46	Executive Vice President-Mortgage Banking of Horizon Bank since January 2004; Senior Vice President, Horizon Bank since October 1999.
Richard M. Leagre, Esq.	68	Vice President and General Counsel of Horizon since April 1, 2005; Partner, Barnes & Thornburg LLP (law firm) from September 1, 2003 until March 31, 2005; Senior Counsel of Leagre Chandler & Millard LLP (law firm) and Principal of Concord Partners (strategic advisory firm) from July 1, 1997 to August 31, 2003.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

There were no purchases by the Company of its common stock during the fourth quarter.

The other information regarding Horizon's common stock is included under the caption "Horizon's Common Stock and Related Stockholders' Matters" in Item 8 below, which is incorporated by reference.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The information required under this item is incorporated by reference to the information appearing under the caption "Summary of Selected Financial Data" in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

**Horizon Bancorp and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations**
(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Overview

In June of 2005, Horizon completed the purchase of Alliance. Included in the purchase were total assets of \$141 million, including \$29 million of investments and \$86 million of loans. Total liabilities assumed in the purchase were \$128 million, including deposits of \$117 million and \$9 million of borrowings.

In 2004, Horizon shifted the emphasis in lending from residential mortgage lending to more traditional commercial banking functions. This shift continued in 2005, and Horizon was able to continue to diversify its revenue streams. Commercial loans grew 34% to over \$270 million and consumer loans increased by 42% to over \$200 million. Residential portfolio loans increased 79% to over \$159 million and mortgage warehouse loans decreased 24% to under \$98 million. An improving local economy, strong sales effort and the addition of experienced lenders fueled the commercial growth. The southwest Michigan market continued to have its strong growth pattern. Consumer loans grew as a result of additional home equity lending in all markets and expansion of indirect lending into southwest Michigan.

An increase of 40% in deposits funded the increase in earning assets and provided liquidity to decrease borrowed funds by 17%.

Critical Accounting Policies

Horizon has established various accounting policies, which govern the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States in the preparation the Company's financial statements. The significant accounting policies of the Company are described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 on Form 10-K. Certain of these policies are important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition, since they require management to

make difficult, complex or subjective judgments, some of which may relate to matters that are inherently uncertain. Management has identified the following as critical accounting policies:

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses, which is established through the provision for loan losses, is based on management's evaluation of the level of allowance required in relation to the estimated loss exposure in the loan portfolio. Management believes the allowance for loan losses is a significant estimate and therefore evaluates it for adequacy each quarter. Management considers factors such as previous loss experience, the size and composition of the loan portfolio, current economic and real estate market conditions, the performance of individual loans in relation to contract terms, and estimated fair value of collateral that secures the loans. The use of different estimates or assumptions could produce a different allowance for loan losses. Additional discussion regarding the allowance for loan losses is included in the following Analysis of Financial Condition.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Management believes that the accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets also involves a higher degree of judgment than most other significant accounting policies. Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 142, Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, establishes standards for the amortization of acquired intangible assets and impairment assessment of goodwill. At December 31, 2005, Horizon had core deposit intangibles of \$2.780 million subject to amortization and \$5.787 million of goodwill, which was not subject to amortization. Goodwill arising from business combinations represents the value attributable to unidentifiable intangible assets in the business acquired. Horizon's goodwill relates to the value inherent in the banking industry and that value is dependent upon the ability of Horizon to provide quality, cost effective banking services in a competitive marketplace. The goodwill value is supported by revenue that is in part driven by the volume of business transacted. A decrease in earnings resulting from a decline in the customer base or the inability to deliver cost effective services over sustained periods can lead to impairment of goodwill that could adversely impact earnings in future periods. SFAS No. 142 requires an annual evaluation of goodwill for impairment. The evaluation of goodwill for impairment requires the use of estimates and assumptions. Horizon has concluded that the recorded value of goodwill was not impaired.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

Servicing assets are recognized as separate assets when rights are acquired through purchase or through the sale of financial assets on a servicing-retained basis. Capitalized servicing rights are amortized into noninterest income in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated future net servicing income of the underlying financial assets. Servicing assets are evaluated regularly for impairment based upon the fair value of the rights as compared to amortized cost. Impairment is determined by stratifying servicing rights by predominant characteristics, such as interest rates, original loan terms and whether the loans are fixed or adjustable rate mortgages. Fair value is determined using prices for similar assets with similar characteristics, when available, or based upon discounted cash flows using market-based assumptions. When the book value of an individual stratum exceeds its fair value, an impairment reserve is recognized so that each individual stratum is carried at the lower of its amortized book value or fair value. In periods of falling market interest rates, accelerated loan prepayment speeds can adversely impact the fair value of these mortgage-servicing rights relative to their book value. In the event that the fair value of these assets was to increase in the future, Horizon can recognize the increased fair value to the extent of the impairment allowance but cannot recognize an asset in excess of its amortized book value. Future changes in management's assessment of the impairment of these servicing assets, as a result of changes in observable market data relating to market interest rates, loan prepayment speeds, and other factors, could impact Horizon's financial condition and results of operations either positively or adversely.

Analysis of Financial Condition

Investment Securities

Horizon maintains a high quality investment portfolio with low credit risk. Investment securities totaled \$275.177 million at December 31, 2005, and consisted of U. S. Treasury and Government Agency securities of \$70.367 million (25.6%); Municipal securities of \$65.972 million (24.0%); Mortgage-Backed securities of \$116.020 million (42.2%); collateralized mortgage obligations of \$22.153 million (8.0%); and corporate securities of \$665 thousand (.2)%.

As indicated above, 50.2% of the investment portfolio consists of mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations. These instruments are secured by residential mortgages of varying maturities. Principal and interest payments are received monthly as the underlying mortgages are repaid. These payments also include prepayments of mortgage balances as borrowers either sell their homes or refinance their mortgages. Therefore, mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations have maturities that are stated in terms of average life. The average life is the average amount of time that each dollar of principal is expected to be outstanding. As of December 31, 2005, the mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations in the investment portfolio had an average life of 3.96 years. Securities that have interest rates above current market rates are purchased at a premium. These securities may experience a significant increase in prepayments when lower market interest rates create an incentive for the borrower to refinance the underlying mortgage. This may result in a decrease of current income, however, this risk is mitigated by a shorter average life. Management currently believes that prepayment risk on these securities is nominal.

At December 31, 2005 and 2004, all investment securities were classified as available for sale. Securities classified as available for sale are carried at their fair value, with both unrealized gains and losses added or subtracted, net of tax, directly to stockholders' equity. This accounting method adds potential volatility to stockholders' equity, but net income is not affected unless securities are sold. Net depreciation on these securities totaled \$4.389 million, which resulted in a \$2.853 million reduction, net of tax, to stockholders' equity at December 31, 2005. This compared to an \$894 thousand, net of tax, addition in stockholders' equity at December 31, 2004.

As a member of the Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank system, Horizon is required to maintain an investment in the common stock of each entity. The investment in common stock is based on a predetermined formula. At December 31, 2005, Horizon has investments in the common stock of the Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank totaling \$12.983 million compared to \$11.279 million at December 31, 2004.

At December 31, 2005, Horizon does not maintain a trading account and is not using any derivative products for hedging or other purposes.

Loans

Total loans, the principal earning asset of the Bank, were \$732.734 million at December 31, 2005. The current level of loans is an increase of 29.9% from the December 31, 2004, level of \$564.042 million. As the table below indicates, the increase is related to growth in all lending areas except for mortgage warehouse loans which declined during 2005.

December 31	2005	2004	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Real estate loans				
1-4 family	\$ 152,818	\$ 85,694	\$ 67,124	78.33%
Other	6,494	3,445	3,049	88.51
Total	159,312	89,139	70,173	78.72
Commercial loans				
Working capital and equipment	130,410	99,783	30,627	30.69
Real estate, including agriculture	128,240	89,818	38,422	42.78
Tax exempt	2,529	5,804	(3,275)	(56.43)
Other	12,131	8,561	3,570	41.70
Total	273,310	203,966	69,344	34.00
Consumer loans				
Auto	95,514	55,363	40,151	72.52
Recreation	7,708	4,969	2,739	55.12
Real estate/home improvement	36,767	32,079	4,688	14.61
Home equity	52,129	39,492	12,637	32.00
Unsecured	1,918	1,653	265	16.03
Other	8,347	9,389	(1,042)	(11.10)
Total	202,383	142,945	59,438	41.58
Mortgage warehouse loans				
Prime	48,571	66,402	(17,831)	(26.85)
Sub-Prime	49,158	61,590	(12,432)	(20.19)
Total	97,729	127,992	(30,263)	(23.64)
Grand total	\$732,734	\$564,042	\$168,692	29.91

The acceptance and management of credit risk is an integral part of the Bank's business as a financial intermediary. The Bank has established rigorous underwriting standards including a policy that monitors the lending function through strict administrative and reporting requirements as well as an internal loan review of consumer and small business loans. The Bank also uses an independent third-party loan review function that regularly reviews asset quality.

Real Estate Loans

Real estate loans totaled \$159.312 million or 21.7% of total loans as of December 31, 2005, compared to \$89.139 million or 15.8% of total loans as of December 31, 2004. This category consists of home mortgages that generally require a loan to value of no more than 80%. Some special guaranteed or insured real estate loan programs do permit a higher loan to collateral value ratio.

In addition to the customary real estate loans described above, the Bank also has outstanding on December 31, 2005, \$52.129 million in home equity lines of credit compared to \$39.492 million at December 31, 2004. Credit lines normally limit the loan to collateral value to no more than 89%. These loans are classified as consumer loans in the table above and in Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements.

Residential real estate lending is a highly competitive business. As of December 31, 2005, the real estate loan portfolio reflected a wide range of interest rates and repayment patterns, but could generally be categorized as follows:

	2005			2004		
	Amount	Percent of Portfolio	Yield	Amount	Percent of Portfolio	Yield
Fixed rate						
Monthly payment	\$ 43,752	27.46%	6.13%	\$26,500	29.73%	5.85%
Biweekly payment	3,275	2.06	6.43	3,803	4.27	6.56
Adjustable rate						
Monthly payment	112,240	70.45	5.29	58,781	65.94	5.20
Biweekly payment	45	.03	6.12	55	.06	4.20
Total	\$159,312	100.00%	5.54%	\$89,139	100.00%	5.44%

During 2005 and 2004, approximately \$98 million and \$106 million, respectively, of residential mortgages were sold into the secondary market. Horizon anticipates that the volume of mortgage loan activity will remain fairly constant in 2006. Overall mortgage activity is anticipated to decline, however, as Horizon enters new markets, originations in these markets should offset the overall decline.

In addition to the real estate loan portfolio, the Bank sells real estate loans and retains the servicing rights. Loans serviced for others are not included in the consolidated balance sheets. The unpaid principal balances and number of loans serviced for others totaled approximately \$164,885,000 and 1,971 and \$171,367,000 and 2,048 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The Bank began capitalizing mortgage servicing rights during 2000 and the aggregate fair value of capitalized mortgage servicing rights at December 31, 2005, totaled approximately \$1,793,000. Comparable market values and a valuation model that calculates the present value of future cash flows were used to estimate fair value. For purposes of measuring impairment, risk characteristics including product type, investor type and interest rates, were used to stratify the originated mortgage servicing rights.

	2005	2004	2003
Mortgage Servicing Rights			
Balances, January 1	\$1,473	\$1,429	\$ 939
Servicing rights capitalized	239	482	860
Amortization of servicing rights	(434)	(438)	(370)
	1,278	1,473	1,429
Impairment allowance	(44)	(141)	(296)
Balances, December 31	\$1,234	\$1,332	\$1,133

Commercial Loans

Commercial loans totaled \$273.310 million or 37.3% of total loans as of December 31, 2005, compared to \$203.966 million or 36.2% as of December 31, 2004. An improving local economy, a strong sales effort, the addition of experienced lenders and the Alliance acquisition all contributed to the commercial growth.

Commercial loans consisted of the following types of loans at December 31:

	2005			2004		
	Number	Amount	Percent of Portfolio	Number	Amount	Percent of Portfolio
SBA guaranteed loans	26	\$ 4,782	1.75%	25	\$ 6,110	3.00%
Municipal government	44	2,529	.93	20	5,804	2.85
Lines of credit	406	46,999	17.20	304	31,480	15.43
Real estate and equipment term loans	998	219,000	80.12	634	160,572	78.72
Total	1,474	\$273,310	100.00%	983	\$203,966	100.00%

Consumer Loans

Consumer loans totaled \$202.383 million or 27.6% of total loans as of December 31, 2005, compared to \$142.945 million or 25.3% as of December 31, 2004. The total consumer loan portfolio increased 41.6% in 2005. The growth in consumer loans resulted from an increase in the number of automobile dealers from whom Horizon buys loans. Growth also came in home equity lines of credit through increased marketing and a more competitive product.

Mortgage Warehouse Loans

In November 1999, Horizon began a mortgage-warehousing program. Horizon enters into agreements with mortgage companies and purchases, at its discretion, mortgage loans from mortgage companies at par, net of certain fees, and later sells them back to the mortgage companies at the same amount and without recourse provisions. Interest income is recorded based upon a rate of interest tied to the prime rate during the funding period, not the rates on the individual note. Such loans are made to individuals and reviewed, prior to purchase, for evidence that the loans are of secondary market quality and meet Horizon's internal underwriting guidelines. An assignment of the mortgage to Horizon is required. In addition, Horizon takes possession of the original note and forwards such note to the end investor. In the event that the end investor would not honor this commitment and the mortgage companies would not be able to honor their repurchase obligations, Horizon would then need to sell these loans in the secondary market at the fair value of these loans. Loans are typically resold within 30 days and are seldom held more than 90 days.

Allowance and Provision for Loan Losses/Critical Accounting Policy

An allowance for loan losses is maintained to absorb loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The determination of the allowance for loan losses is a critical accounting policy that involves management's ongoing quarterly assessments of the probable estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The identification of loans that may have potential losses is subjective, therefore, a general reserve is maintained to cover all potential losses within the entire loan portfolio. Horizon utilizes a loan grading system that helps identify, monitor, and address asset quality problems, in an adequate and timely manner. Each quarter, various factors affecting the quality of the loan portfolio are reviewed. Large credits are reviewed on an individual basis for loss potential. Other loans are reviewed as a group based upon previous trends of loss experience. Horizon also reviews the current and anticipated economic conditions of its lending market as well as transaction risk to determine the effect they may have on the loss experience of the loan portfolio.

At December 31, 2005, the allowance for loan losses was \$8.368 million or 1.14% of total loans outstanding, compared to \$7.193 million or 1.28% at December 31, 2004. During 2005, the provision for loan losses totaled \$1.521 million compared to \$990 thousand in 2004. Additionally, Horizon added \$557 thousand to the allowance for homogeneous loan pools acquired through the Alliance acquisition. The allowance as a percent of total loans decreased due to strong credit quality and loan loss ratios which are better than those of Horizon's peers. However, no assurance can be given that Horizon will not, in any particular period, sustain loan losses that are significant in relation to the amount reserved, or that subsequent evaluations of the loan portfolio, in light of factors then prevailing, including economic conditions and management's ongoing quarterly assessments of the portfolio, will not require increases in the allowance for loan losses. Horizon considers the allowance for loan losses to be adequate to cover losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2005.

Nonperforming Loans

Nonperforming loans are defined as loans that are greater than 90 days delinquent or have had the accrual of interest discontinued by management. Management continues to work diligently toward returning nonperforming loans to an earning asset basis. Nonperforming loans for the previous three years ending December 31 are as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
Nonperforming loans	\$1,822	\$1,358	\$1,882

Nonperforming loans total 22% of the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2005, compared to 19% and 27% of the allowance for loan losses on December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

A loan becomes impaired when, based on current information, it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. When a loan is classified as impaired, the degree of impairment must be recognized by estimating future cash flows from the debtor. The present value of these cash flows is computed at a discount rate based on the interest rate contained in the loan agreement. However, if a particular loan has a determinable market value, the creditor may use that value. Also, if the loan is secured and considered collateral dependent, the creditor may use the fair value of the collateral.

Smaller-balance, homogeneous loans are evaluated for impairment in total. Such loans include residential first mortgage loans secured by 1-4 family residences, residential construction loans, automobile, home equity, second mortgage loans and mortgage warehouse loans. Commercial loans and mortgage loans secured by other properties are evaluated individually for impairment. When analysis of borrower operating results and financial condition indicate that underlying cash flows of a borrower's business are not adequate to meet its debt service requirements, the loan is evaluated for impairment. Often this is associated with a delay or shortfall in payments of 30 days or more. Loans are generally moved to nonaccrual status when 90 days or more past due. These loans are often considered impaired.

Impaired loans, or portions thereof, are charged off when deemed uncollectible.

Other real estate owned (OREO) net of any related allowance for OREO losses for the previous three years ending December 31 are as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
Other real estate owned	\$23	\$276	\$15

Deposits

The primary source of funds for the Bank comes from the acceptance of demand and time deposits. However, at times the Bank will use its ability to borrow funds from the Federal Home Loan Bank and other sources when it can do so at interest rates and terms that are superior to those required for deposited funds. Total deposits were \$855.566 million at December 31, 2005, compared to \$612.217 million at December 31, 2004, or an increase of 39.7%. Average deposits and rates by category for the previous three years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Average Balance Outstanding for the Year Ended December 31			Average Rate Paid for the Year Ended December 31		
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 73,501	\$ 62,634	\$ 56,763			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	165,767	104,909	90,614	1.44%	.46%	.38%
Savings deposits	38,231	36,265	34,955	.36	.20	.27
Money market	143,652	123,013	90,494	2.37	1.27	1.33
Time deposits	320,014	266,201	237,676	3.42	3.22	3.55
 Total deposits	 \$741,165	 \$593,022	 \$510,502			

Horizon continually revises and enhances its interest-bearing consumer and commercial demand deposit products based on local market conditions and its need for funding to support various types of assets. These product changes caused the changes in the average balances and rates paid as displayed in the table above.

Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more, which are considered to be rate sensitive and are not considered a part of core deposits, mature as follows as of December 31, 2005:

Due in three months or less	\$51,319
Due after three months through six months	9,639
Due after six months through one year	15,126
Due after one year	35,759

Interest expense on time certificates of \$100,000 or more was approximately \$2.059 million, \$1.762 million and \$1.757 million for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2005, Horizon does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, change in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors. The term off-balance sheet arrangement generally means any transaction, agreement, or other contractual arrangement to which an entity unconsolidated with the Company is a party under which the Company has (i) any obligation arising under a guarantee contract, derivative instrument or variable interest; or (ii) a retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to such entity or similar arrangement that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support for such assets.

Contractual Obligations

	Within One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	After Five Years
Deposits	\$ 711,501	\$ 140,351	\$ 3,118	\$ 596
Long-term debt obligations (1)	\$ 15,658	38,596	142	79,213
Subordinated debentures (2)				27,837

(1) Includes debt obligations to the Federal Home Loan Bank and term repurchase agreements with maturities beyond one year borrowed by Horizon s banking subsidiary. See Note 9 in Horizon s Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Includes Trust Preferred Capital Securities issued by Horizon Statutory Trusts I and II and those assumed in the acquisition of Alliance. See Note 11 in Horizon s Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Expiration by Period
Greater**

	Within One Year	Than One Year
Letters of credit	\$ 720	\$ 1,275
Unfunded loan commitments	100,898	46,536

Shareholder Value Plan

During 2001, Horizon initiated a Shareholder Value Plan. The Plan is a comprehensive strategic plan to broaden and improve the market for Horizon's common stock with local community investors who have a long-term, personal interest in helping Horizon remain an independent community bank. It includes improved communications with stockholders and customers as well as efforts to improve the marketability of its common stock. During the fourth quarter of 2001, two important components of the Shareholder Value Plan were completed. These included a 3-for-1 stock split and the listing of Horizon's stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market (formerly named the NASDAQ SmallCap Market). Before this, Horizon's stock was traded on the Bulletin Board. A dividend reinvestment plan was implemented in early 2002 and the quarterly per share dividend was increased to \$.102/3 in the fourth quarter of 2002. In October of 2003 Horizon's Board of Director's declared a 3-for-2 stock split and in December of 2003 increased the dividend to \$.12. In December 2004, the Board of Director's increased the quarterly dividend to \$.13 per share and in December 2005, the Board of Director's increased the quarterly dividend to \$.14 per share. This is the fourth consecutive year for an increase in cash dividends.

Capital Resources

The capital resources of Horizon and the Bank exceed regulatory capital ratios for well capitalized banks at December 31, 2005. Stockholders' equity totaled \$53.530 million as of December 31, 2005, compared to \$50.432 million as of December 31, 2004. At year-end 2005, the ratio of stockholders' equity to assets was 4.75% compared to 5.52% for 2004. Horizon's capital increased during the year 2005 as a result of increased earnings, net of dividends declared, exercise of stock options and net of tax, decrease in unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale and the amortization of unearned compensation. Due to the acquisition of Alliance for cash, the percentage growth in assets was greater than the percentage growth in equity, causing the equity to asset ratio from 2004 to 2005 to decrease.

Horizon declared dividends in the amount of \$.53 per share in 2005, and \$.49 per share in 2004 and \$.44 per share in 2003. These amounts have been adjusted for the 3-for-2 stock split declared in 2003. The dividend payout ratio (dividends as a percent of net income) was 23% during 2005, 21% during 2004 and 19% in 2003. For additional information regarding dividend conditions, see Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2002, Horizon formed Horizon Statutory Trust I (Trust I), a statutory business trust. Trust I issued \$12 million of Trust Preferred Capital Securities as a participant in a pooled trust preferred securities offering. Horizon issued subordinated debentures aggregating \$12 million to Trust I. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Trust I. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends, respectively, on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90 day LIBOR plus 3.60% and mature on March 26, 2032, and are noncallable for five years. After that period, the securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. Costs associated with the issuance of the securities totaling \$362 thousand were capitalized and are being amortized to the first call date of the securities.

In October of 2004, Horizon formed Horizon Bancorp Capital Trust II (Trust II), a statutory business trust. Trust II issued \$10 million of Trust Preferred Capital Securities as a participant in a pooled trust preferred securities offering. Horizon issued junior subordinated debentures aggregating \$10 million to Trust II. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Trust II. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends, respectively, on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90 day LIBOR plus 1.95% and mature on October 21, 2034, and are noncallable for five years. After that period, the securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. Costs associated with the issuance of the securities totaling \$17,500 were capitalized and are being amortized to the first call date of the securities.

The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the acquisition of Alliance in 2005. In June 2004, Alliance formed Alliance Financial Statutory Trust I (Alliance Trust) to issue the \$5 million in trust preferred securities. Alliance had issued junior subordinated debentures aggregating \$5 million to Alliance Trust. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Alliance Trust. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends, respectively, on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90 day LIBOR plus 2.65%, mature in June 2034, and are noncallable for five years. After that period, the securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par.

The Trust Preferred Capital Securities, subject to certain limitations, are included in Tier 1 Capital for regulatory purposes. At December 31, 2005, \$11.061 million of the \$27 million in securities were not included in Tier 1 Capital for regulatory purposes. Dividends on the Trust Preferred Capital Securities are recorded as interest expense.

The Bank purchases home mortgages from mortgage companies under warehouse agreements whereby the mortgage company has the right to repurchase the loan. Because these transactions are sales of the loans to the Bank and the Bank is the owner of the purchased loans, the Bank has historically treated these loans as home mortgage loans for call report and regulatory capital purposes. During the course of the routine, periodic examination by bank regulatory authorities commenced in February 2003, the examination personnel raised the issue of whether the Bank's mortgage warehouse loans should be treated as other loans rather than as home mortgage loans for call report purposes. If these mortgage loans were treated as other loans, it would change the calculations for risk-based capital and reduce the Bank's risk-based capital ratios. The following table shows, for year-ends in 2005, 2004 and 2003 the amount of the Bank's risk-based and Tier 1 capital ratios as reported and as they would be under this alternative treatment:

Horizon Bank and Horizon Bancorp as of:	Reported	Alternative Treatment	Minimum Required To Be Well Capitalized
December 31, 2005			
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)			
Consolidated	11.54%	10.81%	N/A
Bank	11.82%	11.06%	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets)			
Consolidated	8.84%	8.28%	N/A
Bank	10.66%	9.97%	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)			
Consolidated	5.83%	5.83%	N/A
Bank	7.02%	7.03%	5.00%
December 31, 2004			
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)			
Consolidated	13.95%	12.52%	N/A
Bank	13.62%	12.11%	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets)			
Consolidated	11.71%	10.51%	N/A
Bank	12.37%	10.97%	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)			
Consolidated	7.37%	7.37%	N/A
Bank	7.78%	7.78%	5.00%
December 31, 2003			
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)			
Consolidated	14.43%	12.06%	N/A
Bank	15.22%	13.15%	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets)			
Consolidated	13.19%	11.48%	N/A
Bank	13.97%	11.90%	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)			
Consolidated	7.48%	7.48%	N/A
Bank	7.90%	7.90%	5.00%

If the Bank is required to reclassify such loans, the Bank still meets the regulatory well capitalized standards for all of 2005, 2004 and 2003. Bank regulators have not issued a final opinion on this matter but management continues to believe that these loans are properly characterized for risk-based capital purposes. However, there is no assurance that the regulators will concur with that determination. If required to treat mortgage warehouse loans as commercial loans, the Bank will consider increasing the amount of its capital through the issuance of subordinated debt, trust preferred securities or equity securities; or consider other alternatives.

As a condition of approval for the Alliance acquisition, the OCC required Horizon Bank to maintain regulatory capital ratios at 100 basis points above the well capitalized minimums shown above.

As of December 31, 2005, management is not aware of any other recommendations by banking regulatory authorities, which, if they were to be implemented, would have or are reasonably likely to have a material effect on Horizon's liquidity, capital resources or operations.

Results of Operations**Net Income**

Consolidated net income was \$7.091 million or \$2.24 per diluted share in 2005, \$6.935 million or \$2.22 per share in 2004 and \$6.534 million or \$2.10 per share in 2003. All per share information has been adjusted for the 3-for-2 stock split declared October 21, 2003.

Net Interest Income

The primary source of earnings for Horizon is net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between what Horizon has earned on assets it has invested and the interest paid on deposits and other funding sources. The net interest margin is net interest income expressed as a percentage of average earning assets. Horizon's earning assets consist of loans, investment securities and interest-bearing balances in banks.

	2005			2004			2003		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate
Assets									
Interest-bearing assets									
Loans total (1) (3)	\$ 640,758	\$44,749	6.98%	\$514,916	\$33,386	6.48%	\$512,441	\$34,527	6.74%
Taxable investment securities, including FRB and FHLB stock	244,495	9,610	3.93	192,419	7,211	3.75	121,521	4,743	3.87
Nontaxable investment securities (2)	54,806	2,372	4.32	52,722	2,264	4.29	47,299	2,038	4.31
Interest-bearing balances and money market investments (4)	1,177	38	3.23	4,924	69	1.40	4,576	57	1.25
Federal funds sold	755	24	3.18	4,560	58	1.28	18,590	196	1.05
Total interest-earning assets	941,991	56,793	6.03	769,541	42,988	5.59	704,427	41,561	5.90
Noninterest-earning assets									
Cash and due from banks	19,610			16,822			18,911		
Allowance for loan losses	(7,615)			(6,985)			(6,581)		
Other assets	46,127			39,547			24,933		
Total assets	\$1,000,113			\$818,925			\$741,690		

Liabilities and Stockholders

Equity

Interest-bearing liabilities

Savings deposits	\$ 38,231	139	.36	\$ 36,265	74	.20	\$ 34,955	95	.27
Money market	143,652	3,414	2.37	123,013	1,558	1.27	90,494	1,204	1.38
Interest-bearing demand deposits	165,767	2,385	1.44	104,909	482	.46	90,614	347	.38
Time deposits	320,014	10,934	3.42	266,200	8,579	3.22	237,676	8,444	3.55
Short-term borrowings	45,517	1,573	3.46	37,205	600	1.61	34,110	388	1.14
Long-term debt	155,393	7,475	4.81	135,362	6,273	4.63	147,417	6,932	4.70

Total

interest-bearing liabilities

	868,574	25,920	2.98	702,954	17,566	2.50	635,266	17,410	2.74
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Noninterest-bearing liabilities

Demand deposits	73,501			62,634			56,763		
Other liabilities	6,153			5,013			5,049		
Stockholders equity	51,885			48,324			44,612		

Total liabilities and

stockholders equity \$1,000,113

\$818,925

\$741,690

Net interest income

\$30,873

\$25,422

\$24,151

Net interest income as a percent of interest earning assets

3.28%

3.31%

3.43%

(1) Nonaccruing loans for the purpose of the computations above are included in the daily average loan amounts outstanding. Loan totals are shown net of unearned income and deferred loans fees.

(2)

Yields are not presented on a tax-equivalent basis.

- (3) Loan fees and late fees included in interest on loans aggregated \$3,246,000, \$3,129,000 and \$3,771,000 in 2005, 2004 and 2003 respectively.
- (4) Horizon has no foreign office and, accordingly, no assets or liabilities to foreign operations. Horizon's subsidiary bank had no funds invested in Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit at December 31, 2005.

		2005 2004			2004 2003	
	Total	Increase/(Decrease)		Total	Increase/(Decrease)	
	Change	Change Due to	Change Due	Change	Change Due	Change Due
		Volume	to Rate		to Volume	to Rate
Interest Income						
Loans total	\$11,363	\$ 8,638	\$ 2,725	\$(1,141)	\$ 166	\$ (1,307)
Taxable investment securities	2,447	2,051	396	2,486	2,627	(141)
Nontaxable investment securities	108	90	18	226	233	(7)
Interest-bearing balances and money market investments	(31)	(78)	47	12	5	7
Federal funds sold	(34)	(75)	41	(138)	(173)	35
Total interest income	13,853	10,626	3,227	1,445	2,858	(1,413)
Interest Expense						
Savings deposits	65	4	61	(21)	3	(24)
Money market	1,856	298	1,558	354	414	(60)
Interest-bearing demand deposits	1,903	407	1,496	135	60	75
Time deposits	2,355	1,815	540	135	960	(825)
Short-term borrowings	973	159	814	212	38	174
Long-term debt	1,250	979	271	(641)	(564)	(77)
Total interest expense	8,402	3,662	4,740	174	911	(737)
Net Interest Earnings						
	\$ 5,451	\$ 6,964	\$ (1,513)	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,947	\$ (676)

Horizon's average earning assets were \$941.991 million in 2005 compared to \$769.100 million in 2004 and \$704.055 million in 2003. The net interest margin for 2005 was 3.28% compared to 3.31% and 3.43% in 2004 and 2003, respectively. Short-term interest rates began to increase in the third quarter of 2004 and continued through 2005 after being relatively stable in 2003.

Horizon began to experience slightly higher loan yields due to the increase in short-term rates throughout 2005. This is due in part to new loans and loan renewals coming in at higher rates than those maturing or paying off and rates on loans with variable rates rising with short term rates. Average loans outstanding during 2005 showed significant growth from 2004 due to the acquisition and concerted effort in new business. The mix of the loan portfolio also

showed significant change as shown in the following table.

	2005	2004	2003
Commercial loans	\$234,971	\$174,391	\$126,315
Mortgage warehouse loans	108,298	134,063	225,880
Real estate loans	123,815	85,314	70,386
Installment loans	173,674	121,148	89,860
Total average loans outstanding	\$640,758	\$514,916	\$512,441

Average commercial loans grew nearly 35%, consumer loans increased by over 43% and residential real estate loans increased by over 45%. An improving local economy, strong sales effort and the addition of experienced lenders fueled the commercial growth. The southwest Michigan market, in which Horizon increased market share through the acquisition of Alliance, continued to have a strong growth pattern. Average consumer loans grew as a result of additional home equity lending in all markets and expansion of indirect lending into southwest Michigan and north central Indiana. The continued decrease in mortgage refinancing caused mortgage warehouse loans to decrease by over 19%.

To keep the Bank's regulatory capital leveraged, the average investment portfolio was increased by 22%. Increasing this category of earning assets causes a decline in the net interest margin as investment securities carry lower yields than loans; however, the increase in average loans outstanding was greater than the increase in average investments. While reducing the net interest margin, increasing investment balances did have a positive impact on net income and earnings per share.

Average interest-bearing deposits increased by over 23% during 2005. Short-term deposit rates increased throughout the year. The overall cost of time deposits increased as maturing certificates of deposit renewed at higher rates.

The increase in net interest income during 2005 and 2004 is primarily the result of increased earning assets, particularly investment securities in 2004 and the loan portfolio in 2005. The increase in net interest income resulting from increased earning assets was offset by declines in the net interest margin.

Noninterest Income

The major components of noninterest income consist of service charges on deposit accounts, gain on sale of loans and fiduciary fees. Service charges on deposit accounts are based upon: a) recovery of direct operating expenses associated with providing the service, b) allowing for a profit margin that provides an adequate return on assets and stockholders' equity and c) competitive factors within the Bank's markets. Service charges on deposits were \$2.966 million, \$3.088 million and \$3.161 million, for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Gain on sale of loans was \$1.756 million for 2005 compared to \$2.126 million in 2004 and \$3.843 million for 2003. In 2003, Horizon sold approximately 85% of its residential mortgage loan production to the secondary market. However, in 2005 and 2004 this percentage dropped to around 50% and 60% respectively as more customers took adjustable rate mortgages which are held in the Bank's permanent portfolio of real estate loans. During 2005 Horizon sold \$98 million of current production of residential mortgage loans into the secondary market compared to \$106 million in 2004 and \$185 million in 2003. The 2004 gain includes approximately \$394 thousand from the sale of portfolio loans. Portfolio mortgage loans were sold to reduce the interest rate risk related to long-term fixed rate assets and to provide funding for the growth in other loan areas. Horizon anticipates that the volume of mortgage loan activity will remain fairly constant in 2006. Overall mortgage activity is anticipated to decline, however, as Horizon enters new markets, originations in these markets should offset the overall decline.

Fiduciary fees were \$2.748 million in 2005 compared to \$2.694 million in 2004 and \$2.411 million in 2003. The fluctuations are primarily due to changes in the market value of assets under administration and an increase in one time estate fees.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense totaled \$29.177 million in 2005 compared to \$25.672 million in 2004 and \$24.771 million in 2003.

Salaries and benefits increased 11.9% during 2005 compared to an increase of 5.9% during 2004. The increase for 2005 related to the cost of expansion into new markets, including the acquisition of Alliance, partially offset by declines in incentive compensation and commissions paid to mortgage

originators. The increase for 2004 also related to the cost of expansion into new markets partially offset by declines in incentive compensation and commissions paid to mortgage originators.

Total other expenses, excluding salaries and benefits, increased 15.6% in 2005 and .76% in 2004. During 2005 other expenses were impacted by costs related to the acquisition of Alliance as well as ongoing expenses relative to the operation of the additional branches, including the amortization of the core deposit intangible acquired in the acquisition.

During 2004 Horizon reviewed all areas of noninterest expense and developed annual reductions of over \$350 thousand. The more significant reductions included revisions to services provided by third parties, a change in check clearing vendors and real estate and personal property tax revisions.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense totaled \$2.945 million in 2005, \$2.494 million in 2004 and \$2.636 million in 2003. The effective tax rate was 29.3%, 26.45% and 28.75% for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The increase in the effective rate in 2005 was due to a decline in the percentage of tax exempt income to pre-tax income. The decline in the effective tax rate in 2004 was caused by increased tax exempt income from bank owned life insurance and tax exempt investment income.

Liquidity and Rate Sensitivity Management

Management and the Board of Directors meet regularly to review both the liquidity and rate sensitivity position of Horizon. Effective asset and liability management ensures Horizon's ability to monitor the cash flow requirements of depositors along with the demands of borrowers and to measure and manage interest rate risk. Horizon utilizes an interest rate risk assessment model designed to highlight sources of existing interest rate risk and consider the effect of these risks on strategic planning. Management maintains (within certain parameters) an essentially balanced ratio of interest sensitive assets to liabilities in order to protect against the effects of wide interest rate fluctuations.

Liquidity

The Bank maintains a stable base of core deposits provided by long standing relationships with consumers and local businesses. These deposits are the principal source of liquidity for Horizon. Other sources of liquidity for Horizon include earnings, loan repayments, investment security sales and maturities, sale of real estate loans and borrowing relationships with correspondent banks, including the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB). At December 31, 2005, Horizon has available approximately \$182.484 million in available credit from various money center banks, including the FHLB. During 2005, cash flows were generated primarily from proceeds from borrowings of \$107 million, increase in deposits of \$126.2 million and sales, maturities, and prepayments of investment securities of \$61.2 million. Cash flows were used to purchase investments totaling \$38.4 million, pay borrowings of \$149.2 million, and increase loans \$81.7 million. The net cash and cash equivalent position increased by \$21.0 million during 2005.

Interest Sensitivity

The degree by which net interest income may fluctuate due to changes in interest rates is monitored by Horizon using computer simulation models, incorporating not only the current GAP position but the effect of expected repricing of specific financial assets and liabilities. When repricing opportunities are not properly aligned, net interest income may be affected when interest rates change. Forecasting results of the possible outcomes determines the exposure to interest rate risk inherent in Horizon's balance sheet. The goal is to manage imbalanced positions that arise when the total amount of assets that reprice or maturing in a given time period differs significantly from liabilities that reprice or mature in the same time period. The theory behind managing the difference between repricing assets and liabilities is to have more assets repricing in a rising rate environment and more liabilities repricing in a declining rate environment. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the amount of assets that reprice within one year were approximately 109% of the amount of liabilities that reprice within the same time period.

	Rate Sensitivity				Total
	3 Months or Less	> 3 Months and < 6 Months	> 6 Months and < 1 Year	Greater Than 1 Year	
Loans	\$ 301,518	\$ 70,018	\$ 137,220	\$ 226,418	\$ 735,174
Federal funds sold					
Interest-bearing balances with Banks	15,735				15,735
Investment securities and FRB and FHLB stock	25,075	7,956	21,047	234,082	288,160
Other assets	12,925			75,881	88,806
Total assets	\$ 355,253	\$ 77,974	\$ 158,267	\$ 536,381	\$ 1,127,875

	Rate Sensitivity				Total
	3 Months or Less	> 3 Months and < 6 Months	> 6 Months and < 1 Year	Greater Than 1 Year	
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 12,257	\$ 12,257	\$ 24,515	\$ 99,098	\$ 148,127
Interest-bearing deposits	190,572	129,833	71,551	315,483	707,439
Borrowed funds	65,593	21,030	15,218	109,629	211,470
Other liabilities				7,309	7,309
Stockholders' equity				53,530	53,530
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 268,422	\$ 163,120	\$ 111,284	\$ 585,049	\$ 1,127,875
GAP	\$ 86,831	\$ (85,146)	\$ 46,983	\$ (48,668)	
Cumulative GAP	\$ 86,831	\$ 1,685	\$ 48,668		

Included in the GAP analysis are certain interest-bearing demand accounts and savings accounts. These interest-bearing accounts are subject to immediate withdrawal. However, Horizon considers approximately 50% of these deposits to be insensitive to gradual changes in interest rates and generally to behave like deposits with longer maturities based upon historical experience.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Horizon's primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk. Interest rate risk (IRR) is the risk that Horizon's earnings and capital will be adversely affected by changes in interest rates. The primary approach to IRR management is one that focuses on adjustments to the asset/liability mix in order to limit the magnitude of IRR.

Horizon's exposure to interest rate risk is due to repricing or mismatch risk, embedded options risk, and yield curve risk. Repricing risk is the risk of adverse consequence from a change in interest rates that arise because of differences in the timing of when those interest rate changes affect Horizon's assets and liabilities. Basis risk is the risk that the spread, or rate difference, between instruments of similar maturities will change. Options risk arises whenever products give the customer the right, but not the obligation, to alter the quantity or timing of cash flows. Yield curve risk is the risk that changes in prevailing interest rates will affect instruments of different maturities by different amounts. Horizon's

objective is to remain reasonably neutral with respect to IRR. Horizon utilizes a variety of strategies to maintain this position including the sale of mortgage loans on the secondary market and varying maturities of FHLB advances, certificates of deposit funding and investment securities.

The table, which follows, provides information about Horizon's financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2005. The table incorporates Horizon's internal system generated data related to the maturity and repayment/withdrawal of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. For loans, securities, and liabilities with contractual maturities, the table presents principal cash flows and related weighted-average interest rates by contractual maturities as well as the historical experience of Horizon related to the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the prepayment of residential loans and mortgage-backed securities. From a risk management perspective, Horizon believes that repricing dates are more relevant than contractual maturity dates when analyzing the value of financial instruments. For deposits with no contractual maturity dates, the table presents principal cash flows and weighted average rate, as applicable, based upon Horizon's experience and management's judgment concerning the most likely withdrawal behaviors.

Horizon had no derivative financial instruments or trading portfolio as of December 31, 2005.

Quantitative Disclosure of Market Risk

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 and Beyond	Total	Fair Value 12/31/05
Rate-sensitive assets								
Fixed interest rate loans	\$ 94,276	\$ 68,741	\$ 50,136	\$32,045	\$ 17,141	\$ 35,690	\$ 298,029	\$ 298,328
Average interest rate	6.43%	6.37%	6.36%	6.50%	6.70%	7.13%	6.51%	
Variable interest rate loans	414,437	3,409	1,842	5,358	3,607	8,492	437,145	435,210
Average interest rate	6.68%	6.44%	6.67%	6.38%	6.95%	6.23%	6.67%	
Total loans	508,713	72,150	51,978	37,403	20,748	44,182	735,174	728,538
Average interest rate	6.63%	6.37%	6.37%	6.48%	6.74%	6.96%	6.60%	
Securities, including FRB and FHLB stock	54,078	51,546	50,065	23,127	14,865	94,479	288,160	288,160
Average interest rate	4.14%	3.68%	3.86%	4.40%	4.44%	4.54%	4.18%	
Other interest-bearing assets	28,660						28,660	28,660
Average interest rate	4.30%						4.30%	
Total earnings assets	591,451	123,696	102,043	60,530	35,613	138,661	1,051,994	1,045,358
Average interest rate	6.29%	5.25%	5.14%	5.69%	5.78%	5.31%	5.88%	
Rate-sensitive liabilities								
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 49,029	\$ 30,087	\$ 20,952	\$14,591	\$ 10,161	\$ 23,307	\$ 148,127	\$ 148,127
NOW accounts	48,393	28,948	23,130	18,557	14,843	62,146	196,017	177,064
Average interest rate	1.38%	1.58%	1.60%	1.61%	1.62%	1.66%	1.56%	
Savings and money market accounts	179,288	7,422	5,269	3,754	2,680	7,009	205,422	197,052

Average interest rate	2.74%	.28%	.28%	.28%	.28%	.28%	2.42%	
Certificates of deposit	164,320	102,950	28,942	5,512	4,276		306,000	304,188
Average interest rate	3.47%	4.08%	3.77%	3.45%	3.74%	.00%	3.71%	
Total deposits	441,030	169,407	78,293	42,414	31,960	92,462	855,566	826,431
Average interest rate	2.56%	2.76%	1.88%	1.18%	1.28%	1.14%	2.27%	
Fixed interest rate borrowings	27,980	21,617	3,146	6,298	77,839	729	137,609	136,204
Average interest rate	3.80%	4.03%	3.61%	4.39%	4.61%	4.94%	4.32%	
Variable interest rate borrowings	73,861						73,861	73,699
Average interest rate	4.57%						4.57%	
Total funds	542,871	191,024	81,439	48,712	109,799	93,191	1,067,036	1,036,334
Average interest rate	2.90%	2.90%	1.95%	1.59%	3.64%	1.17%	2.69%	

New Accounting Pronouncements

Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payments (Revised)

SFAS 123R establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity (i) exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services, or (ii) incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of the equity instruments. SFAS 123R eliminates the ability to account for stock-based compensation using APB 25 and requires that such transactions be recognized as compensation cost in the income statement based on their fair values on the date of the grant. SFAS 123R is effective for Horizon on January 1, 2006. Horizon will transition to fair value based accounting for stock-based compensation using a modified version of prospective application (modified prospective application). Under

modified prospective application, as it is applicable to Horizon, SFAS 123R applies to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after January 1, 2006. Additionally, compensation cost for the portion of awards for which the requisite service has not been rendered (generally referring to nonvested awards) that are outstanding as of January 1, 2006, must be recognized as the remaining requisite service is rendered during the period of and/or the periods after the adoption of SFAS 123R. The attribution of compensation cost for those earlier awards will be based on the same method and on the same grant-date fair values previously determined for the pro forma disclosures required for companies that did not adopt the fair value accounting method for stock-based employee compensation. Based on the stock-based compensation awards outstanding as of December 31, 2005, for which the requisite service is not expected to be fully rendered prior to January 1, 2006, Horizon does not expect the additional compensation costs to be material as a result of the adoption of SFAS 123R. Future levels of compensation cost recognized related to stock-based compensation awards (including the aforementioned expected costs during the period of adoption) may be impacted by new awards and/or modifications, repurchases and cancellations of existing awards before and after the adoption of this standard.

Financial Accounting Standards Board Staff Position (FSP) No. 115-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments

In November 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) 115-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments. The FSP addresses the determination as to when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other-than-temporary, and the measurement of an impairment loss. The FSP also includes accounting considerations subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment and requires certain disclosures about unrealized losses that have not been recognized as other-than-temporary impairments. The guidance in this FSP amends SFAS 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities and Opinion 18, The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock. FSP 115-1 replaces the impairment evaluation guidance (paragraphs 10-18) of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments, with references to the existing other-than-temporary impairment guidance. EITF 03-1's disclosure requirements remain in effect, and are applicable for year-end reporting and for interim periods if there are significant changes from the previous year-end. The FSP also supersedes EITF Topic No. D-44, Recognition of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Upon the Planned Sale of a Security Whose Cost Exceeds Fair Value, and clarifies that an investor should recognize an impairment loss no later than when the impairment is deemed other-than-temporary, even if a decision to sell an impaired security has not been made. The guidance in this FSP is to be applied to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005. The changes required by FSP 115-1 are not expected to have a material impact on the Horizon's financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information required under this item is incorporated by reference to the information appearing in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation included in Item 7.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Horizon Bancorp
Consolidated Financial Statements
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Horizon Bancorp and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

(All Share and Per Share Amounts Have Been Adjusted for a 3-for-2 Stock Split Declared October 21, 2003)

December 31	2005	2004
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 39,163	\$ 18,253
Interest-bearing demand deposits	87	1
Cash and cash equivalents	39,250	18,254
Interest-bearing deposits	15,735	985
Investment securities, available for sale	275,177	281,282
Loans held for sale	2,440	3,836
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of \$8,368 and \$7,193	724,366	556,849
Premises and equipment	21,425	17,561
Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	12,983	11,279
Goodwill	5,787	158
Other intangible assets	2,780	58
Interest receivable	5,813	4,688
Other assets	22,119	18,881
Total assets	\$ 1,127,875	\$ 913,831
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 148,127	\$ 58,015
Interest bearing	707,439	554,202
Total deposits	855,566	612,217
Short-term borrowings	50,024	82,281
Long-term borrowings	133,609	139,705
Subordinated debentures	27,837	22,682
Interest payable	1,663	1,024
Other liabilities	5,646	5,490
Total liabilities	1,074,345	863,399

Commitments and Contingencies

Stockholders Equity

Preferred stock, no par value
Authorized, 1,000,000 shares
No shares issued
Common stock, \$.2222 stated value

Authorized, 22,500,000 shares		
Issued, 4,911,741 and 4,778,608 shares	1,092	1,062
Additional paid-in capital	24,552	22,729
Retained earnings	48,523	43,092
Restricted stock, unearned compensation	(760)	(972)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,853)	894
Less treasury stock, at cost, 1,755,158 and 1,732,486 shares	(17,024)	(16,373)
 Total stockholders' equity	 53,530	 50,432
 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	 \$ 1,127,875	 \$ 913,831

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Horizon Bancorp

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

(All Share and Per Share Amounts Have Been Adjusted for a 3-for-2 Stock Split Declared October 21, 2003)

Years Ended December 31	2005	2004	2003
Interest Income			
Loans receivable	\$ 44,749	\$ 33,386	\$ 34,527
Investment securities Taxable	9,720	7,338	4,996
Tax exempt	2,372	2,264	2,038
Total interest income	56,841	42,988	41,561
Interest Expense			
Deposits	16,374	10,693	10,090
Federal funds purchased and short-term borrowings	1,210	600	388
Long-term borrowings	6,789	5,554	6,329
Subordinated debentures	1,595	719	603
Total interest expense	25,968	17,566	17,410
Net Interest Income	30,873	25,422	24,151
Provision for loan losses	1,521	990	1,350
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	29,352	24,432	22,801
Other Income			
Service charges on deposit accounts	2,966	3,088	3,161
Wire-transfer fee income	438	522	752
Fiduciary activities	2,748	2,694	2,411
Commission income from insurance agency	46	254	246
Gain on sale of loans	1,756	2,126	3,843
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	487	544	
Gain (loss) on sale of securities	4		(510)
Other income	1,368	1,441	1,237
Total other income	9,813	10,669	11,140
Other Expenses			
Salaries and employee benefits	16,518	14,767	13,948
Net occupancy expenses	2,217	1,832	1,827
Data processing and equipment expenses	2,342	1,997	2,068
Professional fees	1,225	1,219	1,229

Outside services and consultants	1,064	978	1,114
Loan expenses	1,427	1,222	1,126
Other expenses	4,336	3,657	3,459
Total other expenses	29,129	25,672	24,771
Income Before Income Tax	10,036	9,429	9,170
Income tax expense	2,945	2,494	2,636
Net Income	\$ 7,091	\$ 6,935	\$ 6,534
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.19
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.10

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Horizon Bancorp

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

(All Share and Per Share Amounts Have Been Adjusted for a 3-for-2 Stock Split Declared October 21, 2003)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Restricted Stock, Unearned Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total
Balances, January 1, 2003	\$ 1,038	\$ 20,808		\$ 32,418	\$ 0	\$ 2,671	\$ (15,525)	\$ 41,410
Net income			\$ 6,534	6,534				6,534
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax, unrealized losses on securities, net of reclassification adjustment			(596)			(596)		(596)
Comprehensive income			\$ 5,938					
Cash dividends (\$.44 per share)				(1,311)				(1,311)
Exercise of stock options	3	155						158
Tax benefit related to stock options		31						31
Fractional share payment due to stock split				(3)				(3)
Balances, December 31, 2003	1,041	20,994		37,638		2,075	(15,525)	46,223
Net income			\$ 6,935	6,935				6,935
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax, unrealized losses on securities			(1,181)			(1,181)		(1,181)
			\$ 5,754					

Comprehensive income								
Cash dividends (\$0.49 per share)				(1,481)				(1,481)
Exercise of stock options	11	434						445
Tax benefit related to stock options		251						251
Purchase treasury stock							(848)	(848)
Issuance of restricted stock	10	1,050		(1,060)				
Amortization of unearned compensation				88				88
Balances, December 31, 2004	1,062	22,729		43,092	(972)	894	(16,373)	50,432
Net income			\$ 7,091	7,091				7,091
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax, unrealized losses on securities, net of reclassification adjustment				(3,747)		(3,747)		(3,747)
Comprehensive income			\$ 3,344					
Cash dividends (\$0.53 per share)				(1,660)				(1,660)
Exercise of stock options	30	916						946
Tax benefit related to stock options		907						907
Purchase treasury stock							(651)	(651)
Issuance of restricted stock								
Amortization of unearned compensation					212			212

**Balances,
December 31,
2005**

\$ 1,092 \$ 24,552 \$ 48,523 \$ (760) \$ (2,853) \$ (17,024) \$ 53,530

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Horizon Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Years Ended December 31	2005	2004	2003
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 7,091	\$ 6,935	\$ 6,534
Items not requiring (providing) cash			
Provision for loan losses	1,521	990	1,350
Depreciation and amortization	2,281	1,606	1,524
Premium amortization on securities available for sale	764	582	872
Mortgage servicing rights impairment (recovery)	(97)	(155)	(111)
Deferred income tax	174	(458)	(525)
(Gain) loss on sales of securities available for sale	(4)		510
Gain on sale of loans	(1,756)	(2,126)	(3,843)
Proceeds from sales of loans	98,150	114,499	222,975
Loans originated for sale	(94,998)	(107,996)	(214,725)
Gain on sale of other real estate owned	(38)	(17)	(64)
(Gain) loss on sale of premises and equipment	(22)	11	(24)
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends		(458)	(325)
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(487)	(544)	
Net change in			
Interest receivable	(596)	(919)	(259)
Interest payable	497	273	(106)
Other assets	5	2,321	(1,096)
Other liabilities	(1,269)	(226)	633
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,216	14,318	13,320
Investing Activities			
Net change in interest-bearing deposits	(10,048)	8,150	(8,814)
Purchases of securities available for sale	(38,417)	(171,180)	(214,133)
Proceeds from maturities, calls and principal repayments of securities available for sale	54,071	103,227	69,693
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	7,150		35,899
Purchase of Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(712)		(2,199)
Net change in loans	(83,118)	(117,830)	87,091
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	723	51	31
Recoveries on loans previously charged-off	527	359	288
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	409	165	330
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,421)	(2,659)	(2,210)
Purchase of trust preferred securities		(310)	
Purchase of bank owned life insurance		(12,000)	
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	(2,901)		
Net cash used in investing activities	(73,737)	(192,027)	(34,024)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Horizon Bancorp
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)
(Continued)

Years Ended December 31	2005	2004	2003
Financing Activities			
Net change in			
Deposits	\$ 126,213	\$ 66,049	\$ 56,909
Short-term borrowings	(34,142)	62,040	(4,168)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	107,000	89,850	148,038
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(115,096)	(76,117)	(169,178)
Proceeds from issuance of trust preferred securities		10,310	
Dividends paid	(1,660)	(1,481)	(1,311)
Fractional share payment due to stock split			(3)
Issuance of stock	1,853	696	189
Purchase of treasury stock	(651)	(848)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	83,517	150,499	30,476
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	20,996	(27,210)	9,772
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	18,254	45,464	35,692
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 39,250	\$ 18,254	\$ 45,464
Additional Cash Flows Information			
Interest paid	\$ 25,281	\$ 17,293	\$ 17,516
Income tax paid	1,870	1,072	3,780
See notes to consolidated financial statements.			

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Note 1 Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business The consolidated financial statements of Horizon Bancorp (Horizon) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Horizon Bank, N.A. (Bank) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and reporting practices followed by the banking industry.

The Bank is a full-service commercial bank offering a broad range of commercial and retail banking and other services incident to banking. The Bank has two wholly owned subsidiaries: Horizon Trust & Investment Management, Inc. (HTIM) and Horizon Investments, Inc. (Investment Company). HTIM offers corporate and individual trust and agency services and investment management services. Horizon Investments, Inc. manages the investment portfolio of the Bank. The Bank maintains four full service facilities in LaPorte County, three full service facilities in Porter County, one full service facility in St. Joseph County, Indiana and five full service facilities in Berrien County, Michigan. The Bank also maintains loan production offices in Elkhart and Lake Counties of Indiana. The Bank also wholly owned Horizon Insurance Services, Inc. (Insurance Agency) which offered a full line of personal insurance products. The net income generated from the insurance operations was not significant to the overall operations of Horizon and the majority of the insurance agency assets were sold during 2005. Horizon conducts no business except that incident to its ownership of the subsidiaries.

Horizon formed Horizon Statutory Trust I in 2002 and Horizon Statutory Trust II in 2004 for the purpose of participating in Pooled Trust Preferred Stock offerings. The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the acquisition of Alliance in 2005 which formed Alliance Financial Statutory Trust I (Alliance Trust). See Note 11 for further discussion regarding these previously consolidated entities that are now reported separately.

Horizon formed one nonbank subsidiary, HBC Insurance Group, Inc. (Insurance Company). The Insurance Company previously offered credit life and accident and health insurance and was dissolved during 2004. The net income generated from the Insurance Company was not significant to the overall operations of Horizon.

Basis of Reporting The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Horizon and subsidiaries. All material intercompany accounts 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Investment Securities Available for Sale Horizon designates its investment portfolio as available for sale based on management's plans to use such securities for asset and liability management, liquidity and not to hold such securities as long-term investments. Management repositions the portfolio to take advantage of future expected interest rate trends when Horizon's long-term profitability can be enhanced. Investment securities available for sale and marketable equity securities are carried at estimated fair value and any net unrealized gains/losses (after tax) on these securities are included in accumulated other comprehensive income. Gains/losses on the disposition of securities available for sale are recognized at the time of the transaction and are determined by the specific identification method.

Horizon Bancorp

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Loans Held for Sale Loans held for sale are reported at the lower of cost or market value in the aggregate.

Interest and Fees on Loans Interest on commercial, mortgage and installment loans is recognized over the term of the loans based on the principal amount outstanding. When principal or interest is past due 90 days or more, and the loan is not well secured or in the process of collection, or when serious doubt exists as to the collectibility of a loan, the accrual of interest is discontinued. Loan origination fees, net of direct loan origination costs, are deferred and recognized over the life of the loan as a yield adjustment.

Concentrations of Credit Risk The Bank grants commercial, real estate and consumer loans to customers located primarily in LaPorte County and portions of Porter County in Northwest Indiana and Berrien County, Michigan and provides mortgage warehouse lines to mortgage companies in the United States. Commercial loans make up approximately 37% of the loan portfolio and are secured by both real estate and business assets. These loans are expected to be repaid from cash flows from operations of the businesses. Real estate loans make up approximately 22% of the loan portfolio and are secured by residential real estate. Installment loans make up approximately 28% of the loan portfolio and are primarily secured by consumer assets. Mortgage warehouse loans make up approximately 13% of the loan portfolio and are secured by residential real estate.

Mortgage Warehouse Loans Horizon purchases residential mortgage loans from various mortgage companies prior to sale of these loans by the mortgage companies in the secondary market. Horizon held loans that were purchased under agreements to resell from 34 approved mortgage companies at December 31, 2005. Horizon purchases such loans from mortgage companies, net of certain fees, and later sells them back to the mortgage companies at the same amount and without recourse provisions. As a result, no gains and losses are recorded at the resale of loans. Horizon records interest and fee income on the loans during the funding period. Horizon uses the stated interest rate in the agreement with each mortgage company for interest income recognition, and not the interest rates on the individual loans. Horizon does not retain servicing of the loans when they are resold. Loans consist of purchase money and refinance mortgage loans and are generally held no more than 90 days by Horizon and are typically resold within 30 days.

Allowance for Loan Losses An allowance for loan losses is maintained to absorb loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on ongoing quarterly assessments of the probable estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is increased by the provision for credit losses, which is charged against current period operating results and decreased by the amount of charge offs, net of recoveries. Horizon's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance consists of several key elements, which include the formula allowance, specific allowances for identified problem loans and the unallocated allowance.

The formula allowance is calculated by applying loss factors to pools of outstanding loans. Loss factors are based on a historical loss experience and may be adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date.

Specific allowances are established in cases where management has identified conditions or circumstances related to a credit that management believes indicate the probability that a loss will be incurred in excess of the amount determined by the application of the formula allowance.

Horizon Bancorp

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

The unallocated allowance is based upon management's evaluation of various conditions, the effects of which are not directly measured in the determination of the formula and specific allowances. The evaluation of the inherent loss with respect to these conditions is subject to a higher degree of uncertainty because they are not identified with specific credits. The conditions evaluated in connection with the unallocated allowance may include factors such as local, regional and national economic conditions and forecasts, concentrations of credit and changes in the composition of the portfolio.

Loan Impairment When analysis determines a borrower's operating results and financial condition are not adequate to meet debt service requirements, the loan is evaluated for impairment. Often this is associated with a delay or shortfall in payments of 30 days or more. Loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when 90 days or more past due. These loans are also often considered impaired. Impaired loans, or portions thereof, are charged-off when deemed uncollectible. This typically occurs when the loan is 120 or more days past due.

Loans are considered impaired if full principal or interest payments are not made in accordance with the original terms of the loan. Impaired loans are measured and carried at the lower of cost or the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, at the loan's observable market price or at the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Smaller balance homogenous loans are evaluated for impairment in the aggregate. Such loans include residential first mortgage loans secured by one to four family residences, residential construction loans and automobile, home equity and second mortgages. Commercial loans and mortgage loans secured by other properties are evaluated individually for impairment.

Premises and Equipment Buildings and major improvements are capitalized and depreciated using primarily the straight-line method with useful lives ranging from 3 to 40 years. Furniture and equipment are capitalized and depreciated using primarily the straight-line method with useful lives ranging from 2 to 20 years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred while major additions and improvements are capitalized. Gains and losses on disposition are included in current operations.

Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock The stock is a required investment for institutions that are members of the Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank systems. The required investment in the common stock is based on a predetermined formula.

Mortgage Servicing Rights Mortgage servicing rights on originated loans that have been sold are capitalized by allocating the total cost of the mortgage loans between the mortgage servicing rights and the loans based on their relative fair values. Capitalized servicing rights are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated servicing revenue. Impairment of mortgage-servicing rights is assessed based on the fair value of those rights. Fair values are estimated using discounted cash flows based on a current market interest rate. For purposes of measuring impairment, the rights are stratified based on the predominant risk characteristics of the underlying loans. The predominant characteristic currently used for stratification is type of loan. The amount of impairment recognized is the amount by which the capitalized mortgage servicing rights for a stratum exceed their fair value. Amortization expense and charges related to an impairment write-down are included in other income.

Horizon Bancorp**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Goodwill Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. If the implied fair value of goodwill is lower than its carrying amount, a goodwill impairment is indicated and goodwill is written down to its implied fair value. Subsequent increases in goodwill value are not recognized in the financial statements. As of December 31, 2004 and for the year then ended goodwill totaled \$158 thousand. During 2005, \$5.629 million of goodwill was acquired as a result of the Alliance Financial Corporation acquisition resulting in a total of \$5.787 million of goodwill as of December 31, 2005.

Income Taxes Horizon files annual consolidated income tax returns with its subsidiaries. Income tax in the consolidated statements of income includes deferred income tax provisions or benefits for all significant temporary differences in recognizing income and expenses for financial reporting and income tax purposes.

Trust Assets and Income Property, other than cash deposits, held in a fiduciary or agency capacity is not included in the consolidated balance sheets since such property is not owned by Horizon.

Earnings per Common Share and Dividends Declared per Common Share Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. In August 2002, substantially all of the participants in Horizon's Stock Option and Stock Appreciation Rights Plans voluntarily entered into an agreement with Horizon to cap the value of their stock appreciation rights (SARS) at \$14.67 per share and cease any future vesting of the SARS. These agreements with option holders make it more advantageous to exercise an option rather than a SAR whenever Horizon's stock price exceeds \$14.67 per share, therefore, the option becomes potentially dilutive at \$14.67 per share or higher. The number of shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share is 3,067,632 for 2005, 2,993,696 for 2004 and 2,978,161 for 2003. The number of shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share is 3,162,950 for 2005, 3,123,325 for 2004 and 3,108,178 for 2003.

Dividend Restrictions Regulations of the Comptroller of the Currency limit the amount of dividends that may be paid by a national bank to its parent holding company without prior approval of the Comptroller of the Currency. At December 31, 2005, \$6.326 million was available for payment of dividends from the Bank to Horizon. Additionally, the Federal Reserve Board limits the amount of dividends that may be paid by Horizon to its stockholders under its capital adequacy guidelines.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined to include cash and due from banks, money market investments and federal funds sold with maturities of one day or less. Horizon reports net cash flows for customer loan transactions, deposit transactions, short-term investments and short-term borrowings.

Stock Split On October 21, 2003, the Board of Directors of Horizon declared a 3-for-2 stock split. All share and per share amounts have been adjusted to give effect for this stock split.

Stock Options At December 31, 2005, Horizon has stock option plans which are described more fully in Note 19. Horizon accounts for these plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation cost related to the option plans is reflected in net income, as all options granted under these plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the grant date. Compensation cost related to restricted stock awards is reflected in net income. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if Horizon had applied the fair value provisions of FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to the stock option plans compensation.

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Years Ended December 31	2005	2004	2003
Net income, as reported	\$ 7,091	\$ 6,935	\$ 6,534
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation cost determined under the fair value based method, net of income taxes	(35)	(127)	(79)
Pro forma net income	\$ 7,056	\$ 6,808	\$ 6,455
Earnings per share:			
Basic as reported	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.19
Basic pro forma	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.17
Diluted as reported	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.10
Diluted pro forma	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.08

Reclassifications Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2004 and 2003 consolidated financial statements to be comparable to 2005. These reclassifications had no effect on net income.

Note 2 Acquisition

On June 10, 2005, Horizon acquired Alliance Financial Corporation and its wholly owned bank subsidiary, Alliance Banking Company (collectively referred to as Alliance). Horizon purchased the outstanding shares of Alliance for \$42.50 per share in cash. The cost of the transaction, including legal, accounting, and investment fees was \$13.348 million. The assets and liabilities of Alliance were recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value as of the acquisition date. The results of Alliance's operations have been included in Horizon's consolidated statement of income from the date of acquisition. The \$5,629,000 of goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired as of the June 10, 2005, acquisition date:

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,447
Investment securities	28,922
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	86,447
Premises and equipment	4,983
Goodwill	5,629
Core deposit intangible	2,952
Other assets	1,711
Total assets	141,091

Liabilities

Deposits	117,137
Borrowings	9,040
Other liabilities	1,566
Total liabilities	127,743

Net Assets Acquired

\$ 13,348

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

The following pro forma disclosures, including the effect of the purchase accounting adjustments, depict the results of operations as though the merger had taken place January 1, 2004:

Year ended December 31	2005	2004
Net interest income	\$32,884	\$29,948
Net Income	6,111	6,890
Per Share combined		
Basic net income	\$ 1.99	\$ 2.30
Diluted net income	1.93	2.21

Note 3 Investment Securities

December 31	2005			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Available for sale				
U. S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 72,153	\$	\$ (1,786)	\$ 70,367
State and municipal	64,608	1,794	(430)	65,972
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	22,781		(628)	22,153
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	119,392	125	(3,497)	116,020
Corporate notes	632	33		665
Total investment securities	\$ 279,566	\$ 1,952	\$ (6,341)	\$ 275,177

December 31	2004			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Available for sale				
U. S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 86,348	\$ 12	\$ (734)	\$ 85,626
State and municipal	54,881	2,493	(47)	57,327
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	13,380	14	(56)	13,338
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	124,666	639	(997)	124,308
Corporate notes	632	51		683
Total investment securities	\$ 279,907	\$ 3,209	\$ (1,834)	\$ 281,282

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale at December 31, 2005, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within one year	\$ 6,965	\$ 6,884
One to five years	67,584	66,066
Five to ten years	31,311	31,357
After ten years	31,533	32,697
	137,393	137,004
Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	22,781	22,153
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	119,392	116,020
	137,393	137,004
Totals	\$ 279,566	\$ 275,177

Securities with a carrying value of \$76,183,000 and \$73,044,000 were pledged at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, to secure certain public and trust deposits and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale during 2005 were \$7,150,000. Gross gains of \$37,000 and gross losses of \$33,000 were recognized on these sales. There were no sales of securities available for sale during 2004. Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale during 2003 were \$35,899,000. Gross gains of \$140,000 and gross losses of \$650,000 were recognized on these sales in 2003.

Certain investments in debt securities are reported in the financial statements at an amount less than their historical cost. Total fair value of these investments at December 31, 2005 and 2004, was \$226,292,000 and \$165,500,000, respectively, which is approximately 82% and 59% of Horizon's available-for-sale investment portfolio. These declines primarily resulted from recent increases in market interest rates.

Based on evaluation of available evidence, including recent changes in market interest rates, credit rating information and information obtained from regulatory filings, management believes the declines in fair value for these securities are temporary.

Should the impairment of any of these securities become other than temporary, the cost basis of the investment will be reduced and the resulting loss recognized in net income in the period the other-than-temporary impairment is identified.

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

The following table shows our investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2005 and 2004:

Description of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
2005						
U. S. Treasury and Federal agencies	\$ 11,957	\$ 243	\$ 57,010	\$ 1,542	\$ 68,967	\$ 1,785
State and municipal Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	25,335	388	1,968	42	27,303	430
Federal agency mortgage-backed pools	10,313	317	11,840	312	22,153	629
	40,983	950	66,886	2,547	107,869	3,497
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 88,588	\$ 1,898	\$ 137,704	\$ 4,443	\$ 226,292	\$ 6,341

Description of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
2004						
U. S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 60,872	\$ 425	\$ 10,691	\$ 309	\$ 71,563	\$ 734
State and municipal Federal agency collateralized mortgage obligations	2,791	10	869	37	3,660	47
Federal agency mortgage backed pools	8,154	56			8,154	56
	73,026	854	9,097	143	82,123	997
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 144,843	\$ 1,345	\$ 20,657	\$ 489	\$ 165,500	\$ 1,834

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Note 4 Loans and Allowance

December 31	2005	2004
Commercial loans	\$273,310	\$203,966
Mortgage warehouse loans	97,729	127,992
Real estate loans	159,312	89,139
Installment loans	202,383	142,945
	732,734	564,042
Allowance for loan losses	(8,368)	(7,193)
Total loans	\$724,366	\$556,849

December 31	2005	2004	2003
Allowance for loan losses Balances, January 1	\$ 7,193	\$ 6,909	\$6,255
Acquired through acquisition	557		
Provision for losses	1,521	990	1,350
Recoveries on loans	527	359	288
Loans charged off	(1,430)	(1,065)	(984)
Balances, December 31	\$ 8,368	\$ 7,193	\$6,909

Impaired loans for which the discounted cash flows or collateral value exceeded the carrying value of the loan totaled approximately \$583,000 and \$427,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The allowance for impaired loans, included in the Bank's allowance for loan losses, totaled \$492,000 and \$65,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The average balance of impaired loans during 2005 was \$150,000 and \$292,000 during 2004. There was \$63,000, \$22,000 and \$1,000 of interest income recorded and received during 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, on impaired loans.

At December 31, 2005, loans past due more than 90 days and still accruing interest totaled approximately \$251,000. At December 31, 2004, there were no loans past due more than 90 days and still accruing interest. Nonaccruing loans at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, totaled approximately \$1,822,000, \$1,358,000 and \$1,707,000, respectively. Interest income not recognized on these loans totaled approximately \$60,000, \$88,000 and \$118,000 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Loans to directors and executive officers of Horizon and the Bank, including associates of such persons, amounted to \$5,947,000 and \$5,393,000, as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. During 2005, new loans or advances were \$2,668,000 and loan payments were \$2,114,000.

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Note 5 Premises and Equipment

December 31	2005	2004
Land	\$ 5,088	\$ 3,814
Buildings and improvements	21,986	19,283
Furniture and equipment	9,885	8,380
Total cost	36,959	31,477
Accumulated depreciation	(15,534)	(13,916)
Net	\$ 21,425	\$ 17,561

Note 6 Loan Servicing

Loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The unpaid principal balances of loans serviced for others totaled approximately \$163,356,000 and \$171,367,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The aggregate fair value of capitalized mortgage servicing rights at December 31, 2005, totaled approximately \$1,793,000. Comparable market values and a valuation model that calculates the present value of future cash flows were used to estimate fair value. For purposes of measuring impairment, risk characteristics including product type, investor type and interest rates, were used to stratify the originated mortgage servicing rights.

	2005	2004	2003
Mortgage Servicing Rights Balances, January 1	\$ 1,473	\$ 1,429	\$ 939
Servicing rights capitalized	239	482	860
Amortization of servicing rights	(434)	(438)	(370)
Impairment allowance	1,278 (44)	1,473 (141)	1,429 (296)
Balances, December 31	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,332	\$ 1,133

During 2005 and 2004, the Bank recorded a gross recovery of the impairment allowance totaling approximately \$97,000 and \$155,000, respectively.

Horizon Bancorp**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Note 7 Intangible Assets

As a result of the acquisition of Alliance (Note 2) in 2005, the Company has recorded certain amortizable intangible assets related to core deposit intangibles. The Core deposit intangible is being amortized over ten years using an accelerated method. Additionally, the Company has a noncompete agreement being amortized over four years from the acquisition of a mortgage company in 2003. Amortizable intangible assets are summarized as follows:

December 31	2005		2004	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortizable intangible assets:				
Core deposit intangible	\$2,952	\$ (208)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Noncompete agreement	90	(54)	90	(32)
	\$3,042	\$ (262)	\$90	\$ (32)

Amortization expense for intangible assets totaled \$230, \$22 and \$9 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Estimated amortization for the years ending December 31 are as follows:

2006	\$ 367
2007	344
2008	317
2009	305
2010	292
Thereafter	1,155
	\$2,780

Note 8 Deposits

December 31	2005	2004
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$148,127	\$ 58,015
Interest-bearing demand deposits	196,016	113,859
Money market (variable rate)	167,466	123,092
Savings deposits	37,956	35,062
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	111,843	103,622
Other certificates and time deposits	194,158	178,567
Total deposits	\$855,566	\$612,217

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Certificates and other time deposits maturing in years ending December 31 are as follows:

2006	\$161,936
2007	101,650
2008	32,031
2009	6,670
2010	3,118
Thereafter	596
	\$306,001

Note 9 Short-Term Borrowings

December 31	2005	2004
Federal funds purchased	\$ 7,000	\$24,600
Federal Home Loan Bank advances		30,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	35,824	27,681
Notes payable	7,200	
Total short-term borrowings	\$50,024	\$82,281

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase consist of obligations of the Bank to other parties. The obligations are secured by U.S. agency and mortgage-backed securities and such collateral is held in safekeeping by third parties. The maximum amount of outstanding agreements at any month end during 2005 and 2004 totaled \$61,825,000 and \$55,372,000 and the daily average of such agreements totaled \$57,526,000 and \$26,430,000, respectively. The agreements at December 31, 2005, mature at various dates through October 27, 2009. Agreements with a maturity of one year or less are included in short-term borrowings, while those with a maturity of more than one year are included in long-term debt.

At December 31, 2004, the Bank had various adjustable rate short-term advances with the Federal Home Loan Bank that matured at various dates through June 2005. There were no outstanding adjustable rate short-term advances at December 31, 2005.

Horizon has an unsecured \$12,000,000 line of credit, of which, \$7.2 million was outstanding at December 31, 2005. The line of credit is from an unrelated financial institution with interest payable quarterly at a rate indexed to LIBOR. The note matures within one year.

At December 31, 2005, the Bank has available approximately \$182,484,000 in credit lines with various money center banks, including the FHLB.

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Note 10 Long-Term Debt

December 31	2005	2004
Federal Home Loan Bank advances, variable and fixed rates ranging from 2.86% to 7.53%, due at various dates through November 15, 2024	\$ 107,609	\$ 113,705
Securities sold under repurchase agreements, fixed rate	26,000	26,000
 Total long-term debt	 \$ 133,609	 \$ 139,705

The Federal Home Loan Bank advances are secured by first and second mortgage loans totaling approximately \$376,435,000. Advances are subject to restrictions or penalties in the event of prepayment.

Contractual maturities in years ending December 31

2006	\$ 15,658
2007	23,168
2008	5,294
2009	10,134
2010	142
Thereafter	79,213
	\$ 133,609

Note 11 Subordinated Debentures

In March of 2002, Horizon formed Horizon Statutory Trust I (Trust I), a statutory business trust. Trust I issued \$12 million of Trust Preferred Capital Securities as a participant in a pooled trust preferred securities offering. Horizon issued junior subordinated debentures aggregating \$12 million to Trust I. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Trust I. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends, respectively, on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90 day LIBOR plus 3.60% and mature on March 26, 2032, and are noncallable for five years. After that period, the securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. Costs associated with the issuance of the securities totaling \$362,000 were capitalized and are being amortized to the first call date of the securities.

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

In October of 2004, Horizon formed Horizon Statutory Trust II (Trust II), a statutory business trust. Trust II issued \$10 million of Trust Preferred Capital Securities as a participant in a pooled trust preferred securities offering. Horizon issued junior subordinated debentures aggregating \$10 million to Trust II. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Trust II. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends, respectively, on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90 day LIBOR plus 1.95% and mature on October 21, 2034, and are noncallable for five years. After that period, the securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. Costs associated with the issuance of the securities totaling \$17,500 were capitalized and are being amortized to the first call date of the securities. The Company assumed additional debentures as the result of the acquisition of Alliance in 2005. In June 2004, Alliance formed Alliance Financial Statutory Trust I (Alliance Trust) to issue the \$5 million in trust preferred securities. Alliance had issued junior subordinated debentures aggregating \$5 million to Alliance Trust. The junior subordinated debentures are the sole assets of Alliance Trust. The junior subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities pay interest and dividends, respectively, on a quarterly basis. The junior subordinated debentures and the securities bear interest at a rate of 90 day LIBOR plus 2.65%, mature in June 2034, and are noncallable for five years. After that period, the securities may be called at any quarterly interest payment date at par. The Trust Preferred Capital Securities, subject to certain limitations, are included in Tier 1 Capital for regulatory purposes. At December 31, 2005, \$11.061 million of the \$27 million in securities were not included in Tier 1 Capital for regulatory purposes. Dividends on the Trust Preferred Capital Securities are recorded as interest expense.

Note 12 Employee Stock Bonus Plan

Horizon maintains an employee stock bonus plan (Stock Bonus Plan) that covers substantially all employees. The Stock Bonus Plan is noncontributory and Horizon may make discretionary matching contributions and regular contributions. Prior to the establishment of the Stock Bonus Plan, Horizon maintained an employee stock ownership plan. The retirement plans of Horizon own approximately 14.6% of the outstanding shares. Total cash contributions and expense recorded for the Stock Bonus Plan was \$200,000 during in 2005 and \$250,000 in the each of the years 2004 and 2003.

Note 13 Employee Thrift Plan

The Employee Thrift Plan (Plan) provides that all employees of Horizon with the requisite hours of service are eligible for the Plan. The Plan permits voluntary employee contributions and Horizon may make discretionary matching and profit sharing contributions. Each eligible employee is vested according to a schedule based upon years of service. Employee voluntary contributions are vested at all times and Horizon's discretionary contributions vest over a six-year period. The Bank's expense related to the thrift plan totaled approximately \$384,000 in 2005 and approximately \$300,000 for each of the years 2004 and 2003.

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Note 14 Other Expenses

Years Ended December 31	2005	2004	2003
Supplies and printing	\$ 452	\$ 403	\$ 365
Advertising	659	553	552
Communication	480	436	374
Directors fees	272	274	224
Insurance expense	509	376	340
Postage	301	264	256
Amortization of intangibles	230	22	9
Travel and entertainment	527	430	371
Other	906	899	968
Total other expenses	\$4,336	\$3,657	\$3,459

Note 15 Income Tax

Years Ended December 31	2005	2004	2003
Income tax expense Currently payable			
Federal	\$2,226	\$2,445	\$2,673
State	545	507	488
Deferred	174	(458)	(525)
Total income tax expense	\$2,945	\$2,494	\$2,636
Reconciliation of federal statutory to actual tax expense			
Federal statutory income tax at 34%	\$3,412	\$3,206	\$3,114
Tax exempt interest	(841)	(882)	(804)
Tax exempt income	(175)	(185)	(13)
Nondeductible and other	189	20	17
Effect of state income taxes	360	335	322
Actual tax expense	\$2,945	\$2,494	\$2,636

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

A cumulative net deferred tax asset is included in other assets. The components of the asset are as follows:

December 31	2005	2004
Assets		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 4,011	\$ 3,057
Accrued operating expenses	233	158
Director and employee benefits	738	675
Net operating loss carryforward	173	
Tax credit carry forward	253	
Unrealized loss on securities available for sale	1,536	
Total assets	6,944	3,890
Liabilities		
Depreciation	(1,351)	(936)
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(378)	(333)
Difference in basis of intangible assets	(1,166)	
Difference in basis of assets	(133)	(188)
Difference in basis of liabilities	(126)	
Other	(124)	(129)
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale		(481)
Total liabilities	(3,278)	(2,067)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 3,666	\$ 1,823

Note 16 Other Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31	2005	2004	2003
Unrealized losses on securities:			
Unrealized holding losses arising during the year	\$(5,765)	\$(1,816)	\$(1,414)
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains (losses) realized in net income	4		(510)
Net unrealized losses	(5,769)	(1,816)	(904)
Tax benefit	2,022	635	308
Other comprehensive loss	\$(3,747)	\$(1,181)	\$ (596)

Horizon Bancorp

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Note 17 Commitments, Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Contingencies

Because of the nature of its activities, Horizon is subject to pending and threatened legal actions that arise in the normal course of business. In management's opinion, after consultation with counsel, none of the litigation to which Horizon or any of its subsidiaries is a party will have a material effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of Horizon.

The Bank was required to have approximately \$1,118,000 of cash on hand or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank to meet regulatory reserve and clearing balance requirements at December 31, 2005. These balances are included in cash and cash equivalents and do not earn interest.

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the ordinary course of business to meet financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit. The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank follows the same credit policy to make such commitments as is followed for those loans recorded in the financial statements.

At December 31, 2005 and 2004, commitments to make loans amounted to approximately \$149,429,000 and \$95,152,000 and commitments under outstanding standby letters of credit amounted to approximately \$1,995,000 and \$985,000. Since many commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit expire without being used, the amount does not necessarily represent future cash advances. No losses are anticipated as a result of these transactions.

Collateral obtained upon exercise of the commitment is determined using management's credit evaluation.

Note 18 Regulatory Capital

Horizon and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies and are assigned to a capital category. The assigned capital category is largely determined by three ratios that are calculated according to the regulations: total risk adjusted capital, Tier I capital and Tier I leverage ratios. The ratios are intended to measure capital relative to assets and credit risk associated with those assets and off-balance sheet exposures of the entity. The capital category assigned to an entity can also be affected by qualitative judgments made by regulatory agencies about the risk inherent in the entity's activities that are not part of the calculated ratios. There are five capital categories defined in the regulations, ranging from well capitalized to critically undercapitalized. Classification of a bank in any of the undercapitalized categories can result in actions by regulators that could have a material effect on a bank's operations. As a condition of approval for the Alliance acquisition, the OCC required Horizon Bank to maintain regulatory capital ratios at 100 basis points above the well capitalized minimums shown below. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, Horizon and the Bank are categorized as well capitalized and met all subject capital adequacy requirements including the requirements imposed with the approval of the Alliance acquisition noted above.

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

During the course of a periodic examination by the Bank's regulators that commenced in February 2003, the examination personnel raised the issue of whether the Bank's mortgage warehouse loans should be treated as other loans rather than home mortgages for call report purposes. If these loans are treated as other loans for regulatory reporting purposes, it would change the calculations for risk based capital and reduce the Bank's risk-based capital ratios. Management believes that it has properly characterized the loans in its mortgage warehouse loan portfolio for risk-based capital purposes, but there is no assurance that the regulators will concur with that determination. Should the call report classification of the loans be changed, Horizon and the Bank would still be categorized as well capitalized at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

Horizon's and the Bank's actual and required capital amounts and ratios are as follows:

	Actual		Minimum Required for Capital ¹ Adequacy Purposes		Minimum Required To Be Well Capitalized ¹ Under Prompt Corrective Action Requirements	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2005						
Total capital ¹ (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	\$83,052	11.54%	\$57,575	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	84,974	11.82	57,512	8.00	\$71,890	10.00%
Tier I capital ¹ (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	63,623	8.84	28,789	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	76,606	10.66	28,745	4.00	43,118	6.00
Tier I capital ¹ (to average assets)						
Consolidated	63,623	5.83	43,652	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	76,607	7.02	43,650	4.00	54,563	5.00
As of December 31, 2004						
Total capital ¹ (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	\$78,186	13.95%	\$44,836	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Bank	76,201	13.62	44,767	8.00	\$55,959	10.00%
Tier I capital ¹ (to risk-weighted assets)						

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Consolidated	65,630	11.71	22,418	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	69,204	12.37	22,384	4.00	33,575	6.00
Tier I capital ¹ (to average assets)						
Consolidated	65,630	7.37	35,635	4.00	N/A	N/A
Bank	69,204	7.78	35,597	4.00	44,496	5.00

¹ As defined by regulatory agencies

Horizon Bancorp**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Note 19 Stock Options and Stock Appreciation Rights

Horizon maintains the 1987 Nonqualified Stock Option and Stock Appreciation Right Plan (1987 Plan) under which options and stock appreciation rights (SARs) were granted to certain officers and employees. SARs entitle eligible employees to receive cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock totaling the excess, on the date of exercise, of the fair market value of the shares of common stock covered by the option over the option's exercise price. The underlying stock options are deemed to have been cancelled upon exercise of the SARs.

Horizon recognizes compensation expense related to the 1987 Plan on a periodic basis based on the difference between the excess of the fair market value of the shares of common stock over the exercise price for SARs and those options exercised during the year. In the third quarter of 2002, Horizon entered into agreements with participants that capped the value of their SARs at \$14.67 per share and discontinued any future vesting. No additional compensation expense is recognized when the fair value of Horizon stock exceeds \$14.67 per share as there is a presumption that participants will exercise their options rather than the SARs. No compensation expense relating to the SARs was recorded in 2005, 2004 or 2003.

A summary of transactions for the 1987 Plan follows:

	Available for Grant	Shares Options Outstanding	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Balances, January 1, 2003	0	18,000	3.81
Exercised/cancelled		(8,550)	3.00
Balances, December 31, 2003	0	9,450	4.53
Exercised/cancelled		0	
Balances, December 31, 2004	0	9,450	4.53
Exercised/cancelled	0	(9,450)	4.53
Balances, December 31, 2005	0	0	

There are no options outstanding under the 1987 plan.

Horizon Bancorp**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Under Horizon's 1997 Stock Option and Stock Appreciation Right Plan (1997 Plan), which is accounted for in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations, Horizon may grant certain officers and employees stock option awards or stock appreciation rights which vest and become fully exercisable at the end of five years of continued employment. SARs entitle eligible employees to receive cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock totaling the excess, on the date of exercise, of the fair market value of the shares of common stock covered by the option over the option exercise price. The underlying stock options are deemed to have been cancelled upon exercise of the SARs. In the third quarter of 2002, Horizon entered into agreements with participants that capped the value of their SARs at \$14.67 per share and discontinued any future vesting. No additional compensation expense is recognized when the fair value of Horizon stock exceeds \$14.67 per share as there is a presumption that participants will exercise their options rather than the SARs. No compensation expense relating to the SARs was recorded in 2005, 2004 or 2003.

A summary of transactions for the 1997 Plan follows:

	Available for Grant	Shares Options Outstanding	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Balances, January 1, 2003	4,500	335,340	\$ 8.63
Granted	(4,500)	4,500	17.93
Exercised/cancelled	0	(2,700)	6.49
Balances, December 31, 2003	0	337,140	8.77
Exercised/cancelled		(52,513)	8.49
Balances, December 31, 2004	0	284,627	8.83
Exercised/cancelled		156,828	8.91
Balances, December 31, 2005	0	127,799	8.73

The options granted under the 1997 Plan vest at a rate of 20% per year.

The fair value of options granted is estimated on the date of the grant using an option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

December 31	2003
Dividend yields	2.31%
Volatility factors of expected market price of common stock	26.35%
Risk-free interest rates	4.03%
Expected life of options	9 years

Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year	\$ 5.27
63	

Horizon Bancorp
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

The following table summarizes information about stock options under the 1997 Plan outstanding at December 31, 2005:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding Number	Options Outstanding Weighted-Average Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable
\$6.22 to \$7.50	72,240	5.85years	\$ 6.41	55,500
\$9.22 to \$10.50	28,559	4.98years	9.52	28,559
\$13.33	22,500	2.56years	13.33	22,500
\$17.93	4,500	7.01years	17.93	1,800

On January 21, 2003, the Board of Directors adopted the Horizon Bancorp 2003 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (Plan) which was approved by stockholders on May 8, 2003. Under the Plan, Horizon may issue up to 150,000 common shares, plus the number of shares that are tendered to or withheld by Horizon in connection with the exercise of options plus that number of shares that are purchased by Horizon with the cash proceeds received upon option exercises. The Plan limits the number of shares available to 150,000 for incentive stock options and to 75,000 for the grant of non-qualified option awards. The shares available for issuance under the Plan may be divided among the various types of awards and among the participants as the Compensation Committee (Committee) determines. The Committee is authorized to grant any type of award to a participant that is consistent with the provisions of the Plan. Awards may consist of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance units, performance shares or any combination of these awards. The Committee determines the provisions, terms and conditions of each award. The restricted shares vest at the end of five years of continuous employment. Holders of restricted shares receive dividends and may vote the shares. The restricted shares are recorded at fair market value (on the date granted) as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The cost of these shares are being amortized against earnings using the straight-line method over five years. The options shares granted under the 2003 plan vest at a rate of 20% per year. The restricted shares granted under the 2003 plan vest after five years.

	Available for Grant	Restricted Shares Outstanding	Options Outstanding	Share Grant Price	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balances, January 1, 2004	150,000	0	0		
Granted	(65,000)	45,000	20,000	\$ 23.56	\$ 23.56
Balances, December 31, 2004	85,000	45,000	20,000	23.56	23.56
Forfeited	1,000	0	(1,000)	23.56	23.56
Granted	(5,000)	0	5,000	27.75	27.75

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Balances, December 31, 2005	81,000	45,000 64	24,000	24.43	24.43
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Horizon Bancorp and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

The fair value of options granted is estimated on the date of the grant using an option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

December 31	2005	2004
Dividend yields	1.87%	2.04%
Volatility factors of expected market price of common stock	19.97%	23.37%
Risk-free interest rates	4.37%	4.44%
Expected life of options	9 years	9 years
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year	\$ 7.66	\$ 6.97

The following table summarizes information about stock options under the 2003 Plan outstanding at December 31, 2005:

Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding Contractual Life	Exercise Price	Number Exercisable
\$23.56	19,000	8.59 years	\$23.56	3,800
27.75	5,000	9.72 years	27.75	0

Note 20 Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value amounts were determined using available market information, current pricing information applicable to Horizon and various valuation methodologies. Where market quotations were not available, considerable management judgment was involved in the determination of estimated fair values. Therefore, the estimated fair value of financial instruments shown below may not be representative of the amounts at which they could be exchanged in a current or future transaction. Due to the inherent uncertainties of expected cash flows of financial instruments, the use of alternate valuation assumptions and methods could have a significant effect on the derived estimated fair value amounts.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments, as shown below, are not intended to reflect the estimated liquidation or market value of Horizon taken as a whole. The disclosed fair value estimates are limited to Horizon's significant financial instruments at December 31, 2005 and 2004. These include financial instruments recognized as assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet as well as certain off-balance sheet financial instruments. The estimated fair values shown below do not include any valuation of assets and liabilities which are not financial instruments as defined by SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, such as the value of real property, the value of core deposit intangibles, the value of mortgage servicing rights nor the value of anticipated future business.

Horizon Bancorp and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

Cash and Cash Equivalents The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Interest-Bearing Deposits The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Investment Securities For debt and marketable equity securities available for sale and held to maturity, fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. For those securities where a quoted market price is not available, carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value based upon comparison with similar securities.

Net Loans The fair value of portfolio loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities.

The carrying amounts of loans held for sale approximate fair value.

Interest Receivable/Payable The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

FHLB and FRB Stock Fair value of FHLB and FRB stock is based on the price at which it may be resold to the FHLB and FRB.

Deposits The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts, interest-bearing checking accounts and money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed maturity certificates of deposit is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturity.

Short-Term Borrowings The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances Rates currently available to the Bank for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate fair values of existing advances.

Subordinated Debentures Rates currently available for debentures with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate fair values of existing debentures.

Commitments to Extend Credit and Standby Letter of Credit The fair value of commitments is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates. The fair value of letters of credit is based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date. Due to the short-term nature of these agreements, carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Horizon Bancorp and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

The estimated fair values of Horizon's financial instruments are as follows:

December 31	2005		2004	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,250	\$ 39,250	\$ 18,254	\$ 18,254
Interest-bearing deposits	15,735	15,735	985	985
Investment securities available for sale	275,177	275,177	281,282	281,282
Loans including loans held for sale, net	726,806	720,747	560,685	559,681
Interest receivable	5,813	5,813	4,688	4,688
Stock in FHLB and FRB	12,983	12,983	11,279	11,279
Liabilities				
Noninterest-bearing deposits	148,127	148,127	58,015	58,015
Interest-bearing deposits	707,439	678,304	554,202	539,445
Short-term borrowings	50,024	50,024	82,281	82,281
Long-term debt	133,609	132,204	139,705	144,894
Subordinated debentures	27,837	27,906	22,682	22,729
Interest payable	1,663	1,663	1,024	1,024

Horizon Bancorp and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Table Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Note 21 Condensed Financial Information (Parent Company Only)

Presented below is condensed financial information as to financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Horizon Bancorp:

Condensed Balance Sheets

December 31	2005	2004
Assets		
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 611	\$ 741
Investment in Bank	82,452	70,447
Other assets	6,176	3,383
Total assets	\$ 89,239	\$ 74,571
Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 7,200	\$
Subordinated debentures	27,837	22,682
Other liabilities	672	1,457
Stockholders Equity	53,530	50,432
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 89,239	\$ 74,571

Condensed Statements of Income

Years Ended December 31	2005	2004	2003
Operating Income (Expense)			
Dividend income from Bank	\$ 9,900	\$ 4,800	\$ 2,250
Investment income	48	19	18
Interest expense	(1,800)	(825)	(724)
Employee benefit expense	(412)	(338)	(250)