

MidWestOne Financial Group, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 07, 2013

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 000-24630

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

Iowa
(State of Incorporation)
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)

42-1206172
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

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

Indicate by check mark 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). Yes 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 Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

As of May 6, 2013, there were 8,459,582 shares of common stock, \$1.00 par value per share, outstanding.

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MIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

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)	March 31, 2013 (unaudited)	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$21,399	\$ 30,197
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	533	16,242
Federal funds sold	—	752
Cash and cash equivalents	21,932	47,191
Investment securities:		
Available for sale	572,461	557,541
Held to maturity (fair value of \$32,579 as of March 31, 2013 and \$32,920 as of December 31, 2012)	32,545	32,669
Loans held for sale	872	1,195
Loans	1,041,783	1,035,284
Allowance for loan losses	(16,260)	(15,957)
Net loans	1,025,523	1,019,327
Loan pool participations, net	32,379	35,650
Premises and equipment, net	25,425	25,609
Accrued interest receivable	9,443	10,292
Intangible assets, net	9,303	9,469
Bank-owned life insurance	28,907	28,676
Other real estate owned	3,025	3,278
Assets held for sale	764	764
Deferred income taxes	1,287	776
Other assets	21,779	20,382
Total assets	\$1,785,645	\$ 1,792,819
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Non-interest-bearing demand	\$175,510	\$ 190,491
Interest-bearing checking	590,899	582,283
Savings	95,760	91,603
Certificates of deposit under \$100,000	298,112	312,489
Certificates of deposit \$100,000 and over	213,364	222,867
Total deposits	1,373,645	1,399,733
Federal funds purchased	1,569	—
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	54,277	68,823
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	152,147	120,120
Deferred compensation liability	3,533	3,555
Long-term debt	15,464	15,464
Accrued interest payable	1,492	1,475
Other liabilities	6,653	9,717
Total liabilities	1,608,780	1,618,887
Shareholders' equity:		

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Preferred stock, no par value; authorized 500,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012	\$—	\$—
Common stock, \$1.00 par value; authorized 15,000,000 shares at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012; issued 8,690,398 shares at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012; outstanding 8,498,484 shares at March 31, 2013 and 8,480,488 shares at December 31, 2012	8,690	8,690
Additional paid-in capital	80,243	80,383
Treasury stock at cost, 191,914 shares as of March 31, 2013 and 209,910 shares at December 31, 2012	(3,039)	(3,316)
Retained earnings	83,722	79,995
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,249	8,180
Total shareholders' equity	176,865	173,932
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,785,645	\$ 1,792,819

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsMIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(unaudited)	Three Months Ended	
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Interest income:		
Interest and fees on loans	\$12,114	\$13,080
Interest and discount on loan pool participations	1,080	454
Interest on bank deposits	5	10
Interest on investment securities:		
Taxable securities	2,630	2,752
Tax-exempt securities	1,361	1,219
Total interest income	17,190	17,515
Interest expense:		
Interest on deposits:		
Interest-bearing checking	671	829
Savings	36	37
Certificates of deposit under \$100,000	1,239	1,590
Certificates of deposit \$100,000 and over	633	773
Total interest expense on deposits	2,579	3,229
Interest on federal funds purchased	9	3
Interest on securities sold under agreements to repurchase	36	55
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	692	803
Interest on notes payable	8	9
Interest on long-term debt	75	168
Total interest expense	3,399	4,267
Net interest income	13,791	13,248
Provision for loan losses	200	579
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	13,591	12,669
Noninterest income:		
Trust, investment, and insurance fees	1,349	1,253
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	707	767
Mortgage origination and loan servicing fees	1,044	767
Other service charges, commissions and fees	572	710
Bank-owned life insurance income	231	230
Gain on sale or call of available for sale securities (Includes \$80 reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income for net gains on available for sale securities for the three months ended March 31, 2013)	80	316
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment	(2) 158
Total noninterest income	3,981	4,201
Noninterest expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits	6,293	5,972
Net occupancy and equipment expense	1,688	1,644
Professional fees	683	732
Data processing expense	391	446
FDIC insurance expense	294	310
Amortization of intangible assets	166	194
Other operating expense	1,479	1,505

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Total noninterest expense	10,994	10,803
Income before income tax expense	6,578	6,067
Income tax expense (Includes \$31 income tax expense reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2013)	1,788	1,635
Net income	\$4,790	\$4,432
Share and Per share information:		
Ending number of shares outstanding	8,498,484	8,464,820
Average number of shares outstanding	8,493,376	8,497,919
Diluted average number of shares	8,536,495	8,528,828
Earnings per common share - basic	\$0.56	\$0.52
Earnings per common share - diluted	0.56	0.52
Dividends paid per common share	0.13	0.09
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 March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net income	\$4,790	\$4,432
Other comprehensive income (loss), available for sale securities:		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period	(1,410)	859
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(80)	(316)
Income tax (expense) benefit	559	(196)
Other comprehensive income (loss) on available for sale securities	(931)	347
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(931)	347
Comprehensive income	\$3,859	\$4,779
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

Table of ContentsMIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(unaudited) (dollars in thousands, except share and 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, 2011	\$ —	\$ 8,690	\$ 80,333	\$(2,312)	\$ 66,299	\$ 3,484	\$ 156,494
Net income	—	—	—	—	4,432	—	4,432
Dividends paid on common stock (\$0.085 per share)	—	—	—	—	(723)	—	(723)
Stock options exercised (11,553 shares)	—	—	(47)	134	—	—	87
Release/lapse of restriction on RSUs (13,170 shares)	—	—	(164)	173	—	—	9
Repurchase of common stock (86,083 shares)	—	—	—	(1,441)	—	—	(1,441)
Stock compensation	—	—	65	—	—	—	65
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	347	347
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$ —	\$ 8,690	\$ 80,187	\$(3,446)	\$ 70,008	\$ 3,831	\$ 159,270
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ —	\$ 8,690	\$ 80,383	\$(3,316)	\$ 79,995	\$ 8,180	\$ 173,932
Net income	—	—	—	—	4,790	—	4,790
Dividends paid on common stock (\$0.125 per share)	—	—	—	—	(1,063)	—	(1,063)
Stock options exercised (1,875 shares)	—	—	1	30	—	—	31
Release/lapse of restriction on RSUs (17,295 shares)	—	—	(211)	247	—	—	36
Stock compensation	—	—	70	—	—	—	70
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	(931)	(931)
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ —	\$ 8,690	\$ 80,243	\$(3,039)	\$ 83,722	\$ 7,249	\$ 176,865

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited) (dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March	
	31, 2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$4,790	\$4,432
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	200	579
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	1,366	1,377
(Gain) loss on sale of premises and equipment	2	(158)
Deferred income taxes	48	28
Stock-based compensation	70	74
Net gain on sale or call of available for sale securities	(80)	(316)
Net gain on sale of other real estate owned	(45)	(67)
Net gain on sale of loans held for sale	(545)	(503)
Writedown of other real estate owned	33	—
Origination of loans held for sale	(26,892)	(32,308)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	27,760	33,823
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	849	783
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	(231)	(230)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(1,397)	216
Decrease in deferred compensation liability	(22)	(30)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	(3,047)	709
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,859	8,409
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities	1,080	14,558
Proceeds from maturities and calls of available for sale securities	19,265	19,134
Purchases of available for sale securities	(37,236)	(51,162)
Proceeds from maturities and calls of held to maturity securities	126	20
Purchase of held to maturity securities	—	(5,000)
(Increase) decrease in loans	(6,460)	3,795
Decrease in loan pool participations, net	3,271	4,144
Purchases of premises and equipment	(436)	(1,157)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	329	983
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	4	645
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,057)	(14,040)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	(26,088)	38,011
Increase (decrease) in federal funds purchased	1,569	(8,920)
Increase (decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(14,546)	2,027
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	40,000	—
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	(8,000)	(4,000)
Stock options exercised	67	87
Dividends paid	(1,063)	(723)
Repurchase of common stock	—	(1,441)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(8,061)	25,041

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Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(25,259)	19,410
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	47,191		32,623
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$21,932		\$52,033
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$3,382		\$1,095
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$1,800		\$815
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activities:			
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	\$64		\$656
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. (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 the Company, 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, 2012 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 March 31, 2013, and the results of operations and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. 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 months ended March 31, 2013 may not be indicative of results for the year ending December 31, 2013, or for any other period. All significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of the quarterly financial statements are disclosed in the December 31, 2012 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. As of March 31, 2013, none were issued or outstanding.

Common Stock: As of March 31, 2013, the number of authorized shares of common stock for the Company was 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.

On January 15, 2013, the Company's board of directors announced the renewal of the Company's share repurchase program, extending the expiration of the program to December 31, 2014 and increasing the remaining amount of authorized repurchases under the program to \$5.0 million from the approximately \$2.4 million of authorized repurchases that had previously remained. Pursuant to the program, the Company may continue to 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 the Company 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. As of March 31, 2013 the remaining amount available for share repurchases under the program was \$5.0 million.

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Corporate debt securities	25,839	360	1,259	24,940
Total debt securities	537,651	19,677	1,468	555,860
Other equity securities	1,637	109	65	1,681
Total	\$539,288	\$19,786	\$1,533	\$557,541

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

	As of March 31, 2013			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
(in thousands)				
State and political subdivisions	\$19,262	\$173	\$159	\$19,276
Mortgage-backed securities	10,024	29	—	10,053
Corporate debt securities	3,259	—	9	3,250
Total	\$32,545	\$202	\$168	\$32,579
	As of December 31, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
(in thousands)				
State and political subdivisions	\$19,278	\$199	\$57	\$19,420
Mortgage-backed securities	10,133	121	—	10,254
Corporate debt securities	3,258	—	12	3,246
Total	\$32,669	\$320	\$69	\$32,920

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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. 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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position:

	As of March 31, 2013						
Available for Sale	Number of Securities	Less than 12 Months Fair Value	12 Months or More Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	12 Months or More Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(in thousands, except number of securities)							
U.S. Government agencies and corporations	2	\$15,350	\$46	\$—	\$—	\$15,350	\$46
State and political subdivisions	48	15,707	359	—	—	15,707	359
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	6	44,924	299	—	—	44,924	299
Corporate debt securities	8	14,706	51	1,069	703	15,775	754
Other equity securities	1	996	3	—	—	996	3
Total	65	\$91,683	\$758	\$1,069	\$703	\$92,752	\$1,461
	As of December 31, 2012						
	Number of Securities	Less than 12 Months Fair Value	12 Months or More Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	12 Months or More Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(in thousands, except number of securities)							
	2	\$15,359	\$56	\$—	\$—	\$15,359	\$56

U.S. Government agencies and corporations							
State and political subdivisions	27	7,221	125	—	—	7,221	125
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	2	10,919	28	—	—	10,919	28
Corporate debt securities	9	14,672	242	755	1,017	15,427	1,259
Other equity securities	1	754	65	—	—	754	65
Total	41	\$48,925	\$ 516	\$755	\$ 1,017	\$49,680	\$ 1,533

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Held to Maturity (in thousands, except number of securities)	As of March 31, 2013						
	Number of Securities	Less than 12 Months Fair Value	12 Months or More Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Unrealized Losses	Unrealized Losses
State and political subdivisions	14	10,129	159	—	—	10,129	159
Corporate debt securities	1	2,375	9	—	—	2,375	9
Total	15	\$12,504	\$ 168	\$—	\$ —	\$12,504	\$ 168

(in thousands, except number of securities)	As of December 31, 2012						
	Number of Securities	Less than 12 Months Fair Value	12 Months or More Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Unrealized Losses	Unrealized Losses
State and political subdivisions	11	3,672	57	—	—	3,672	57
Corporate debt securities	1	2,371	12	—	—	2,371	12
Total	12	\$6,043	\$ 69	\$—	\$ —	\$6,043	\$ 69

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 March 31, 2013, approximately 62% 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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

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. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, 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.

At March 31, 2013, the Company owned six collateralized debt obligations backed by pools of trust preferred securities with an original cost basis of \$9.8 million. The book value of these securities as of March 31, 2013 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. As of March 31, 2013, no additional charges had been recognized during 2011, 2012, or 2013. 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 March 31, 2013, the Company also owned \$1.8 million of equity securities in banks and financial service-related companies, and \$1.0 million of mutual funds invested in debt securities and other debt instruments that will cause shares of the fund to be deemed to be qualified under the Community Reinvestment Act (the "CRA"). Equity securities are

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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 quarter of 2013 and the full year of 2012, 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 March 31, 2013 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	\$21,531	\$21,770	\$525	\$526
Due after one year through five years	97,829	101,814	2,759	2,750
Due after five years through ten years	129,891	135,637	7,172	7,319
Due after ten years	59,525	60,866	12,065	11,931
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	244,283	249,591	10,024	10,053
Total	\$553,059	\$569,678	\$32,545	\$32,579

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 \$2.6 million and a fair value of \$2.8 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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 was \$12.2 million and \$11.1 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.

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 months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2013	2012
(in thousands)		
Available for sale fixed maturity securities:		
Gross realized gains	\$80	\$314
Gross realized losses	—	—
Other-than-temporary impairment	80	314
Equity securities:		
Gross realized gains	—	2
Gross realized losses	—	—

Other-than-temporary impairment	—	—
	—	2
	\$80	\$316

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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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012

(in thousands)	Agricultural and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
March 31, 2013							
Allowance for loan losses:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 155	\$ 312	\$ 339	\$ 180	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 991
Collectively evaluated for impairment	816	4,084	5,555	2,904	253	1,657	15,269
Total	\$ 971	\$ 4,396	\$ 5,894	\$ 3,084	\$ 258	\$ 1,657	\$ 16,260
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)							
Loans receivable							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,234	\$ 2,121	\$ 4,494	\$ 1,510	\$ 58	\$ —	\$ 11,417
Collectively evaluated for impairment	77,261	240,510	440,822	252,438	19,335	—	1,030,366
Total	\$ 80,495	\$ 242,631	\$ 445,316	\$ 253,948	\$ 19,393	\$ —	\$ 1,041,783
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)							
	\$ 59	\$ 1,816	\$ 22,826	\$ 4,590	\$ 65	\$ 5,157	\$ 34,513
December 31, 2012							
Allowance for loan losses:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 159	\$ 295	\$ 293	\$ 136	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 889
Collectively evaluated for impairment	867	4,304	5,474	2,871	350	1,202	15,068
Total	\$ 1,026	\$ 4,599	\$ 5,767	\$ 3,007	\$ 356	\$ 1,202	\$ 15,957
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)							
Loans receivable							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,323	\$ 1,806	\$ 5,342	\$ 886	\$ 37	\$ —	\$ 11,394
Collectively evaluated for impairment	81,403	236,810	434,642	251,990	19,045	—	1,023,890

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Total	\$ 84,726	\$ 238,616	\$ 439,984	\$ 252,876	\$ 19,082	\$ —	\$ 1,035,284
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)	\$ 76	\$ 2,379	\$ 24,346	\$ 4,788	\$ 67	\$ 6,128	\$ 37,784

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

(in thousands)	Allowance for Loan Loss Activity						Unallocated	Total
	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012							
	Agricultural	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer			
2013								
Beginning balance	\$ 1,026	\$ 4,599	\$ 5,767	\$ 3,007	\$ 356	\$ 1,202	\$ 15,957	
Charge-offs	(39)	(173)	—	(112)	(49)	—	(373)	
Recoveries	5	9	457	2	3	—	476	
Provision	(21)	(39)	(330)	187	(52)	455	200	
Ending balance	\$ 971	\$ 4,396	\$ 5,894	\$ 3,084	\$ 258	\$ 1,657	\$ 16,260	
2012								
Beginning balance	\$ 1,209	\$ 5,380	\$ 5,171	\$ 3,501	\$ 167	\$ 248	\$ 15,676	
Charge-offs	—	(912)	(26)	(175)	(11)	—	(1,124)	
Recoveries	507	15	3	12	11	—	548	
Provision	(593)	204	(297)	(604)	211	1,658	579	
Ending balance	\$ 1,123	\$ 4,687	\$ 4,851	\$ 2,734	\$ 378	\$ 1,906	\$ 15,679	

Loan Portfolio Segment Risk Characteristics

Agricultural - Agricultural loans, most of which are secured by crops, livestock, and machinery, are provided to finance capital improvements and farm operations as well as acquisitions of livestock and machinery. The ability of the borrower

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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 are 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.

Commercial Real Estate - The Company offers mortgage loans to commercial and agricultural customers for the acquisition of real estate used in their businesses, 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.

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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.

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 than 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.

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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 March 31, 2013			2012		
	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:						
Commercial and industrial						
Amortization or maturity date change	1	158	158	0	—	—
Commercial real estate:						
Farmland						
Interest rate reduction	0	—	—	2	2,475	2,475
Commercial real estate-other						
Amortization or maturity date change	2	165	136	0	—	—
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens						
Interest rate reduction	1	109	112	0	—	—
One- to four- family junior liens						
Interest rate reduction	1	8	13	0	—	—
Total	5	\$ 440	\$ 419	2	\$ 2,475	\$ 2,475

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 March 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
(dollars in thousands)				
Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted:				
Commercial and industrial				
Amortization or maturity date change	2	688	0	—
Commercial real estate:				
Construction and development				
Interest rate reduction	0	—	1	580
Consumer				
Amortization or maturity date change	1	23	0	—
Total	3	\$ 711	1	\$ 580

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

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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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	Pass	Special Mention/ Watch	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
(in thousands)						
March 31, 2013						
Agricultural	\$76,695	\$222	\$3,578	\$—	\$—	\$80,495
Commercial and industrial	216,467	10,866	14,014	—	—	241,347
Credit cards	1,021	13	6	—	—	1,040
Overdrafts	275	62	59	—	—	396
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	68,054	10,394	3,545	—	—	81,993
Farmland	74,966	2,525	2,348	—	—	79,839
Multifamily	46,059	1,470	—	—	—	47,529
Commercial real estate-other	218,242	15,710	2,003	—	—	235,955
Total commercial real estate	407,321	30,099	7,896	—	—	445,316
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	194,971	3,921	1,612	—	—	200,504
One- to four- family junior liens	52,989	100	355	—	—	53,444
Total residential real estate	247,960	4,021	1,967	—	—	253,948
Consumer	19,100	71	70	—	—	19,241
Total	\$968,839	\$45,354	\$27,590	\$—	\$—	\$1,041,783
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)	\$18,217	\$—	\$16,291	\$—	\$5	\$34,513
	Pass	Special Mention/ Watch	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
(in thousands)						
December 31, 2012						
Agricultural	\$80,657	\$579	\$3,490	\$—	\$—	\$84,726
Commercial and industrial	211,344	12,473	13,376	—	—	237,193
Credit cards	967	4	30	—	—	1,001
Overdrafts	452	181	126	—	—	759
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	72,916	9,493	4,385	—	—	86,794
Farmland	76,023	2,684	2,356	—	—	81,063
Multifamily	46,272	1,486	—	—	—	47,758
Commercial real estate-other	209,143	13,745	1,481	—	—	224,369
Total commercial real estate	404,354	27,408	8,222	—	—	439,984
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	191,712	4,478	1,552	—	—	197,742
One- to four- family junior liens	54,606	229	299	—	—	55,134
Total residential real estate	246,318	4,707	1,851	—	—	252,876
Consumer	18,604	70	71	—	—	18,745
Total	\$962,696	\$45,422	\$27,166	\$—	\$—	\$1,035,284

Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality (loan pool participations)	\$21,251	\$—	\$ 16,518	\$—	\$15	\$37,784
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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.

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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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	March 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
(in thousands)						
With no related allowance recorded:						
Agricultural	\$1,563	\$2,063	\$—	\$1,600	\$2,100	\$—
Commercial and industrial	668	785	—	775	1,524	—
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	149	299	—	149	299	—
Farmland	105	118	—	75	88	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	845	970	—	1,722	1,887	—
Total commercial real estate	1,099	1,387	—	1,946	2,274	—
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	285	341	—	136	203	—
One- to four- family junior liens	259	259	—	41	41	—
Total residential real estate	544	600	—	177	244	—
Consumer	32	49	—	14	30	—
Total	\$3,906	\$4,884	\$—	\$4,512	\$6,172	\$—
With an allowance recorded:						
Agricultural	\$1,671	\$1,671	\$155	\$1,723	\$1,723	\$159
Commercial and industrial	1,453	1,453	312	1,031	1,031	295
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	524	524	160	525	525	105
Farmland	2,316	2,466	41	2,316	2,466	47
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	555	555	138	555	555	141
Total commercial real estate	3,395	3,545	339	3,396	3,546	293
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	887	887	129	642	642	89
One- to four- family junior liens	79	79	51	67	67	47
Total residential real estate	966	966	180	709	709	136
Consumer	26	26	5	23	23	6
Total	\$7,511	\$7,661	\$991	\$6,882	\$7,032	\$889
Total:						
Agricultural	\$3,234	\$3,734	\$155	\$3,323	\$3,823	\$159
Commercial and industrial	2,121	2,238	312	1,806	2,555	295
Credit cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Commercial real estate:						
Construction and development	673	823	160	674	824	105
Farmland	2,421	2,584	41	2,391	2,554	47
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	1,400	1,525	138	2,277	2,442	141
Total commercial real estate	4,494	4,932	339	5,342	5,820	293
Residential real estate:						
One- to four- family first liens	1,172	1,228	129	778	845	89
One- to four- family junior liens	338	338	51	108	108	47
Total residential real estate	1,510	1,566	180	886	953	136
Consumer	58	75	5	37	53	6
Total	\$11,417	\$12,545	\$991	\$11,394	\$13,204	\$889

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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 March 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Recognized
(in thousands)				
With no related allowance recorded:				
Agricultural	\$1,594	\$ 15	\$1,600	\$ 12
Commercial and industrial	682	6	1,327	31
Credit cards	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:				
Construction and development	149	—	707	—
Farmland	106	2	—	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	843	2	731	—
Total commercial real estate	1,098	4	1,438	—
Residential real estate:				
One- to four- family first liens	287	—	325	—
One- to four- family junior liens	261	2	—	—
Total residential real estate	548	2	325	—
Consumer	33	—	—	—
Total	\$3,955	\$ 27	\$4,690	\$ 43
With an allowance recorded:				
Agricultural	\$1,697	\$ 12	1,853	10
Commercial and industrial	1,465	17	1,677	3
Credit cards	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:				
Construction and development	524	7	854	7
Farmland	2,466	27	2,657	29
Multifamily	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	555	4	1,086	11
Total commercial real estate	3,545	38	4,597	47
Residential real estate:				
One- to four- family first liens	911	7	792	8
One- to four- family junior liens	80	—	—	—
Total residential real estate	991	7	792	8
Consumer	27	1	25	1
Total	\$7,725	\$ 75	\$8,944	\$ 69
Total:				
Agricultural	\$3,291	\$ 27	3,453	22
Commercial and industrial	2,147	23	3,004	34
Credit cards	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:				
Construction and development	673	7	1,561	7

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Farmland	2,572	29	2,657	29
Multifamily	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	1,398	6	1,817	11
Total commercial real estate	4,643	42	6,035	47
Residential real estate:				
One- to four- family first liens	1,198	7	1,117	8
One- to four- family junior liens	341	2	—	—
Total residential real estate	1,539	9	1,117	8
Consumer	60	1	25	1
Total	\$11,680	\$ 102	\$13,634	\$ 112

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The following table sets forth the composition of the Company's past due and nonaccrual loans at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	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)							
March 31, 2013							
Agricultural	\$24	\$26	\$—	\$75	\$80,420	\$80,495	\$—
Commercial and industrial	703	149	60	2,002	239,345	241,347	60
Credit cards	—	13	6	19	1,021	1,040	6
Overdrafts	53	7	2	62	334	396	—
Commercial real estate:							
Construction and development	447	—	243	839	81,154	81,993	243
Farmland	15	—	—	47	79,792	79,839	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	47,529	47,529	—
Commercial real estate-other	1,288	43	—	2,595	233,360	235,955	—
Total commercial real estate	1,750	43	243	3,481	441,835	445,316	243
Residential real estate:							
One- to four- family first liens	2,706	356	301	3,824	196,680	200,504	301
One- to four- family junior liens	437	60	55	701	52,743	53,444	55
Total residential real estate	3,143	416	356	4,525	249,423	253,948	356
Consumer	67	71	2	199	19,042	19,241	2
Total	\$5,740	\$725	\$669	\$10,363	\$1,031,420	\$1,041,783	\$667
December 31, 2012							
Agricultural	\$96	\$—	\$—	\$96	\$84,630	\$84,726	\$—
Commercial and industrial	289	70	85	444	236,749	237,193	85
Credit cards	4	—	30	34	967	1,001	30
Overdrafts	82	6	39	127	632	759	—
Commercial real estate:							
Construction and development	448	—	—	448	86,346	86,794	—
Farmland	—	—	—	—	81,063	81,063	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	47,758	47,758	—
Commercial real estate-other	892	295	67	1,254	223,115	224,369	67
Total commercial real estate	1,340	295	67	1,702	438,282	439,984	67
Residential real estate:							

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One- to four- family first liens	2,210	1,185	311	3,706	194,036	197,742	311
One- to four- family junior liens	233	189	75	497	54,637	55,134	75
Total residential real estate	2,443	1,374	386	4,203	248,673	252,876	386
Consumer	70	72	4	146	18,599	18,745	4
Total	\$4,324	\$1,817	\$611	\$6,752	\$1,028,532	\$1,035,284	\$572

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 of loans not 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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
(in thousands)		
Agricultural	\$25	\$64
Commercial and industrial	548	757
Credit cards	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—
Commercial real estate:		
Construction and development	149	149
Farmland	32	33
Multifamily	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	1,003	1,128
Total commercial real estate	1,184	1,310
Residential real estate:		
One- to four- family first liens	444	550
One- to four- family junior liens	148	223
Total residential real estate	592	773
Consumer	36	34
Total	\$2,385	\$2,938

As of March 31, 2013, the Company had no commitments to lend additional funds to any borrowers who had 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 March 31, 2013, approximately 66% of the loans were contractually current or less than 90 days past due, while 34% 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 34% contractually past due includes loans in litigation and foreclosed property.

6. Income Taxes

Federal income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 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. 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.

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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 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.

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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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. 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 March 31, 2013 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	\$68,781	\$ —	\$68,781	\$ —
State and political subdivisions	221,019	—	221,019	—
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	249,591	—	249,591	—
Corporate debt securities	29,218	—	29,218	—
Collateralized debt obligations	1,069	—	—	1,069
Total available for sale debt securities	569,678	—	568,609	1,069
Available for sale equity securities:				
Other equity securities	2,783	2,783	—	—
Total available for sale equity securities	2,783	2,783	—	—
Total securities available for sale	\$572,461	\$ 2,783	\$568,609	\$ 1,069
Mortgage servicing rights	\$1,684	\$ —	\$—	\$ 1,684
Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 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	\$69,783	\$ —	\$ 69,783	\$ —
State and political subdivisions	218,019	—	218,019	—
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	243,118	—	243,118	—
Corporate debt securities	24,185	—	24,185	—
Collateralized debt obligations	755	—	—	755
Total available for sale debt securities	555,860	—	555,105	755
Available for sale equity securities:				
Other equity securities	1,681	1,681	—	—
Total available for sale equity securities	1,681	1,681	—	—
Total securities available for sale	\$557,541	\$ 1,681	\$ 555,105	\$ 755

Mortgage servicing rights	\$1,484	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,484
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There were no transfers of assets between levels 1 and 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

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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 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	2013		2012	
	Collateralized Debt Obligations	Mortgage Servicing Rights	Collateralized Debt Obligations	Mortgage Servicing Rights
(in thousands)				
Beginning balance	\$755	\$1,484	\$806	\$1,265
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	—	—
Total gains (losses):				
Included in earnings	—	(6)	—	(104)
Included in other comprehensive income	314	—	(1)	—
Purchases, issuances, sales, and settlements:				
Purchases	—	—	—	—
Issuances	—	206	—	162
Sales	—	—	—	—
Settlements	—	—	—	—
Ending balance	\$1,069	\$1,684	\$805	\$1,323

The following table presents the amount of gains and losses included in earnings and other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 that are attributable to the change in unrealized gains and losses relating to those assets still held, and the line item in the consolidated financial statements in which they are included:

	2013		2012	
	Collateralized Debt Obligations	Mortgage Servicing Rights	Collateralized Debt Obligations	Mortgage Servicing Rights
(in thousands)				
Total gains for the period in earnings*	\$—	\$200	\$—	\$58
Change in unrealized losses for the period included in other comprehensive income	314	—	(1)	—

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

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. 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.

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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 March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, as more fully described previously.

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurement at March 31, 2013 Using			
	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	\$25	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25
Commercial and industrial	1,434	—	—	1,434
Credit cards	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:				
Construction and development	440	—	—	440
Farmland	105	—	—	105
Multifamily	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	714	—	—	714
Total commercial real estate	1,259	—	—	1,259
Residential real estate:				
One- to four- family first liens	435	—	—	435
One- to four- family junior liens	279	—	—	279
Total residential real estate	714	—	—	714
Consumer	53	—	—	53
Collateral dependent impaired loans	\$3,485	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,485
Other real estate owned	\$3,025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,025
(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2012 Using			
	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	1,106	—	—	1,106
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	114	—	—	114

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One- to four- family junior liens	19	—	—	19
Total residential real estate	133	—	—	133
Consumer	32	—	—	32
Collateral dependent impaired loans	\$2,268	\$ —	\$—	\$ 2,268
Other real estate owned	\$3,278	\$ —	\$—	\$ 3,278

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The following presents the carrying amount and estimated fair value of the financial instruments held by the Company at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The information presented is subject to change over time based on a variety of factors. The operations of the Company are managed on 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.

	March 31, 2013				
	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)
(in thousands)					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$21,932	\$ 21,932	\$21,932	\$ —	\$ —
Investment securities:					
Available for sale	572,461	572,461	2,783	568,609	1,069
Held to maturity	32,545	32,579	—	32,579	—
Total investment securities	605,006	605,040	2,783	601,188	1,069
Loans held for sale	872	888	—	—	888
Loans, net:					
Agricultural	79,396	79,499	—	—	79,499
Commercial and industrial	236,595	236,257	—	—	236,257
Credit cards	1,011	1,011	—	—	1,011
Overdrafts	297	297	—	—	297
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and development	79,889	80,084	—	—	80,084
Farmland	79,193	80,133	—	—	80,133
Multifamily	47,144	47,260	—	—	47,260
Commercial real estate-other	232,488	234,217	—	—	234,217
Total commercial real estate	438,714	441,694	—	—	441,694
Residential real estate:					
One- to four- family first liens	197,641	199,307	—	—	199,307
One- to four- family junior liens	52,819	53,727	—	—	53,727
Total residential real estate	250,460	253,034	—	—	253,034
Consumer	19,050	19,091	—	—	19,091
Total loans, net	1,025,523	1,030,883	—	—	1,030,883
Loan pool participations, net	32,379	32,379	—	—	32,379
Accrued interest receivable	9,443	9,443	9,443	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	12,167	12,167	—	12,167	—
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits:					
Non-interest bearing demand	175,510	175,510	175,510	—	—
Interest-bearing checking	590,899	590,899	590,899	—	—
Savings	95,760	95,760	95,760	—	—

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Certificates of deposit under \$100,000	298,112	300,351	—	300,351	—
Certificates of deposit \$100,000 and over	213,364	214,742	—	214,742	—
Total deposits	1,373,645	1,377,262	862,169	515,093	—
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	55,846	55,846	55,846	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	152,147	154,434	—	—	154,434
Long-term debt	15,464	9,800	—	—	9,800
Accrued interest payable	1,492	1,492	1,492	—	—

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	December 31, 2012				
	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)
(in thousands)					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$47,191	\$ 47,191	\$47,191	\$ —	\$ —
Investment securities:					
Available for sale	557,541	557,541	1,681	555,105	755
Held to maturity	32,669	32,920	—	32,920	—
Total investment securities	590,210	590,461	1,681	588,025	755
Loans held for sale	1,195	1,224	—	—	1,224
Loans, net:					
Agricultural	83,602	83,180	—	—	83,180
Commercial and industrial	232,337	230,615	—	—	230,615
Credit cards	982	982	—	—	982
Overdrafts	562	562	—	—	562
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and development	84,645	84,335	—	—	84,335
Farmland	80,425	79,931	—	—	79,931
Multifamily	47,407	47,450	—	—	47,450
Commercial real estate-other	221,229	222,421	—	—	222,421
Total commercial real estate	433,706	434,137	—	—	434,137
Residential real estate:					
One- to four- family first liens	195,126	193,906	—	—	193,906
One- to four- family junior liens	54,449	54,808	—	—	54,808
Total residential real estate	249,575	248,714	—	—	248,714
Consumer	18,563	18,631	—	—	18,631
Total loans, net	1,019,327	1,016,821	—	—	1,016,821
Loan pool participations, net	35,650	35,650	—	—	35,650
Accrued interest receivable	10,292	10,292	10,292	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	11,087	11,087	—	11,087	—
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits:					
Non-interest bearing demand	190,491	190,491	190,491	—	—
Interest-bearing checking	582,283	582,283	582,283	—	—
Savings	91,603	91,603	91,603	—	—
Certificates of deposit under \$100,000	312,489	314,978	—	314,978	—
Certificates of deposit \$100,000 and over	222,867	224,311	—	224,311	—
Total deposits	1,399,733	1,403,666	864,377	539,289	—
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	68,823	68,823	68,823	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	120,120	123,202	—	—	123,202
Long-term debt	15,464	9,939	—	—	9,939

Accrued interest payable	1,475	1,475	1,475	—	—
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• 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 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

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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 March 31, 2013, categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Quantitative Information About Level 3 Fair Value Measurements						
(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value at March 31, 2013	Valuation Techniques(s)	Unobservable Input	Range of Inputs		Weighted Average
Collateralized debt obligations	\$1,069	Discounted cash flows	Pretax discount rate	15.00 % -	15.00 %	15.00 %
			Actual defaults	14.01 % -	20.58 %	15.80 %
			Actual deferrals	5.52 % -	16.01 %	9.19 %
Collateral dependent impaired loans:						
Agricultural	25	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *
Commercial and industrial	1,434	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *
Construction & development	440	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *
Farmland	105	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
			Appraisal discount	NM *	NM *	NM *
Commercial Real Estate-other	714	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
				NM *	NM *	NM *

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Residential real estate one- to four- family first liens	435	Modified appraised value	Appraisal discount Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
Residential real estate one- to four- family junior liens	279	Modified appraised value	Appraisal discount Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
Consumer	53	Modified appraised value	Appraisal discount Third party appraisal	NM *	NM *	NM *
Mortgage servicing rights	1,684	Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rate Pretax discount rate	13.35 %- 21.93 %	14.64 %	
Other real estate owned	3,025	Modified appraised value	Third party appraisal Appraisal discount	11.00 %- 14.00 %	11.19 %	

* 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.

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

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8. Variable Interest Entities

Loan Pool Participations

The Company has invested in certain participation certificates of loan pools which are purchased, held and serviced by a third-party independent servicing corporation. The Company's portfolio holds approximately 95% of the participation interests in the pools of loans owned and serviced by States Resources Corporation ("SRC"), a third-party loan servicing organization in Omaha, Nebraska, in which the Company participates. 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, the Company's 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. The Company'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.

9. Effect of New Financial Accounting Standards

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. The adoption of this amendment did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-02, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. This update seeks to improve the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income by requiring an entity to report the effect of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in net income, if the amount being reclassified is required to be reclassified in its entirety to net income. For other amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period, an entity is required to cross-reference other disclosures required that provide additional detail about those amounts. This would be the case when a portion of the amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income is reclassified to a balance sheet account (for example, inventory) instead of directly to income or expense in the same reporting period. For public entities, the amendments are effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of this amendment did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated

financial statements.

10.Subsequent Events

Management evaluated subsequent events through the date the consolidated financial statements were issued. Events or transactions occurring after March 31, 2013, but prior to the date the consolidated financial statements were issued, that provided additional evidence about conditions that existed at March 31, 2013 have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2013. Events or transactions that provided evidence about conditions that did not exist at March 31, 2013, but arose before the consolidated financial statements were issued, have not been

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recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2013, and no items were identified requiring additional disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

On April 18, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company declared a cash dividend of \$0.125 per share payable on June 17, 2013 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on June 1, 2013.

Pursuant to the share repurchase program approved on January 15, 2013 we have purchased 40,713 shares of Common Stock subsequent to March 31, 2013 and through May 6, 2013 for a total cost of \$1.0 million inclusive of transaction costs, leaving \$4.0 million remaining available under the program.

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 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Results of operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of results to be attained for any other period.

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, 2012.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012 Summary

For the three months ended March 31, 2013 we earned net income of \$4.8 million, compared with \$4.4 million, for the three months ended March 31, 2012, an increase of 8.1%. Basic and diluted earnings per common share for the first quarter of 2013 were each \$0.56 versus \$0.52 for each in the first quarter of 2012. Our annualized return on average assets (the "ROAA") for the first three months of 2013 was 1.09% compared with a return of 1.05% for the same period in 2012. Our annualized return on average shareholders' equity (the "ROAE") was 11.09% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 versus 11.29% for the three

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months ended March 31, 2012. The annualized return on average tangible equity (the "ROATE") was 11.98% for the first quarter of 2013 compared with 12.41% for the same period in 2012.

The following table presents selected financial results and measures for the first quarter of 2013 and 2012.

(\$ amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2013	2012		
Net Income	\$4,790	\$4,432		
Average Assets	1,774,931	1,691,513		
Average Shareholders' Equity	175,213	157,933		
Return on Average Assets* (ROAA)	1.09	% 1.05		%
Return on Average Shareholders' Equity* (ROAE)	11.09	% 11.29		%
Return on Average Tangible Equity* (ROATE)	11.98	% 12.41		%
Total Equity to Assets (end of period)	9.90	% 9.23		%
Tangible Equity to Tangible Assets (end of period)	9.43	% 8.70		%

* Annualized

We have traditionally disclosed certain non-GAAP ratios to evaluate and measure our financial condition, including our return on average tangible equity and the ratio of our tangible 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.

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2013	2012		
Net Income:				
Net income	\$4,790	\$4,432		
Average Tangible Equity:				
Average total shareholders' equity	\$175,213	\$157,933		
Less: Average goodwill and intangibles	(9,369)	(10,129)))
Average tangible equity	\$165,844	\$147,804		
ROATE (annualized)	11.98	% 12.41	%	%
	As of March 31,			
(in thousands)	2013	2012		
Tangible Equity:				
Total shareholders' equity	176,865	159,270		
Intangibles	(9,303)	(10,053)))
Tangible equity	167,562	149,217		
Tangible Assets:				
Total assets	1,785,645	1,725,844		
Less: Intangibles	(9,303)	(10,053)))
Tangible assets	1,776,342	1,715,791		
Tangible equity/tangible assets	9.43	% 8.70	%	%

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.

Our net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 increased \$0.5 million to \$13.8 million compared with \$13.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. Our total interest income of \$17.2 million was \$0.3 million lower in the first quarter of 2013 compared with the same period in 2012. Most of the decrease in total interest income was attributable to

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a decrease in loan interest income due to the general low interest rate environment. This decrease was partially offset by increased loan pool participation income due to the payoff of several loans in the portfolio at a value greater than their net book value. Income from investment securities was relatively unchanged, despite an increase in the average balance of investment securities, reflecting reinvestment of maturing securities and purchases of new securities at lower market interest rates. The decrease in total interest income was more than offset by reduced interest expense on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities, including FHLB borrowings. Total interest expense for the first quarter of 2013 decreased \$0.9 million, or 20.3%, compared with the same period in 2012, due primarily to lower average interest rates in 2013. Our net interest margin on a tax-equivalent basis for the first quarter of 2013 was relatively stable at 3.51% compared with 3.52% in the first quarter of 2012. 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 4.33% for the first quarter of 2013 from 4.60% for the first quarter of 2012. 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 first three months of 2013 to 0.98% from 1.26% for the first three months of 2012, due to the continued repricing of new time deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities, including FHLB borrowings 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 three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. 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 March 31, 2013			2012		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rate/ Yield	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rate/ Yield
(dollars in thousands)						
Average earning assets:						
Loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$1,034,560	\$12,308	4.82 %	\$981,352	\$13,275	5.44 %
Loan pool participations ⁽⁴⁾	36,590	1,080	11.97	50,609	454	3.61
Investment securities:						
Taxable investments	440,320	2,630	2.42	401,809	2,752	2.75
Tax exempt investments ⁽²⁾	166,393	1,965	4.79	146,222	1,775	4.88
Total investment securities	606,713	4,595	3.07	548,031	4,527	3.32
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing balances	7,738	5	0.26	18,352	10	0.22
Total interest-earning assets	\$1,685,601	\$17,988	4.33 %	\$1,598,344	\$18,266	4.60 %
Cash and due from banks	22,046			21,896		
Premises and equipment	25,574			26,350		
Allowance for loan losses	(18,388)			(18,067)		
Other assets	60,098			62,990		
Total assets	\$1,774,931			\$1,691,513		
Average interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings and interest-bearing demand deposits	\$675,885	\$707	0.42 %	\$580,231	\$866	0.60 %
Certificates of deposit	525,957	1,872	1.44	572,494	2,363	1.66
Total deposits	1,201,842	2,579	0.87	1,152,725	3,229	1.13
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	63,328	45	0.29	51,821	58	0.45
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	121,856	692	2.30	138,643	803	2.33
Long-term debt and other	16,038	83	2.10	16,131	177	4.41
Total borrowed funds	201,222	820	1.65	206,595	1,038	2.02
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$1,403,064	\$3,399	0.98 %	\$1,359,320	\$4,267	1.26 %
Net interest spread ⁽²⁾			3.35 %			3.34 %
Demand deposits	182,453			157,877		
Other liabilities	14,201			16,383		
Shareholders' equity	175,213			157,933		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,774,931			\$1,691,513		
Interest income/earning assets ⁽²⁾	\$1,685,601	\$17,988	4.33 %	\$1,598,344	\$18,266	4.60 %
Interest expense/earning assets	\$1,685,601	\$3,399	0.82 %	\$1,598,344	\$4,267	1.08 %

Net interest margin ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$ 14,589	3.51	%	\$ 13,999	3.52	%
Non-GAAP to GAAP Reconciliation:						
Tax Equivalent Adjustment:						
Loans	\$ 194			\$ 195		
Securities	604			556		
Total tax equivalent adjustment	798			751		
Net Interest Income	\$ 13,791			\$ 13,248		

- (1) Loan fees included in interest income are not material.
- (2) Computed on a tax-equivalent basis, assuming a federal income tax rate of 34%.
- (3) Non-accrual loans have been included in average loans, net of unearned discount.
- (4) Includes interest income and discount realized on loan pool participations.
- (5) Net interest margin is tax-equivalent net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets.

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The following table sets forth an analysis of volume and rate changes in interest income and interest expense on our average earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities during the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to the same period in 2012, reported on a fully tax-equivalent basis assuming a 34% tax rate. The table distinguishes between the changes related to average outstanding balances (changes in volume holding the initial interest rate constant) and the changes related to average interest rates (changes in average rate holding the initial outstanding balance constant). The change in interest due to both volume and rate has been allocated to volume and rate changes in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 Compared to 2012 Change due to		
	Volume	Rate/Yield	Net
(in thousands)			
Increase (decrease) in interest income:			
Loans, tax equivalent	\$3,611	\$(4,578)	\$(967)
Loan pool participations	(837)	1,463	626
Investment securities:			
Taxable investments	1,123	(1,245)	(122)
Tax exempt investments	400	(210)	190
Total investment securities	1,523	(1,455)	68
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing balances	(15)	10	(5)
Change in interest income	4,282	(4,560)	(278)
Increase (decrease) in interest expense:			
Savings and interest-bearing demand deposits	684	(843)	(159)
Certificates of deposit	(187)	(304)	(491)
Total deposits	497	(1,147)	(650)
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	59	(72)	(13)
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	(100)	(11)	(111)
Other long-term debt	(1)	(93)	(94)
Total borrowed funds	(42)	(176)	(218)
Change in interest expense	455	(1,323)	(868)
Change in net interest income	\$3,827	\$(3,237)	\$590
Percentage change in net interest income over prior period			4.21 %

Interest income and fees on loans on a tax-equivalent basis decreased \$1.0 million, or 7.3%, in the first quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. Average loans were \$53.2 million, or 5.4%, higher in the first quarter of 2013 compared with 2012. We believe the increase in average loan balances was attributable to a gradual improvement in general economic conditions, resulting in the willingness of borrowers to consider incurring more debt to support growth in their businesses. The yield on our loan portfolio is affected by the amount of nonaccrual loans (which do not earn interest income), the mix of the portfolio (real estate loans generally have a lower overall yield than commercial and agricultural loans), the effects of competition and the interest rate environment on the amounts and volumes of new loan originations, and the mix of variable-rate versus fixed-rate loans in our portfolio. The average rate on loans decreased from 5.44% in the first quarter of 2012 to 4.82% in first quarter of 2013, primarily due to new and renewing loans being made at lower interest rates than those paying down.

Interest and discount income on loan pool participations was \$1.1 million for the first quarter of 2013 compared with \$0.5 million for the first quarter of 2012, an increase of \$0.6 million. Average loan pool participations were \$14.0 million, or 27.7%, lower in the first quarter of 2013 compared with 2012. The decrease in average loan pool volume was due to loan pay downs and charge-offs, and will continue as the Company exits this line of business.

The net "all-in" yield on loan pool participations was 11.97% for the first quarter of 2013, up from 3.61% for the same period of 2012. The net yield was higher in the first quarter of 2013 than for the first quarter of 2012 primarily due to the payoff of several loans in the portfolio at a value greater than their net book value, a trend we do not expect to continue in the future, despite recent results, as the percentage of creditworthy borrowers in the portfolio decreases.

Interest income on investment securities on a tax-equivalent basis totaled \$4.6 million in the first three months of 2013 compared with \$4.5 million for the same period of 2012. The average balance of investments in the first quarter of 2013 was \$606.7 million compared with \$548.0 million in the first quarter of 2012, an increase of \$58.7 million, or 10.7%. The increase in average balance resulted from our investment in securities of a portion of the excess liquidity provided by a combination of decreasing cash and cash equivalents and loan pool balances. The tax-equivalent yield on our investment portfolio in the first

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quarter of 2013 decreased to 3.07% from 3.32% in the comparable period of 2012, reflecting reinvestment of maturing securities and purchases of new securities at lower market interest rates.

Interest expense on deposits was \$0.7 million, or 20.1%, lower in the first three months of 2013 compared with the same period in 2012, mainly due to the decrease in interest rates being paid during 2013. The weighted average rate paid on interest-bearing deposits was 0.87% in the first quarter of 2013 compared with 1.13% in the first quarter of 2012. This decline reflects the overall reduction in interest rates on deposits throughout the markets in which we operate, and the gradual downward repricing of time deposits as higher rate certificates mature. Average interest-bearing deposits for the first three months of 2013 increased \$49.1 million, or 4.3%, compared with the same period in 2012.

Interest expense on borrowed funds was \$0.2 million lower in the first three months of 2013 compared with the same period in 2012. Interest on borrowed funds totaled \$0.8 million for the first quarter of 2013. Average borrowed funds for the first quarter of 2013 were \$5.4 million lower compared with the same period in 2012. This decrease was due primarily to a decrease in the level of FHLB borrowings, somewhat offset by an increase in federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements. The weighted average rate on borrowed funds decreased to 1.65% for the first quarter of 2013 compared with 2.02% for the first quarter of 2012, reflecting the replacement of maturing higher-rate borrowings with those in the current lower-rate environment.

Provision for Loan Losses

We recorded a provision for loan losses of \$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2013 compared with a \$0.6 million provision in the first quarter of 2012, a decrease of \$0.4 million, or 65.5%. Net loans recovered in the first quarter of 2013 totaled \$0.1 million compared with net loans charged off of \$0.6 million in the first quarter of 2012. The decreased provision reflects management's belief that the regional economy has generally stabilized and is showing signs of renewed growth, and the effects of a significant loan recovery during the first quarter of 2013. We believe that the allowance for loan losses was appropriate based on the inherent risk in the portfolio as of March 31, 2013; however, there is no assurance losses will not exceed the allowance and any growth in the loan portfolio, and the uncertainty of the general economy may require that management continue to evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and make additional provisions in future periods as deemed necessary.

Sensitive assets include nonaccrual loans, loans on the Bank's watch loan reports and other loans identified as having higher potential for loss. We review sensitive assets on at least a quarterly basis for changes in the customers' ability to pay and changes in the valuation of underlying collateral in order to estimate probable losses. We also periodically review a watch loan list which is comprised of loans that have been restructured or involve customers in industries which have been adversely affected by market conditions. The majority of these loans are being repaid in conformance with their contracts.

Noninterest Income

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2013	2012	\$ Change	% Change
(dollars in thousands)				
Trust, investment, and insurance fees	\$1,349	\$1,253	\$96	7.7 %
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	707	767	(60)	(7.8)
Mortgage origination and loan servicing fees	1,044	767	277	36.1
Other service charges, commissions and fees	572	710	(138)	(19.4)
Bank owned life insurance income	231	230	1	0.4
Gain on sale or call of available for sale securities	80	316	(236)	(74.7)
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment	(2)	158	(160)	NM
Total noninterest income	\$3,981	\$4,201	\$(220)	(5.2)%
Noninterest income as a % of total revenue*	22.1 %	22.0 %		

NM - Percentage change not considered meaningful.

* - Total revenue is net interest income plus noninterest income minus gain/loss on securities and premises and equipment.

Total noninterest income decreased \$0.2 million for the first quarter of 2013 compared with the same period for 2012. The decrease in 2013 is primarily due to the decreased net gains on the sale or call of securities available for sale, the net loss on sale of premises and equipment, and a decrease in other service charges, commissions and fees between the comparative periods. Other service charges, commissions and fees decreased by \$0.1 million, or 19.4%, to \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$0.7 million for the same period last year, due to a general decline in fee levels. Net gains on the sale or call of securities available for sale for the first quarter of 2013 were \$0.1 million, compared to \$0.3 million for the same period of 2012. The gain was attributable to the gain on sale of a bond due to recent credit downgrades. Net gains on the sale of premises

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and equipment decreased by \$0.2 million, to a small net loss, as the first quarter of 2012 included a gain on the sale of vacant property originally acquired for a potential bank branch location.

These decreases were partially offset by an increase in mortgage origination and loan servicing fees of \$0.3 million, or 36.1%, to \$1.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$0.8 million for the same period last year. Going forward we expect that maintaining this level of fee income will be more dependent on the volume of new loan originations and less on refinance transactions, as many creditworthy borrowers have already taken advantage of the current historically low market rates. Trust, investment, and insurance fees increased \$0.1 million, or 7.7%, primarily due to increased sales efforts in these business areas. Management's strategic goal is for noninterest income to constitute 30% of total revenues (net interest income plus noninterest income) over time. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, noninterest income comprised 22.1% of total revenues, compared with 22.0% for the same period in 2012. While our emphasis on trust, investment, and insurance fees has shown some improvement in this category of noninterest income, the effects of decreased service charges and fees on deposit accounts, and other service charges, commissions and fees, has significantly inhibited material improvement. Management continues to evaluate options for increasing noninterest income.

Noninterest Expense

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2013	2012	\$ Change	% Change
(dollars in thousands)				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$6,293	\$5,972	\$321	5.4 %
Net occupancy and equipment expense	1,688	1,644	44	2.7
Professional fees	683	732	(49)	(6.7)
Data processing expense	391	446	(55)	(12.3)
FDIC insurance expense	294	310	(16)	(5.2)
Amortization of intangible assets	166	194	(28)	(14.4)
Other operating expense	1,479	1,505	(26)	(1.7)
Total noninterest expense	\$10,994	\$10,803	\$191	1.8 %

Noninterest expense for the first quarter of 2013 was \$11.0 million compared with \$10.8 million for the first quarter of 2012, an increase of \$0.2 million, or 1.8%. The primary reason for the increase in noninterest expense was an increase in salaries and employee benefits of \$0.3 million, or 5.4%, primarily due to annual salary increases for employees that were effective at the beginning of 2013, and increased benefit costs. With the exception of a small increase in occupancy expense, all other noninterest expense categories experienced a decline for the first quarter of 2013, compared with the first quarter of 2012.

Income Tax Expense

Our effective tax rate, or income taxes divided by income before taxes, was 27.2% for the first quarter of 2013, and 26.9% for the same period of 2012. Income tax expense increased to \$1.8 million in the first quarter of 2013 compared with \$1.6 million for the same period of 2012. Income tax expense and the effective tax rate increased due to increased taxable income.

FDIC Assessments

On November 12, 2009, the FDIC adopted a final rule that required insured depository institutions to prepay on December 30, 2009, their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012. On December 31, 2009, the Bank paid the FDIC \$9.2 million in prepaid assessments. The FDIC determined each institution's prepaid assessment based on the institution's: (i) actual September 30, 2009 assessment base, increased quarterly by a five percent annual growth rate through the fourth quarter of 2012; and (ii) total base assessment rate in effect on September 30, 2009, increased by an annualized three basis points beginning in 2011. The FDIC began to offset prepaid assessments on March 31, 2010, representing payment of the regular quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessment for the fourth quarter of 2009. On March 28, 2013 the FDIC announced that the balance of any prepaid assessments would be returned to institutions by June 30, 2013. As of March 31, 2013, \$3.7 million of the Bank's prepaid assessments balance remained, and the Company expects to receive substantially all of this balance back.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our total assets remained steady at \$1.79 billion as of March 31, 2013, the same as at December 31, 2012. Increased balances in both available for sale securities and loans were offset by a decrease in cash and cash equivalents and loan pool participations. Deposit balances and repurchase agreements both decreased, while FHLB borrowings and federal funds purchased increased. Total deposits at March 31, 2013 were \$1.37 billion compared with \$1.40 billion at December 31, 2012, down \$26.1 million,

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or 1.9%, primarily due to decreases in commercial and business accounts, mainly in commercial NOW and money market accounts. FHLB borrowings increased \$32.0 million from \$120.1 million at December 31, 2012, to \$152.1 million at March 31, 2013, while repurchase agreements were \$54.3 million at March 31, 2013, a decrease of \$14.5 million, from \$68.8 million at December 31, 2012.

Investment Securities

Investment securities available for sale totaled \$572.5 million as of March 31, 2013. This was an increase of \$14.9 million, or 2.7%, from December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to investment maturities or calls during the period of \$20.3 million being more than offset by security purchases of \$37.2 million during the period. Due to the increased uncertainty that Basel III capital requirements will be adopted as originally proposed, management decided that placing new investment security purchases in the available for sale classification was the most prudent course of action. Investment securities classified as held to maturity were relatively unchanged at \$32.5 million as of March 31, 2013. The investment portfolio consists mainly of U.S. government agency securities (11.4%), mortgage-backed securities (42.9%), and obligations of states and political subdivisions (39.7%).

As of March 31, 2013, we owned collateralized debt obligations with an amortized cost of \$1.8 million that were backed by pools of trust preferred securities issued by various commercial banks (approximately 80%) and insurance companies (approximately 20%). No real estate holdings secure these debt securities. We continue to monitor the values of these debt securities for purposes of determining other-than-temporary impairment in future periods given the instability in the financial markets, and continue to obtain updated cash flow analysis as required. See Note 4 "Investment Securities" to our consolidated financial statements for additional information related to investment securities.

Loans

The following table shows the composition of the bank loans (before deducting the allowance for loan losses), as of the periods shown:

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Balance	% of Total	Balance	% of Total
(dollars in thousands)				
Agricultural	\$80,495	7.7 %	\$84,726	8.2 %
Commercial and industrial	241,347	23.2	237,193	22.9
Credit cards	1,040	0.1	1,001	0.1
Overdrafts	396	0.1	759	0.1
Commercial real estate:				
Construction and development	81,993	7.9	86,794	8.4
Farmland	79,839	7.7	81,063	7.8
Multifamily	47,529	4.6	47,758	4.6
Commercial real estate-other	235,955	22.6	224,369	21.7
Total commercial real estate	445,316	42.8	439,984	42.5
Residential real estate:				
One- to four- family first liens	200,504	19.2	197,742	19.1
One- to four- family junior liens	53,444	5.1	55,134	5.3
Total residential real estate	253,948	24.3	252,876	24.4
Consumer	19,241	1.8	18,745	1.8
Total loans	\$1,041,783	100.0 %	\$1,035,284	100.0 %

Total bank loans (excluding loan pool participations and loans held for sale) increased by \$6.5 million, to \$1.04 billion as of March 31, 2013 as compared to December 31, 2012. As of March 31, 2013, our bank loan (excluding loan pool participations) to deposit ratio was 75.8% compared with a year-end 2012 bank loan to deposit ratio of 74.0%. We anticipate that the loan to deposit ratio will remain relatively stable in future periods, with loans showing overall measured growth and deposits remaining steady or increasing.

We have minimal direct exposure to subprime mortgages in our loan portfolio. Our loan policy provides a guideline that real estate mortgage borrowers have a Beacon score of 640 or greater. Exceptions to this guideline have been

noted but the overall exposure is deemed minimal by management. Mortgages we originate and sell on the secondary market are typically underwritten according to the guidelines of secondary market investors. These mortgages are sold on a non-recourse basis. See Note 5 “Loans Receivable and the Allowance for Loan Losses” to our consolidated financial statements for additional information related to loans.

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Loan Pool Participations

As of March 31, 2013, we had loan pool participations, net, totaling \$32.4 million, down from \$35.7 million at December 31, 2012. Loan pool participations are participation interests in performing, subperforming and nonperforming loans that have been purchased from various non-affiliated banking organizations. The Company entered into this business upon consummation of its merger with the Former MidWestOne in March 2008. As previously announced, the Company has decided to exit this line of business as current balances pay down. The loan pool investment balances shown as an asset on our consolidated balance sheets represent the discounted purchase cost of the loan pool participations. As of March 31, 2013, the categories of loans by collateral type in the loan pool participations were commercial real estate - 66%, commercial loans - 5%, single-family residential real estate - 13% and other loans - 16%. We have minimal exposure in the loan pool participations to consumer real estate subprime credit or to construction and real estate development loans. See Note 5 "Loans Receivable and the Allowance for Loan Losses" to our consolidated financial statements for additional information related to loan pool participations.

Our overall cost basis in the loan pool participations represents a discount from the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the loans underlying the pools. For example, as of March 31, 2013, such cost basis was \$34.5 million, while the contractual outstanding principal amount of the underlying loans as of such date was approximately \$93.2 million, resulting in an investment basis of 37.0% of the "face amount" of the underlying loans. The discounted cost basis inherently reflects the assessed collectability of the underlying loans. We do not include any amounts related to the loan pool participations in our totals of nonperforming loans.

As of March 31, 2013, loans in the southeast region of the United States represented approximately 44% of the total. The northeast was the next largest area with 32%, the central region with 20%, the southwest region with 3% and the northwest represented a minimal amount of the portfolio at 1%. The highest concentration of assets is in Florida at approximately 20% of the basis total, with the next highest state level being Ohio at 11%, then New Jersey at approximately 9%. As of March 31, 2013, approximately 66% of the loans were contractually current or less than 90 days past due, while 34% were contractually past due 90 days or more. It should be noted that 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 34% contractually past due includes loans in litigation and foreclosed property. As of March 31, 2013, loans in litigation totaled approximately \$3.8 million, while foreclosed property was approximately \$5.2 million.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets decreased to \$9.3 million as of March 31, 2013 from \$9.5 million as of December 31, 2012 as a result of normal amortization. Amortization of intangible assets is recorded using an accelerated method based on the estimated life of the intangible.

The following table summarizes the amounts and carrying values of intangible assets as of March 31, 2013.

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Unamortized Intangible Assets
(in thousands)			
March 31, 2013			
Intangible assets:			
Insurance agency intangible	\$1,320	\$ 759	\$ 561
Core deposit premium	5,433	3,933	1,500
Trade name intangible	7,040	—	7,040
Customer list intangible	330	128	202
Total	\$14,123	\$ 4,820	\$ 9,303

Deposits

Total deposits as of March 31, 2013 were \$1.37 billion compared with \$1.40 billion as of December 31, 2012.

Certificates of deposit were the largest category of deposits at March 31, 2013, representing approximately 37.2% of total deposits. Total certificates of deposit were \$511.5 million at March 31, 2013, down \$23.9 million, or 4.5%, from \$535.4 million at December 31, 2012. Included in total certificates of deposit at March 31, 2013 was \$20.3 million of

brokered deposits in the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS) program, a decrease of \$2.2 million, or 9.7%, from the \$22.4 million at December 31, 2012. Based on historical experience, management anticipates that many of the maturing certificates of deposit will be renewed upon maturity. Maintaining competitive market interest rates will facilitate our retention of certificates of deposit. Interest-bearing checking deposits were \$590.9 million at March 31, 2013, an increase of \$8.6 million, or 1.5%, from \$582.3 million at December 31, 2012. The increased balances in non-certificate deposit accounts were primarily in public funds and consumer accounts. Included in interest-bearing checking deposits at March 31, 2013 was \$14.7 million of brokered deposits in the Insured Cash Sweep (ICS) program, a decrease of \$6.0 million, or 29.1%, from the \$20.8 million at December 31, 2012. The decrease during the period was

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primarily due to the reduction in funds held for one depositor on a short term basis. We expect gradual growth in ICS balances as we market the account type to a wider range of customers. Approximately 84.5% of our total deposits are considered “core” deposits.

Federal Home Loan Bank Borrowings

FHLB borrowings totaled \$152.1 million as of March 31, 2013 compared with \$120.1 million as of December 31, 2012. We utilize FHLB borrowings as a supplement to customer deposits to fund earning assets and to assist in managing interest rate risk.

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt in the form of junior subordinated debentures that have been issued to a statutory trust that issued trust preferred securities was \$15.5 million as of March 31, 2013, unchanged from December 31, 2012. These junior subordinated debentures were assumed by us from Former MidWestOne in the merger. Former MidWestOne had issued these junior subordinated debentures on September 20, 2007, to MidWestOne Capital Trust II. The junior subordinated debentures supporting the trust preferred securities have a maturity date of December 15, 2042, and do not require any principal amortization. They became callable on December 15, 2012 at par, and are callable, in whole or in part, on any interest payment date thereafter, at the Company’s option. The interest rate was fixed on \$7.8 million of the debt until December 15, 2012, at an interest rate of 6.48%, after which the rate became variable, as is the case with the remaining balance of the debt. The variable rate is based on the three month LIBOR rate plus 1.59% with interest payable quarterly. At March 31, 2013, the interest rate was at 1.87%.

Nonperforming Assets

The following table sets forth information concerning nonperforming loans by class of financing receivable at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	90 Days or More Past Due and Still Accruing Interest	Restructured	Nonaccrual	Total
(in thousands)				
March 31, 2013				
Agricultural	\$—	\$3,209	\$25	\$3,234
Commercial and industrial	60	1,063	548	1,671
Credit cards	6	—	—	6
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:				
Construction and development	243	77	149	469
Farmland	—	2,316	32	2,348
Multifamily	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	—	397	1,003	1,400
Total commercial real estate	243	2,790	1,184	4,217
Residential real estate:				
One- to four- family first liens	301	472	444	1,217
One- to four- family junior liens	55	151	148	354
Total residential real estate	356	623	592	1,571
Consumer	2	23	36	61
Total	\$667	\$7,708	\$2,385	\$10,760

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	90 Days or More Past Due and Still Accruing Interest	Restructured	Nonaccrual	Total
(in thousands)				
December 31, 2012				
Agricultural	\$—	\$3,323	\$64	\$3,387
Commercial and industrial	85	953	757	1,795
Credit cards	30	—	—	30
Overdrafts	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate:				
Construction and development	—	78	149	227
Farmland	—	2,316	33	2,349
Multifamily	—	—	—	—
Commercial real estate-other	67	—	1,128	1,195
Total commercial real estate	67	2,394	1,310	3,771
Residential real estate:				
One- to four- family first liens	311	313	550	1,174
One- to four- family junior liens	75	138	223	436
Total residential real estate	386	451	773	1,610
Consumer	4	23	34	61
Total	\$572	\$7,144	\$2,938	\$10,654

Our nonperforming assets totaled \$13.8 million as of March 31, 2013, a decrease of \$0.1 million compared to December 31, 2012. The balance of other real estate owned at March 31, 2013 was \$3.0 million, down from \$3.3 million at year-end 2012. All of the other real estate property was acquired through foreclosures and we are actively working to sell all properties held as of March 31, 2013. Other real estate is carried at appraised value less estimated cost of disposal at date of acquisition. Additional discounts could be required to market and sell the properties, resulting in a write down through expense. Nonperforming loans totaled \$10.8 million (1.03% of total bank loans) as of March 31, 2013, compared to \$10.7 million (1.03% of total bank loans) as of December 31, 2012. See Note 5 “Loans Receivable and the Allowance for Loan Losses” to our consolidated financial statements for additional information related to nonperforming assets.

At March 31, 2013, nonperforming loans consisted of \$2.4 million in nonaccrual loans, \$7.7 million in troubled debt restructures and \$0.7 million in loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing. This compares with \$2.9 million, \$7.1 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2012. Nonaccrual loans decreased \$0.6 million, or 18.8%, at March 31, 2013 compared to December 31, 2012. The decrease in nonaccrual loans was primarily due to normal collection activity. The Company experienced a \$0.6 million, or 7.9%, increase in restructured loans, from December 31, 2012 to March 31, 2013, primarily resulting from the addition of five loans (one commercial and industrial, two commercial real estate, and two residential real estate), along with two previously restructured loans (one commercial and one residential real estate) that were classified as TDRs in the quarter due to payment default. During the same period, loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest were relatively unchanged from December 31, 2012 to March 31, 2013. Additionally, loans past-due 30 to 89 days (not included in the nonperforming loan totals) were \$6.5 million as of March 31, 2013 compared with \$6.1 million as of December 31, 2012, an increase of \$0.4 million or 5.3%.

Loan Review and Classification Process for Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial, and Commercial Real Estate Loans:

The Company maintains a loan review and classification process which involves multiple officers of the Company and is designed to assess the general quality of credit underwriting and to promote early identification of potential

problem loans. All commercial and agricultural loan officers are charged with the responsibility of risk rating all loans in their portfolios and updating the ratings, positively or negatively, on an ongoing basis as conditions warrant. A monthly loan officer validation worksheet documents this process. Risk ratings are selected from an 8-point scale with ratings as follows: ratings 1- 4 Satisfactory (pass), rating 5 Watch (potential weakness), rating 6 Substandard (well-defined weakness), rating 7 Doubtful, and rating 8 Loss.

When a loan officer originates a new loan, based upon proper loan authorization, he or she documents the credit file with an offering sheet summary, supplemental underwriting analysis, relevant financial information and collateral evaluations. All of this information is used in the determination of the initial loan risk rating. The Company's loan review department undertakes independent credit reviews of relationships based on either criteria established by loan policy, risk-focused sampling, or random sampling. Loan policy requires the top 50 lending relationships by total exposure be reviewed no less than annually as well as all classified and Watch rated credits over \$250,000. The individual loan reviews consider such items as: loan type; nature, type and estimated value of collateral; borrower and/or guarantor estimated financial strength; most recently available financial information;

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related loans and total borrower exposure; and current/anticipated performance of the loan. The results of such reviews are presented to executive management.

Through the review of delinquency reports, updated financial statements or other relevant information in the normal course of business, the lending officer and/or loan review personnel may determine that a loan relationship has weakened to the point that a criticized (loan grade 5) or classified (loan grade 6 through 8) status is warranted. When a loan relationship with total related exposure of \$1.0 million or greater is adversely graded (5 or above), or is classified as a troubled debt restructure (regardless of size), the lending officer is then charged with preparing a Loan Strategy Summary worksheet that outlines the background of the credit problem, current repayment status of the loans, current collateral evaluation and a workout plan of action. This plan may include goals to improve the credit rating, assisting the borrower in moving the loans to another institution and/or collateral liquidation. All such reports are first presented to regional management and then to the board of directors by the Executive Vice President, Chief Credit Officer (or a designee).

Depending upon the individual facts and circumstances and the result of the Classified/Watch review process, loan officers and/or loan review personnel may categorize the loan relationship as impaired. Once that determination has occurred, the loan officer, in conjunction with regional management, will complete an evaluation of the collateral (for collateral-dependent loans) based upon appraisals on file adjusting for current market conditions and other local factors that may affect collateral value. Loan review personnel may also complete an independent impairment analysis when deemed necessary. These judgmental evaluations may produce an initial specific allowance for placement in the Company's allowance for loan & lease losses calculation. As soon as practical, updated appraisals on the collateral backing that impaired loan relationship are ordered. When the updated appraisals are received, regional management, with assistance from the loan review department, reviews the appraisal and updates the specific allowance analysis for each loan relationship accordingly. The board of directors on a quarterly basis reviews the Classified/Watch reports including changes in credit grades of 5 or higher as well as all impaired loans, the related allowances and OREO. In general, once the specific allowance has been finalized, regional and executive management will consider a charge-off prior to the calendar quarter-end in which that reserve calculation is finalized.

The review process also provides for the upgrade of loans that show improvement since the last review.

Restructured Loans

We restructure loans for our customers who appear to be able to meet the terms of their loan over the long term, but who may be unable to meet the terms of the loan in the near term due to individual circumstances. We consider the customer's past performance, previous and current credit history, the individual circumstances surrounding the current difficulties and their plan to meet the terms of the loan in the future prior to restructuring the terms of the loan. 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 than 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.

Generally, loans are restructured through short-term interest rate relief, short-term principal payment relief or short-term principal and interest payment relief. Once a restructured loan has gone 90 days or more past due or is placed on nonaccrual status, it is included in the 90+ day past due or nonaccrual totals in the previous table.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company restructured five loans by granting concessions to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. A commercial and industrial loan with a balance of \$0.2 million and two commercial real estate loans totaling \$0.2 million were granted amortization or maturity concessions, while a residential first lien and a residential junior lien totaling \$0.1 million were both granted interest rate concessions. Two previously restructured loans (a commercial and industrial loan and a residential first lien totaling \$0.3 million) were classified as TDRs in the quarter due to payment defaults.

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We consider all TDRs, regardless of whether they are performing in accordance with the modified terms, to be impaired loans when determining our allowance for loan losses. A summary of restructured loans as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as follows:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
(in thousands)		
Restructured Loans (TDRs):		
In compliance with modified terms	\$7,708	\$7,144
Not in compliance with modified terms - on nonaccrual status	548	551
Total restructured loans	\$8,256	\$7,695

Allowance for Loan Losses

Our allowance for loan losses (“ALLL”) as of March 31, 2013 was \$16.3 million, which was 1.56% of total bank loans (excluding loan pool participations) as of that date. This compares with an ALLL of \$16.0 million as of December 31, 2012, which was 1.54% of total bank loans as of that date. Gross charge-offs for the first three months of 2013 totaled \$0.4 million, while recoveries of previously charged-off loans totaled \$0.5 million. Annualized net loan recoveries to average bank loans for the first three months of 2013 was 0.04% compared to net loan charge offs 0.21% for the year ended December 31, 2012. As of March 31, 2013, the ALLL was 151.1% of nonperforming loans compared with 149.8% as of December 31, 2012. Based on the inherent risk in the loan portfolio, we believe that as of March 31, 2013, the ALLL was adequate; however, there is no assurance losses will not exceed the allowance and any growth in the loan portfolio and the uncertainty of the general economy may require that management continue to evaluate the adequacy of the ALLL and make additional provisions in future periods as deemed necessary. See Note 5 “Loans Receivables and the Allowance for Loan Losses” to our consolidated financial statements for additional information related to the allowance for loan losses.

There were no changes to our ALLL calculation during the first three months of 2013. Classified and impaired loans are reviewed per the requirements of FASB ASC Topics 310.

We currently track the loan to value (“LTV”) ratio of loans in our portfolio, and those loans in excess of internal and supervisory guidelines are presented to the Bank's board of directors on a quarterly basis. At March 31, 2013, there were seven owner-occupied 1-4 family loans with a LTV of 100% or greater. In addition, there were 38 home equity loans without credit enhancement that had LTV of 100% or greater. We have the first lien on 18 of these equity loans and other financial institutions have the first lien on the remaining 20.

We review all impaired and nonperforming loans individually on a quarterly basis to determine their level of impairment due to collateral deficiency or insufficient cash-flow based on a discounted cash-flow analysis. At March 31, 2013, reported troubled debt restructurings were not a material portion of the loan portfolio. We review loans 90+ days past due that are still accruing interest no less than quarterly to determine if there is a strong reason that the credit should not be placed on non-accrual.

Capital Resources

Total shareholders' equity was 9.90% of total assets as of March 31, 2013 and was 9.70% as of December 31, 2012.

Tangible equity to tangible assets was 9.43% as of March 31, 2013 and 9.22% as of December 31, 2012. Our Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio was 13.08% as of March 31, 2013 and was 12.78% as of December 31, 2012.

Risk-based capital guidelines require the classification of assets and some off-balance-sheet items in terms of credit-risk exposure and the measuring of capital as a percentage of the risk-adjusted asset totals. We believe that, as of March 31, 2013, the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which we were subject. As of that date, the Bank was “well capitalized” under regulatory prompt corrective action provisions.

Basel III is currently the subject of notices of proposed rulemakings released in June of 2012 by the respective U.S. federal banking agencies. The comment period for these notices of proposed rulemakings ended on October 22, 2012, but final regulations have not yet been released. Basel III was intended to be implemented beginning January 1, 2013 and to be fully-phased in on a global basis on January 1, 2019. However, on November 9, 2012, the U.S. federal bank regulatory agencies announced that the implementation of the proposed rules to effect Basel III in the United States was indefinitely delayed. Basel III would require capital to be held in the form of tangible common equity, generally

increase the required capital ratios, phase out certain kinds of intangibles treated as capital and certain types of instruments, like trust preferred securities, and change the risk weightings of assets used to determine required capital ratios.

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We have traditionally disclosed certain non-GAAP ratios and amounts to evaluate and measure our financial condition, including our Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratios. We believe this ratio provides 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.

(in thousands)	At March 31, 2013	At December 31, 2012		
Tier 1 capital				
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 176,865	\$ 173,932		
Plus: Long term debt (qualifying restricted core capital)	15,464	15,464		
Net unrealized gains on securities available for sale	(7,253) (8,180)	
Less: Disallowed Intangibles	(9,471) (9,617)	
Tier 1 capital	\$ 175,605	\$ 171,599		
Risk-weighted assets	\$ 1,342,860	\$ 1,343,194		
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	13.08	%	12.78	%

On February 15, 2013, 15,700 restricted stock units were granted to certain officers of the Company. During the first three months of 2013, 17,295 shares were issued in connection with the vesting of previously awarded grants of restricted stock units, of which 1,174 shares were surrendered by grantees to satisfy tax requirements. In addition, 2,502 shares were issued in connection with the exercise of previously issued stock options, with no shares of stock surrendered in connection with the exercises.

The following table provides the capital levels and minimum required capital levels for the Company and the Bank:

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions			
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio		
(dollars in thousands)								
At March 31, 2013								
Consolidated:								
Total capital/risk based	\$ 192,478	14.33	%	\$ 107,429	8.00	%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 capital/risk based	175,604	13.08		53,714	4.00		N/A	N/A
Tier 1 capital/adjusted average	175,604	10.01		70,172	4.00		N/A	N/A
MidWestOne Bank:								
Total capital/risk based	\$ 171,104	12.86	%	\$ 106,447	8.00	%	\$ 133,058	10.00
Tier 1 capital/risk based	154,448	11.61		53,223	4.00		79,835	6.00
Tier 1 capital/adjusted average	154,448	8.87		69,682	4.00		87,103	5.00
At December 31, 2012								
Consolidated:								
Total capital/risk based	\$ 188,427	14.03	%	\$ 107,456	8.00	%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 capital/risk based	171,599	12.78		53,728	4.00		N/A	N/A
Tier 1 capital/adjusted average	171,599	9.82		69,932	4.00		N/A	N/A
MidWestOne Bank:								
Total capital/risk based	\$ 169,819	12.77	%	\$ 106,398	8.00	%	\$ 132,998	10.00
Tier 1 capital/risk based	153,174	11.52		53,199	4.00		79,799	6.00
Tier 1 capital/adjusted average	153,174	8.83		69,386	4.00		86,733	5.00

Liquidity

Liquidity management involves meeting the cash flow requirements of depositors and borrowers. We conduct liquidity management on both a daily and long-term basis, and adjust our investments in liquid assets based on expected loan demand, projected loan maturities and payments, estimated cash flows from the loan pool

participations, expected deposit flows, yields available on interest-bearing deposits, and the objectives of our asset/liability management program. We had liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents) of \$21.9 million as of March 31, 2013, compared with \$47.2 million as of December 31, 2012. Investment securities classified as available for sale, totaling \$572.5 million and \$557.5 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, could be sold to meet liquidity needs if necessary. Additionally, our bank subsidiary maintains unsecured lines of credit with several correspondent banks and secured lines with the Federal Reserve Bank discount window and the FHLB that would allow it to borrow funds on a short-term basis, if necessary. Management believes that the Company had sufficient liquidity as of March 31, 2013 to meet the needs of borrowers and depositors.

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Our principal sources of funds were FHLB borrowings, proceeds from the maturity and sale of investment securities, principal repayments on loan pool participations, and funds provided by operations. While scheduled loan amortization and maturing interest-bearing deposits are relatively predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan prepayments are greatly influenced by economic conditions, the general level of interest rates, and competition. We utilize particular sources of funds based on comparative costs and availability. This includes fixed-rate FHLB borrowings that can generally be obtained at a more favorable cost than deposits of comparable maturity. We generally manage the pricing of our deposits to maintain a steady deposit base but from time to time may decide, as we have done in the past, not to pay rates on deposits as high as our competition.

As of March 31, 2013, we had \$15.5 million of long-term debt outstanding. This amount represents indebtedness payable under junior subordinated debentures issued to a subsidiary trust that issued trust preferred securities in a pooled offering. The junior subordinated debentures were issued with a 35-year term. The interest rate on the debt is variable rate, based on the three month LIBOR rate plus 1.59% with interest payable quarterly. At March 31, 2013, the interest rate was at 1.87%.

Inflation

The effects of price changes and inflation can vary substantially for most financial institutions. While management believes that inflation affects the growth of total assets, it is difficult to assess the overall impact. Management believes this to be the case due to the fact that generally neither the timing nor the magnitude of the inflationary changes in the consumer price index ("CPI") coincides with changes in interest rates. The price of one or more of the components of the CPI may fluctuate considerably and thereby influence the overall CPI without having a corresponding effect on interest rates or upon the cost of those goods and services normally purchased by us. In years of high inflation and high interest rates, intermediate and long-term interest rates tend to increase, thereby adversely impacting the market values of investment securities, mortgage loans and other long-term fixed rate loans held by financial institutions. In addition, higher short-term interest rates caused by inflation tend to increase financial institutions' cost of funds. In other years, the reverse situation may occur.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

We are a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers, which include commitments to extend credit, commitments to originate residential mortgage loans held for sale, commercial letters of credit, and standby letters of credit. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers at predetermined interest rates, as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contracts. Our exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the commitments to extend credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. We use the same credit policies in making commitments as we do for on-balance-sheet instruments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any conditions established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. We evaluate each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. As of March 31, 2013, outstanding commitments to extend credit totaled approximately \$255.5 million. We have established a reserve of \$0.2 million, which represents our estimate of probable losses as a result of these transactions. This reserve is not part of our allowance for loan losses.

Commitments under standby and performance letters of credit outstanding aggregated \$4.3 million as of March 31, 2013. We do not anticipate any losses as a result of these transactions.

Residential mortgage loans sold to others are predominantly conventional residential first lien mortgages originated under our usual underwriting procedures, and are most often sold on a nonrecourse basis. At March 31, 2013, there were approximately \$9.6 million of mandatory commitments with investors to sell not yet originated residential mortgage loans. We do not anticipate any losses as a result of these transactions.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

In general, market risk is the risk of change in asset values due to movements in underlying market rates and prices. Interest rate risk is the risk to earnings and capital arising from movements in interest rates. Interest rate risk is the

most significant market risk affecting the Company as other types of market risk, such as foreign currency exchange rate risk and commodity price risk, do not arise in the normal course of our business activities.

In addition to interest rate risk, the recent economic environment, has made liquidity risk (namely, funding liquidity risk) a more prevalent concern among financial institutions. In general, liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to fund obligations to creditors (including, in the case of banks, obligations to depositors) as such obligations become due and/or fund the acquisition of assets.

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Liquidity Risk

Liquidity refers to our ability to fund operations, to meet depositor withdrawals, to provide for our customers' credit needs, and to meet maturing obligations and existing commitments. Our liquidity principally depends on cash flows from operating activities, investment in and maturity of assets, changes in balances of deposits and borrowings, and our ability to borrow funds.

Net cash inflows from operating activities were \$2.9 million in the first three months of 2013, compared with \$8.4 million in the first three months of 2012. Net income before depreciation, amortization, and accretion was the primary contributor for the first three months of 2013.

Net cash outflows from investing activities were \$20.1 million in the first quarter of 2013, compared to net cash outflows of \$14.0 million in the comparable three month period of 2012. In the first three months of 2013, loans made to customers, net of collections, accounted for net outflows of \$6.5 million, while investment securities transactions resulted in net cash outflows of \$16.8 million. Cash inflows from loan pool participations were \$3.3 million during the first three months of 2013 compared to a \$4.1 million inflow during the same period of 2012.

Net cash used in financing activities in the first three months of 2013 was \$8.1 million, compared with net cash provided by financing activities of \$25.0 million for the same period of 2012. The largest financing cash outflows during the three months ended March 31, 2013 were the \$26.1 million net decrease in deposits and a \$14.5 million net decrease in repurchase agreements. The largest cash inflows from financing activities in the first three months of 2013 consisted of the net increase of \$32.0 million in FHLB borrowings and an \$1.6 million increase in Federal Funds purchased.

To further mitigate liquidity risk, the Bank has several sources of liquidity in place to maximize funding availability and increase the diversification of funding sources. The criteria for evaluating the use of these sources include: volume concentration (percentage of liabilities), cost, volatility, and the fit with the current management plan. These acceptable sources of liquidity include:

- Fed Funds Lines
- FHLB Borrowings
- Brokered Deposits
- Brokered Repurchase Agreements
- Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window

Fed Funds Lines:

Routine liquidity requirements are met by fluctuations in the Bank's federal funds position. The principal function of these funds is to maintain short-term liquidity. Unsecured federal funds purchased lines are viewed as a volatile liability and are not used as a long-term funding solution, especially when used to fund long-term assets. Multiple correspondent relationships are preferable and Fed Funds sold exposure to any one customer is continuously monitored. The current federal funds purchased limit is 10% of total assets, or the amount of established federal funds lines, whichever is smaller. Currently, the Bank has unsecured federal fund lines totaling \$55.0 million, which are tested semi-annually to ensure availability.

FHLB Borrowings:

FHLB borrowings provide both a source of liquidity and long-term funding for the Bank. Use of this type of funding is coordinated with both the strategic balance sheet growth projections and the current and future interest rate risk profile of the Bank. Factors that are taken into account when contemplating use of FHLB borrowings are the effective interest rate, the collateral requirements, community investment program credits, and the implications and cost of having to purchase incremental FHLB stock. As of March 31, 2013, the Bank had \$234.5 million of collateral pledged to the FHLB and \$152.1 million in outstanding borrowings, leaving \$77.1 million available for liquidity needs, based on collateral capacity. These borrowings are secured by various real estate loans (residential, commercial and agricultural).

Brokered Deposits:

The Bank has brokered CD lines/deposit relationships available to help diversify its various funding sources. Brokered deposits offer several benefits relative to other funding sources, such as: maturity structures which cannot be duplicated in the current deposit market, deposit gathering which does not cannibalize the existing deposit base, the

unsecured nature of these liabilities, and the ability to quickly generate funds. However, brokered deposits are often viewed as a volatile liability by banking regulators and market participants. This viewpoint, and the desire to not develop a large funding concentration in any one area, is reflected in an internal policy stating that the Bank limit the use of brokered deposits as a funding source to no more than 10% of total liabilities. Board approval is required to exceed these limits. The Bank will also have to maintain a “well capitalized” standing

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to access brokered deposits, as an “adequately capitalized” rating would require an FDIC waiver to do so, and an “undercapitalized” rating would prohibit the Bank from using brokered deposits altogether.

Brokered Repurchase Agreements:

Brokered repurchase agreements may be established with approved brokerage firms and banks. Repurchase agreements create rollover risk (the risk that a broker will discontinue the relationship due to market factors) and are not used as a long-term funding solution, especially when used to fund long-term assets. Collateral requirements and availability are evaluated and monitored. The current policy limit for brokered repurchase agreements is 10% of total assets. There were no outstanding brokered repurchase agreements at March 31, 2013.

Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window:

The Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window is another source of liquidity, particularly during difficult economic times. The Bank has a borrowing capacity with the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago limited only by the amount of municipal securities pledged against the line. As of March 31, 2013, the Bank has municipal securities with an approximate market value of \$13.2 million pledged for liquidity purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

The nature of the banking business, which involves paying interest on deposits at varying rates and terms and charging interest on loans at other rates and terms, creates interest rate risk. As a result, net interest margin and earnings and the market value of assets and liabilities are subject to fluctuations arising from the movement of interest rates. We manage several forms of interest rate risk, including asset/liability mismatch, basis risk and prepayment risk. A key management objective is to maintain a risk profile in which variations in net interest income stay within the limits and guidelines of the Bank's Asset/Liability Management Policy.

Like most financial institutions, our net income can be significantly influenced by a variety of external factors, including: overall economic conditions, policies and actions of regulatory authorities, the amounts of and rates at which assets and liabilities reprice, variances in prepayment of loans and securities other than those that are assumed, early withdrawal of deposits, exercise of call options on borrowings or securities, competition, a general rise or decline in interest rates, changes in the slope of the yield-curve, changes in historical relationships between indices (such as LIBOR and prime), and balance sheet growth or contraction. Our asset and liability committee ("ALCO") seeks to manage interest rate risk under a variety of rate environments by structuring our balance sheet and off-balance-sheet positions in such a way that changes in interest rates do not have a large negative impact. The risk is monitored and managed within approved policy limits.

We use a third-party service to model and measure our exposure to potential interest rate changes. For various assumed hypothetical changes in market interest rates, numerous other assumptions are made, such as prepayment speeds on loans and securities backed by mortgages, the slope of the Treasury yield curve, the rates and volumes of our deposits, and the rates and volumes of our loans. This analysis measures the estimated change in net interest income in the event of hypothetical changes in interest rates. The following table presents our projected changes in net interest income for the various interest rate shock levels at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Analysis of Net Interest Income Sensitivity

	Immediate Change in Rates			
	-200	-100	+100	+200
(dollars in thousands)				
March 31, 2013				
Dollar change	\$340	\$(455)	\$(642)	\$(1,162)
Percent change	0.6 %	(0.8)%	(1.2)%	(2.1)%
December 31, 2012				
Dollar change	\$1,750	\$1,044	\$(859)	\$(1,251)
Percent change	3.1 %	1.9 %	(1.5)%	(2.3)%

As shown above, at March 31, 2013, the effect of an immediate and sustained 200 basis point increase in interest rates would decrease our net interest income by approximately \$1.2 million. The effect of an immediate and sustained 200 basis point decrease in rates would increase our net interest income by approximately \$0.3 million. In a rising rate environment, our interest-bearing liabilities would reprice more quickly than interest-earning assets, thus reducing net

interest income. Conversely, a decrease in interest rates would result in an increase in net interest income as interest-bearing liabilities would generally decline more rapidly than interest-earning assets. In the current low interest rate environment, model results of a 200 basis point drop in interest rates

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are of questionable value as many interest-bearing liabilities and interest-earning assets cannot re-price significantly lower than current levels. As part of a strategy to mitigate net interest margin compression in a low interest rate environment, management has incorporated interest rate floors on most newly originated floating rate loans. While incorporating interest rate floors on loans has been successful in maintaining our net interest margin in the current low rate environment, the coupon rates on these loans will lag when interest rates rise. These loans have floor rates that are between zero and 2.0% above the fully indexed rate. Therefore, interest rates must rise up to 2.0% before some of these loans would experience an increase in the coupon rate.

Computations of the prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes were based on numerous assumptions. Actual values may differ from those projections set forth above. Further, the computations do not contemplate any actions we could have undertaken in response to changes in interest rates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under supervision and with the participation of certain members of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we completed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in SEC Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of March 31, 2013. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer believe that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report with respect to timely communication to them and other members of management responsible for preparing periodic reports and material information required to be disclosed in this report as it relates to the Company and our consolidated subsidiaries.

The effectiveness of our or any system of disclosure controls and procedures is subject to certain limitations, including the exercise of judgment in designing, implementing, and evaluating the controls and procedures, the assumptions used in identifying the likelihood of future events, and the inability to eliminate misconduct completely. As a result, there can be no assurance that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors or fraud or ensure that all material information will be made known to appropriate management in a timely fashion. By their nature, our or any system of disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable assurance regarding management's control objectives.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Statements made in this report contain certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of such term in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We and our authorized representatives may, from time to time, make written or oral statements that are "forward-looking" and provide information other than historical information. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from any results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement. These factors include, among other things, the factors listed below. Forward-looking statements, which may be based upon beliefs, expectations and assumptions of our management and on information currently available to management, are generally identifiable by the use of words such as "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "should", "could", "would", "plans", "intend", "project", "estimate", "forecast", "may" or similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Additionally, we undertake no obligation to update any statement in light of new information or future events, except as required under federal securities law.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results anticipated or projected include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) credit quality deterioration or pronounced and sustained reduction in real estate market values could cause an increase in the allowance for credit losses and a reduction in net earnings; (2) our management's

ability to reduce and effectively manage interest rate risk and the impact of interest rates in general on the volatility of our net interest income; (3) changes in the economic environment, competition, or other factors that may affect our ability to acquire loans or influence the anticipated growth rate of loans and deposits and the quality of the loan portfolio and loan and deposit pricing; (4) fluctuations in the value of our investment securities; (5) governmental monetary and fiscal policies; (6) legislative and regulatory changes, including changes in banking, securities and tax laws and regulations and their application by our regulators (particularly with respect to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and the extensive regulations to be promulgated

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thereunder, as well as rules recently proposed by the Federal bank regulatory agencies to implement the Basel III capital accord), and changes in the scope and cost of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance and other coverages; (7) the ability to attract and retain key executives and employees experienced in banking and financial services; (8) the sufficiency of the allowance for loan losses to absorb the amount of actual losses inherent in our existing loan portfolio; (9) our ability to adapt successfully to technological changes to compete effectively in the marketplace; (10) credit risks and risks from concentrations (by geographic area and by industry) within our loan portfolio; (11) the effects of competition from other commercial banks, thrifts, mortgage banking firms, consumer finance companies, credit unions, securities brokerage firms, insurance companies, money market and other mutual funds, and other financial institutions operating in our markets or elsewhere or providing similar services; (12) the failure of assumptions underlying the establishment of allowances for loan losses and estimation of values of collateral and various financial assets and liabilities; (13) volatility of rate-sensitive deposits; (14) operational risks, including data processing system failures or fraud; (15) asset/liability matching risks and liquidity risks; (16) the risks of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, including, without limitation, the related time and costs of implementing such transactions, integrating operations as part of these transactions and possible failures to achieve expected gains, revenue growth and/or expense savings from such transactions; (17) the costs, effects and outcomes of existing or future litigation; (18) changes in general economic or industry conditions, nationally or in the communities in which we conduct business; (19) changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by state and federal regulatory agencies and the Financial Accounting Standards Board; and (20) other risk factors detailed from time to time in SEC filings made by the Company.

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PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The Company and its subsidiaries are from time to time parties to various legal actions arising in the normal course of business. We believe that there are no threatened or pending proceedings against the Company or its subsidiaries, which, if determined adversely, would have a material adverse effect on the business or financial condition of the Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes from the risk factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2012. Please refer to that section of our Form 10-K for disclosures regarding the risks and uncertainties related to our business.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
January 1 - 31, 2013	1,079	\$22.53	—	\$5,000,000
February 1 - 28, 2013	95	22.85	—	5,000,000
March 1 - 31, 2013	—	—	—	5,000,000
Total	1,174	\$22.56	—	\$5,000,000

(1) Represents shares withheld to satisfy tax withholding obligations upon the vesting of restricted stock units.

On January 15, 2013, our Board of Directors announced the renewal of the Company's share repurchase program, extending the expiration of the program to December 31, 2014 and increasing the remaining amount of authorized repurchases under the program to \$5.0 million from the approximately \$2.4 million of authorized repurchases that had previously remained. Pursuant to the program, we may continue to 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. There were no repurchases of stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2013.

Subsequent to March 31, 2013 and through May 6, 2013 we repurchased 40,713 shares of Common Stock for a total cost of \$1.0 million inclusive of transaction costs, leaving \$4.0 million remaining available under the program.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not Applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference to:
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a)	Filed herewith
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a)	Filed herewith
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document ⁽¹⁾	Filed herewith
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document ⁽¹⁾	Filed herewith
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document ⁽¹⁾	Filed herewith
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document ⁽¹⁾	Filed herewith
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document ⁽¹⁾	Filed herewith
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document ⁽¹⁾	Filed herewith

(1) These interactive data files shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability under those sections.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MIDWESTONE FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

Dated: May 7, 2013

By: /s/ CHARLES N. FUNK
Charles N. Funk
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ GARY J. ORTALE
Gary J. Ortale
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer