MidWestOne Financial Group, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 02, 2012

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 000-24630

MIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Iowa	42-1206172
(State of Incorporation)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

102 South Clinton Street
Iowa City, IA 52240
(Address of principal executive offices, including Zip Code)
319-356-5800
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). x Yes o No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definition of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	o	Accelerated filer	x
Non-accelerated filer	o (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	o

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

As of October 31, 2012, there were 8,492,040 shares of common stock, $1.00 par value per share, outstanding.

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Form 10-Q Quarterly Report
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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements.

MIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2012 (unaudited)	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 27,074	$ 28,155
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	23,172	4,468
Cash and cash equivalents	50,246	32,623
Investment securities:		
Available for sale	509,906	534,080
Held to maturity (fair value of $26,168 as of September 30, 2012 and $2,042 as of December 31, 2011)	25,912	2,036
Loans held for sale	1,656	1,955
Loans	1,011,264	986,173
Allowance for loan losses	(15,827)	(15,676)
Net loans	995,437	970,497
Loan pool participations, net	37,902	50,052
Premises and equipment, net	25,513	26,260
Accrued interest receivable	11,192	10,422
Intangible assets, net	9,663	10,247
Bank-owned life insurance	28,400	27,723
Other real estate owned	3,117	4,033
Assets held for sale	764	—
Deferred income taxes	—	3,654
Other assets	21,922	21,662
Total assets	$ 1,721,630	$ 1,695,244
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Non-interest-bearing demand	$ 171,023	$ 161,287
Interest-bearing checking	519,790	499,905
Savings	85,800	71,823
Certificates of deposit under $100,000	320,135	346,858
Certificates of deposit $100,000 and over	231,895	226,769
Total deposits	1,328,643	1,306,642
Federal funds purchased	—	8,920
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	62,440	48,287
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	130,094	140,014
Deferred compensation liability	3,575	3,643
Long-term debt	15,464	15,464
Accrued interest payable	1,644	1,530
Deferred income taxes	370	—
Other liabilities	7,876	14,250
Total liabilities	1,550,106	1,538,750
Shareholders' equity:		

Preferred stock, no par value; authorized 500,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011	$ —	$ —
Common stock, $1.00 par value; authorized 15,000,000 shares at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011; issued 8,690,398 shares at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011; outstanding 8,487,518 shares at September 30, 2012 and 8,529,530 shares at December 31, 2011	8,690	8,690
Additional paid-in capital	80,310	80,333
Treasury stock at cost, 202,880 shares as of September 30, 2012 and 160,868 shares at December 31, 2011	(3,102)	(2,312)
Retained earnings	76,443	66,299
Accumulated other comprehensive income	9,183	3,484
Total shareholders' equity	171,524	156,494
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,721,630	$ 1,695,244

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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MIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(unaudited) (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Interest income:				
Interest and fees on loans	$12,760	$13,128	$38,639	$38,904
Interest and discount on loan pool participations	886	311	1,741	1,101
Interest on bank deposits	7	9	29	25
Interest on federal funds sold	—	—	1	1
Interest on investment securities:				
Taxable securities	2,654	2,703	8,224	8,257
Tax-exempt securities	1,279	1,092	3,744	3,199
Total interest income	17,586	17,243	52,378	51,487
Interest expense:				
Interest on deposits:				
Interest-bearing checking	691	954	2,281	2,956
Savings	36	47	105	164
Certificates of deposit under $100,000	1,433	1,903	4,519	6,210
Certificates of deposit $100,000 and over	715	827	2,242	2,514
Total interest expense on deposits	2,875	3,731	9,147	11,844
Interest on federal funds purchased	6	2	11	5
Interest on securities sold under agreements to repurchase	43	65	145	206
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	767	869	2,353	2,682
Interest on notes payable	8	9	26	29
Interest on long-term debt	168	165	503	490
Total interest expense	3,867	4,841	12,185	15,256
Net interest income	13,719	12,402	40,193	36,231
Provision for loan losses	575	750	1,729	2,550
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	13,144	11,652	38,464	33,681
Noninterest income:				
Trust, investment, and insurance fees	1,294	1,159	3,767	3,588
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	846	973	2,424	2,779
Mortgage origination and loan servicing fees	919	531	2,514	1,790
Other service charges, commissions and fees	303	648	1,636	2,004
Bank-owned life insurance income	225	227	676	681
Gain on sale or call of available for sale securities	8	345	741	430
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment	—	48	4,205	(195)
Total noninterest income	3,595	3,931	15,963	11,077
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	6,207	5,703	24,167	17,312
Net occupancy and equipment expense	1,537	1,537	4,741	4,652
Professional fees	612	799	2,137	2,164
Data processing expense	443	406	1,258	1,282
FDIC insurance expense	326	331	929	1,284
Amortization of intangible assets	195	223	584	671
Other operating expense	1,393	1,312	4,280	3,875
Total noninterest expense	10,713	10,311	38,096	31,240

Income before income tax expense	6,026	5,272	16,331	13,518
Income tax expense	1,576	1,434	3,937	3,552
Net income	$4,450	$3,838	$12,394	$9,966
Less: Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	$—	$210	$—	$645
Net income available to common shareholders	$4,450	$3,628	$12,394	$9,321
Share and Per share information:				
Ending number of shares outstanding	8,487,518	8,583,337	8,487,518	8,583,337
Average number of shares outstanding	8,483,918	8,610,837	8,484,404	8,620,083
Diluted average number of shares	8,534,908	8,640,231	8,526,161	8,646,816
Earnings per common share - basic	$0.52	$0.42	$1.46	$1.08
Earnings per common share - diluted	0.52	0.42	1.45	1.08
Dividends paid per common share	0.10	0.06	0.27	0.16

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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MIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(unaudited) (dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income	$4,450	$3,838	$12,394	$9,966
Other comprehensive income, before tax:				
Unrealized holding gains arising during period	1,453	4,268	3,868	12,573
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(8)	(345)	(741)	(430)
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities	1,445	3,923	3,127	12,143
Reclassification of pension plan expense due to plan settlement	—	—	5,969	—
Defined benefit pension plans	—	—	5,969	—
Other comprehensive income, before tax	1,445	3,923	9,096	12,143
Income tax expense related to items of other comprehensive income	540	1,470	3,397	4,535
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	905	2,453	5,699	7,608
Comprehensive income	$5,355	$6,291	$18,093	$17,574

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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MIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(unaudited) (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	$15,767	$ 8,690	$ 81,268	$(1,052)	$55,619	$ (1,826)	$158,466
Net income	—	—	—	—	9,966	—	9,966
Dividends paid on common stock ($0.16 per share)	—	—	—	—	(1,378)	—	(1,378)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	—	—	—	—	(513)	—	(513)
Stock options exercised (3,488 shares)	—	—	(9)	49	—	—	40
Release/lapse of restriction on RSUs (10,850 shares)	—	—	(138)	140	—	—	2
Preferred stock discount accretion	233	—	—	—	(233)	—	—
Redemption of preferred stock	(16,000)	—	—	—	—	—	(16,000)
Repurchase of common stock warrant	—	—	(1,000)	—	—	—	(1,000)
Repurchase of common stock (45,039 shares)	—	—	—	(658)	—	—	(658)
Stock compensation	—	—	164	—	—	—	164
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	7,608	7,608
Balance at September 30, 2011	$—	$ 8,690	$ 80,285	$(1,521)	$63,461	$ 5,782	$156,697
Balance at December 31, 2011	$—	$ 8,690	$ 80,333	$(2,312)	$66,299	$ 3,484	$156,494
Net income	—	—	—	—	12,394	—	12,394
Dividends paid on common stock ($0.265 per share)	—	—	—	—	(2,250)	—	(2,250)
Stock options exercised (38,204 shares)	—	—	(21)	442	—	—	421
Release/lapse of restriction on RSUs (15,810 shares)	—	—	(201)	213	—	—	12
Repurchase of common stock (86,083 shares)	—	—	—	(1,445)	—	—	(1,445)
Stock compensation	—	—	199	—	—	—	199
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	5,699	5,699
Balance at September 30, 2012	$—	$ 8,690	$ 80,310	$(3,102)	$76,443	$ 9,183	$171,524

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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MIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited) (dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$12,394	$9,966
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	1,729	2,550
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	4,047	3,673
(Gain) loss on sale of premises and equipment	(4,205)	195
Deferred income taxes	628	7
Stock-based compensation	199	164
Net gain on sale or call of available for sale securities	(741)	(430)
Net gain on sale of other real estate owned	(95)	(192)
Net gain on sale of loans held for sale	(1,466)	(792)
Writedown of other real estate owned	326	9
Origination of loans held for sale	(112,979)	(64,775)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	114,744	64,580
Recognition of previously deferred expense related to pension plan settlement	3,002	—
Pension plan contribution	(3,031)	—
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(770)	(237)
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	(677)	(682)
Increase in other assets	(260)	(1,164)
Decrease in deferred compensation liability	(68)	(50)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	(263)	2,257
Net cash provided by operating activities	12,514	15,079
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities	16,232	—
Proceeds from maturities and calls of available for sale securities	97,424	105,909
Purchases of available for sale securities	(87,255)	(124,636)
Proceeds from maturities and calls of held to maturity securities	556	1,545
Purchase of held to maturity securities	(24,429)	—
Increase in loans	(28,258)	(20,726)
Decrease in loan pool participations, net	12,150	12,413
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,777)	(1,342)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	2,274	1,069
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	5,220	296
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,863)	(25,472)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in deposits	22,001	47,339
Decrease in federal funds purchased	(8,920)	—
Increase (decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	14,153	(8,265)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	20,000	51,000
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	(30,000)	(39,000)
Stock options exercised	433	42
Dividends paid	(2,250)	(1,891)

Repurchase of common stock	(1,445)	(658)
Redemption of preferred stock	—	(16,000)
Repurchase of common stock warrant	—	(1,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	13,972	31,567
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	17,623	21,174
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	32,623	20,523
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$50,246	$41,697
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	$12,071	$15,410
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	$4,455	$2,204
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activities:		
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	$1,589	$952
Transfer of property to assets held for sale	$764	$—

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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MidWestOne Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1.Principles of Consolidation and Presentation

MidWestOne Financial Group, Inc. (“MidWestOne” or the “Company,” which is also referred to herein as “we,” “our” or “us”) is an Iowa corporation incorporated in 1983, a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and a financial holding company under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. Our principal executive offices are located at 102 South Clinton Street, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

The Company owns 100% of the outstanding common stock of MidWestOne Bank, an Iowa state non-member bank chartered in 1934 with its main office in Iowa City, Iowa (the “Bank”), and 100% of the common stock of MidWestOne Insurance Services, Inc., Oskaloosa, Iowa. We operate primarily through our bank subsidiary, MidWestOne Bank, and MidWestOne Insurance Services, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary that operates an insurance agency business through three offices located in central and east-central Iowa.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all the information and notes necessary for complete financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is written with the presumption that the users of the interim financial statements have read or have access to the most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K of MidWestOne, which contains the latest audited financial statements and notes thereto, together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations as of December 31, 2011 and for the year then ended. Management believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position as of September 30, 2012, and the results of operations and cash flows for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are based on information available to management at the time the estimates are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 may not be indicative of results for the year ending December 31, 2012, or for any other period.

All significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of the quarterly financial statements are disclosed in the December 31, 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in banks, and federal funds sold.

2.Shareholders' Equity

Preferred Stock: The number of authorized shares of preferred stock for the Company is 500,000. None are currently issued or outstanding.

Common Stock: The number of authorized shares of common stock for the Company is 15,000,000.

On October 18, 2011, our Board of Directors amended the Company's existing $1.0 million share repurchase program, originally authorized on July 26, 2011, by increasing the remaining amount of authorized repurchases to $5.0 million, and extending the expiration of the program to December 31, 2012. Pursuant to the program, we may repurchase shares from time to time in the open market, and the method, timing and amounts of repurchase will be solely in the discretion of the Company's management. The repurchase program does not require us to acquire a specific number of shares. Therefore, the amount of shares repurchased pursuant to the program will depend on several factors, including market conditions, capital and liquidity requirements, and alternative uses for cash available.

3.Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share computations are based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock actually outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share amounts are computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding and all dilutive potential shares outstanding during the period.

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The following table presents the computation of earnings per common share for the respective periods:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2012	2011	2012	2011
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	8,483,918	8,610,837	8,484,404	8,620,083
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period including all dilutive potential shares	8,534,908	8,640,231	8,526,161	8,646,816
Net income	$4,450	$3,838	$12,394	$9,966
Preferred stock dividend accrued and discount accretion	—	(210)	—	(645)
Net income available to common stockholders	$4,450	$3,628	$12,394	$9,321
Earnings per share - basic	$0.52	$0.42	$1.46	$1.08
Earnings per share - diluted	$0.52	$0.42	$1.45	$1.08

4.Investment Securities

A summary of investment securities available for sale is as follows:

	As of September 30, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
(in thousands)				
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	$51,686	$1,224	$—	$52,910
State and political subdivisions	210,923	12,442	36	223,329
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	213,879	6,695	—	220,574
Corporate debt securities	11,941	382	967	11,356
Total debt securities	488,429	20,743	1,003	508,169
Other equity securities	1,628	114	5	1,737
Total	$490,057	$20,857	$1,008	$509,906

	As of December 31, 2011			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
(in thousands)				
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	$55,851	$1,142	$12	$56,981
State and political subdivisions	209,094	10,222	55	219,261
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	238,641	6,161	—	244,802
Corporate debt securities	12,578	203	1,176	11,605
Total debt securities	516,164	17,728	1,243	532,649
Other equity securities	1,194	237	—	1,431
Total	$517,358	$17,965	$1,243	$534,080

A summary of investment securities held to maturity is as follows:

	As of September 30, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized	Gross Unrealized	Estimated Fair Value

		Gains	Losses	
(in thousands)				
State and political subdivisions	$12,412	$194	$1	$12,605
Mortgage-backed securities	10,243	64	—	10,307
Corporate debt securities	3,257	—	1	3,256
Total	$25,912	$258	$2	$26,168

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	As of December 31, 2011			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
(in thousands)				
State and political subdivisions	$1,119	$2	$—	$1,121
Mortgage-backed securities	46	4	—	50
Corporate debt securities	871	—	—	871
Total	$2,036	$6	$—	$2,042

The summary of investment securities shows that some of the securities in the available for sale and held to maturity investment portfolios had unrealized losses, or were temporarily impaired, as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. This temporary impairment represents the estimated amount of loss that would be realized if the securities were sold on the valuation date.

The following presents information pertaining to securities with gross unrealized losses as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position:

	As of September 30, 2012						
	Number of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(in thousands, except number of securities)							
State and political subdivisions	13	3,773	35	173	1	3,946	36
Corporate debt securities	4	—	—	805	967	805	967
Other equity securities	1	236	5	—	—	236	5
Total	18	$4,009	$ 40	$978	$ 968	$4,987	$ 1,008

	As of December 31, 2011						
	Number of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(in thousands, except number of securities)							
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	1	$5,412	$ 12	$—	$ —	$5,412	$ 12
State and political subdivisions	14	3,449	46	866	9	4,315	55
Corporate debt securities	6	4,975	210	806	966	5,781	1,176
Total	21	$13,836	$ 268	$1,672	$ 975	$15,508	$ 1,243

The Company's assessment of other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") is based on its reasonable judgment of the specific facts and circumstances impacting each individual security at the time such assessments are made. The Company reviews and considers factual information, including expected cash flows, the structure of the security, the credit quality of the underlying assets and the current and anticipated market conditions.

At September 30, 2012, approximately 59% of the municipal bonds held by the Company were Iowa based. The Company does not intend to sell these municipal obligations, and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell them before the recovery of its cost. Due to the issuers' continued satisfaction of their obligations under the securities in accordance with their contractual terms and the expectation that they will continue to do so, management's intent and ability to hold these securities for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value, as well as the evaluation of the fundamentals of the issuers' financial condition and other objective evidence, the Company believes that the municipal obligations identified in the tables above were temporarily depressed as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

The receipt of principal, at par, and interest on mortgage-backed securities is guaranteed by the respective government-sponsored agency guarantor, such that the Company believes that its mortgage-backed securities do not expose the Company to credit-related losses. The Company's mortgage-backed securities portfolio consisted of securities predominantly underwritten to the standards of and guaranteed by the following government-sponsored agencies: FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA.

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At September 30, 2012, the Company owned six collateralized debt obligations backed by pools of trust preferred securities with an original cost basis of $9.75 million. The book value of these securities as of September 30, 2012 totaled $1.8 million, after other-than-temporary impairment charges during 2008, 2009, and 2010. All of the Company's trust preferred collateralized debt obligations are in mezzanine tranches and are currently rated less than investment grade by Moody's Investor Services. They are secured by trust preferred securities of banks and insurance companies throughout the United States, and were rated as investment grade securities when purchased between March 2006 and December 2007. However, as the banking climate eroded during 2008, the securities experienced cash flow problems. Due to continued market deterioration in these securities during 2009 and 2010, additional pre-tax charges to earnings were recorded. No additional charges have been recognized during 2011 or 2012.The market for these securities is considered to be inactive according to the guidance issued in ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.” The Company uses a discounted cash flow model to determine the estimated fair value of its pooled trust preferred collateralized debt obligations and to assess other-than-temporary impairment. The discounted cash flow analysis was performed in accordance with ASC Topic 325. The assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model include the following: estimated discount rates (using yields of comparable traded instruments adjusted for illiquidity and other risk factors), estimated deferral and default rates on collateral, and estimated cash flows. The Company also reviewed a stress test of these securities to determine the additional deferrals or defaults in the collateral pool in excess of what the Company believes is probable, before the payments on the individual securities are negatively impacted.

As of September 30, 2012, the Company also owned $1.7 million of equity securities in banks and financial service-related companies. Equity securities are considered to have other-than-temporary impairment whenever they have been in a loss position, compared to current book value, for twelve consecutive months, and the Company does not expect them to recover to their original cost basis. For the first three quarters of 2012 and 2011, no impairment charges were recorded, as the affected equity securities were not deemed impaired due to stabilized market prices in relation to the Company's original purchase price.

It is reasonably possible that the fair values of the Company's investment securities could decline in the future if the overall economy and the financial condition of the issuers deteriorate and the liquidity of these securities remains depressed. As a result, there is a risk that other-than-temporary impairments may occur in the future and any such amounts could be material to the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

A summary of the contractual maturity distribution of debt investment securities at September 30, 2012 is as follows:

	Available For Sale		Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
(in thousands)				
Due in one year or less	$25,349	$25,672	$525	$526
Due after one year through five years	82,539	86,692	2,431	2,430
Due after five years through ten years	106,049	112,557	—	—
Due after ten years	60,613	62,674	12,713	12,905
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	213,879	220,574	10,243	10,307
Total	$488,429	$508,169	$25,912	$26,168

Mortgage-backed and collateralized mortgage obligations are collateralized by mortgage loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. Experience has indicated that principal payments will be collected sooner than scheduled because of prepayments. Therefore, these securities are not scheduled in the maturity categories indicated above. Equity securities available for sale with an amortized cost of $1.6 million and a fair value of $1.7 million are also excluded from this table.

Other investment securities include investments in Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) stock. The carrying value of the FHLB stock at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was $11.9 million and $12.2 million, respectively, which is included in the Other Assets line of the consolidated balance sheets. This security is not readily marketable and ownership of FHLB stock is a requirement for membership in the FHLB Des Moines. The amount of FHLB stock the Bank is required to hold is directly related to the amount of FHLB advances borrowed. Because there are no available market values, this security is carried at cost and evaluated for potential impairment each quarter. Redemption of this investment is at the option of the FHLB.

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Realized gains and losses on sales are determined on the basis of specific identification of investments based on the trade date. Realized gains on investments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
(in thousands)				
Available for sale fixed maturity securities:				
Gross realized gains	$8	$345	$360	$430
Gross realized losses	—	—	—	—
Other-than-temporary impairment	—	—	—	—
	8	345	360	430
Equity securities:				
Gross realized gains	—	—	381	—
Gross realized losses	—	—	—	—
Other-than-temporary impairment	—	—	—	—
	—	—	381	—
	$8	$345	$741	$430

5.Loans Receivable and the Allowance for Loan Losses

The composition of loans and loan pool participations by portfolio segment are as follows:

Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Loan Receivables
As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011

(in thousands)	Agricultural	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
September 30, 2012							
Allowance for loan losses:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$171	$500	$ 303	$121	$6	$ —	$1,101
Collectively evaluated for impairment	842	4,267	5,551	2,759	250	1,057	14,726
Total	$1,013	$4,767	$ 5,854	$2,880	$256	$ 1,057	$15,827
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)	$6	$123	$ 649	$271	$20	$ 1,065	$2,134
Loans receivable							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$3,323	$2,413	$ 6,332	$1,031	$39	$ —	$13,138
Collectively evaluated for impairment	79,594	235,074	415,368	248,646	19,444	—	998,126
Total	$82,917	$237,487	$ 421,700	$249,677	$19,483	$ —	$1,011,264
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)	$79	$2,650	$ 28,842	$2,769	$71	$ 5,625	$40,036
(in thousands)	Agricultural				Consumer	Unallocated	Total

		Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate			
December 31, 2011							
Allowance for loan losses:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 247	$ 793	$ 272	$ 252	$ 8	$ —	$ 1,572
Collectively evaluated for impairment	962	4,587	4,899	3,249	159	248	14,104
Total	$ 1,209	$ 5,380	$ 5,171	$ 3,501	$ 167	$ 248	$ 15,676
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)	$ 7	$ 219	$ 666	$ 346	$ 56	$ 840	$ 2,134
Loans receivable							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 4,776	$ 2,550	$ 9,619	$ 2,736	$ 58	$ —	$ 19,739
Collectively evaluated for impairment	84,522	238,636	386,420	236,112	20,744	—	966,434
Total	$ 89,298	$ 241,186	$ 396,039	$ 238,848	$ 20,802	$ —	$ 986,173
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)	$ 90	$ 3,793	$ 30,523	$ 5,694	$ 124	$ 11,962	$ 52,186

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The changes in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment are as follows:

Allowance for Loan Loss Activity
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011

(in thousands)	Agricultural	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
2012							
Beginning balance	$954	$4,946	$ 4,602	$2,894	$365	$ 1,976	$15,737
Charge-offs	—	(607)	(23)	(168)	(9)	—	(807)
Recoveries	—	310	11	—	1	—	322
Provision	59	118	1,264	154	(101)	(919)	575
Ending balance	$1,013	$4,767	$ 5,854	$2,880	$256	$ 1,057	$15,827
2011							
Beginning balance	$1,328	$5,001	$ 5,715	$2,675	$360	$ 524	$15,603
Charge-offs	(32)	(459)	(147)	(82)	(62)	—	(782)
Recoveries	5	26	33	8	20	—	92
Provision	49	240	(552)	679	(22)	356	750
Ending balance	$1,350	$4,808	$ 5,049	$3,280	$296	$ 880	$15,663

Allowance for Loan Loss Activity
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011

(in thousands)	Agricultural	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
2012							
Beginning balance	$1,209	$5,380	$ 5,171	$3,501	$167	$ 248	$15,676
Charge-offs	—	(1,891)	(129)	(481)	(43)	—	(2,544)
Recoveries	507	407	24	12	16	—	966
Provision	(703)	871	788	(152)	116	809	1,729
Ending balance	$1,013	$4,767	$ 5,854	$2,880	$256	$ 1,057	$15,827
2011							
Beginning balance	$827	$4,540	$ 5,255	$2,776	$323	$ 1,446	$15,167
Charge-offs	(425)	(1,053)	(1,145)	(189)	(115)	—	(2,927)
Recoveries	67	496	148	24	138	—	873
Provision	881	825	791	669	(50)	(566)	2,550
Ending balance	$1,350	$4,808	$ 5,049	$3,280	$296	$ 880	$15,663

Loan Portfolio Segment Risk Characteristics

Agricultural - Agricultural loans, most of which are secured by crops and machinery, are provided to finance capital improvements and farm operations as well as acquisitions of livestock and machinery. The ability of the borrower to repay may be affected by many factors outside of the borrower's control including adverse weather conditions, loss of livestock due to disease or other factors, declines in market prices for agricultural products and the impact of government regulations. The ultimate repayment of agricultural loans is dependent upon the profitable operation or management of the agricultural entity. Collateral for these loans generally includes accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and real estate. However, depending on the overall financial condition of the borrower, some loans are made on an unsecured basis. The collateral securing these loans may depreciate over time, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based on the success of the business.

Commercial and Industrial - Commercial and industrial loans are primarily made based on the reported cash flow of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The collateral support provided by the borrower for most of these loans and the probability of repayment is based on the liquidation of the pledged collateral and enforcement of a personal guarantee, if any exists. The primary repayment risks of commercial and industrial loans are that the cash flows of the borrower may be unpredictable, and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. The size of the loans the Company can offer to commercial customers is less than the size of the loans that competitors with larger lending limits can offer. This may limit the Company's ability to establish relationships with the area's largest businesses. As a result, the Company may assume greater lending risks than financial institutions that have a lesser concentration of such loans and tend to make loans to larger businesses. Collateral for these loans generally includes accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and real estate. However, depending on the overall financial condition of the borrower, some loans are made on an unsecured basis. The collateral securing these loans may depreciate over time, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based on the success of the business. In addition, if the United States economy does not meaningfully improve, this could harm or continue to harm the businesses of our commercial and industrial customers and reduce the value of the collateral securing these loans.

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Commercial Real Estate - The Company offers mortgage loans to commercial and agricultural customers for the acquisition of real estate used in their business, such as offices, warehouses and production facilities, and to real estate investors for the acquisition of apartment buildings, retail centers, office buildings and other commercial buildings. The market value of real estate securing commercial real estate loans can fluctuate significantly in a short period of time as a result of market conditions in the geographic area in which the real estate is located. Adverse developments affecting real estate values in one or more of the Company's markets could increase the credit risk associated with its loan portfolio. Additionally, real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts and the repayment of the loans generally is dependent, in large part, on sufficient income from the properties securing the loans to cover operating expenses and debt service. Economic events or governmental regulations outside of the control of the borrower or lender could negatively impact the future cash flow and market values of the affected properties.

Residential Real Estate - The Company generally retains short-term residential mortgage loans that are originated for its own portfolio but sells most long-term loans to other parties while retaining servicing rights on the majority of those. The market value of real estate securing residential real estate loans can fluctuate as a result of market conditions in the geographic area in which the real estate is located. Adverse developments affecting real estate values in one or more of the Company's markets could increase the credit risk associated with its loan portfolio. Additionally, real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts and the repayment of the loans generally is dependent, in large part, on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and is therefore more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances.

Consumer - Consumer loans typically have shorter terms, lower balances, higher yields and higher risks of default. Consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and are therefore more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances. Collateral for these loans generally includes automobiles, boats, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, and real estate. However, depending on the overall financial condition of the borrower, some loans are made on an unsecured basis. The collateral securing these loans may depreciate over time, may be difficult to recover and may fluctuate in value based on condition. In addition, a decline in the United States economy could result in reduced employment, impacting the ability of customers to repay their obligations.

Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations) - The underlying loans in the loan pool participations include both fixed-rate and variable-rate instruments. No amounts for interest due are reflected in the carrying value of the loan pool participations. Based on historical experience, the average period of collectibility for loans underlying loan pool participations, many of which have exceeded contractual maturity dates, is approximately three to five years. Loan pool balances are affected by the payment and refinancing activities of the borrowers resulting in pay-offs of the underlying loans and reduction in the balances. Collections from the individual borrowers are managed by the loan pool servicer and are affected by the borrower's financial ability and willingness to pay, foreclosure and legal action, collateral value, and the economy in general.

Charge-off Policy

The Company requires a loan to be charged-off as soon as it becomes apparent that some loss will be incurred, or when its collectability is sufficiently questionable that it no longer is considered a bankable asset. The primary considerations when determining if and how much of a loan should be charged-off are as follows: (1) the potential for future cash flows; (2) the value of any collateral; and (3) the strength of any co-makers or guarantors.

When it is determined that a loan requires partial or full charge-off, a request for approval of a charge-off is submitted to the Bank's President, Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer, and the Senior Regional Loan officer. The Bank's Board of Directors formally approves all loan charge-offs. Once a loan is charged-off, it cannot be restructured and returned to the Bank's books.

The Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses - Bank Loans

The Company requires the maintenance of an adequate allowance for loan and lease losses (“ALLL”) in order to cover estimated probable losses without eroding the Company's capital base. Calculations are done at each quarter end, or more frequently if warranted, to analyze the collectability of loans and to ensure the adequacy of the allowance. In line with FDIC directives, the ALLL calculation does not include consideration of loans held for sale or off-balance-sheet credit exposures (such as unfunded letters of credit). Determining the appropriate level for the ALLL relies on the informed judgment of management, and as such, is subject to inaccuracy. Given the inherently imprecise nature of calculating the necessary ALLL, the Company's policy permits an "unallocated" allowance between 15% above and 5% below the “indicated reserve.” These unallocated amounts are present due to the inherent imprecision in the ALLL calculation.

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Loans Reviewed Individually for Impairment
The Company identifies loans to be reviewed and evaluated individually for impairment, based on current information and events, and the probability that the borrower will be unable to repay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Specific areas of consideration include: size of credit exposure, risk rating, delinquency, nonaccrual status, and loan classification.

The level of individual impairment is measured using one of the following methods: (1) the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell; (2) the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; or (3) the loan's observable market price. Loans that are deemed fully collateralized or have been charged down to a level corresponding with any three of the measurements require no assignment of reserves from the ALLL.

All loans deemed troubled debt restructure or "TDR" are considered impaired. A loan is considered a TDR when the Bank, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that the Bank would not otherwise consider. All of the following factors are indicators that the Bank has granted a concession (one or multiple items may be present):

- The borrower receives a reduction of the stated interest rate for the remaining original life of the debt.
- The borrower receives an extension of the maturity date or dates at a stated interest rate lower that the current market interest rate for new debt with similar risk characteristics.
- The borrower receives a reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the debt as stated in the instrument or other agreement.
- The borrower receives a deferral of required payments (principal and/or interest).
- The borrower receives a reduction of the accrued interest.

The following table sets forth information on the Company's troubled debt restructurings by class of financing receivable occurring during the stated periods:

	Three Months Ended September 30,					
	2012			2011		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
(dollars in thousands)						
Troubled Debt Restructurings:						
Agricultural	—	$ —	$ —	—	$ —	$ —
Commercial and industrial	—	—	—	1	53	53
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	—	—	—	1	714	80
Farmland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	—	—	—	2	1,675	1,638
Total commercial real estate	—	—	—	3	2,389	1,718
Residential real estate:						

One- to four- family first liens	—	—	—	—	—	—
One- to four- family junior liens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	$ —	$ —	4	$ 2,442	$ 1,771

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	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	2012			2011		
(dollars in thousands)	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled Debt Restructurings:						
Agricultural	—	$ —	$ —	—	$ —	$ —
Commercial and industrial	—	—	—	1	53	53
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	—	—	—	1	714	80
Farmland	2	2,475	2,475	—	—	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	—	—	—	2	1,675	1,638
Total commercial real estate	2	2,475	2,475	3	2,389	1,718
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	—	—	—	—	—	—
One- to four- family junior liens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	$ 2,475	$ 2,475	4	$ 2,442	$ 1,771

During the three months ended September 30, 2012, the Company restructured no loans by granting concessions to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the Company restructured two loans by granting concessions to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. Both are farmland loans and were granted interest rate reductions by court order as part of a Chapter 12 bankruptcy.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, the Company restructured four loans by granting concessions to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. One commercial loan was modified by the granting of an interest rate reduction. One construction and development loan made to an affiliated borrower of the commercial loan was also given a principal reduction as well as an interest rate reduction. Two commercial real estate loans were granted interest rate reductions, with one also having the loan terms modified to release protective advances back to the borrower.

Loans by class of financing receivable modified as TDRs within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default during the stated periods were:

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2012		2011		2012		2011	
(dollars in thousands)	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment

Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted:								
Agricultural	—	$ —	—	$ —	—	$ —	—	$ —
Commercial and industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:								
Construction and development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential real estate:								
One- to four- family first liens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One- to four- family junior liens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	$ —	—	$ —	—	$ —	—	$ —

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Loans Reviewed Collectively for Impairment

All loans not evaluated individually for impairment are grouped together by type (i.e. commercial, agricultural, consumer, etc.) and further segmented within each subset by risk classification (i.e. pass, special mention, and substandard). Homogeneous loans past due 60-89 days and 90+ days, are classified special mention and substandard, respectively, for allocation purposes.

The Company's historical loss experience for each loan type is calculated using the fiscal quarter-end data for the most recent 20 quarters as a starting point for estimating losses. In addition, other prevailing qualitative or environmental factors likely to cause probable losses to vary from historical data are incorporated in the form of adjustments to increase or decrease the loss rate applied to each group. These adjustments are documented, and fully explain how the current information, events, circumstances, and conditions impact the historical loss measurement assumptions.

Although not a comprehensive list, the following are considered key factors and are evaluated with each calculation of the ALLL to determine if adjustments to historical loss rates are warranted:

- Changes in lending policies and procedures, including changes in underwriting standards and collection, charge-off, and recovery practices not considered elsewhere in estimating credit losses.
- Changes in international, national, regional, and local economic and business conditions and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio, including the condition of various market segments.
- Changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio and in the terms of loans.
- Changes in the experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staff.
- Changes in the volume and severity of past due loans, the volume of nonaccrual loans, and the volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans.
- Changes in the quality of our loan review system.
- Changes in the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans.
- The existence and effect of any concentrations of credit, and changes in the level of such concentrations.
- The effect of other external factors, such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements, on the level of estimated credit losses in the Bank's existing portfolio.

The items listed above are used to determine the pass percentage for loans evaluated collectively and, as such, are applied to the loans risk rated pass. Due to the inherent risks associated with special mention risk rated loans (i.e. early stages of financial deterioration, technical exceptions, etc.), this subset is reserved at two times the pass allocation factor to reflect this increased risk exposure. In addition, non-impaired loans classified as substandard loans carry exponentially greater risk than special mention loans, and as such, this subset is reserved at six times the pass allocation. Further, non-impaired loans identified as substandard "performing collateral deficient" are reserved at 12 times the pass allocation due to the perceived additional risk for such credits.

The Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses - Loan Pool Participations

The Company requires that the loan pool participation ALLL will be at least sufficient to cover the next quarter's estimated charge-offs as presented by the servicer. Currently, charge-offs are netted against the income the Company receives, thus the balance in the loan pool participation reserve is not affected and remains stable. In essence, a provision for loan losses is made that is equal to the quarterly charge-offs, which is deducted from income received from the loan pool participations. By maintaining a sufficient reserve to cover the next quarter's charge-offs, the Company will have sufficient reserves in place should no income be collected from the loan pool participations during the quarter. In the event the estimated charge-offs provided by the servicer are greater than the loan pool participation ALLL, an additional provision is made to cover the difference between the current ALLL and the estimated charge-offs provided by the servicer.

Loans Reviewed Individually for Impairment

The loan servicer reviews the portfolio quarterly on a loan-by-loan basis, and loans that are deemed to be impaired are charged-down to their estimated value. All loans that are to be charged-down are reserved against in the ALLL adequacy calculation. Loans that continue to have an investment basis that have been charged-down are monitored, and if additional impairment is noted the reserve requirement is increased on the individual loan.

Loans Reviewed Collectively for Impairment

The Company utilizes the annualized average of portfolio loan (not loan pool) historical loss per risk category over a two-year period of time. Supporting documentation for the technique used to develop the historical loss rate for each group of loans is required to be maintained. It is management's assessment that the two-year rate is most reflective of the probable credit losses in the current loan pool portfolio.

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The following table sets forth the composition of each class of the Company's loans by internally assigned credit quality indicators at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	Pass	Special Mention/ Watch	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
(in thousands)						
September 30, 2012						
Agricultural	$79,051	$423	$3,443	$—	$—	$82,917
Commercial and industrial	207,399	15,588	13,271	—	—	236,258
Credit cards	1,023	20	21	—	—	1,064
Overdrafts	204	95	80	—	—	379
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	65,704	9,672	4,499	—	—	79,875
Farmland	67,553	2,745	2,409	—	—	72,707
Multifamily	41,216	210	—	—	—	41,426
Commercial real estate-other	206,130	18,033	3,529	—	—	227,692
Total commercial real estate	380,603	30,660	10,437	—	—	421,700
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	186,182	5,010	1,477	—	—	192,669
One- to four- family junior liens	56,597	183	228	—	—	57,008
Total residential real estate	242,779	5,193	1,705	—	—	249,677
Consumer	19,186	15	68	—	—	19,269
Total	$930,245	$51,994	$29,025	$—	$—	$1,011,264
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)	$23,404	$—	$16,615	$—	$17	$40,036

	Pass	Special Mention/ Watch	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
(in thousands)						
December 31, 2011						
Agricultural	$82,529	$1,328	$5,441	$—	$—	$89,298
Commercial and industrial	206,053	16,611	17,326	—	—	239,990
Credit cards	934	—	—	—	—	934
Overdrafts	560	179	146	—	—	885
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	57,940	9,121	6,197	—	—	73,258
Farmland	68,119	3,193	3,142	—	—	74,454
Multifamily	34,142	318	259	—	—	34,719
Commercial real estate-other	189,077	18,149	6,382	—	—	213,608
Total commercial real estate	349,278	30,781	15,980	—	—	396,039
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	164,504	6,564	4,361	—	—	175,429
One- to four- family junior liens	62,493	336	590	—	—	63,419
Total residential real estate	226,997	6,900	4,951	—	—	238,848
Consumer	19,969	49	161	—	—	20,179
Total	$886,320	$55,848	$44,005	$—	$—	$986,173

Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)	$26,677	$—	$25,477	$—	$32	$52,186

Special Mention/Watch - A special mention/watch asset has potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the Company's credit position at some future date. Special mention/watch assets are not adversely classified and do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

Substandard - Substandard loans are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful - Loans classified doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently known facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.
Loss - Loans classified loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this basically worthless asset even though partial recovery may be effected in the future.

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The following table sets forth the amounts and categories of the Company's impaired loans as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
(in thousands)						
With no related allowance recorded:						
Agricultural	$1,600	$2,100	$—	$2,928	$2,892	$—
Commercial and industrial	732	1,565	—	1,129	1,129	—
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	149	299	—	831	831	—
Farmland	78	91	—	3,730	3,723	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	1,743	1,908	—	2,456	2,454	—
Total commercial real estate	1,970	2,298	—	7,017	7,008	—
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	284	366	—	1,319	1,318	—
One- to four- family junior liens	54	74	—	72	72	—
Total residential real estate	338	440	—	1,391	1,390	—
Consumer	15	31	—	26	26	—
Total	$4,655	$6,434	$—	$12,491	$12,445	$—
With an allowance recorded:						
Agricultural	$1,723	$1,723	$171	$1,713	$1,884	$247
Commercial and industrial	1,681	1,756	500	1,432	1,421	793
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	525	525	106	856	854	129
Farmland	2,517	2,517	46	326	326	14
Multifamily	—	—	—	259	259	10
Commercial real estate-other	1,320	1,320	151	1,175	1,172	119
Total commercial real estate	4,362	4,362	303	2,616	2,611	272
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	626	626	73	1,247	1,255	216
One- to four- family junior liens	67	67	48	92	91	36
Total residential real estate	693	693	121	1,339	1,346	252
Consumer	24	24	6	32	32	8
Total	$8,483	$8,558	$1,101	$7,132	$7,294	$1,572
Total:						
Agricultural	$3,323	$3,823	$171	$4,641	$4,776	$247
Commercial and industrial	2,413	3,321	500	2,561	2,550	793
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—

Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	674	824	106	1,687	1,685	129
Farmland	2,595	2,608	46	4,056	4,049	14
Multifamily	—	—	—	259	259	10
Commercial real estate-other	3,063	3,228	151	3,631	3,626	119
Total commercial real estate	6,332	6,660	303	9,633	9,619	272
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	910	992	73	2,566	2,573	216
One- to four- family junior liens	121	141	48	164	163	36
Total residential real estate	1,031	1,133	121	2,730	2,736	252
Consumer	39	55	6	58	58	8
Total	$13,138	$14,992	$1,101	$19,623	$19,739	$1,572

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The following table sets forth the average recorded investment and interest income recognized for each category of the Company's impaired loans during the stated periods:

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2012		2011		2012		2011	
(in thousands)	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:								
Agricultural	$1,600	$ 16	$3,349	$ 11	$1,600	$ 44	$3,346	$ 44
Commercial and industrial	736	6	1,211	2	852	46	1,219	10
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:								
Construction and development	288	—	2,032	17	358	—	2,037	35
Farmland	79	2	4,167	20	85	6	4,227	51
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	1,755	13	2,799	(3)	1,782	59	2,801	27
Total commercial real estate	2,122	15	8,998	34	2,225	65	9,065	113
Residential real estate:								
One- to four- family first liens	285	1	1,748	(9)	289	2	1,781	1
One- to four- family junior liens	55	1	50	—	57	2	51	—
Total residential real estate	340	2	1,798	(9)	346	4	1,832	1
Consumer	15	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Total	$4,813	$ 39	$15,356	$ 38	$5,039	$ 159	$15,462	$ 168
With an allowance recorded:								
Agricultural	$1,723	$ 13	1,771	9	$2,433	$ 36	1,769	26
Commercial and industrial	1,685	24	1,101	8	1,376	30	1,090	21
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:								
Construction and development	525	7	777	7	335	22	778	18
Farmland	2,517	28	339	2	280	85	364	5
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	1,326	15	1,898	31	2,989	46	1,910	90

Total commercial real estate	4,368	50	3,014	40	3,604	153	3,052	113
Residential real estate:								
One- to four- family first liens	626	8	1,093	6	973	25	1,098	21
One- to four- family junior liens	68	1	107	1	19	2	108	3
Total residential real estate	694	9	1,200	7	992	27	1,206	24
Consumer	24	1	53	1	120	2	55	2
Total	$8,494	$ 97	$7,139	$ 65	$8,525	$ 248	$7,172	$ 186
Total:								
Agricultural	$3,323	$ 29	5,120	20	$4,033	$ 80	5,115	70
Commercial and industrial	2,421	30	2,312	10	2,228	76	2,309	31
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:								
Construction and development	813	7	2,809	24	693	22	2,815	53
Farmland	2,596	30	4,506	22	365	91	4,591	56
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	3,081	28	4,697	28	4,771	105	4,711	117
Total commercial real estate	6,490	65	12,012	74	5,829	218	12,117	226
Residential real estate:								
One- to four- family first liens	911	9	2,841	(3)	1,262	27	2,879	22
One- to four- family junior liens	123	2	157	1	76	4	159	3
Total residential real estate	1,034	11	2,998	(2)	1,338	31	3,038	25
Consumer	39	1	53	1	136	2	55	2
Total	$13,307	$ 136	$22,495	$ 103	$13,564	$ 407	$22,634	$ 354

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The following table sets forth the composition of the Company's past due and nonaccrual loans at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Recorded Investment > 90 Days Past Due and Accruing
(in thousands)							
September 30, 2012							
Agricultural	$—	$—	$64	$64	$82,853	$82,917	$—
Commercial and industrial	872	12	1,476	2,360	233,898	236,258	587
Credit cards	17	3	21	41	1,023	1,064	21
Overdrafts	47	28	6	81	298	379	—
Commercial real estate:							
Construction and development	—	—	149	149	79,726	79,875	—
Farmland	—	—	—	—	72,707	72,707	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	41,426	41,426	—
Commercial real estate-other	570	125	1,161	1,856	225,836	227,692	92
Total commercial real estate	570	125	1,310	2,005	419,695	421,700	92
Residential real estate:							
One- to four- family first liens	2,172	1,202	706	4,080	188,589	192,669	319
One- to four- family junior liens	331	141	222	694	56,314	57,008	5
Total residential real estate	2,503	1,343	928	4,774	244,903	249,677	324
Consumer	122	16	32	170	19,099	19,269	5
Total	$4,131	$1,527	$3,837	$9,495	$1,001,769	$1,011,264	$1,029
December 31, 2011							
Agricultural	$55	$284	$176	$515	$88,783	$89,298	$—
Commercial and industrial	390	1,732	1,709	3,831	236,159	239,990	537
Credit cards	5	—	—	5	929	934	—
Overdrafts	92	21	32	145	740	885	—
Commercial real estate:							
Construction and development	148	—	1,159	1,307	71,951	73,258	—
Farmland	—	—	2,765	2,765	71,689	74,454	—
Multifamily	259	—	—	259	34,460	34,719	—
Commercial real estate-other	686	203	1,555	2,444	211,164	213,608	49
Total commercial real estate	1,093	203	5,479	6,775	389,264	396,039	49
Residential real estate:							

One- to four- family first liens	2,316	1,373	1,916	5,605	169,824	175,429	262
One- to four- family junior liens	87	114	292	493	62,926	63,419	206
Total residential real estate	2,403	1,487	2,208	6,098	232,750	238,848	468
Consumer	211	47	34	292	19,887	20,179	—
Total	$4,249	$3,774	$9,638	$17,661	$968,512	$986,173	$1,054

Non-accrual and Delinquent Loans

Loans are placed on non-accrual when (1) payment in full of principal and interest is no longer expected or (2) principal or interest has been in default for 90 days or more (unless the loan is both well secured with marketable collateral and in the process of collection). All loans rated doubtful or worse, and certain loans rated substandard, are placed on non-accrual.

A non-accrual asset may be restored to an accrual status when (1) all past due principal and interest has been paid (excluding renewals and modifications that involve the capitalizing of interest) or (2) the loan becomes well secured and is in the process of collection. An established track record of performance is also considered when determining accrual status.

Delinquency status of a loan is determined by the number of days that have elapsed past the loan's payment due date, using the following classification groupings: 30-59 days, 60-89 days and 90 days or more. Loans shown in the 30-59 days and 60-89 days columns in the table above reflect contractual delinquency status only, and include loans considered nonperforming due to classification as a TDR or being placed on non-accrual.

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The following table sets forth the composition of the Company's recorded investment in loans on nonaccrual status as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
(in thousands)		
Agricultural	$64	$1,453
Commercial and industrial	1,094	1,494
Credit cards	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—
Commercial real estate:		
Construction and development	149	1,159
Farmland	34	2,927
Multifamily	—	259
Commercial real estate-other	1,143	1,507
Total commercial real estate	1,326	5,852
Residential real estate:		
One- to four- family first liens	462	1,959
One- to four- family junior liens	223	125
Total residential real estate	685	2,084
Consumer	27	34
Total	$3,196	$10,917

As of September 30, 2012, the Company has no commitments to lend additional funds to any borrowers who have nonperforming loans.

Loan Pool Participations

ASC Topic 310 addresses accounting for differences between contractual cash flows and cash flows expected to be collected from an investor's initial investment in loans or debt securities acquired in a transfer if those differences are attributable, at least in part, to credit quality. The loans underlying the loan pool participations were evaluated individually when purchased for application of ASC Topic 310, utilizing various criteria including: past-due status, late payments, legal status of the loan (not in foreclosure, judgment against the borrower, or referred to legal counsel), frequency of payments made, collateral adequacy and the borrower's financial condition. If all the criteria were met, the individual loan utilized the accounting treatment required by ASC Topic 310 with the accretable yield difference between the expected cash flows and the purchased basis accreted into income on the level yield basis over the anticipated life of the loan. If any of the six criteria were not met at the time of purchase, the loan was accounted for on the cash-basis of accounting.

The loan servicer reviews the portfolio quarterly on a loan-by-loan basis, and loans that are deemed to be impaired are charged-down to their estimated value. As of September 30, 2012, approximately 63% of the loans were contractually current or less than 90 days past due, while 37% were contractually past due 90 days or more. Many of the loans were acquired in a contractually past due status, which is reflected in the discounted purchase price of the loans. Performance status is monitored on a monthly basis. The 37% contractually past due includes loans in litigation and foreclosed property.

6.Income Taxes

Federal income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was computed using the consolidated effective federal tax rate. The Company also recognized income tax expense pertaining to state franchise taxes payable by the subsidiary bank.

7.Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Prior to the Company's merger with the Former MidWestOne, the Bank sponsored a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan for substantially all its employees. Effective December 31, 2007, the Bank elected to curtail the plan by limiting this employee benefit to those employees vested as of December 31, 2007. During the second quarter of 2012, the Company completed the liquidation of plan assets and full termination of the plan, including full benefit payout to plan participants. The total amount of the Company's required contribution to fully fund the plan for liquidation was $6.1 million, pre-tax, which is included in Salaries and Employee Benefits expense on the consolidated statements of operations.

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8.Fair Value Measurements
ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The price in the principal (or most advantageous) market used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability is not adjusted for transaction costs. An orderly transaction is a transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period prior to the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets and liabilities; it is not a forced transaction. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal market that are (i) independent, (ii) knowledgeable, (iii) able to transact and (iv) willing to transact.
ASC Topic 820 requires the use of valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, the income approach and/or the cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets and liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, to a single present amount on a discounted basis. The cost approach is based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost). Valuation techniques should be consistently applied. Inputs to valuation techniques refer to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Inputs may be observable, meaning those that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources, or unobservable, meaning those that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. In that regard, ASC Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs – Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3 Inputs – Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

It is the Company's policy to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements. Recent market conditions have led to diminished, and in some cases, non-existent trading in certain of the financial asset classes. The Company is required to use observable inputs, to the extent available, in the fair value estimation process unless that data results from forced liquidations or distressed sales. Despite the Company's best efforts to maximize the use of relevant observable inputs, the current market environment has diminished the observability of trades and assumptions that have historically been available. A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below.
Valuation methods for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis.
Securities Available for Sale - The Company's investment securities classified as available for sale include: debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government corporations and agencies, debt securities issued by state and political subdivisions, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, corporate debt securities, and equity securities. Quoted exchange prices are available for equity securities, which are classified as Level 1. The Company utilizes an independent pricing service to obtain the fair value of debt securities. On a quarterly basis, the Company selects a sample of 30 securities from its primary pricing service and compares them to a secondary independent pricing service to validate value. In addition, the Company periodically reviews the pricing methodology utilized by the primary independent service for reasonableness. Debt securities issued by the U.S.

Treasury and other U.S. government corporations and agencies and mortgage-backed obligations are priced utilizing industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including time value, yield curves, volatility factors, prepayment speeds, default rates, loss severity, current market and contractual prices for the underlying financial instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace, can be derived from observable data, or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace and are classified as Level 2. Municipal securities are valued using a type of matrix or grid pricing, in which securities are benchmarked against the

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treasury rate based on credit characteristics. These model and matrix measurements are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. On an annual basis, a group of selected municipal securities are priced by a securities dealer and that price is used to verify the primary independent service's valuation.

The Company classifies its pooled trust preferred collateralized debt obligations as Level 3. The portfolio consists of six investments in collateralized debt obligations backed by pools of trust preferred securities issued by financial institutions and insurance companies. The Company has determined that the observable market data associated with these assets do not represent orderly transactions in accordance with ASC Topic 820 and reflect forced liquidations or distressed sales. Based on the lack of observable market data, the Company estimated fair value based on the observable data available and reasonable unobservable market data. The Company estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow model which used appropriately adjusted discount rates reflecting credit and liquidity risks.

Mortgage Servicing Rights - The Company recognizes the rights to service mortgage loans for others on residential real estate loans internally originated and then sold. Mortgage servicing rights are recorded at fair value based on assumptions through a third-party valuation service. The valuation model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, such as the servicing cost per loan, the discount rate, the escrow float rate, an inflation rate, ancillary income, prepayment speeds and default rates and losses. Because many of these inputs are unobservable, the valuations are classified as Level 3.

The following table summarizes assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. There were no liabilities subject to fair value measurement as of these dates. The assets are segregated by the level of valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	Fair Value Measurement at September 30, 2012 Using			
(in thousands)	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available for sale debt securities:				
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	$52,910	$ —	$52,910	$—
State and political subdivisions	223,329	—	223,329	—
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	220,574	—	220,574	—
Corporate debt securities	10,551	—	10,551	—
Collateralized debt obligations	805	—	—	805
Total available for sale debt securities	508,169	—	507,364	805
Available for sale equity securities:				
Financial services industry	1,737	1,737	—	—
Total available for sale equity securities	1,737	1,737	—	—
Total securities available for sale	$509,906	$ 1,737	$507,364	$ 805
Mortgage servicing rights	$1,435	$ —	$—	$ 1,435

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	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2011 Using			
(in thousands)	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available for sale debt securities:				
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	$56,981	$ —	$ 56,981	$ —
State and political subdivisions	219,261	—	219,261	—
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	244,802	—	244,802	—
Corporate debt securities	10,799	—	10,799	—
Collateralized debt obligations	806	—	—	806
Total available for sale debt securities	532,649	—	531,843	806
Available for sale equity securities:				
Financial services industry	1,431	1,431	—	—
Total available for sale equity securities	1,431	1,431	—	—
Total securities available for sale	$534,080	$ 1,431	$ 531,843	$ 806
Mortgage servicing rights	$1,265	$ —	$ —	$ 1,265

There were no transfers of assets between levels 1 and 2 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

The following table presents additional information about assets measured at fair market value on a recurring basis for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

(in thousands)	Collateralized Debt Obligations	Mortgage Servicing Rights
Level 3 fair value at December 31, 2011	$ 806	$1,265
Transfers into Level 3	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—
Total gains (losses):		
Included in earnings	—	(373)
Included in other comprehensive income	(1)	—
Purchases, issuances, sales, and settlements:		
Purchases	—	—
Issuances	—	543
Sales	—	—
Settlements	—	—
Level 3 fair value at September 30, 2012	$ 805	$1,435

The following table presents the amount of gains and losses included in earnings and other comprehensive income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 that are attributable to the change in unrealized gains and losses relating to those assets still held at September 30, 2012, and the line item in the consolidated financial statements in which they are included:

Collateralized Debt	Mortgage Servicing

(in thousands)	Obligations	Rights
Total gains for the period in earnings*	$ —	$170
Change in unrealized losses for the period included in comprehensive net income	(1)	—

* included in mortgage origination and loan servicing fees in the consolidated statements of operations.

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Changes in the fair value of available for sale securities are included in other comprehensive income to the extent the changes are not considered other-than-temporary impairments. Other-than-temporary impairment tests are performed on a quarterly basis and any decline in the fair value of an individual security below its cost that is deemed to be other-than-temporary results in a write-down that is reflected directly in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Valuation methods for instruments measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

Collateral Dependent Impaired Loans - From time to time, a loan is considered impaired and an allowance for credit losses is established. The specific reserves for collateral dependent impaired loans are based on the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell. The fair value of collateral is determined based on appraisals. In some cases, adjustments are made to the appraised values due to various factors, including age of the appraisal, age of comparables included in the appraisal, and known changes in the market and in the collateral from the date of the appraisal. Because many of these inputs are unobservable, the valuations are classified as Level 3.

Other Real Estate Owned (OREO) - Other real estate owned represents property acquired through foreclosures and settlements of loans. Property acquired is carried at the lower of the carrying amount of the loan at the time of acquisition, or the estimated fair value of the property, less disposal costs. The Company considers third-party appraisals as well as independent fair value assessments from real estate brokers or persons involved in selling OREO in determining the fair value of particular properties. Accordingly, the valuation of OREO is subject to significant external and internal judgment. The Company also periodically reviews OREO to determine whether the property continues to be carried at the lower of its recorded book value or fair value of the property, less disposal costs. Because many of these inputs are unobservable, the valuations are classified as Level 3.

The following table discloses the Company's estimated fair value amounts of its assets recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. It is management's belief that the fair values presented below are reasonable based on the valuation techniques and data available to the Company as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, as more fully described previously.

	Fair Value Measurement at September 30, 2012 Using			
(in thousands)	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Collateral dependent impaired loans:				
Agricultural	$—	$ —	$—	$ —
Commercial and industrial	962	—	—	962
Credit cards	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:				
Construction and development	496	—	—	496
Farmland	—	—	—	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	501	—	—	501
Total commercial real estate	997	—	—	997
Residential real estate:				
One- to four- family first liens	261	—	—	261
One- to four- family junior liens	32	—	—	32
Total residential real estate	293	—	—	293
Consumer	32	—	—	32
Collateral dependent impaired loans	$2,284	$ —	$—	$ 2,284
Other real estate owned	$3,117	$ —	$—	$ 3,117

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2011 Using			
(in thousands)	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Collateral dependent impaired loans	$3,662	$ —	$—	$ 3,662
Other real estate owned	4,033	—	—	4,033

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The following presents the carrying amount and estimated fair value of the financial instruments held by the Company at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The information presented is subject to change over time based on a variety of factors. The operations of the Company are managed from a going concern basis and not a liquidation basis. As a result, the ultimate value realized from the financial instruments presented could be substantially different when actually recognized over time through the normal course of operations. Additionally, a substantial portion of the Company's inherent value is the Bank's capitalization and franchise value. Neither of these components has been given consideration in the presentation of fair values below.

	September 30, 2012					December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
(in thousands)							
Financial assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	$50,246	$ 50,246	$50,246	$ —	$ —	$32,623	$ 32,623
Investment securities:							
Available for sale	509,906	509,906	1,737	507,364	805		
Held to maturity	25,912	26,168	—	26,168	—		
Total investment securities	535,818	536,074	1,737	533,532	805	536,116	536,122
Loans held for sale	1,656	1,704	—	—	1,704	1,955	1,997
Loans, net:							
Agricultural	81,817	81,433	—	—	81,433		
Commercial and industrial	231,263	231,788	—	—	231,788		
Credit cards	1,044	1,044	—	—	1,044		
Overdrafts	276	276	—	—	276		
Commercial real estate:							
Construction and development	77,863	77,748	—	—	77,748		
Farmland	72,139	71,718	—	—	71,718		
Multifamily	41,129	41,318	—	—	41,318		
Commercial real estate-other	224,274	226,007	—	—	226,007		
Total commercial real estate	415,405	416,791	—	—	416,791		
Residential real estate:							
One- to four- family first liens	190,183	189,206	—	—	189,206		
One- to four- family junior liens	56,353	56,764	—	—	56,764		
Total residential real estate	246,536	245,970	—	—	245,970		
Consumer	19,096	19,168	—	—	19,168		
Total loans, net	995,437	996,470	—	—	996,470	970,497	971,613
Loan pool participations, net	37,902	37,902	—	—	37,902	50,052	50,052
Accrued interest receivable	11,192	11,192	11,192	—	—	10,422	10,422
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	11,930	11,930	—	11,930	—	12,218	12,218
Financial liabilities:							
Deposits:							
Non-interest bearing demand	171,023	171,023	171,023	—	—		

Interest-bearing checking	519,790	519,790	519,790	—	—		
Savings	85,800	85,800	85,800	—	—		
Certificates of deposit under $100,000	320,135	323,323	—	323,323	—		
Certificates of deposit $100,000 and over	231,895	233,724	—	233,724	—		
Total deposits	1,328,643	1,333,660	776,613	557,047	—	1,306,642	1,310,671
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	62,440	62,440	62,440	—	—	57,207	57,207
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	130,094	133,595	—	—	133,595	140,014	144,078
Long-term debt	15,464	9,840	—	—	9,840	15,464	10,076
Accrued interest payable	1,644	1,644	1,644	—	—	1,530	1,530

- Cash and cash equivalents, non-interest-bearing demand deposits, federal funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, and accrued interest are instruments with carrying values that approximate fair value.
- Investment securities available for sale are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Held to maturity securities

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are carried at amortized cost. Fair value is based upon quoted prices, if available. If a quoted price is not available, the fair value is obtained from benchmarking the security against similar securities by using a third-party pricing service.

- Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, with fair value being based on recent observable loan sales. The portfolio has historically consisted primarily of residential real estate loans.
- For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. The fair values for other loans are determined using estimated future cash flows, discounted at the interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers with similar credit quality. The Company does record nonrecurring fair value adjustments to loans to reflect (1) partial write-downs and allowances that are based on the observable market price or appraised value of the collateral or (2) the full charge-off of the loan carrying value.
- Loan pool participation carrying values represent the discounted price paid by us to acquire our participation interests in the various loan pool participations purchased, which approximates fair value.
- The fair value of Federal Home Loan Bank stock is estimated at its carrying value and redemption price of $100 per share.
- Deposit liabilities are carried at historical cost. The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts and certain money market account deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed maturity certificates of deposit is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. If the fair value of the fixed maturity certificates of deposit is calculated at less than the carrying amount, the carrying value of these deposits is reported as the fair value.
- Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings and long-term debt are recorded at historical cost. The fair value of these items is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

The following presents the valuation technique(s), observable inputs, and quantitative information about the unobservable inputs used for fair value measurements of the financial instruments held by the Company at September 30, 2012, categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Quantitative Information About Level 3 Fair Value Measurements					
(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value at September 30, 2012	Valuation Techniques(s)	Unobservable Input	Range of Inputs		Weighted Average
Collateralized debt obligations	$805	Discounted cash flows	Pretax discount rate	15.00 % -	15.00 %	15.00 %
			Actual defaults	14.01 % -	20.94 %	15.75 %
			Actual deferrals	9.31 % -	17.55 %	11.00 %
Collateral dependent impaired loans:						
Commercial and industrial	962	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *
Construction & development	496	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *
Commercial Real Estate-other	501	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *

Residential real estate one- to four-	261	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *	
family first liens			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *	
Residential real estate one- to four-	32	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *	
family junior liens			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *	
Consumer	32	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *	
			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *	
Mortgage servicing rights	1,435	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate	14.00 % -	19.02 %	15.36	%
			Pretax discount rate	11.00 % -	14.00 %	11.25	%
Other real estate owned	3,117	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *	
			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *	

* Not Meaningful. Third party appraisals are obtained as to the value of the underlying asset, but disclosure of this information would not provide meaningful information, as the range will vary widely from loan to loan. Types of discounts considered include age of the appraisal, local market conditions, current condition of the property, and estimated sales costs. These discounts will also vary from loan to loan, thus providing a range would not be meaningful.

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Changes in assumptions or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on these estimated fair values.

9.Variable Interest Entities
Loan Pool Participations
MidWestOne has invested in certain participation certificates of loan pools which are purchased, held and serviced by a third-party independent servicing corporation. MidWestOne's portfolio holds approximately 95% of the participation interests in pools of loans owned and serviced by States Resources Corporation (“SRC”), a third-party loan servicing organization in Omaha, Nebraska. SRC's owner holds the rest. The Company does not have any ownership interest in or exert any control over SRC, and thus it is not included in the consolidated financial statements.
These pools of loans were purchased from large nonaffiliated banking organizations and from the FDIC acting as receiver of failed banks and savings associations. As loan pools were put out for bid (generally in a sealed bid auction) SRC's due diligence teams evaluated the loans and determined their interest in bidding on the pool. After the due diligence, MidWestOne management reviewed the status and decided if it wished to continue in the process. If the decision to consider a bid was made, SRC conducted additional analysis to determine the appropriate bid price. This analysis involved discounting loan cash flows with adjustments made for expected losses, changes in collateral values as well as targeted rates of return. A cost or investment basis was assigned to each individual loan at cents per dollar (discounted price) based on SRC's assessment of the recovery potential of each loan.
Once a bid was awarded to SRC, the Company assumed the risk of profit or loss but on a non-recourse basis so the risk is limited to its initial investment. The extent of the risk is also dependent upon: the debtor or guarantor's financial condition, the possibility that a debtor or guarantor may file for bankruptcy protection, SRC's ability to locate any collateral and obtain possession, the value of such collateral, and the length of time it takes to realize the recovery either through collection procedures, legal process, or resale of the loans after a restructure.
Loan pool participations are shown on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as a separate asset category. The original carrying value or investment basis of loan pool participations is the discounted price paid by the Company to acquire its interests, which, as noted, is less than the face amount of the underlying loans. MidWestOne's investment basis is reduced as SRC recovers principal on the loans and remits its share to the Company or as loan balances are written off as uncollectible.

10.Effect of New Financial Accounting Standards
In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs, which changed the wording used to describe many of the requirements in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. For many of the requirements, the FASB did not intend for the amendments to result in a change in the application of the requirements in Topic 820. Some of the amendments clarified the FASB’s intent about the application of existing fair value measurement requirements, while other amendments changed a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or for disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments in this update were to be applied prospectively, and early application by public entities was not permitted. For public entities, the amendments were effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2012, and the adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.
In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income. The objective of this update is to improve the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income. To increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income and to facilitate convergence of U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the FASB decided to eliminate the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholders’ equity, among other amendments in this update. The amendments require that all nonowner changes in shareholders’ equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The amendments

in this update are to be applied retrospectively, with early adoption permitted. For public entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this amendment did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.
In December 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05. Update 2011-12 defers those changes outlined in Update 2011-05 that relate to how and where reclassification adjustments are presented. While the FASB is considering

the operational concerns about the presentation requirements for classification adjustments, entities will continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect before Update 2011-05. The amendments are effective at the same time as the amendments in Update 2011-05, and did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.
In July 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment. This update permits an entity to make a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset, other than goodwill, is impaired. Currently, entities are required to quantitatively test indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually and more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. Under this update, if an entity concludes, based on an evaluation of all relevant qualitative factors, that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying amount, it will not be required to perform the quantitative impairment test for that asset. The update is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012 and is not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

11.Subsequent Events
Management evaluated subsequent events through the date the consolidated financial statements were issued. Events or transactions occurring after September 30, 2012, but prior to the date the consolidated financial statements were issued, that provided additional evidence about conditions that existed at September 30, 2012 have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2012. Events or transactions that provided evidence about conditions that did not exist at September 30, 2012, but arose before the consolidated financial statements were issued, have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2012, and no items were identified requiring additional disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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

OVERVIEW
The Company provides financial services to individuals, businesses, governmental units and institutional customers in east central Iowa. The Bank has office locations in Belle Plaine, Burlington, Cedar Falls, Conrad, Coralville, Davenport, Fairfield, Fort Madison, Iowa City, Melbourne, North English, North Liberty, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Parkersburg, Pella, Sigourney, Waterloo and West Liberty, Iowa. MidWestOne Insurance Services, Inc. provides personal and business insurance services in Pella, Melbourne and Oskaloosa, Iowa. The Bank is actively engaged in many areas of commercial banking, including: acceptance of demand, savings and time deposits; making commercial, real estate, agricultural and consumer loans; and other banking services tailored for its individual customers. The Wealth Management Division of the Bank administers estates, personal trusts, conservatorships, pension and profit-sharing accounts along with providing brokerage and other investment management services to customers.
We operate as an independent community bank that offers a broad range of customer-focused financial services as an alternative to large regional and multi-state banks in our market area. Management has invested in infrastructure and staffing to support our strategy of serving the financial needs of businesses, individuals and municipalities in our market area. We focus our efforts on core deposit generation, especially transaction accounts, and quality loan growth with an emphasis on growing commercial loan balances. We seek to maintain a disciplined pricing strategy on deposit generation that will allow us to compete for high quality loans while maintaining an appropriate spread over funding costs.
Our results of operations depend primarily on our net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income on our earning assets, such as loans and securities, and the interest expense paid on our deposits and borrowings. Results of operations are also affected by non-interest income and expense, the provision for loan losses and income tax expense. Significant external factors that impact our results of operations include general economic and competitive conditions, as well as changes in market interest rates, government policies, and actions of regulatory

authorities.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes and with the statistical information and financial data appearing in this report as well as our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of results to be attained for any other period.

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Critical Accounting Estimates

Critical accounting estimates are those which are both most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations, and require our management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Our critical accounting estimates relate to the allowance for loan losses, participation interests in loan pools, intangible assets, and fair value of available for sale investment securities, all of which involve significant judgment by our management. Information about our critical accounting estimates is included under Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of Operating Results for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011

Summary

For the quarter ended September 30, 2012 we earned net income of $4.5 million, all of which was available to common shareholders, compared with $3.8 million, of which $3.6 million was available to common shareholders, for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, an increase of 15.9% and 22.7%, respectively. Basic and diluted earnings per common share for the third quarter of 2012 were $0.52, versus $0.42 for each in the third quarter of 2011.

The following table presents selected financial results and measures for the third quarter of 2012 and 2011.

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
($ amounts in thousands)	2012		2011	
Net Income	$4,450		$3,838	
Average Assets	1,705,300		1,627,484	
Average Shareholders' Equity	169,022		154,014	
Return on Average Assets* (ROAA)	1.04	%	0.94	%
Return on Average Shareholders' Equity* (ROAE)	10.47		9.89	
Return on Average Tangible Common Equity* (ROATCE)	11.44		10.51	
Total Equity to Assets (end of period)	9.96		9.60	
Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Assets (end of period)	9.45		9.01	

* Annualized

We have traditionally disclosed certain non-GAAP ratios to evaluate and measure our financial condition, including our return on average tangible common equity and the ratio of our tangible common equity to tangible assets. We believe these ratios provide investors with information regarding our financial condition and how we evaluate our financial condition internally.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP equivalents.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			
(in thousands)	2012		2011	
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders:				
Net income available to common shareholders	$4,450		$3,628	
Plus: Intangible amortization, net of tax (1)	129		147	
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders	$4,579		$3,775	
Average Tangible Common Equity:				
Average total shareholders' equity	$169,022		$154,014	
Less: Average preferred stock	—		(814	)
Average intangibles	(9,742	)	(10,762	)
Average tangible common equity	$159,280		$142,438	
ROATCE (annualized)	11.44	%	10.51	%

(1) Computed assuming a federal income tax rate of 34%

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	As of September 30,	
(in thousands)	2012	2011
Tangible Common Equity:		
Total shareholders' equity	171,524	156,697
Less: Preferred equity	—	—
Intangibles	(9,663)	(10,571)
Tangible common equity	161,861	146,126
Tangible Assets:		
Total assets	1,721,630	1,632,559
Less: Goodwill and intangibles	(9,663)	(10,571)
Tangible assets	1,711,967	1,621,988
Tangible common equity/tangible assets	9.45%	9.01%

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the difference between interest income and fees earned on earning assets and interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. Interest rate levels and volume fluctuations within earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities impact net interest income. Net interest margin is net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets.

Certain assets with tax favorable treatment are evaluated on a tax-equivalent basis. Tax-equivalent basis assumes a federal income tax rate of 34%. Tax favorable assets generally have lower contractual pretax yields than fully taxable assets. A tax-equivalent analysis is performed by adding the tax savings to the earnings on tax-favorable assets. After factoring in the tax-favorable effects of these assets, the yields may be more appropriately evaluated against alternative earning assets. In addition to yield, various other risks are factored into the evaluation process.

Our net interest income for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 increased $1.3 million to $13.7 million compared with $12.4 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. Our total interest income of $17.6 million was $0.3 million higher in the third quarter of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011. Most of the increase in total interest income was due to $0.6 million of increased loan pool participation income resulting from the sale of several foreclosed real estate properties in the portfolio at a value greater than their net book value. In addition, we experienced an increase in interest on investment securities as a result of higher average balances and despite lower average yields. These increases were partially offset by decreased loan interest, which was due primarily to lower rates despite increases in loan balances. Total interest expense for the third quarter of 2012 decreased $0.9 million, or 20.1%, compared with the same period in 2011, due primarily to lower average interest rates in 2012. Our net interest margin on a tax-equivalent basis for the third quarter of 2012 increased to 3.57% compared with 3.35% in the third quarter of 2011. Net interest margin is a measure of the net return on interest-earning assets and is computed by dividing annualized net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis by the average of total interest-earning assets for the period. Our overall yield on earning assets declined to 4.52% for the third quarter of 2012 from 4.60% for the third quarter of 2011. This decline was due primarily to lower rates being received on newly originated loans and purchases of investment securities. The average cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased in the third quarter of 2012 to 1.14% from 1.46% for the third quarter of 2011, due to the continued repricing of new time certificates and FHLB advances at lower interest rates.

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The following table shows the consolidated average balance sheets, detailing the major categories of assets and liabilities, the interest income earned on interest-earning assets, the interest expense paid for the interest-bearing liabilities, and the related interest rates for the quarters ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. Dividing annualized income or expense by the average balances of assets or liabilities results in average yields or costs. Average information is provided on a daily average basis.

	Three Months Ended September 30,					
	2012			2011		
(dollars in thousands)	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rate/ Yield	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rate/ Yield
Average earning assets:						
Loans [1][2][3]	$1,009,332	$12,970	5.11 %	$958,894	$13,263	5.49 %
Loan pool participations [4]	42,404	886	8.31	57,601	311	2.14
Investment securities:						
Taxable investments	396,100	2,654	2.67	381,573	2,703	2.81
Tax exempt investments [2]	157,377	1,861	4.70	126,348	1,568	4.92
Total investment securities	553,477	4,515	3.25	507,921	4,271	3.34
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing balances	14,047	7	0.20	13,949	9	0.26
Total interest-earning assets	$1,619,260	$18,378	4.52 %	$1,538,365	$17,854	4.60 %
Cash and due from banks	18,535			19,295		
Premises and equipment	24,976			25,530		
Allowance for loan losses	(18,082)			(17,959)		
Other assets	60,611			62,253		
Total assets	$1,705,300			$1,627,484		
Average interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings and interest-bearing demand deposits	$591,951	$727	0.49 %	$537,675	$1,001	0.74 %
Certificates of deposit	551,359	2,148	1.55	570,601	2,730	1.90
Total deposits	1,143,310	2,875	1.00	1,108,276	3,731	1.34
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	59,726	49	0.33	49,350	67	0.54
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	134,016	767	2.28	142,431	869	2.42
Long-term debt and other	16,083	176	4.35	16,188	174	4.26
Total borrowed funds	209,825	992	1.88			