

FIRST MIDWEST BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2010

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

FORM 10-Q
(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of
1934
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

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 0-10967

FIRST MIDWEST BANCORP, INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

36-3161078
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

One Pierce Place, Suite 1500
Itasca, Illinois 60143-9768
(Address of principal executive offices) (zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (630) 875-7450

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

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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 (§232.405 of this chapter) 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, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer .

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

As of August 9, 2010, there were 74,054,562 shares of \$.01 par value common stock outstanding.

FIRST MIDWEST BANCORP, INC.

FORM 10-Q

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First Midwest Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”) is a bank holding company headquartered in the Chicago suburb of Itasca, Illinois with operations throughout the greater Chicago metropolitan area as well as central and western Illinois. Our principal subsidiary is First Midwest Bank, which provides a broad range of commercial and retail banking services to consumer, commercial and industrial, and public or governmental customers. We are committed to meeting the financial needs of the people and businesses in the communities where we live and work by providing customized banking solutions, quality products, and innovative services that fulfill those financial needs.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly, and current reports; proxy statements; and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and we make this information available free of charge on or through the investor relations section of our web site at www.firstmidwest.com/aboutinvestor_overview.asp. You may read and copy materials we file with the SEC from its Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NE, Washington DC 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The following documents are also posted on our web site or are available in print upon the request of any stockholder to our Corporate Secretary:

- Certificate of Incorporation
 - Company By-laws
- Charters for our Audit, Compensation, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees
 - Related Person Transaction Policies and Procedures
 - Corporate Governance Guidelines
- Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct (the “Code”), which governs our directors, officers, and employees
 - Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers.

Within the time period required by the SEC and the Nasdaq Stock Market, we will post on our web site any amendment to the Code and any waiver applicable to any executive officer, director, or senior financial officer (as defined in the Code). In addition, our web site includes information concerning purchases and sales of our securities by our executive officers and directors, as well as any disclosure relating to certain non-GAAP financial measures (as defined in the SEC’s Regulation G) that we may make public orally, telephonically, by webcast, by broadcast, or by similar means from time to time.

Our Corporate Secretary can be contacted by writing to First Midwest Bancorp, Inc., One Pierce Place, Itasca, Illinois 60143, Attn: Corporate Secretary. The Company’s Investor Relations Department can be contacted by telephone at (630) 875-7533 or by e-mail at investor.relations@firstmidwest.com.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

We include or incorporate by reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and from time to time our management may make, statements that may constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are not historical facts, but instead represent only management’s beliefs regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside our control. Although we believe the expectations reflected in any forward-looking statements are reasonable, it is possible that our actual results and financial condition may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results and financial condition indicated in such statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “predict,” “potential,” or “continue,” and the negative of these terms and other comparable terminology. We caution you not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report, or when made.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions and may include projections relating to our future financial performance including our growth strategies and anticipated trends in our business. For a detailed discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements, you should refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the sections entitled “Risk Factors” in Part II Item 1A of this report and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations,” as well as our subsequent periodic and current reports filed with the SEC. These risks and uncertainties are not exhaustive however. Other sections of this report describe additional factors that could adversely impact our business and financial performance.

Since mid-2007 the financial services industry and the securities markets in general have been materially and adversely affected by significant declines in the values of nearly all asset classes and by a serious lack of liquidity. While liquidity has improved and market volatility has generally lessened, the overall loss of investor confidence has brought a new level of risk

to financial institutions in addition to the risks normally associated with competition and free market economies. The Company has attempted to list those risks elsewhere in this report and consider them as it makes disclosures regarding forward-looking statements. Nevertheless, given the uncertain economic times, new risks and uncertainties may emerge quickly and unpredictably, and it is not possible to predict all risks and uncertainties. We cannot assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. We are under no duty to update any of these forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform our prior statements to actual results or revised expectations, and we do not intend to do so.

PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Unaudited)

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FIRST MIDWEST BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|
| | (Unaudited) | |
| Assets | | |
| Cash and due from banks | \$ 136,982 | \$ 101,177 |
| Federal funds sold and other short-term investments | 236,098 | 26,202 |
| Trading account securities, at fair value | 13,067 | 14,236 |
| Securities available-for-sale, at fair value | 1,090,109 | 1,266,760 |
| Securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost | 87,843 | 84,182 |
| Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost | 59,864 | 56,428 |
| Loans, excluding covered loans | 5,208,347 | 5,203,246 |
| Covered loans | 240,915 | 214,264 |
| Reserve for loan losses | (145,027) | (144,808) |
| Net loans | 5,304,235 | 5,272,702 |
| Other real estate owned ("OREO"), excluding covered assets | 57,023 | 57,137 |
| Covered other real estate owned | 10,657 | 8,981 |
| Premises, furniture, and equipment | 132,335 | 120,642 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 30,103 | 32,600 |
| Investment in bank owned life insurance | 198,399 | 197,962 |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets | 281,255 | 281,479 |
| Other assets | 167,119 | 190,184 |
| Total assets | \$ 7,805,089 | \$7,710,672 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Demand deposits | \$ 1,188,356 | \$ 1,133,756 |
| Savings deposits | 802,636 | 749,279 |
| NOW accounts | 1,049,770 | 913,140 |
| Money market deposits | 1,177,621 | 1,089,710 |
| Time deposits | 1,905,182 | 1,999,394 |
| Total deposits | 6,123,565 | 5,885,279 |
| Borrowed funds | 328,470 | 691,176 |
| Subordinated debt | 137,739 | 137,735 |
| Accrued interest payable | 4,197 | 5,108 |
| Other liabilities | 55,606 | 49,853 |
| Total liabilities | 6,649,577 | 6,769,151 |
| Stockholders' Equity | | |
| Preferred stock | 190,553 | 190,233 |
| Common stock | 858 | 670 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 435,605 | 252,322 |
| Retained earnings | 819,890 | 810,626 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax | (12,803) | (18,666) |
| Treasury stock | (278,591) | (293,664) |

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| | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Total stockholders' equity | | | 1,155,512 | 941,521 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | | | \$ 7,805,089 | \$7,710,672 |
| | June 30, 2010 | | December 31, 2009 | |
| | Preferred Shares | Common Shares | Preferred Shares | Common Shares |
| Par Value | None | \$ 0.01 | None | \$ 0.01 |
| Shares authorized | 1,000 | 100,000 | 1,000 | 100,000 |
| Shares issued | 193 | 85,787 | 193 | 66,969 |
| Shares outstanding | 193 | 74,049 | 193 | 54,793 |
| Treasury shares | 0 | 11,738 | 0 | 12,176 |

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

FIRST MIDWEST BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Interest Income | | | | |
| Loans | \$ 65,439 | \$ 64,071 | \$ 129,919 | \$ 129,518 |
| Securities available-for-sale | 12,626 | 19,662 | 25,585 | 44,367 |
| Securities held-to-maturity | 1,073 | 1,016 | 2,066 | 1,993 |
| Covered assets, excluding covered OREO | 2,598 | 0 | 5,560 | 0 |
| Federal funds sold and other short-term investments | 538 | 390 | 923 | 741 |
| Total interest income | 82,274 | 85,139 | 164,053 | 176,619 |
| Interest Expense | | | | |
| Deposits | 9,626 | 17,152 | 20,171 | 36,079 |
| Borrowed funds | 749 | 3,893 | 1,759 | 8,525 |
| Subordinated debt | 2,280 | 3,703 | 4,566 | 7,405 |
| Total interest expense | 12,655 | 24,748 | 26,496 | 52,009 |
| Net interest income | 69,619 | 60,391 | 137,557 | 124,610 |
| Provision for loan losses | 21,526 | 36,262 | 39,876 | 84,672 |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses | 48,093 | 24,129 | 97,681 | 39,938 |
| Noninterest Income | | | | |
| Service charges on deposit accounts | 9,052 | 9,687 | 17,433 | 18,731 |
| Trust and investment advisory fees | 3,702 | 3,471 | 7,295 | 6,800 |
| Other service charges, commissions, and fees | 4,628 | 4,021 | 8,800 | 8,027 |
| Card-based fees | 4,497 | 4,048 | 8,390 | 7,803 |
| Bank owned life insurance income | 349 | 1,159 | 597 | 1,700 |
| Trading (losses) gains, net | (1,022) | 1,360 | (561) | 738 |
| Securities gains, net | 1,121 | 6,635 | 4,178 | 14,857 |
| Gain on Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”)-assisted transaction | 4,303 | 0 | 4,303 | 0 |
| Other income | 680 | 1,013 | 1,196 | 1,509 |
| Total noninterest income | 27,310 | 31,394 | 51,631 | 60,165 |
| Noninterest Expense | | | | |
| Salaries and wages | 21,146 | 21,576 | 43,282 | 38,666 |
| Retirement and other employee benefits | 5,394 | 6,653 | 10,142 | 12,874 |
| Other real estate expense, net | 11,850 | 3,301 | 22,637 | 4,305 |
| FDIC premiums | 2,546 | 6,034 | 5,078 | 8,395 |
| Net occupancy and equipment expense | 7,808 | 7,389 | 15,976 | 16,226 |
| Technology and related costs | 2,785 | 2,142 | 5,268 | 4,382 |
| Professional services | 5,652 | 3,725 | 12,192 | 6,659 |
| Advertising and promotions | 2,473 | 1,720 | 3,532 | 2,802 |

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| | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Other expenses | 7,801 | 6,693 | 14,821 | 13,318 |
| Total noninterest expense | 67,455 | 59,233 | 132,928 | 107,627 |
| Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit) | 7,948 | (3,710) | 16,384 | (7,524) |
| Income tax expense (benefit) | 139 | (6,373) | 494 | (15,914) |
| Net income | 7,809 | 2,663 | 15,890 | 8,390 |
| Preferred dividends | (2,573) | (2,566) | (5,145) | (5,129) |
| Net income applicable to non-vested restricted shares | (65) | (34) | (146) | (43) |
| Net income applicable to common shares | \$ 5,171 | \$ 63 | \$ 10,599 | \$ 3,218 |
| Per Common Share Data | | | | |
| Basic earnings per common share | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.07 |
| Diluted earnings per common share | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.07 |
| Dividends declared per common share | \$ 0.01 | \$ 0.01 | \$ 0.02 | \$ 0.02 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding | 73,028 | 48,501 | 71,756 | 48,497 |
| Weighted average common diluted shares outstanding | 73,028 | 48,501 | 71,756 | 48,497 |

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

FIRST MIDWEST BANCORP, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

| | Common Shares Outstanding | Preferred Stock | Common Stock | Additional Paid-in Capital | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income | Treasury Stock | Total |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------|------------|
| Balance at January 1, 2009 | 48,630 | \$ 189,617 | \$ 613 | \$ 210,698 | \$ 837,390 | \$ (18,042) | \$ (311,997) | \$ 908,279 |
| Cumulative effect of change in accounting for other-than- temporary impairment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,271 | (11,271) | 0 | 0 |
| Adjusted balance at January 1, 2009 | 48,630 | 189,617 | 613 | 210,698 | 848,661 | (29,313) | (311,997) | 908,279 |
| Comprehensive income (loss): | | | | | | | | |
| Net income | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,390 | 0 | 0 | 8,390 |
| Other comprehensive loss (1): | | | | | | | | |
| Unrealized losses on securities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (19,163) | 0 | (19,163) |
| Unrealized losses on funded status of pension plan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,006) | 0 | (1,006) |
| Total comprehensive loss | | | | | | | | (11,779) |
| Common dividends declared (\$0.02 per common share) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (972) | 0 | 0 | (972) |
| Preferred dividends declared (\$25.00 per preferred share) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,825) | 0 | 0 | (4,825) |
| Accretion on preferred stock | 0 | 304 | 0 | 0 | (304) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,479 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| Share-based compensation expense | | | | | | | | | |
| Exercise of stock options and restricted stock activity | 537 | 0 | 0 | (18,456) | 0 | 0 | 18,375 | (81) | |
| Treasury stock (purchased for) issued to benefit plans | (6) | 0 | 0 | (98) | 0 | 0 | 50 | (48) | |
| Balance at June 30, 2009 | 49,161 | \$ 189,921 | \$ 613 | \$ 193,623 | \$ 850,950 | \$ (49,482) | \$ (293,572) | \$ 892,053 | |
| Balance at January 1, 2010 | 54,793 | \$ 190,233 | \$ 670 | \$ 252,322 | \$ 810,626 | \$ (18,666) | \$ (293,664) | \$ 941,521 | |
| Comprehensive income (loss): | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,890 | 0 | 0 | 15,890 | |
| Other comprehensive income (1): | | | | | | | | | |
| Unrealized gains on securities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,863 | 0 | 5,863 | |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | | | 21,753 |
| Common dividends declared (\$0.02 per common share) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,481) | 0 | 0 | (1,481) | |
| Preferred dividends declared (\$25.00 per preferred share) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,825) | 0 | 0 | (4,825) | |
| Accretion on preferred stock | 0 | 320 | 0 | 0 | (320) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Issuance of common stock | 18,818 | 0 | 188 | 195,857 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196,045 | |
| Share-based compensation expense | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,871 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,871 | |
| Restricted stock activity | 441 | 0 | 0 | (15,386) | 0 | 0 | 15,011 | (375) | |
| Treasury stock (purchased for) | (3) | 0 | 0 | (59) | 0 | 0 | 62 | 3 | |

issued to benefit
plans

Balance at June

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 30, 2010 | 74,049 | \$ 190,553 | \$ 858 | \$ 435,605 | \$ 819,890 | \$ (12,803) | \$ (278,591) | \$ 1,155,512 |
|----------|--------|------------|--------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|

(1)Net of taxes and reclassification adjustments.

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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FIRST MIDWEST BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)
(Unaudited)

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 96,223 | \$ 76,286 |
| Investing Activities | | |
| Proceeds from maturities, repayments, and calls of securities available-for-sale | 113,918 | 158,080 |
| Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale | 147,601 | 723,521 |
| Purchases of securities available-for-sale | (64,352) | (133,004) |
| Proceeds from maturities, repayments, and calls of securities held-to-maturity | 33,530 | 40,756 |
| Purchases of securities held-to-maturity | (32,185) | (42,667) |
| Purchase of Federal Reserve Bank stock | (3,000) | 0 |
| Net increase in loans | (76,222) | (66,057) |
| Proceeds from claims on bank owned life insurance | 160 | 2,669 |
| Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned | 30,800 | 4,478 |
| Proceeds from sales of premises, furniture, and equipment | 7 | 8 |
| Purchases of premises, furniture, and equipment | (7,459) | (1,179) |
| Net cash proceeds received in an FDIC-assisted transaction | 26,609 | 0 |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | 169,407 | 686,605 |
| Financing Activities | | |
| Net increase in deposit accounts | 153,987 | 180,902 |
| Net decrease in borrowed funds | (367,474) | (906,158) |
| Proceeds from the issuance of common stock | 196,045 | 0 |
| Cash dividends paid | (1,289) | (11,438) |
| Restricted stock activity | (1,004) | (369) |
| Excess tax expense related to share-based compensation | (194) | (182) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (19,929) | (737,245) |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 245,701 | 25,646 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 127,379 | 114,308 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 373,080 | \$ 139,954 |
| Supplemental Disclosures: | | |
| Non-cash transfers of loans to other real estate owned | \$ 58,019 | \$ 34,336 |
| Non-cash transfer of other real estate owned to premises, furniture, and equipment | \$ 9,455 | \$ 0 |
| Dividends declared but unpaid | \$ 741 | \$ 487 |

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of First Midwest Bancorp, Inc. (the “Company”), a Delaware corporation, have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and do not include certain information and footnote disclosures required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for complete annual financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K (“2009 10-K”).

The accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for the fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for the periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results of operations for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries after elimination of all significant intercompany accounts and transactions. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior periods to conform to the current period presentation. U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions. Although these and other estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information, actual results could be materially different from these estimates.

2. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Reserve for Credit Losses Disclosures: In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued guidance that requires companies to provide more information about the credit risks inherent in its loan and lease portfolios and how management considers those credit risks in determining the allowance for credit losses. A company would be required to disclose its accounting policies, the methods it uses to determine the components of the allowance for credit losses, and qualitative and quantitative information about the credit quality of its loan portfolio, such as aging information and credit quality indicators. Both new and existing disclosures would be required either by portfolio segment or class, based on how a company develops its allowance for credit losses and how it manages its credit exposure. The guidance is effective for all financing receivables, including loans and trade accounts receivables. However, short-term trade accounts receivables, receivables measured at fair value or lower of cost or fair value, and debt securities are exempt from these disclosure requirements. For public companies, any period-end disclosure requirements are effective for periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. Any disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. As this guidance affects only disclosures, the adoption of this guidance on December 31, 2010 for period-end disclosures and January 1, 2011 for intra-period activity is not expected to impact the Company’s financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Effect of a Loan Modification When It Is Part of a Pool That Is Accounted for as a Single Asset: In March 2010, the FASB issued guidance on the effect of a loan modification when it is part of a pool that is accounted for as a single asset. This guidance states that a modified loan within a pool of purchased, credit-impaired loans that are accounted for as a single asset should remain in the pool even if the modification would otherwise be considered a troubled debt restructuring (“TDR”). A one-time election to terminate accounting for a group of loans in a pool, which may be made on a pool-by-pool basis, is allowed upon adoption of the standard. The guidance does not require any additional recurring disclosures and will be effective for modifications of loans accounted for within a pool in interim or annual periods ending on or after July 15, 2010. Adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the

Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements: In January 2010, the FASB issued accounting guidance that requires new disclosures and clarifies certain existing disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. The guidance requires disclosure of fair value measurements by class (rather than by major category) of assets and liabilities; disclosure of transfers in or out of levels 1, 2, and 3; disclosure of activity in level 3 fair value measurements on a gross, rather than net, basis; and other disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques. This guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosure of level 3 activity for purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis, which is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2010. As this guidance affects only disclosures, the adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2010 did not impact the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity. Refer to Note 14, "Fair Value," for the Company's fair value disclosures.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities: In June 2009, the FASB issued accounting guidance that changes how a company determines when a variable interest entity (“VIE”) – an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting or similar rights – should be consolidated. This guidance replaces the quantitative approach for determining which company, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a VIE with a more qualitative approach focused on identifying which company has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance. Prior to issuance of this standard, a troubled debt restructuring was not an event that required reconsideration of whether an entity is a VIE and whether the company is the primary beneficiary of the VIE. This guidance eliminates that exception and requires ongoing reassessment of troubled debt restructurings and whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. In addition, it requires a company to disclose how its involvement with a VIE affects the company’s financial statements. This guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2009 and is applicable to VIEs formed before and after the effective date. The Company’s adoption of this standard on January 1, 2010 did not have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations, or liquidity. Refer to Note 15, “Variable Interest Entities,” for the Company’s VIE disclosures.

Transfers of Financial Assets: In June 2009, the FASB issued accounting guidance that requires a company to disclose more information about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions. It eliminates the concept of a “qualifying special-purpose entity” from U.S. GAAP, changes the criteria for removing transferred assets from the balance sheet, and requires additional disclosures about a transferor’s continuing involvement in transferred assets. This guidance is effective for financial asset transfers occurring after January 1, 2010 for calendar-year companies. The effect of these new requirements on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, and liquidity will depend on the types and terms of financial asset transfers (including securitizations) executed by the Company in 2010 and beyond.

3. SECURITIES

Securities Portfolio (Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | | | | December 31, 2009 | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Amortized Cost | Gross Gains | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value | Amortized Cost | Gross Gains | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value |
| Securities Available-for-Sale | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. agency | \$ 9,919 | \$ 12 | \$ (1) | \$ 9,930 | \$ 756 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 756 |
| Collateralized residential mortgage obligations | 264,240 | 7,055 | (1,582) | 269,713 | 299,920 | 10,060 | (2,059) | 307,921 |
| Other residential mortgage-backed securities | 119,933 | 7,779 | (19) | 127,693 | 239,567 | 9,897 | (182) | 249,282 |
| State and municipal | 622,268 | 13,413 | (3,079) | 632,602 | 649,269 | 8,462 | (6,051) | 651,680 |
| Collateralized debt obligations | 50,547 | 0 | (36,883) | 13,664 | 54,359 | 0 | (42,631) | 11,728 |
| Corporate debt | 29,897 | 1,005 | (148) | 30,754 | 36,571 | 2,093 | (1,113) | 37,551 |
| Equity securities: | | | | | | | | |
| Hedge fund investment | 1,245 | 609 | 0 | 1,854 | 1,249 | 177 | 0 | 1,426 |
| Other equity securities | 3,824 | 120 | (45) | 3,899 | 6,418 | 106 | (108) | 6,416 |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Total equity securities | 5,069 | 729 | (45) | 5,753 | 7,667 | 283 | (108) | 7,842 |
| Total | \$1,101,873 | \$29,993 | \$(41,757) | \$1,090,109 | \$1,288,109 | \$30,795 | \$(52,144) | \$1,266,760 |
| Securities Held-to-Maturity | | | | | | | | |
| State and municipal | \$ 87,843 | \$ 2,148 | \$ 0 | \$ 89,991 | \$ 84,182 | \$ 314 | \$ 0 | \$ 84,496 |
| Trading Securities (1) | | | | \$ 13,067 | | | | \$ 14,236 |

(1)Trading securities held by the Company represent diversified investment securities held in a grantor trust under deferred compensation arrangements in which plan participants may direct amounts earned to be invested in securities other than Company stock.

Remaining Contractual Maturity of Securities
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Available-for-Sale | | Held-to-Maturity | |
| | Amortized Cost | Fair Value | Amortized Cost | Fair Value |
| One year or less | \$ 30,765 | \$ 29,656 | \$ 19,597 | \$ 20,076 |
| One year to five years | 153,474 | 147,943 | 23,287 | 23,857 |
| Five years to ten years | 230,162 | 221,868 | 12,238 | 12,537 |
| After ten years | 298,230 | 287,483 | 32,721 | 33,521 |
| Collateralized residential mortgage obligations | 264,240 | 269,713 | 0 | 0 |
| Other residential mortgage-backed securities | 119,933 | 127,693 | 0 | 0 |
| Equity securities | 5,069 | 5,753 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | \$1,101,873 | \$ 1,090,109 | \$ 87,843 | \$ 89,991 |

Purchases and sales of securities are recognized on a trade date basis. Realized securities gains or losses are reported in securities gains, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Securities Gains (Losses)
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Proceeds from sales | \$ 66,618 | \$ 388,834 | \$ 147,601 | \$ 723,521 |
| Gains (losses) on sales of securities: | | | | |
| Gross realized gains | \$ 2,367 | \$ 10,768 | \$ 8,187 | \$ 21,929 |
| Gross realized losses | (112) | 0 | (112) | (1) |
| Net realized gains on securities sales | 2,255 | 10,768 | 8,075 | 21,928 |
| Non-cash impairment charges: | | | | |
| Other-than-temporary securities impairment | (1,581) | (14,212) | (4,344) | (40,225) |
| Portion of other-than-temporary impairment recognized in other comprehensive income | 447 | 10,079 | 447 | 33,154 |
| Net non-cash impairment charges | (1,134) | (4,133) | (3,897) | (7,071) |
| Net realized gains | \$ 1,121 | \$ 6,635 | \$ 4,178 | \$ 14,857 |
| Income tax expense on net realized gains | \$ 437 | \$ 2,587 | \$ 1,629 | \$ 5,794 |
| Trading (losses) gains, net (1) | \$ (1,022) | \$ 1,360 | \$ (561) | \$ 738 |

(1) Trading (losses) gains, net, represents changes in the fair value of the trading securities portfolio and are included as a component of noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The non-cash impairment charges in the table above primarily relate to other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) charges on trust preferred collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”). Accounting guidance requires that only the credit

portion of an OTTI charge be recognized through income. In deriving the credit component of the impairment on the CDOs, projected cash flows were discounted at the contractual rate ranging from the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 125 basis points to LIBOR plus 160 basis points. Fair values are computed by discounting future projected cash flows at higher rates, ranging from LIBOR plus 1,200 basis points to LIBOR plus 1,300 basis points. If a decline in fair value below carrying value was not attributable to credit loss and the Company did not intend to sell the security or believe it would be more likely than not required to sell the security prior to recovery, the Company records the decline in fair value in other comprehensive income.

Changes in the amount of credit losses recognized in earnings on trust preferred CDOs and other securities are summarized in the following table.

Changes in Credit Losses Recognized in Earnings

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarter Ended | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | June 30, 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 33,709 | \$ 9,269 | \$ 30,946 | \$ 6,331 |
| Credit losses included in earnings (1) | | | | |
| Losses recognized on securities that previously had credit losses | 1,048 | 1,970 | 3,568 | 4,770 |
| Losses recognized on securities that did not previously have credit losses | 86 | 2,163 | 329 | 2,301 |
| Balance at end of period | \$ 34,843 | \$ 13,402 | \$ 34,843 | \$ 13,402 |

(1)Included in Securities gains, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Securities in an Unrealized Loss Position

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Number of Securities | Less Than 12 Months | | 12 Months or Longer | | Total | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses |
| As of June 30, 2010 | | | | | | | |
| U.S. agency | 1 | \$ 2,044 | \$ 1 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 2,044 | \$ 1 |
| Collateralized residential mortgage obligations | 15 | 48,215 | 443 | 8,613 | 1,139 | 56,828 | 1,582 |
| Other residential mortgage-backed securities | 2 | 1,525 | 4 | 157 | 15 | 1,682 | 19 |
| State and municipal | 192 | 2,422 | 29 | 108,637 | 3,050 | 111,059 | 3,079 |
| Collateralized debt obligations | 6 | 0 | 0 | 13,664 | 36,883 | 13,664 | 36,883 |
| Corporate debt securities | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11,718 | 148 | 11,718 | 148 |
| Equity securities | 1 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 45 | 42 | 45 |
| Total | 220 | \$ 54,206 | \$ 477 | \$ 142,831 | \$ 41,280 | \$ 197,037 | \$ 41,757 |
| As of December 31, 2009 | | | | | | | |
| U.S. agency | 1 | \$ 756 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 756 | \$ 0 |
| Collateralized residential mortgage obligations | 6 | 4,113 | 367 | 13,075 | 1,692 | 17,188 | 2,059 |
| | 2 | 21,227 | 176 | 598 | 6 | 21,825 | 182 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Other residential mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | | |
| State and municipal | 278 | 34,157 | 763 | 160,788 | 5,288 | 194,945 | 6,051 |
| Collateralized debt obligations | 6 | 3,941 | 16,822 | 7,787 | 25,809 | 11,728 | 42,631 |
| Corporate debt securities | 6 | 1,824 | 257 | 13,153 | 856 | 14,977 | 1,113 |
| Equity securities | 2 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 108 | 92 | 108 |
| Total | 301 | \$ 66,018 | \$ 18,385 | \$ 195,493 | \$ 33,759 | \$ 261,511 | \$ 52,144 |

Approximately 96% of collateralized mortgage obligations and other mortgage-backed securities are either backed by U.S. government-owned agencies or issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises. State and municipal securities are issuances by state and municipal authorities, all of which carry investment grade ratings, with the majority supported by third-party insurance. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of June 30, 2010 represents an other-than-temporary impairment. The unrealized losses associated with these securities are not believed to be attributed to credit quality, but rather to changes in interest rates and temporary market movements. In addition, the Company does not intend to sell the securities with unrealized losses, and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell them before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity.

The unrealized loss on CDOs as of June 30, 2010 reflects the market's unfavorable bias toward structured investment vehicles given the current interest rate and liquidity environment. In addition, the Company does not intend to sell the CDOs

with unrealized losses, and it is not more than likely than not that the Company will be required to sell them before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity.

Significant judgment is required to calculate the fair value of the CDOs, all of which are pooled. Generally fair value determinations are based on several factors regarding current general market and economic conditions relative to such securities and the underlying collateral. For these reasons and due to the illiquidity in the secondary market for the Company's trust-preferred CDOs, the Company estimates the value of these securities using discounted cash flow analyses with the assistance of a structured credit valuation firm. For additional discussion of this valuation, refer to Note 14, "Fair Value." The following table presents certain characteristics and metrics of the CDOs as of June 30, 2010.

| Number | Class | Original Par | Amortized Cost | Fair Value | Lowest Credit Rating Assigned to the Security | | Number of Banks/ Insurers | Percentage of Banks/ Insurers Currently Performing | Actual Deferrals and Defaults as a Percentage of the Original Collateral | Excess Subordination as a Percent of the Remaining Performing Collateral (1) |
|--------|-------|--------------|----------------|------------|---|-------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | Moody's | Fitch | | | Percentage of the Original Collateral | Percentage of the Remaining Performing Collateral (1) |
| 1 | C-1 | \$ 17,500 | \$ 7,140 | \$ 2,152 | Ca | C | 57 | 66.7% | 31.3% | 0.0% |
| 2 | C-1 | 15,000 | 7,657 | 1,660 | Ca | C | 69 | 75.4% | 26.8% | 0.0% |
| 3 | C-1 | 15,000 | 13,622 | 3,368 | Ca | C | 75 | 74.7% | 18.1% | 8.4% |
| 4 | B1 | 15,000 | 13,922 | 4,739 | Ca | C | 64 | 67.2% | 22.1% | 11.8% |
| 5 | C | 10,000 | 2,027 | 145 | Ca | C | 56 | 75.0% | 30.1% | 0.0% |
| 6 | C | 6,500 | 6,179 | 1,600 | Ca | C | 77 | 72.7% | 21.7% | 11.3% |
| 7 | A-3L | 6,750 | 0 | 0 | C | C | 86 | 60.5% | 38.3% | 0.0% |
| | | \$ 85,750 | \$ 50,547 | \$ 13,664 | | | | | | |

(1) Excess subordination represents additional defaults in excess of current defaults that the CDO can absorb before the security experiences any credit impairment.

Credit-related impairment losses taken on the CDOs are presented in the table below.

| Number | Quarters Ended June 30, 2010 | | Six Months Ended June 30, | | Life-to-Date |
|--------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | |
| 1 | \$ 0 | \$ 949 | \$ 0 | \$ 3,749 | \$ 10,360 |
| 2 | 794 | 2,163 | 794 | 2,301 | 7,342 |
| 3 | 0 | 560 | 0 | 560 | 1,017 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 684 | 0 | 1,078 |
| 5 | 254 | 0 | 2,091 | 0 | 7,860 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 0 | 243 |
| 7 | 0 | 461 | 0 | 461 | 6,750 |
| | \$ 1,048 | \$ 4,133 | \$ 3,811 | \$ 7,071 | \$ 34,650 |

The unrealized losses in the Company's investment in corporate debt and equity securities relate to temporary movements in the financial markets. The Company has evaluated the near-term prospects of the investments in relation to the severity and duration of impairments. Based on that evaluation, the Company does not intend to sell the securities with unrealized losses, and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell them before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity.

Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of June 30, 2010 represents an other-than-temporary impairment.

The carrying value of securities available-for-sale, securities held-to-maturity, and securities purchased under agreements to resell that were pledged to secure deposits and for other purposes as permitted or required by law totaled \$861.4 million at June 30, 2010 and \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2009.

4. LOANS

Loan Portfolio (Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Commercial and industrial | \$ 1,494,119 | \$ 1,438,063 |
| Agricultural | 199,597 | 209,945 |
| Commercial real estate: | | |
| Office | 415,846 | 394,228 |
| Retail | 310,819 | 331,803 |
| Industrial | 493,526 | 486,934 |
| Total office, retail, and industrial | 1,220,191 | 1,212,965 |
| Residential construction | 241,094 | 313,919 |
| Commercial construction | 107,572 | 134,680 |
| Commercial land | 94,469 | 96,838 |
| Total construction | 443,135 | 545,437 |
| Multi-family | 369,281 | 333,961 |
| Investor-owned rental property | 120,436 | 119,132 |
| Other commercial real estate | 711,287 | 679,851 |
| Total commercial real estate | 2,864,330 | 2,891,346 |
| Total corporate loans | 4,558,046 | 4,539,354 |
| Direct installment | 42,240 | 47,782 |
| Home equity | 458,066 | 470,523 |
| Indirect installment | 4,538 | 5,604 |
| Real estate – 1-4 family | 145,457 | 139,983 |
| Total consumer loans | 650,301 | 663,892 |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 5,208,347 | 5,203,246 |
| Covered loans (1) | 240,915 | 214,264 |
| Total loans | \$ 5,449,262 | \$ 5,417,510 |
| Deferred loan fees included in total loans | \$ 7,909 | \$ 8,104 |
| Overdrawn demand deposits included in total loans | \$ 10,578 | \$ 4,837 |

(1)Includes FDIC indemnification asset of \$76.0 million at June 30, 2010 and \$67.9 million at December 31, 2009.

The Company primarily lends to small and mid-sized businesses, commercial real estate customers, and consumers in the markets in which the Company operates. Within these areas, the Company diversifies its loan portfolio by loan type, industry, and borrower.

It is the Company's policy to review each prospective credit in order to determine the appropriateness and, when required, the adequacy of security or collateral prior to making a loan. In the event of borrower default, the Company seeks recovery in compliance with state lending laws and the Company's lending standards and credit monitoring and remediation procedures.

5. RESERVE FOR CREDIT LOSSES AND IMPAIRED LOANS

Reserve for Credit Losses
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 144,824 | \$ 116,001 | \$ 144,808 | \$ 93,869 |
| Loans charged-off | (24,732) | (24,940) | (44,729) | (52,183) |
| Recoveries of loans previously charged-off | 3,859 | 205 | 5,522 | 1,170 |
| Net loans charged-off | (20,873) | (24,735) | (39,207) | (51,013) |
| Provision for loan losses | 21,526 | 36,262 | 39,876 | 84,672 |
| Balance at end of period (1) | \$ 145,477 | \$ 127,528 | \$ 145,477 | \$ 127,528 |

(1)Includes a \$450,000 liability for unfunded commitments as of June 30, 2010, which is included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

Impaired, Non-accrual, and Past Due Loans, Excluding Covered Loans (1)
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Impaired loans: | | |
| Impaired loans with valuation reserve required (2) | \$ 25,968 | \$ 45,246 |
| Impaired loans with no valuation reserve required | 162,772 | 216,074 |
| Total impaired loans, excluding covered loans | \$ 188,740 | \$ 261,320 |
| Non-accrual loans: | | |
| Impaired loans on non-accrual | \$ 179,710 | \$ 230,767 |
| Other non-accrual loans (3) | 13,979 | 13,448 |
| Total non-accrual loans, excluding covered loans | \$ 193,689 | \$ 244,215 |
| Restructured loans, still accruing interest | \$ 9,030 | \$ 30,553 |
| Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest | \$ 6,280 | \$ 4,079 |
| Valuation reserve related to impaired loans | \$ 7,086 | \$ 20,170 |

(1)For information on covered loans, refer to Note 6, "Covered Assets".

(2)These impaired loans require a valuation reserve because the estimated value of the loans or related collateral less estimated selling costs is less than the recorded investment in the loans.

(3)These loans are not considered for impairment since they are part of a small balance, homogeneous portfolio.

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|---------------------------|------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 |
| Average recorded investment in impaired loans | \$ 219,216 | \$ 185,916 |
| Interest income recognized on impaired loans (1) | 165 | 45 |

(1)Recorded using the cash basis of accounting.

As of June 30, 2010, the Company had \$79.3 million of additional funds committed to be advanced in connection with impaired loans.

6. COVERED ASSETS

On October 23, 2009, the Company acquired substantially all the assets of the \$260 million former First DuPage Bank (“First DuPage”) in an FDIC-assisted transaction. The FDIC-assisted acquisition of the majority of the assets of Peotone Bank and

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Trust Company, a community bank headquartered in Peotone, Illinois with approximately \$130 million in assets (“Peotone”), was completed on April 23, 2010. Bargain-purchase gains of \$13.1 million and \$4.3 million were recorded for the First DuPage and Peotone transactions, respectively.

The covered assets acquired from First DuPage and Peotone are presented as follows:

Covered Assets
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Covered loans, excluding FDIC indemnification asset | \$ 164,924 | \$ 146,319 |
| FDIC indemnification asset | 75,991 | 67,945 |
| Total covered loans | 240,915 | 214,264 |
| Covered other real estate owned | 10,657 | 8,981 |
| Total covered assets | \$ 251,572 | \$ 223,245 |
| Covered loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest | \$ 47,912 | \$ 30,286 |

All loans and OREO acquired in the First DuPage and Peotone acquisitions are covered by loss sharing agreements with the FDIC (the “Agreements”), whereby the FDIC reimburses the Company for the majority of the losses incurred. For the First DuPage transaction, the FDIC will reimburse the Company at a rate of 80% for losses up to \$65.0 million and at a rate of 95% for losses greater than \$65 million. The Agreement for the Peotone transaction includes a loss share with the FDIC for 80% of all losses, regardless of the total amount of losses. In connection with these loss sharing arrangements, the Company recorded an indemnification asset. To maintain eligibility for the loss share reimbursement, the Company is required to follow certain servicing procedures as specified in the Agreements.

The loans purchased in the First DuPage and Peotone acquisitions were recorded at their estimated fair values on the respective purchase dates in accordance with applicable authoritative accounting guidance and are accounted for prospectively based on expected cash flows. A reserve for credit losses is not recorded on these loans at the acquisition date. Except for revolving loans, including lines of credit and credit card loans, and leases, management determined that all of the First DuPage and Peotone acquired loans (“purchased impaired loans”) had evidence of credit deterioration since origination and it was probable at the date of acquisition that the Company would not collect all contractually required principal and interest payments. Evidence of credit quality deterioration may include factors such as past due and non-accrual status. Other key considerations and indicators are the past performance of the troubled institutions’ credit underwriting standards, completeness and accuracy of credit files, maintenance of risk ratings, and age of appraisals.

In determining the acquisition date fair value of purchased impaired loans, and in subsequent accounting, the Company generally aggregates purchased consumer loans and certain smaller balance commercial loans into pools of loans with common risk characteristics. Larger balance commercial loans are usually valued on an individual basis. Expected future cash flows at the purchase date in excess of the fair value of loans are recorded as interest income over the life of the loans if the timing and amount of the future cash flows is reasonably estimable (“accretable yield”). The difference between contractually required payments and the cash flows expected to be collected at acquisition is referred to as the non-accretable difference and represents probable losses in the portfolio.

The FDIC indemnification asset is accounted for in accordance with FASB accounting guidance for business combinations, specifically indemnification assets, which requires that indemnification assets are recognized at the same time and on the same basis as the indemnified item. Since the indemnified item is covered loans, which are measured at fair value, the FDIC indemnification is also measured at fair value by discounting the cash flows expected to be received from the FDIC. These cash flows are estimated by multiplying probable losses by the reimbursement

rate set forth in the Agreements. The balance of the FDIC indemnification asset is adjusted periodically to reflect changes in expectations of discounted estimated cash flows.

Subsequent to the purchase date, increases in cash flows over those expected at the purchase date are recognized as interest income prospectively. The present value of any decreases in expected cash flows after the purchase date is recognized by recording a charge-off through the reserve for credit losses and a related increase in the FDIC indemnification asset.

Although some loans were contractually 90 days past due, none of the purchased impaired loans at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were classified as non-performing loans since the loans continued to perform substantially in accordance with the estimates of expected cash flows. Interest income, through accretion of the difference between the carrying amount

of the loans and the expected cash flows, is being recognized on all purchased loans. There has not been any significant credit deterioration since the respective acquisition dates.

Changes in the accretable balance for purchased impaired loans were as follows.

| Changes in Accretable Yield (Dollar amounts in thousands) | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 9,298 |
| Additions | 2,591 |
| Accretion | (5,645) |
| Reclassifications (to) from non-accretable difference, net | 18,230 |
| Balance at end of period | \$ 24,474 |

7. MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

On January 13, 2010, the Company sold 18,818,183 shares of common stock in an underwritten public offering. The price to the public was \$11.00 per share, and the proceeds to the Company, net of the underwriters' discount, were \$10.45 per share, resulting in proceeds of \$196.0 million, net of related expenses. The net proceeds will be used to improve the quality of the Company's capital composition and for general operating purposes.

In January 2010, the Company made a \$100.0 million capital injection to the Bank. In addition, the Bank sold \$168.1 million of non-performing assets to the Company in March 2010. On the date of the sale, the assets were recorded on the Company's general ledger at fair value. Given the majority of the assets were collateral dependent loans, fair value was determined based on the lower of current appraisals, sales listing prices or sales contract values, less estimated selling costs. No reserve for loan losses was recorded at the Company on the date of the purchase of these assets. As of June 30, 2010, the Company had \$135.9 million in non-performing assets. Since the banking subsidiary's financial position and results of operations are consolidated with the Company, this transaction did not change the presentation of these non-performing assets in the consolidated financial statements and did not impact the consolidated Company's financial position, results of operations, or regulatory ratios. However, these two transactions improved the Bank's asset quality, capital ratios, and liquidity.

There were no additional material transactions that affected stockholders' equity during the quarter or six months ended June 30, 2010.

8. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income is the total of reported net income and all other revenues, expenses, gains, and losses that are not included in reported net income under U.S. GAAP. The Company includes the following items, net of tax, in other comprehensive income in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity: changes in unrealized gains or losses on securities available-for-sale, changes in the fair value of derivatives designated under cash flow hedges, and changes in the funded status of the Company's pension plan.

Components of Other Comprehensive Loss
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 | | | Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Before Tax | Tax Effect | Net of Tax | Before Tax | Tax Effect | Net of Tax |
| Securities available-for-sale: | | | | | | |
| Unrealized holding gains (losses) | \$ 13,763 | \$ 5,351 | \$ 8,412 | \$ (16,564) | \$ (6,463) | \$ (10,101) |
| Less: Reclassification of net gains included in net income | 4,178 | 1,629 | 2,549 | 14,857 | 5,795 | 9,062 |
| Net unrealized holding gains (losses) | 9,585 | 3,722 | 5,863 | (31,421) | (12,258) | (19,163) |
| Funded status of pension plan: | | | | | | |
| Unrealized holding losses | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,650) | (644) | (1,006) |
| Total other comprehensive income (loss) | \$ 9,585 | \$ 3,722 | \$ 5,863 | \$ (33,071) | \$ (12,902) | \$ (20,169) |

Activity in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Accumulated Unrealized Losses on Securities Available-for-Sale | Accumulated Unrealized Losses on Under-funded Pension Obligation | Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss |
|--|--|---|--|
| Balance at January 1, 2009 | \$ (2,028) | \$ (16,014) | \$ (18,042) |
| Cumulative effect of change in accounting for other-than- temporary impairment | (11,271) | 0 | (11,271) |
| Adjusted balance at January 1, 2009 | (13,299) | (16,014) | (29,313) |
| Other comprehensive loss | (19,163) | (1,006) | (20,169) |
| Balance at June 30, 2009 | \$ (32,462) | \$ (17,020) | \$ (49,482) |
| Balance at January 1, 2010 | \$ (13,015) | \$ (5,651) | \$ (18,666) |
| Other comprehensive loss | 5,863 | 0 | 5,863 |
| Balance at June 30, 2010 | \$ (7,152) | \$ (5,651) | \$ (12,803) |

9. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic and Diluted Earnings per Common Share
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Net income | \$ 7,809 | \$ 2,663 | \$ 15,890 | \$ 8,390 |
| Preferred dividends | (2,412) | (2,413) | (4,825) | (4,825) |
| Accretion on preferred stock | (161) | (153) | (320) | (304) |
| Net income applicable to non-vested restricted shares | (65) | (34) | (146) | (43) |
| Net income applicable to common shares | \$ 5,171 | \$ 63 | \$ 10,599 | \$ 3,218 |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding: | | | | |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding (basic) | 73,028 | 48,501 | 71,756 | 48,497 |
| Dilutive effect of common stock equivalents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weighted-average diluted common shares outstanding | 73,028 | 48,501 | 71,756 | 48,497 |
| Basic earnings per share | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.07 |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.07 |
| Anti-dilutive shares not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share (1) | 3,810 | 3,981 | 3,848 | 4,032 |

(1) Represents outstanding stock options and common stock warrants for which the exercise price is greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock.

10. PENSION PLAN

Net Periodic Benefit Pension Expense
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Components of net periodic benefit cost: | | | | |
| Service cost | \$ 597 | \$ 1,388 | \$ 1,194 | \$ 2,160 |
| Interest cost | 636 | 1,361 | 1,273 | 2,118 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (1,040) | (1,859) | (2,080) | (2,893) |
| Recognized net actuarial loss | 0 | 470 | 0 | 732 |
| Amortization of prior service cost | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Other | 0 | 301 | 0 | 468 |
| Net periodic cost | \$ 194 | \$ 1,662 | \$ 389 | \$ 2,587 |

11. INCOME TAXES

Income Tax Expense
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Quarters Ended June 30, Six Months Ended June 30,

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| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit) | \$ 7,948 | \$ (3,710) | \$ 16,384 | \$ (7,524) |
| Income tax expense (benefit): | | | | |
| Federal income tax benefit | \$ (244) | \$ (5,803) | \$ (282) | \$ (10,794) |
| State income tax expense (benefit) | 383 | (570) | 776 | (5,120) |
| Total income tax expense (benefit) | \$ 139 | \$ (6,373) | \$ 494 | \$ (15,914) |
| Effective income tax rate | 1.7% | N/M | 3.0% | N/M |

N/M – Not meaningful.

Federal income tax expense, and the related effective income tax rate, is primarily influenced by the amount of tax-exempt income derived from investment securities and bank owned life insurance (“BOLI”) in relation to pre-tax income. State income tax expense, and the related effective tax rate, is influenced by the amount of state tax-exempt income in relation to pre-tax income, and state tax rules relating to consolidated/combined reporting and sourcing of income and expense.

The increase in income tax expense from second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010 was primarily attributable to an increase in pre-tax income and, to a lesser extent, to a decrease in tax-exempt income from investment securities and BOLI. The increase in income tax expense for the first six months of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 was attributable to these same factors and the recording of state tax benefits totaling \$4.1 million in the first quarter of 2009.

12. COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES, AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Credit Extension Commitments and Guarantees

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into a variety of financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk to meet the financing needs of its customers, to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, and to conduct lending activities. These instruments principally include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, and commercial letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

Contractual or Notional Amounts of Financial Instruments (Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Commitments to extend credit: | | |
| Home equity lines | \$ 263,832 | \$ 272,290 |
| Credit card lines to businesses | 13,050 | 12,443 |
| 1-4 family real estate construction | 35,927 | 41,436 |
| Commercial real estate | 198,829 | 190,573 |
| All other commitments | 658,831 | 656,876 |
| Letters of credit: | | |
| 1-4 family real estate construction | 12,012 | 17,152 |
| Commercial real estate | 51,571 | 53,534 |
| All other | 82,630 | 71,738 |
| Unamortized fees associated with letters of credit (1) | 725 | 755 |
| Recourse on assets securitized | 7,718 | 8,132 |

(1)Included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. The Company will amortize these amounts into income over the commitment period.

Letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Standby letters of credit generally are contingent upon the failure of the customer to perform according to the terms of the underlying contract with the third party and are most often issued in favor of a municipality where construction is taking place to ensure the borrower adequately completes the construction.

The maximum potential future payments guaranteed by the Company under standby letters of credit arrangements are equal to the contractual amount of the commitment. As of June 30, 2010, standby letters of credit had a remaining

weighted-average term of approximately 12.4 months, with remaining actual lives ranging from less than one year to 5.0 years. If a commitment is funded, the Company may seek recourse through the liquidation of the underlying collateral including real estate, production plants and property, marketable securities, or cash.

Pursuant to the securitization of certain 1-4 family mortgage loans in fourth quarter 2004, the Company is obligated by agreement to repurchase at recorded value any non-performing loans, defined as loans past due greater than 90 days. According to the securitization agreement, the Company's recourse obligation is capped at \$2.2 million and will end on November 30, 2011. The carrying value of the Company's recourse liability totaled approximately \$150,000 as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and is included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

Repurchases and Charge-Offs of Recourse Loans
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Recourse loans repurchased during the period | \$ 114 | \$ 0 | \$ 114 | \$ 0 |
| Recourse loans charged-off during the period | \$ 36 | \$ 66 | \$ 36 | \$ 66 |

Legal Proceedings

As of June 30, 2010, there were certain legal proceedings pending against the Company and its subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not believe that liabilities, individually or in the aggregate, arising from these proceedings, if any, would have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition of the Company as of June 30, 2010.

13. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into derivative transactions as part of its overall interest rate risk management strategy to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings and cash flows caused by interest rate volatility. To achieve its interest rate risk management objectives, the Company primarily uses interest rate swaps with indices that relate to the pricing of specific assets and liabilities. The nature and volume of the derivative instruments used to manage interest rate risk depend on the level and type of assets and liabilities held and the risk management strategies for the current and anticipated interest rate environment.

All derivative instruments are recorded at fair value as either other assets or other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Subsequent changes in a derivative's fair value are recognized in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met.

On the date the Company enters into a derivative contract, the derivative is designated as either a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge, or as a non-hedge derivative instrument. Derivative instruments designated as a hedge to mitigate exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or liability attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are fair value hedges. Cash flow hedges are derivative instruments designed to mitigate exposure to variability in expected future cash flows to be received or paid related to an asset or liability or other types of forecasted transactions. The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking each hedge transaction.

At the hedge's inception and at least quarterly thereafter, a formal assessment is performed to determine the effectiveness of the derivative in offsetting changes in the fair values or cash flows of the hedged items in the current period and prospectively. If a derivative instrument designated as a hedge is terminated or ceases to be highly effective, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively and the gain or loss is amortized to earnings. For fair value hedges, the gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the hedged asset or liability. For cash flow hedges, the gain or loss is amortized over the same period(s) that the forecasted hedged transactions impact earnings. If the hedged item is disposed of, or the forecasted transaction is no longer probable, any fair value adjustments are included in the gain or loss from the disposition of the hedged item. In the case of a forecasted transaction that is no longer probable, the gain or loss is included in earnings immediately.

For effective fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the derivative instrument, as well as the offsetting gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized in current earnings during the period of the change in fair values. Accounting for cash flow hedges requires that the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of other comprehensive income. The unrealized gain or loss is reclassified into

earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings (for example, when a hedged item is terminated or redesignated). For all types of hedges, any ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship is recognized immediately in earnings during the period of change.

During 2009 and 2010, the Company hedged the fair value of fixed rate commercial real estate loans through the use of pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swaps. These derivative contracts were designated as fair value hedges and are valued using observable market prices, if available, or third party cash flow projection models. The valuations produced by these pricing models are regularly validated through comparison with other third parties. The valuations and expected lives

presented in the following table are based on yield curves, forward yield curves, and implied volatilities that were observable in the cash and derivatives markets on June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Interest Rate Derivatives Portfolio
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Fair Value Hedges | | |
| Related to fixed rate commercial loans | | |
| Notional amount outstanding | \$ 18,504 | \$ 19,005 |
| Weighted-average interest rate received | 2.26% | 2.14% |
| Weighted-average interest rate paid | 6.40% | 6.40% |
| Weighted-average maturity (in years) | 7.26 | 7.76 |
| Derivative liability fair value | \$ (2,121) | \$ (1,208) |

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Net hedge ineffectiveness recognized in noninterest income: | | | | |
| Change in fair value of swaps | \$ (702) | \$ 1,045 | \$ (876) | \$ 1,293 |
| Change in fair value of hedged items | 701 | (1,045) | 873 | (1,298) |
| Net hedge ineffectiveness (1) | \$ (1) | \$ 0 | \$ (3) | \$ (5) |
| Gains recognized in net interest income (2) | \$ 0 | \$ 40 | \$ 0 | \$ 80 |

(1)Included in other noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

(2)The gain represents the fair value adjustments on discontinued fair value hedges in connection with our subordinated fixed rate debt that were being amortized through earnings over the remaining life of the hedged item (debt). In addition to these amounts, interest accruals on fair value hedges are also reported in net interest income.

Derivative instruments are inherently subject to credit risk. Credit risk occurs when the counterparty to a derivative contract fails to perform according to the terms of the agreement. Credit risk is managed by limiting and collateralizing the aggregate amount of net unrealized gains in agreements, monitoring the size and the maturity structure of the derivatives, and applying uniform credit standards for all activities with credit risk. Under Company policy, credit exposure to any single counterparty cannot exceed 2.5% of stockholders' equity. In addition, the Company established bilateral collateral agreements with its primary derivative counterparties that provide for exchanges of marketable securities or cash to collateralize either party's net gains above an agreed-upon minimum threshold. In determining the amount of collateral required, gains and losses are netted on derivative instruments with the same counterparty. On June 30, 2010, these collateral agreements covered 100% of the fair value of the Company's outstanding interest rate swaps. Net losses with counterparties must be collateralized with either cash or U.S. Government and U.S. Government-sponsored agency securities. The Company pledged cash of \$1.9 million as of June 30, 2010 and \$1.8 million as of December 31, 2009 to collateralize net unrealized losses with its counterparties. No other collateral was required to be pledged as of June 30, 2010 or December 31, 2009. Derivative assets and liabilities are presented gross, rather than net of pledged collateral amounts.

If the credit risk-related contingent features of the derivatives were triggered as of June 30, 2010, the aggregate fair value of assets needed to settle the instruments immediately would be \$2.2 million.

As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, all of the Company's derivative instruments contained provisions that require the Company's debt to remain above a certain credit rating by each of the major credit rating agencies. If the Company's debt were to fall below that credit rating, it would be in violation of those provisions, and the counterparties to the derivative instruments could terminate the swap transaction and demand cash settlement of the derivative instrument in an amount equal to the derivative liability fair value. For the quarter ended June 30, 2010, the Company was not in violation of these provisions.

The Company's derivative portfolio also includes derivative instruments not designated in a hedge relationship consisting of commitments to originate real estate 1-4 family mortgage loans. The amount of the mortgage loan commitments was not material for any period presented. The Company had no other derivative instruments as of June 30, 2010 or December 31, 2009. The Company does not enter into derivative transactions for purely speculative purposes.

14. FAIR VALUE

The Company measures, monitors, and discloses certain of its assets and liabilities on a fair value basis. Fair value is used on a recurring basis to account for trading securities, securities available-for-sale, mortgage servicing rights, derivative assets, and derivative liabilities. In addition, fair value is used on a non-recurring basis to apply lower-of-cost-or-market accounting to other real estate owned (“OREO”); to evaluate assets or liabilities for impairment, including collateral-dependent impaired loans, goodwill, and other intangibles; and for disclosure purposes. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Depending upon the nature of the asset or liability, the Company uses various valuation techniques and assumptions when estimating fair value.

U.S. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three broad levels based on the observability of the inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets.
- Level 2 – Observable inputs other than level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar instruments; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The categorization of an asset or liability within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. There have been no transfers of assets or liabilities between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the periods presented.

The following tables provide the level and fair value for each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Fair Value Measurements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | | | Total |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
| Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis | | | | |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Trading securities: | | | | |
| Money market funds | \$ 1,021 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 1,021 |
| Bond funds | 0 | 3,306 | 0 | 3,306 |
| Equity funds | 0 | 8,441 | 0 | 8,441 |
| Balanced fund | 0 | 299 | 0 | 299 |
| Total trading securities | 1,021 | 12,046 | 0 | 13,067 |
| Securities available-for-sale | | | | |
| (1): | | | | |
| U.S. agency securities | 0 | 9,930 | 0 | 9,930 |
| Collateralized residential mortgage obligations | 0 | 269,713 | 0 | 269,713 |
| Other residential mortgage-backed securities | 0 | 127,693 | 0 | 127,693 |
| State and municipal securities | 0 | 632,602 | 0 | 632,602 |
| Collateralized debt obligations | 0 | 0 | 13,664 | 13,664 |
| Corporate debt securities | 0 | 30,754 | 0 | 30,754 |
| Hedge fund investment | 0 | 1,854 | 0 | 1,854 |
| Other equity securities | 46 | 1,109 | 0 | 1,155 |
| Total securities available-for-sale | 46 | 1,073,655 | 13,664 | 1,087,365 |
| Mortgage servicing rights (2) | 0 | 0 | 1,133 | 1,133 |
| Total assets | \$ 1,067 | \$ 1,085,701 | \$ 14,797 | \$ 1,101,565 |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Derivative liabilities (2) | \$ 0 | \$ 2,121 | \$ 0 | \$ 2,121 |
| Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis | | | | |
| Collateral-dependent impaired loans (3) | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 88,992 | \$ 88,992 |
| Other real estate owned, excluding covered assets (4) | 0 | 0 | 57,023 | 57,023 |
| Total assets | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 146,015 | \$ 146,015 |

Refer to the following page for footnotes.

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| | December 31, 2009 | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis | | | | |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Trading securities: | | | | |
| Money market funds | \$ 1,763 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 1,763 |
| Bond funds | 0 | 2,884 | 0 | 2,884 |
| Equity funds | 0 | 9,223 | 0 | 9,223 |
| Balanced fund | 0 | 366 | 0 | 366 |
| Total trading securities | 1,763 | 12,473 | 0 | 14,236 |
| Securities available-for-sale: | | | | |
| U.S. agency securities | 0 | 756 | 0 | 756 |
| Collateralized residential mortgage obligations | 0 | 307,921 | 0 | 307,921 |
| Other residential mortgage-backed securities | 0 | 249,282 | 0 | 249,282 |
| State and municipal securities | 0 | 651,680 | 0 | 651,680 |
| Collateralized debt obligations | 0 | 0 | 11,728 | 11,728 |
| Corporate debt securities | 0 | 37,551 | 0 | 37,551 |
| Hedge fund investment | 0 | 1,426 | 0 | 1,426 |
| Other equity securities | 2,646 | 3,770 | 0 | 6,416 |
| Total securities available-for-sale | 2,646 | 1,252,386 | 11,728 | 1,266,760 |
| Mortgage servicing rights (2) | 0 | 0 | 1,238 | 1,238 |
| Total assets | \$ 4,409 | \$ 1,264,859 | \$ 12,966 | \$ 1,282,234 |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Derivative liabilities (2) | \$ 0 | \$ 1,208 | \$ 0 | \$ 1,208 |
| Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis | | | | |
| Collateral-dependent impaired loans (3) | | | | |
| Other real estate owned (4) | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 57,137 | \$ 57,137 |
| Total assets | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 177,686 | \$ 177,686 |

(1)Excludes a miscellaneous equity security carried at cost with an aggregate carrying value totaling \$2.7 million.

(2)Mortgage servicing rights are included in other assets, and derivative liabilities are included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

(3)Represents the carrying value of loans for which adjustments are based on the appraised or market-quoted value of the collateral.

(4)Represents the estimated fair value, net of selling costs, based on appraised value.

The following describes the valuation methodologies used by the Company for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Trading Securities – Trading securities represent diversified investment securities held in a grantor trust under deferred compensation arrangements in which plan participants may direct amounts earned to be invested in securities other

than Company common stock. The trading securities held in the trust are invested in money market, bond, and equity funds. While the underlying securities within those funds are traded on an active exchange market, the bond and equity funds themselves are not. The fair value of trading securities invested in bond and equity funds is based on quoted market prices obtained from external pricing services, and the fair value of trading securities invested in money market funds is based on quoted market prices in active exchange markets. Accordingly, the fair value of trading securities invested in money market funds is classified in level 1, and the fair value of trading securities invested in bond and equity funds is classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. All trading securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in noninterest income.

Securities Available-for-Sale – Securities available-for-sale are primarily fixed income instruments that are not quoted on an exchange, but may be traded in active markets. The fair value of these securities is based on quoted prices in active markets obtained from external pricing services or dealer market participants. The Company has evaluated the methodologies used by its external pricing services to develop the fair values to determine whether such valuations are representative of an exit price in the Company’s principal markets. Examples of such securities measured at fair value are U.S. Treasury and Agency securities, municipal bonds, collateralized mortgage obligations, and other mortgage-backed securities. These securities are generally classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. In certain cases where there is limited market activity or less transparent inputs to the valuation, securities are classified in level 3. For instance, in the valuation of certain collateralized mortgage and debt obligations and high-yield debt securities, the determination of fair value may require benchmarking to similar instruments or analyzing default and recovery rates.

Collateralized Residential Mortgage Obligations (“CMOs”) – The Company’s CMOs and other mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) carry investment grade ratings and are classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Their fair value is based on quoted market prices obtained from external pricing services or dealer market participants where trading in an active market exists. Substantially all of these securities are either backed by U.S. government-owned agencies or issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises.

| | Collateralized Mortgage Obligations | Other Mortgage- Backed Securities |
|--|---|--|
| Weighted-average coupon rate | 5.4% | 5.3% |
| Weighted-average maturity (in years) | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| Information on underlying residential mortgages: | | |
| Origination dates | 2000 to 2009 | 2000 to 2009 |
| Weighted-average coupon rate | 5.9% | 5.9% |
| Weighted-average maturity (in years) | 21.2 | 18.9 |

Collateralized Debt Obligations (“CDOs”) – Due to the illiquidity in the secondary market for the Company’s trust-preferred CDOs, the Company estimates the value of these securities using discounted cash flow analyses with the assistance of a structured credit valuation firm, and classifies these investments in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation for each of the CDOs relies on independently verifiable historical financial data. The valuation firm performs a credit analysis of each of the entities comprising the collateral underlying each CDO in order to estimate the entities’ likelihood of default on their trust-preferred obligations. Cash flows are modeled according to the contractual terms of the CDO, discounted to their present values, and are used to derive the estimated fair value of the individual CDO, as well as any credit loss or impairment. The discount rate used in the discounted cash flow analyses ranges from the LIBOR plus 1,200 to 1,300 basis points, depending upon the specific CDO and reflects the higher risk inherent in these securities given the current market environment. Currently, all of these CDOs are deferring interest payments. The Company has ceased accruing interest on these securities. The component of loss for any CDO that is deemed to be an other-than-temporary impairment, if any, is determined by comparing the current amortized cost to the discounted cash flows for each CDO using each CDO’s original contractual yield. The contractual yields for these CDOs range from LIBOR plus 125 to 160 basis points.

The Company’s hedge fund investment is classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value is derived from monthly and annual financial statements provided by hedge fund management. The majority of the hedge fund’s investment portfolio is held in securities that are freely tradable and are listed on national securities exchanges.

Carrying Value of Level 3 Securities Available-for-Sale
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | | | Six Months Ended June 30, | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------|
| | 2010 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2009 | |
| | Collateralized Debt Obligations | Other Mortgage-Backed Securities | Collateralized Debt Obligations | Total | Collateralized Debt Obligations | Other Mortgage-Backed Securities | Collateralized Debt Obligations | Total |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 12,178 | \$ 16,287 | \$ 34,527 | \$ 50,814 | \$ 11,728 | \$ 16,632 | \$ 42,086 | \$ 58,718 |
| Total income (losses): | | | | | | | | |
| Included in earnings (1) | (1,049) | 0 | (4,133) | (4,133) | (3,812) | 0 | (7,071) | (7,071) |
| Included in other comprehensive income (loss) | 2,535 | 58 | (10,079) | (10,021) | 5,748 | 316 | (14,677) | (14,361) |
| Purchases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sales | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Issuances | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Settlements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Principal paydowns and accretion | 0 | (123) | 0 | (123) | 0 | (726) | (23) | (749) |
| Balance at end of period | \$ 13,664 | \$ 16,222 | \$ 20,315 | \$ 36,537 | \$ 13,664 | \$ 16,222 | \$ 20,315 | \$ 36,537 |
| Change in unrealized losses recognized in earnings relating to securities still held at end of period | \$ (1,049) | \$ 0 | \$ (4,133) | \$ (4,133) | \$ (3,812) | \$ 0 | \$ (7,071) | \$ (7,071) |

(1) Included in securities gains, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income and relate to securities still held at the end of the period.

In the table above, the net losses recognized in earnings represent non-cash credit impairment charges recognized on certain CDOs that were deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Mortgage Servicing Rights – The Company retains servicing responsibilities for certain securitized loans and records the related mortgage servicing rights at fair value in other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active market with readily observable prices. Accordingly, the Company determines the fair value of mortgage servicing rights by estimating the present value of the future cash flows associated with the mortgage loans being serviced. Key economic assumptions used in measuring the fair value

of mortgage servicing rights at June 30, 2010 included a weighted-average prepayment speed of 16.1%, a weighted-average maturity of 205.8 months, and a weighted-average discount rate of 11.4%. While market-based data is used to determine the assumptions, the Company incorporates its own estimates of the assumptions market participants would use in determining the fair value of mortgage servicing rights, which results in a level 3 classification in the fair value hierarchy.

Carrying Value of Mortgage Servicing Rights
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 1,197 | \$ 1,284 | \$ 1,238 | \$ 1,461 |
| Total (losses) gains included in earnings (1): | | | | |
| Due to changes in valuation inputs and assumptions (2) | (2) | (179) | 23 | (276) |
| Other changes in fair value (3) | (62) | (100) | (128) | (180) |
| Balance at end of period | \$ 1,133 | \$ 1,005 | \$ 1,133 | \$ 1,005 |
| Contractual servicing fees earned during the period (1) | \$ 74 | \$ 78 | \$ 158 | \$ 163 |

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Total amount of loans being serviced for the benefit of others at end of period (4) | \$ 138,709 | \$ 123,842 |

- (1) Included in other service charges, commissions, and fees in the Consolidated Statements of Income and relate to assets still held at the end of the period.
- (2) Principally reflects changes in prepayment speed assumptions.
- (3) Primarily represents changes in expected cash flows over time due to payoffs and paydowns.
- (4) These loans are serviced for and owned by third parties and are not included in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities – The interest rate swaps entered into by the Company are executed in the dealer market and pricing is based on market quotes obtained from the counterparty that transacted the derivative contract. The market quotes were developed by the counterparty using market observable inputs, which primarily include LIBOR for swaps. Therefore, derivatives are classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. For its derivative assets and liabilities, the Company also considers non-performance risk, including the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties, when evaluating whether the market quotes from the counterparty are representative of an exit price. The Company has a policy of executing derivative transactions only with counterparties above a certain credit rating. Credit risk is also mitigated through the pledging of collateral when certain thresholds are reached.

Collateral-Dependent Impaired Loans - The carrying value of impaired loans is disclosed in Note 5, “Reserve for Credit Losses and Impaired Loans.” The Company does not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, from time to time, fair value adjustments are recorded in the form of specific reserves or charge-offs on these loans to reflect (1) partial write-downs that are based on the current appraised value of the underlying collateral or (2) the full charge-off of the loan’s carrying value. The fair value adjustments are primarily determined by current appraised values. For collateral-dependent impaired loans, new appraisals are required every six months for residential land and construction and commercial land and construction loans, and annually for all other commercial real estate loans. In limited circumstances, such as cases of outdated appraisals, the appraised values may be reduced by a certain percentage depending on the specific facts and circumstances or an internal valuation may be used when the underlying collateral is located in areas where comparable sales data is limited, outdated, or unavailable. Accordingly, collateral-dependent impaired loans are classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other Real Estate Owned – OREO includes properties acquired in partial or total satisfaction of certain loans. Upon initial transfer into OREO, a current appraisal is required (less than six months old for residential and commercial land and less than one year old for all other commercial property). Properties are recorded at the lower of the recorded investment in the loans for which the properties previously served as collateral or the fair value, which represents the current appraised value of the properties less estimated selling costs. Fair value assumes an orderly disposition except where a specific disposition strategy is expected, which would require the use of other appraised values such as forced liquidation or as-completed/stabilized values. In certain circumstances, the current appraised value may not represent an accurate measure of the property’s current fair value due to imprecision, subjectivity, outdated market information, or other factors. In these cases, the fair value is determined based on the lower of the (1) current appraised value, (2) internal valuations based on market information, (3) current listing price, or (4) signed sales contract. Any appraisal that is greater than twelve months old is adjusted to account for declines in the real estate market. Given these valuation methods, OREO is classified in level 3. Any write-downs in the carrying value of a property at the time of initial transfer into OREO are charged against the reserve for loan losses. Subsequent to the initial transfer, quarterly impairment analyses of OREO are performed and new appraisals are obtained annually unless circumstances warrant an earlier appraisal. Quarterly impairment analyses take into consideration current real estate market trends and

adjustments to listing prices. Any write-downs of the properties subsequent to initial transfer, as well as gains or losses on disposition and income or expense from the operations of OREO, are recognized in operating results in the period in which they occur.

Fair Value Measurements Recorded for
Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarter Ended June 30, 2010 | | Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Collateral- Dependent Impaired Loans | Other Real Estate Owned (1) | Collateral- Dependent Impaired Loans | Other Real Estate Owned (1) |
| Write-downs charged to reserve for loan losses | \$ 18,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 31,875 | \$ 0 |
| Write-downs charged to earnings | 0 | 3,272 | 0 | 5,610 |

(1) Represents only the OREO properties that had fair value adjustments during the period.

Fair Value Disclosure of Other Assets and Liabilities

U.S. GAAP requires disclosure of the estimated fair values of certain financial instruments, both assets and liabilities, on and off-balance sheet, for which it is practical to estimate the fair value. Because the estimated fair values provided herein exclude disclosure of the fair value of certain other financial instruments and all non-financial instruments, any aggregation of the estimated fair value amounts presented would not represent the underlying value of the Company. Examples of non-financial instruments having significant value include the future earnings potential of significant customer relationships and the value of the Company's trust division operations and other fee-generating businesses. In addition, other significant assets including premises, furniture, and equipment and goodwill are not considered financial instruments and, therefore, have not been valued.

Various methodologies and assumptions have been utilized in management's determination of the estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments, which are detailed below. The fair value estimates are made at a discrete point in time based on relevant market information. Because no market exists for a significant portion of these financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected economic conditions, loss experience, and risk characteristics of the financial instruments. These estimates are subjective, involve uncertainties, and cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

In addition to the valuation methodology explained above for financial instruments recorded at fair value, the following methods and assumptions were used in estimating the fair value of financial instruments that are carried at cost in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

Short-Term Financial Assets and Liabilities – For financial instruments with a shorter-term or with no stated maturity, prevailing market rates, and limited credit risk, the carrying amounts approximate fair value. Those financial instruments include cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and other short-term investments, accrued interest receivable, and accrued interest payable.

Securities Held-to-Maturity - The fair value of securities held-to-maturity is based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities.

Loans - The fair value of loans was estimated using present value techniques by discounting the future cash flows of the remaining maturities of the loans, and, when applicable, prepayment assumptions were considered based on historical experience and current economic and lending conditions. The discount rate was based on the LIBOR yield

curve, with rate adjustments for liquidity and credit risk. The primary impact of credit risk on the fair value of the loan portfolio, however, was accommodated through the use of the reserve for loan losses, which is believed to represent the current fair value of probable incurred losses for purposes of the fair value calculation.

Covered Loans (included in total loans) – The fair value of the covered loan portfolio and related FDIC indemnification asset was determined by discounting the expected cash flows at a market interest rate based on certain input assumptions. The market interest rate (discount rate) was derived from LIBOR swap rates over the expected weighted average life of the asset. The expected cash flows were determined based on contractual terms and default timing assumptions. The fair value of the FDIC indemnification asset is calculated by discounting the cash flows expected to be received from the FDIC. These cash flows are estimated by multiplying expected losses by the reimbursement rate set forth in the Agreements.

Investment in Bank Owned Life Insurance – The fair value of investments in bank owned life insurance is based on quoted market prices of the underlying assets.

Deposit Liabilities - The fair values disclosed for demand deposits, savings deposits, NOW accounts, and money market deposits are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amounts). The fair value for fixed-rate time deposits was estimated using present value techniques by discounting the future cash flows based on the LIBOR yield curve, plus or minus the spread associated with current pricing.

Borrowed Funds - The fair value of repurchase agreements and FHLB advances is estimated by discounting the agreements based on maturities using the rates currently offered for repurchase agreements of similar remaining maturities. The carrying amounts of federal funds purchased, federal term auction facilities, and other borrowed funds approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

Subordinated Debt - The fair value of subordinated debt was determined using available market quotes.

Standby Letters of Credit – The fair value of standby letters of credit represent deferred fees arising from the related off-balance sheet financial instruments. These deferred fees approximate the fair value of these instruments and are based on several factors, including the remaining terms of the agreement and the credit standing of the customer.

Commitments - Given the limited interest rate exposure posed by the commitments outstanding at year-end due to their variable nature, combined with the general short-term nature of the commitment periods entered into, termination clauses provided in the agreements, and the market rate of fees charged, the Company has estimated the fair value of commitments outstanding to be immaterial.

Financial Instruments
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | | December 31, 2009 | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Carrying Amount | Estimated Fair Value | Carrying Amount | Estimated Fair Value |
| Financial Assets: | | | | |
| Cash and due from banks | \$ 136,982 | \$ 136,982 | \$ 101,177 | \$ 101,177 |
| Federal funds sold and other short-term investments | 236,098 | 236,098 | 26,202 | 26,202 |
| Trading account securities | 13,067 | 13,067 | 14,236 | 14,236 |
| Securities available-for-sale | 1,090,109 | 1,090,109 | 1,266,760 | 1,266,760 |
| Securities held-to-maturity | 87,843 | 87,843 | 84,182 | 84,496 |
| Loans, net of reserve for loan losses | 5,304,235 | 5,311,541 | 5,272,702 | 5,255,862 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 30,103 | 30,103 | 32,600 | 32,600 |
| Investment in bank owned life insurance | 198,399 | 198,399 | 197,962 | 197,962 |
| Financial Liabilities: | | | | |
| Deposits | \$6,123,565 | \$6,120,323 | \$5,885,279 | \$5,884,345 |
| Borrowed funds | 328,470 | 347,749 | 691,176 | 697,088 |
| Subordinated debt | 137,739 | 115,088 | 137,735 | 116,845 |
| Accrued interest payable | 4,197 | 4,197 | 5,108 | 5,108 |
| Derivative liabilities | 2,121 | 2,121 | 1,208 | 1,208 |
| Standby letters of credit | 725 | 725 | 755 | 755 |

15. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

A variable interest entity (“VIE”) is a partnership, limited liability company, trust, or other legal entity that does not have sufficient equity to permit it to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties, or whose investors lack one of three characteristics associated with owning a controlling financial interest. Those characteristics are: (i) the direct or indirect ability to make decisions about an entity’s activities through voting rights or similar rights; (ii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of an entity if they occur; and (iii) the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity, if they occur.

U.S. GAAP requires VIEs to be consolidated by the party that has both (i) the ability to direct the VIE’s activities that most impact the entity’s economic performance and (ii) who is exposed to a majority of the VIE’s expected losses and/or residual

returns (i.e., the primary beneficiary). The following summarizes the VIEs in which the Company has a significant interest and discusses the accounting treatment applied for the consolidation of VIEs.

| | June 30, 2010 | | | December 31, 2009 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Number of Items | Carrying Amount of Assets | Maximum Exposure to Loss | Number of Items | Carrying Amount of Assets | Maximum Exposure to Loss |
| First Midwest Capital Trust ("FMCT") | 1 | \$ 87,777 | \$ 87,777 | 1 | \$ 87,776 | \$ 87,776 |
| Interest in preferred capital securities issuances | 1 | \$ 42 | \$ 87 | 3 | \$ 95 | \$ 198 |
| Investment in low-income housing tax credit partnerships | 12 | \$ 5,167 | \$ 4,843 | 12 | \$ 5,167 | \$ 4,772 |

The Company owns 100% of the common stock of a business trust that was formed in November 2003 to issue trust preferred securities to third party investors (the "trust"). The trust's only assets as of June 30, 2010 were the \$87.3 million principal balance of the debentures issued by the Company and the related interest receivable of \$506,000 that were acquired by the trust using proceeds from the issuance of preferred securities and common stock. The trust meets the definition of a VIE, but the Company is not the primary beneficiary of the trust. Accordingly, the trust is not consolidated in the Company's financial statements. The subordinated debentures issued by the Company to the trust are included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as "Subordinated debt."

The Company holds interests in trust preferred capital securities issuances. Although these investments may meet the definition of a VIE, the Company is not the primary beneficiary. The Company accounts for its interest in these investments as available-for-sale securities.

The Company has a limited partner interest in 12 low-income housing tax credit partnerships and limited liability corporations, which were acquired at various times from 1997 to 2004. These entities meet the definition of a VIE. Since the Company is not the primary beneficiary of the entities, it will continue to account for its interest in these partnerships using the cost method. The carrying amount of the Company's investment in these partnerships is included in other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated subsequent events through the date our financial statements were issued. We do not believe any subsequent events have occurred that would require further disclosure or adjustment to our financial statements.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion presented below provides an analysis of our results of operations and financial condition for the quarters and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. When we use the terms "First Midwest," the "Company," "we," "us," and "our," we mean First Midwest Bancorp, Inc., a Delaware Corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries. When we use the term "Bank," we are referring to our wholly-owned banking subsidiary, First Midwest Bank. Management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes presented elsewhere in this report, as well as in our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K ("2009

10-K”). Results of operations for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010. Unless otherwise stated, all earnings per common share data included in this section and throughout the remainder of this discussion are presented on a diluted basis.

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The Dodd-Frank Act will result in sweeping changes in the regulation of financial institutions aimed at strengthening the operation of the financial services sector. The Dodd-Frank Act’s provisions that have received the most public attention generally have been those applying to, or more likely to initially affect, larger institutions. However, it contains numerous other provisions that will affect all banks and bank holding companies that will fundamentally change the system of oversight described in Part I, Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 under the caption “Supervision and Regulation.” The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that, among other things:

- Change the assessment base for federal deposit insurance from the amount of insured deposits to consolidated assets less tangible capital, eliminate the ceiling on the size of the Deposit Insurance Fund (“DIF”), and increase the floor of the size of the DIF, which generally will require an increase in the level of assessments for financial institutions with assets in excess of \$10 billion.
- Make permanent the \$250 thousand limit for federal deposit insurance, and provide unlimited federal deposit insurance until January 1, 2013 for non-interest bearing demand transaction accounts at all insured depository institutions.
- Repeal the federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits, thereby permitting depository institutions to pay interest on business transactional and other accounts.
- Centralize responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new agency responsible for implementing, examining and enforcing compliance with federal consumer financial laws.
- Apply the same leverage and risk-based capital requirements that apply to insured depository institutions to most bank holding companies, which, among other requirements as applied to the Company, going forward will preclude the Company from including in Tier 1 Capital trust preferred securities or cumulative preferred stock, if any, issued on or after May 19, 2010.
- Amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to, among other things, give the Federal Reserve the authority to establish rules regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers having assets over \$10 billion and to enforce a new statutory requirement that such fees be reasonable and proportional to the actual cost of a transaction to the issuer.

Some of these provisions may have the consequence of increasing our expenses, decreasing our revenues, and changing the activities in which we choose to engage. The specific impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on our current activities or new financial activities will be considered in the future, and our financial performance and the markets in which we operate will depend on the manner in which the relevant agencies develop and implement the required rules and the reaction of market participants to these regulatory developments. Many aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act are subject to rulemaking and will take effect over several years, making it difficult to anticipate the overall financial impact on the Company, its customers, or the financial industry more generally.

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

General Overview

Our banking network is located primarily in suburban metropolitan Chicago with additional locations in central and western Illinois and provides a full range of business and retail banking and trust and advisory services through 95 banking branches, one operational facility, and one dedicated lending office. Our primary sources of revenue are net interest income and fees from financial services provided to customers. Business volumes tend to be influenced by overall economic factors including market interest rates, business spending, consumer confidence, and competitive conditions within the marketplace.

Second Quarter 2010 vs. 2009

Table 1
Selected Financial Data (1)
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

| | Quarters Ended | | | Six Months Ended | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------|------------------|------------|---------|
| | June 30, | | % | June 30, | | % |
| | 2010 | 2009 | Change | 2010 | 2009 | Change |
| Operating Results | | | | | | |
| Interest income | \$ 82,274 | \$ 85,139 | (3.4) | \$ 164,053 | \$ 176,619 | (7.1) |
| Interest expense | 12,655 | 24,748 | (48.9) | 26,496 | 52,009 | (49.1) |
| Net interest income | 69,619 | 60,391 | 15.3 | 137,557 | 124,610 | 10.4 |
| Fee-based revenues | 21,879 | 21,227 | 3.1 | 41,918 | 41,361 | 1.3 |
| Other noninterest income | 7 | 3,532 | (99.8) | 1,232 | 3,947 | (68.8) |
| Noninterest expense, excluding losses realized on other real estate owned ("OREO") and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") special assessment (2) | (58,531) | (53,346) | 9.7 | (116,125) | (101,425) | 14.5 |
| Pre-tax, pre-provision core operating earnings (3) | 32,974 | 31,804 | 3.7 | 64,582 | 68,493 | (5.7) |
| Provision for loan losses | (21,526) | (36,262) | (40.6) | (39,876) | (84,672) | (52.9) |
| Securities gains, net | 2,255 | 10,768 | (79.1) | 8,075 | 21,928 | (63.2) |
| Securities impairment losses | (1,134) | (4,133) | (72.6) | (3,897) | (7,071) | (44.9) |
| Gains on FDIC-assisted transaction | 4,303 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,303 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Write-downs of OREO (2) | (3,272) | (2,031) | 61.1 | (5,610) | (2,318) | 142.0 |
| Losses on sales of OREO, net (2) | (5,652) | (356) | 1,487.6 | (11,193) | (384) | 2,814.8 |
| FDIC special deposit insurance assessment (2) | 0 | (3,500) | (100.0) | 0 | (3,500) | (100.0) |
| Income (loss) before income tax (expense) benefit | 7,948 | (3,710) | (314.2) | 16,384 | (7,524) | 317.8 |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | (139) | 6,373 | (102.2) | (494) | 15,914 | (103.1) |
| Net income | 7,809 | 2,663 | 193.2 | 15,890 | 8,390 | 89.4 |
| Preferred dividends | (2,573) | (2,566) | 0.3 | (5,145) | (5,129) | 0.3 |
| Net income applicable to non-vested restricted shares | (65) | (34) | 91.2 | (146) | (43) | 239.5 |
| Net income applicable to common shares | \$ 5,171 | \$ 63 | 8,107.9 | \$ 10,599 | \$ 3,218 | 229.4 |
| Weighted average diluted shares outstanding | 73,028 | 48,501 | | 71,756 | 48,497 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----|---------|---------|-------|
| Diluted earnings per common share | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.00 | N/M | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.07 | 114.3 |
| Performance Ratios (1) | | | | | | |
| Return on average common equity | 2.16% | 0.04% | | 2.27% | 0.90% | |
| Return on average assets | 0.40% | 0.13% | | 0.41% | 0.20% | |
| Net interest margin – tax equivalent | 4.21% | 3.53% | | 4.25% | 3.60% | |
| Efficiency ratio | 57.92% | 61.45% | | 58.16% | 56.90% | |

(1) All ratios are presented on an annualized basis.

(2) For further discussion of losses realized on OREO and the FDIC special assessment, see the section titled “Noninterest Expense.”

(3) The Company’s accounting and reporting policies conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and general practice within the banking industry. As a supplement to GAAP, the Company has provided this non-GAAP performance result. The Company believes that this non-GAAP financial measure is useful because it allows investors to assess the Company’s operating performance. Although this non-GAAP financial measure is intended to enhance investors’ understanding of the Company’s business and performance, this non-GAAP financial measure should not be considered an alternative to GAAP.

N/M – Not meaningful.

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| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2009 | June 30, 2010 Change From December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2009 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| Balance Sheet Highlights | | | | | |
| Total assets | \$ 7,805,089 | \$ 7,710,672 | \$ 7,767,312 | \$ 94,417 | \$ 37,777 |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans (1) | 5,208,347 | 5,203,246 | 5,340,771 | 5,101 | (132,424) |
| Total deposits | 6,123,565 | 5,885,279 | 5,766,656 | 238,286 | 356,909 |
| Transactional deposits | 4,218,383 | 3,885,885 | 3,778,879 | 332,498 | 439,504 |
| Loans to deposits ratio | 85.1% | 88.4% | 92.6% | | |
| Transactional deposits to total deposits | 68.9% | 66.0% | 65.5% | | |

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2009 | June 30, 2010 Change From December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2009 |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| Asset Quality Highlights (1) | | | | | |
| Non-accrual loans 90 days or more past due loans (still accruing interest) | \$ 193,689 | \$ 244,215 | \$ 237,253 | \$ (50,526) | \$ (43,564) |
| Total non-performing loans | 199,969 | 248,294 | 263,324 | (48,325) | (63,355) |
| Restructured loans (still accruing interest) | 9,030 | 30,553 | 18,877 | (21,523) | (9,847) |
| Other real estate owned ("OREO") | 57,023 | 57,137 | 50,640 | (114) | 6,383 |
| Total non-performing assets 30-89 days past due loans (still accruing interest) | \$ 266,022 | \$ 335,984 | \$ 332,841 | \$ (69,962) | \$ (66,819) |
| Reserve for credit losses | \$ 145,477 | \$ 144,808 | \$ 127,528 | \$ 669 | \$ 17,949 |
| Reserve for credit losses as a percent of loans | 2.79% | 2.78% | 2.39% | | |

(1)Excludes covered assets. For a discussion of covered assets, refer to Note 6 of "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Net income was \$7.8 million, before adjustment for preferred dividends and non-vested restricted shares, with \$5.2 million, or \$0.07 per share, applicable to common shareholders after such adjustments. This compares to net income applicable to common shareholders of \$63,000, or \$0.00 per share, for second quarter 2009.

Pre-tax, pre-provision core operating earnings was \$33.0 million for second quarter 2010 compared to \$31.8 million for second quarter 2009. The 3.7% increase was the result of higher net interest income derived from higher yields on interest-earning assets and significantly lower funding costs. These increases more than offset higher expenses incurred to remediate troubled assets.

Pre-tax, pre-provision core operating earnings for the first six months of 2010 was \$64.6 million compared to \$68.5 million for the first six months of 2009. The decrease from 2009 of \$3.9 million was due primarily to increased

expenses incurred to remediate problem assets, including expenses related to foreclosure, and maintenance costs for OREO.

Performance for the quarter reflected continued success in growing our core business and ongoing efforts to improve overall credit performance. Quarterly results also showed balance sheet growth as total loans and total deposits increased compared to December 31, 2009. Further, non-performing assets also decreased significantly, or 20.8%, from December 31, 2009 and 20.1% from June 30, 2009. The Company maintained the reserve for credit losses consistent with the December 31, 2009 level and increased it by \$17.9 million over the June 30, 2009 balance.

On April 23, 2010, the Company acquired substantially all the assets of the former Peotone Bank and Trust Company (“Peotone”) in an FDIC-assisted transaction. Quarterly results reflect the pre-tax bargain purchase gain of \$4.3 million generated by this transaction.

EARNINGS PERFORMANCE

Net Interest Income

Net interest income equals the difference between interest income plus fees earned on interest-earning assets and interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. The level of interest rates and the volume and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities impact net interest income. Net interest margin represents net interest income as a percentage of total average interest-earning assets. The accounting policies underlying the recognition of interest income on loans, securities, and other interest-earning assets are included in the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” contained in our 2009 10-K.

Our accounting and reporting policies conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and general practice within the banking industry. For purposes of this discussion, both net interest income and net interest margin have been adjusted to a fully tax-equivalent basis to more appropriately compare the returns on certain tax-exempt loans and securities to those on taxable interest-earning assets. Although we believe that these non-GAAP financial measures enhance investors’ understanding of our business and performance, these non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered an alternative to GAAP. The effect of such adjustment is presented in the following table.

Table 2
Effect of Tax-Equivalent Adjustment
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | | Six Months Ended June 30, | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | % Change | 2010 | 2009 | % Change |
| Net interest income (GAAP) | \$ 69,619 | \$ 60,391 | 15.3 | \$ 137,557 | \$ 124,610 | 10.4 |
| Tax-equivalent adjustment | 4,265 | 5,091 | (16.2) | 8,517 | 10,519 | (19.0) |
| Tax-equivalent net interest income | \$ 73,884 | 65,482 | 12.8 | \$ 146,074 | \$ 135,129 | 8.1 |

Table 3 summarizes changes in our average interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as well as interest income and interest expense related to each category of assets and funding sources and the average interest rates earned and paid on each category. The table also shows the trend in net interest margin on a quarterly basis for 2010 and 2009, including the tax-equivalent yields on interest-earning assets and rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Table 3 also details increases in income and expense for each of the major categories of interest-earning assets and analyzes the extent to which such variances are attributable to volume and rate changes. Interest income and yields are presented on a tax-equivalent basis assuming a federal income tax rate of 35%, which includes the tax-equivalent adjustment as presented in Table 2 above.

Table 3
Net Interest Income and Margin Analysis
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | | | | | Attribution of Change in Net Interest Income (1) | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|----------------|---------|
| | 2010 | | | 2009 | | | Volume | Yield/ Rate | Total |
| | Average Balance | Interest | Yield/ Rate (%) | Average Balance | Interest | Yield/ Rate (%) | | | |
| Assets: | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal funds sold and other short-term investments | \$ 300,346 | \$ 176 | 0.24 | \$ 118,755 | \$ 66 | 0.22 | \$ 106 | \$ 4 | \$ 110 |
| Trading account securities | 14,134 | 27 | 0.76 | 10,961 | 35 | 1.28 | 21 | (29) | (8) |
| Securities available-for-sale (2) | 1,121,229 | 16,006 | 5.71 | 1,800,843 | 23,942 | 5.32 | (9,864) | 1,928 | (7,936) |
| Securities held-to-maturity | 92,226 | 1,586 | 6.88 | 86,583 | 1,481 | 6.84 | 97 | 8 | 105 |
| Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank stock | 59,758 | 335 | 2.24 | 54,768 | 289 | 2.11 | 27 | 19 | 46 |
| Loans (2): | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial and industrial | 1,467,534 | 18,350 | 5.02 | 1,479,209 | 17,391 | 4.72 | (136) | 1,095 | 959 |
| Agricultural | 126,719 | 1,365 | 4.32 | 135,439 | 1,367 | 4.05 | (88) | 86 | (2) |
| Commercial real estate | 2,959,201 | 38,235 | 5.18 | 3,034,937 | 36,696 | 4.85 | (880) | 2,419 | 1,539 |
| Consumer | 509,803 | 5,874 | 4.62 | 539,225 | 6,333 | 4.71 | (341) | (118) | (459) |
| Real estate - 1-4 family | 141,309 | 1,987 | 5.64 | 177,583 | 2,630 | 5.94 | (515) | (128) | (643) |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 5,204,566 | 65,811 | 5.07 | 5,366,393 | 64,417 | 4.81 | (1,960) | 3,354 | 1,394 |
| Covered assets (3) | 233,907 | 2,598 | 4.45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,598 | 0 | 2,598 |
| Total loans | 5,438,473 | 68,409 | 5.05 | 5,366,393 | 64,417 | 4.81 | 638 | 3,354 | 3,992 |
| Total interest-earning assets (2) | 7,026,166 | 86,539 | 4.94 | 7,438,303 | 90,230 | 4.86 | (8,975) | 5,284 | (3,691) |
| Cash and due from banks | 170,524 | | | 120,962 | | | | | |
| Reserve for loan losses | (153,537) | | | (121,040) | | | | | |
| Other assets | 862,211 | | | 757,465 | | | | | |
| Total assets | \$ 7,905,364 | | | \$ 8,195,690 | | | | | |
| Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity: | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|------|--------------|-----------|------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Savings deposits | \$ 803,353 | 629 | 0.31 | \$ 762,375 | 814 | 0.43 | 47 | (232) | (185) |
| NOW accounts | 1,157,246 | 548 | 0.19 | 1,026,432 | 853 | 0.33 | 129 | (434) | (305) |
| Money market deposits | 1,155,889 | 1,712 | 0.59 | 903,728 | 2,627 | 1.17 | 1,208 | (2,123) | (915) |
| Time deposits | 1,916,116 | 6,737 | 1.41 | 1,989,348 | 12,858 | 2.59 | (457) | (5,664) | (6,121) |
| Borrowed funds | 342,808 | 749 | 0.88 | 1,261,949 | 3,893 | 1.24 | (2,245) | (899) | (3,144) |
| Subordinated debt | 137,738 | 2,280 | 6.64 | 232,358 | 3,703 | 6.39 | (1,572) | 149 | (1,423) |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 5,513,150 | 12,655 | 0.92 | 6,176,190 | 24,748 | 1.61 | (2,890) | (9,203) | (12,093) |
| Demand deposits | 1,181,097 | | | 1,044,033 | | | | | |
| Other liabilities | 58,723 | | | 68,046 | | | | | |
| Stockholders' equity - common | 959,394 | | | 714,421 | | | | | |
| Stockholders' equity - preferred | 193,000 | | | 193,000 | | | | | |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 7,905,364 | | | \$ 8,195,690 | | | | | |
| Net interest income/margin (2) | | \$ 73,884 | 4.21 | | \$ 65,482 | 3.53 | \$ (6,085) | \$ 14,487 | \$ 8,402 |

- (1) For purposes of this table, changes which are not due solely to volume changes or rate changes are allocated to such categories on the basis of the percentage relationship of each to the sum of the two.
- (2) Interest income and yields are presented on a tax-equivalent basis, assuming a federal income tax rate of 35%.
- (3) Covered interest-earning assets consist of loans acquired through FDIC-assisted transactions and the related FDIC indemnification asset. For additional discussion, please refer to the section titled "Covered Assets."

Table 4
Net Interest Income and Margin Analysis
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | | | | | | Attribution of Change in Net Interest Income (1) | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------|---|----------------|----------|
| | 2010 | | | 2009 | | | Volume | Yield/ Rate | Total |
| Average Balance | Interest | Yield/ Rate (%) | Average Balance | Interest | Yield/ Rate (%) | | | | |
| Assets: | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal funds sold and other short-term investments | \$ 171,386 | \$ 203 | 0.24 | \$ 61,936 | \$ 69 | 0.22 | \$ 130 | \$ 4 | \$ 134 |
| Trading account securities | 14,208 | 57 | 0.80 | 11,694 | 75 | 1.28 | 24 | (42) | (18) |
| Securities available-for-sale (2) | 1,166,831 | 32,425 | 5.56 | 1,954,307 | 53,318 | 5.46 | (21,902) | 1,009 | (20,893) |
| Securities held-to-maturity | 89,077 | 3,046 | 6.84 | 84,786 | 2,894 | 6.83 | 147 | 5 | 152 |
| Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank stock | 59,130 | 663 | 2.24 | 54,768 | 597 | 2.18 | 49 | 17 | 66 |
| Loans (2): | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial and industrial | 1,450,988 | 36,249 | 5.04 | 1,483,833 | 34,505 | 4.69 | (740) | 2,484 | 1,744 |
| Agricultural | 124,909 | 2,634 | 4.25 | 137,681 | 2,660 | 3.90 | (247) | 221 | (26) |
| Commercial real estate | 2,970,083 | 75,909 | 5.15 | 3,022,621 | 74,624 | 4.98 | (1,252) | 2,537 | 1,285 |
| Consumer | 514,389 | 11,877 | 4.66 | 543,526 | 12,888 | 4.78 | (679) | (332) | (1,011) |
| Real estate - 1-4 family | 140,683 | 3,947 | 5.66 | 184,954 | 5,508 | 6.01 | (1,257) | (304) | (1,561) |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 5,201,052 | 130,616 | 5.06 | 5,372,615 | 130,185 | 4.89 | (4,175) | 4,606 | 431 |
| Covered assets (3) | 221,355 | 5,560 | 5.07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,560 | 0 | 5,560 |
| Total loans | 5,422,407 | 136,176 | 5.06 | 5,372,615 | 130,185 | 4.89 | 1,385 | 4,606 | 5,991 |
| Total interest-earning assets (2) | 6,923,039 | 172,570 | 5.02 | 7,540,106 | 187,138 | 4.99 | (20,167) | 5,599 | (14,568) |
| Cash and due from banks | 141,640 | | | 117,338 | | | | | |
| Reserve for loan losses | (153,015) | | | (110,954) | | | | | |
| Other assets | 874,571 | | | 765,151 | | | | | |
| Total assets | \$ 7,786,235 | | | \$ 8,311,641 | | | | | |
| Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity: | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------|--------------|------------|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Savings deposits | \$ 781,690 | 1,243 | 0.32 | \$ 755,402 | 1,661 | 0.44 | 60 | (478) | (418) |
| NOW accounts | 1,040,362 | 1,057 | 0.20 | 960,426 | 1,822 | 0.38 | 168 | (933) | (765) |
| Money market deposits | 1,133,329 | 3,500 | 0.62 | 836,340 | 4,731 | 1.14 | 4,419 | (5,650) | (1,231) |
| Time deposits | 1,936,319 | 14,371 | 1.50 | 2,029,287 | 27,865 | 2.77 | (1,224) | (12,270) | (13,494) |
| Borrowed funds | 409,694 | 1,759 | 0.87 | 1,477,243 | 8,525 | 1.16 | (4,996) | (1,770) | (6,766) |
| Subordinated debt | 137,737 | 4,566 | 6.68 | 232,374 | 7,405 | 6.43 | (3,150) | 311 | (2,839) |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 5,439,131 | 26,496 | 0.98 | 6,291,072 | 52,009 | 1.67 | (4,723) | (20,790) | (25,513) |
| Demand deposits | 1,152,865 | | | 1,036,368 | | | | | |
| Other liabilities | 58,019 | | | 73,604 | | | | | |
| Stockholders' equity - common | 943,220 | | | 717,597 | | | | | |
| Stockholders' equity - preferred | 193,000 | | | 193,000 | | | | | |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 7,786,235 | | | \$ 8,311,641 | | | | | |
| Net interest income/margin (2) | | \$ 146,074 | 4.25 | | \$ 135,129 | 3.60 | \$ (15,444) | \$ 26,389 | \$ 10,945 |

- (1) For purposes of this table, changes which are not due solely to volume changes or rate changes are allocated to such categories on the basis of the percentage relationship of each to the sum of the two.
- (2) Interest income and yields are presented on a tax-equivalent basis, assuming a federal income tax rate of 35%.
- (3) Covered interest-earning assets consist of loans acquired through FDIC-assisted transactions and the related FDIC indemnification asset. For additional discussion, please refer to the section titled "Covered Assets."

Tax-equivalent net interest margin improved 68 basis points to 4.21% for second quarter 2010 from 3.53% for second quarter 2009. The increase was driven by interest rate floors instituted on new and renewed floating rate loans and sales of lower yielding securities which resulted in an 8 basis point increase in the earning asset yield. Over the same period, maturities and proceeds from sales of securities and customers' desires to hold more liquid funds reduced the need for higher cost wholesale funds. Lower wholesale funds, coupled with reduced rates paid for time deposits, resulted in a 69 basis point decline in the cost of funds. The reduction in rates paid on deposits also reflected the decline in the yield curve over the period.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2010, tax-equivalent net interest margin was 4.25%, up 65 basis points from 3.60% for the same period in 2009. The yield on average earning assets increased 3 basis points, while the cost of funds declined 69 basis points. These changes for the six-month period primarily reflect the factors and strategies cited above.

Second quarter 2010 tax-equivalent interest income declined \$3.7 million due to a \$412.1 million decline in earning assets reflecting sales of securities partially offset by the net increase in tax-equivalent yield and additional assets acquired through two FDIC-assisted transactions. Interest expense declined \$12.1 million, reflecting both a decline in total interest-bearing liabilities and the rate paid for these liabilities. The net result of these changes was an increase in tax-equivalent net interest income for the second quarter of \$8.4 million compared to second quarter 2009.

Similar to the quarter results, tax-equivalent interest income declined \$14.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period for 2009, while interest expense decreased \$25.5 million. The net result was an increase in tax-equivalent net interest income for the six-month period of \$10.9 million.

We continue to use multiple interest rate scenarios to rigorously assess the direction and magnitude of changes in interest rates and their impact on net interest income. A description and analysis of our market risk and interest rate sensitivity profile and management policies is included in Item 3, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk," of this Form 10-Q.

Noninterest Income

Table 5
Noninterest Income Analysis
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | | Six Months Ended June 30, 30, | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | % Change | 2010 | 2009 | % Change |
| Service charges on deposit accounts | \$ 9,052 | \$ 9,687 | (6.6) | \$ 17,433 | \$ 18,731 | (6.9) |
| Trust and investment advisory fees | 3,702 | 3,471 | 6.7 | 7,295 | 6,800 | 7.3 |
| Other service charges, commissions, and fees | 4,628 | 4,021 | 15.1 | 8,800 | 8,027 | 9.6 |
| Card-based fees | 4,497 | 4,048 | 11.1 | 8,390 | 7,803 | 7.5 |
| Total fee-based revenues | 21,879 | 21,227 | 3.1 | 41,918 | 41,361 | 1.3 |
| Bank owned life insurance ("BOLI") income | 349 | 1,159 | (69.9) | 597 | 1,700 | (64.9) |
| Other income | 680 | 1,013 | (32.9) | 1,196 | 1,509 | (20.7) |
| Total operating revenues | 22,908 | 23,399 | (2.1) | 43,711 | 44,570 | (1.9) |
| Trading (losses) gains, net | (1,022) | 1,360 | (175.1) | (561) | 738 | (176.0) |
| Gains on securities sales, net | 2,255 | 10,768 | (79.1) | 8,075 | 21,928 | (63.2) |
| Securities impairment losses | (1,134) | (4,133) | (72.6) | (3,897) | (7,071) | (44.9) |
| Gain on FDIC-assisted transaction | 4,303 | 0 | N/M | 4,303 | 0 | N/M |
| Total noninterest income | \$ 27,310 | \$ 31,394 | (13.0) | \$ 51,631 | \$ 60,165 | (14.2) |

N/M – Not meaningful.

Total noninterest income decreased 13.0% for second quarter 2010 and 14.2% for the first six months of 2010 compared to the same periods in 2009. The decreases from 2009 resulted primarily from differences in net securities gains and the fair value adjustment related to the Company's non-qualified deferred compensation plan, which is reflected in trading (losses) gains, net. These decreases were partially offset by the bargain-purchase gain stemming from the acquisition of Peotone Bank and Trust Company.

Fee-based revenues of \$21.9 million for second quarter 2010 increased 3.1% compared to second quarter 2009. Although service charge fees declined by 6.6%, other service charges, commissions, and fees (primarily merchant fee income), card-based fees, and trust and advisory fees increased by 15.1%, 11.1% and 6.7%, respectively. Fee-based revenues for the first six months of 2010 increased 1.3% from the first six months of 2009, which again reflected a decline in service charge fees and growth in the other fee-based revenue categories.

Higher merchant fees drove the increase in other service charges, commission, and fees from 2009 to 2010. Merchant fees improved \$416,000 for second quarter 2010 compared to second quarter 2009 and \$561,000 for the year-to-date periods. The growth in both merchant fees and card-based fees from 2009 to 2010 resulted from higher transaction volumes as consumer spending increased.

Trust and advisory fees improved from 2009 to 2010 primarily due to an almost 10% increase in trust assets under management from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010.

BOLI income represents benefit payments received and the change in cash surrender value (“CSV”) of the policies, net of premiums paid. The change in CSV is attributable to earnings or losses credited to the policies based on investments made by the insurer. BOLI income declined by \$810,000 from second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010 and by \$1.1 million when comparing the first six months of 2010 to the same period in 2009. Both declines were due to decreases in the earnings on the underlying investments. See the section titled “Investment in Bank Owned Life Insurance” for a discussion of our investment in BOLI.

Trading (losses) gains result from the change in fair value of trading securities. Such trading securities represent diversified investment securities held in a grantor trust under deferred compensation arrangements in which plan participants may direct amounts earned to be invested in securities other than Company stock. The change is substantially offset by an adjustment to salaries and benefits expense.

We recognized net securities gains and securities impairment losses for each period presented. For a discussion of these items, see the section titled “Investment Portfolio Management.”

For both the quarter and six-months ended June 30, 2010, total noninterest income was strengthened by the \$4.3 million pre-tax bargain purchase gain on the FDIC-assisted acquisition of the former Peotone Bank and Trust Company.

Noninterest Expense

Table 6
Noninterest Expense Analysis
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended June 30, | | | Six Months Ended June 30, | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | % Change | 2010 | 2009 | % Change |
| Compensation expense: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and wages | \$ 21,146 | \$ 21,576 | (2.0) | \$ 43,282 | \$ 38,666 | 11.9 |
| Retirement and other employee benefits | 5,394 | 6,653 | (18.9) | 10,142 | 12,874 | (21.2) |
| Total compensation expense | 26,540 | 28,229 | (6.0) | 53,424 | 51,540 | 3.7 |
| Other real estate owned ("OREO") expense, net: | | | | | | |
| Write-downs of OREO properties | 3,272 | 2,031 | 61.1 | 5,610 | 2,318 | 142.0 |
| Losses on the sales of OREO, net | 5,652 | 356 | 1,487.6 | 11,193 | 384 | 2,814.8 |
| OREO operating expense, net | 2,926 | 914 | 220.1 | 5,834 | 1,603 | 263.9 |
| Total OREO expense | 11,850 | 3,301 | 259.0 | 22,637 | 4,305 | 425.8 |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") expense: | | | | | | |
| FDIC special assessment | 0 | 3,500 | (100.0) | 0 | 3,500 | (100.0) |
| FDIC insurance premiums | 2,546 | 2,534 | 0.5 | 5,078 | 4,895 | 3.7 |
| Total FDIC insurance | 2,546 | 6,034 | (57.8) | 5,078 | 8,395 | (39.5) |
| Loan remediation costs | 2,649 | 1,620 | 63.5 | 5,873 | 2,735 | 114.7 |
| Other professional services | 3,003 | 2,105 | 42.7 | 6,319 | 3,924 | 61.0 |
| Total professional services | 5,652 | 3,725 | 51.7 | 12,192 | 6,659 | 83.1 |
| Net occupancy expense | 5,657 | 5,194 | 8.9 | 11,697 | 11,700 | (0.0) |
| Equipment expense | 2,151 | 2,195 | (2.0) | 4,279 | 4,526 | (5.5) |
| Technology and related costs | 2,785 | 2,142 | 30.0 | 5,268 | 4,382 | 20.2 |
| Advertising and promotions | 2,473 | 1,720 | 43.8 | 3,532 | 2,802 | 26.1 |
| Merchant card expense | 1,996 | 1,634 | 22.2 | 3,646 | 3,172 | 14.9 |
| Other expenses | 5,805 | 5,059 | 14.7 | 11,175 | 10,146 | 10.1 |
| Total noninterest expense | \$ 67,455 | \$ 59,233 | 13.9 | \$ 132,928 | \$ 107,627 | 23.5 |
| Full-time equivalent ("FTE") employees | 1,762 | 1,766 | (0.2) | 1,746 | 1,767 | (1.2) |
| Efficiency ratio | 57.92% | 61.45% | | 58.16% | 56.90% | |

N/M – Not meaningful.

Noninterest expense increased \$8.2 million for second quarter 2010 compared to second quarter 2009 and \$25.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Salaries and wages decreased in the second quarter 2010 compared to the second quarter 2009 due to a \$2.4 million decrease in the obligation to participants under deferred compensation plans which more than offset standard merit increases and higher share-based and other incentive compensation. For the first six months of 2010, salaries and wages increased from the same period in 2009 primarily from standard merit increases and higher share-base incentive compensation, which reflected improved Company performance compared to prior year.

The declines in retirement and other employee benefits for second quarter 2010 and the first six months of 2010 compared to the same periods in 2009 resulted from reductions in the accruals for pension and profit sharing plans. These accruals were

lower since certain assumptions used in the pension valuation were revised as of December 31, 2009 to better reflect current expectations and historical trends.

OREO operating expense, net, consists of real estate taxes, commissions on sales, insurance, and maintenance, net of any rental income. The balance of OREO, excluding covered OREO, increased from \$50.6 million at June 30, 2009 to \$57.0 million at June 30, 2010. This increase, as well as costs associated with sales of OREO properties, accounted for the increase in OREO operating expenses, net. Losses on sales and write-downs of OREO properties also increased substantially when comparing the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2010 to the same periods in 2009, which reflects continued weakness in the real estate market. For a discussion of sales of OREO properties, please refer to the section titled "Non-performing Assets."

In May 2009, the FDIC levied a special assessment upon all insured depository institutions, in an effort to rebuild the Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF"). Deposit insurance expense during the quarter and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 included a \$3.5 million accrual related to this special assessment.

Loan remediation costs continued to increase in the quarter and six-month period ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same periods in 2009, reflecting the increased costs to convert problem loans to OREO as well as to determine current valuations on existing OREO and impaired loans.

The increase in other professional services resulted from additional legal fees and other professional services incurred as a result of the FDIC-assisted transaction.

The majority of the increase in technology and related costs of 30.0% from second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010 and 20.2% for the year-to-date periods was driven by FDIC-assisted acquisition related conversion costs.

Increases in advertising and promotions expense resulted from added costs to comply and implement a new consumer overdraft program in compliance with new federal regulations. In addition, the timing of certain marketing expenses was accelerated in response to FDIC-assisted transaction activity in the Chicago banking market.

Merchant card expense increased from 2009 to 2010 in concert with the increased merchant fee income previously described.

The efficiency ratio expresses noninterest expense as a percentage of tax-equivalent net interest income plus total fees, BOLI, and other income. Operating efficiency for second quarter 2010 was 57.92% compared to 61.45% for second quarter 2009. The decrease was driven by an increase in tax-equivalent net interest income. For the six month periods, the efficiency ratio increased from 56.90% to 58.16%. The increased ratio resulted from the increase in non-interest expense partially offset by an increase in tax-equivalent net interest income during those periods.

Income Taxes

Our accounting policies underlying the recognition of income taxes in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and Income are included in Notes 1 and 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2009 10-K.

Federal income tax expense, and the related effective income tax rate, is primarily influenced by the amount of tax-exempt income derived from investment securities and BOLI in relation to pre-tax income. State income tax expense, and the related effective tax rate, is influenced by the amount of state tax-exempt income in relation to pre-tax income, and state tax rules related to consolidated/combined reporting and sourcing of income and expense.

Income tax expense was \$139,000 for second quarter 2010 compared to an income tax benefit of \$6.4 million for second quarter 2009. The increase in income tax expense was primarily attributable to an increase in pre-tax income

and, to a lesser extent, to a decrease in tax-exempt income from investment securities and BOLI. The increase in income tax expense for the first six months of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 was attributable to these same factors and the recording of state tax benefits totaling \$4.1 million in the first quarter of 2009.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Investment Portfolio Management

We manage our investment portfolio to maximize the return on invested funds within acceptable risk guidelines, to meet pledging and liquidity requirements, and to adjust balance sheet interest rate sensitivity to insulate net interest income against the impact of changes in interest rates.

We adjust the size and composition of our securities portfolio according to a number of factors, including expected loan growth, anticipated changes in collateralized public funds on account, the interest rate environment, and the related value of various segments of the securities markets. The following table provides a valuation summary of our investment portfolio.

Table 7
Investment Portfolio Valuation Summary
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | As of June 30, 2010 | | | As of December 31, 2009 | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | Fair Value | Amortized Cost | % of Total | Fair Value | Amortized Cost | % of Total |
| Available-for-Sale | | | | | | |
| U.S. agency securities | \$ 9,930 | \$ 9,919 | 0.8 | \$ 756 | \$ 756 | 0.0 |
| Collateralized mortgage obligations | 269,713 | 264,240 | 22.2 | 307,921 | 299,920 | 21.8 |
| Other mortgage-backed securities | 127,693 | 119,933 | 10.1 | 249,282 | 239,567 | 17.5 |
| State and municipal securities | 632,602 | 622,268 | 52.3 | 651,680 | 649,269 | 47.3 |
| Collateralized debt obligations | 13,664 | 50,547 | 4.3 | 11,728 | 54,359 | 4.0 |
| Corporate debt securities | 30,754 | 29,897 | 2.5 | 37,551 | 36,571 | 2.7 |
| Equity securities | 5,753 | 5,069 | 0.4 | 7,842 | 7,667 | 0.6 |
| Total available-for-sale | 1,090,109 | 1,101,873 | 92.6 | 1,266,760 | 1,288,109 | 93.9 |
| Held-to-Maturity | | | | | | |
| State and municipal securities | 89,991 | 87,843 | 7.4 | 84,496 | 84,182 | 6.1 |
| Total securities | \$ 1,180,100 | \$ 1,189,716 | 100.0 | \$ 1,351,256 | \$ 1,372,291 | 100.0 |

| | At June 30, 2010 | | | At December 31, 2009 | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Effective Duration (1) | Average Life (2) | Yield to Maturity (3) | Effective Duration (1) | Average Life (2) | Yield to Maturity |
| Available-for-Sale | | | | | | |
| U.S. agency securities | 0.67% | 0.65 | 0.58% | 1.29% | 1.40 | 0.78% |
| Collateralized mortgage obligations | 0.51% | 1.77 | 4.65% | 1.96% | 2.44 | 5.02% |
| Other mortgage-backed securities | 1.80% | 3.22 | 5.01% | 2.64% | 3.69 | 4.95% |
| State and municipal securities | 5.36% | 6.25 | 6.14% | 5.43% | 7.12 | 6.17% |
| Collateralized debt obligations | 0.25% | 8.88 | 0.00% | 0.25% | 8.27 | 0.00% |
| Other securities | 6.77% | 11.76 | 6.29% | 5.80% | 11.94 | 5.28% |
| Total available-for-sale | 3.56% | 5.06 | 5.33% | 3.88% | 5.57 | 5.38% |

Held-to-Maturity

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| State and municipal securities | 6.09% | 8.40 | 6.83% | 6.28% | 8.51 | 6.88% |
| Total securities | 3.75% | 5.31 | 5.44% | 4.03% | 5.75 | 5.47% |

(1)The effective duration of the securities portfolio represents the estimated percentage change in the fair value of the securities portfolio given a 100 basis point change up or down in the level of interest rates. This measure is used as a gauge of the portfolio's price volatility at a single point in time and is not intended to be a precise predictor of future fair values, as such values will be influenced by a number of factors.

(2)Average life is presented in years and represents the weighted-average time to receive all future cash flows, using the dollar amount of principal paydowns, including estimated principal prepayments, as the weighting factor.

(3)Presented on a tax-equivalent basis, assuming a federal income tax rate of 35%.

As of June 30, 2010, our securities portfolio totaled \$1.2 billion, decreasing 12.8% from December 31, 2009.

Approximately 95% of our \$1.1 billion available-for-sale portfolio is comprised of municipals, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), and agency pass-through securities. The remainder consists of trust-preferred collateralized debt

obligation pools (“CDOs”) with a fair value of \$13.7 million and an unrealized loss of \$36.8 million, and miscellaneous other securities totaling \$36.5 million.

Net securities gains were \$1.1 million for second quarter 2010, which included other-than-temporary impairment charges of \$1.1 million. For the first six months of 2010, net securities gains were \$4.2 million and included other-than-temporary impairment charges of \$3.9 million. Impairment charges for both periods primarily related to the Company’s CDOs.

Our investments in CDOs are supported by the credit of the underlying banks and insurance companies. The unrealized loss on these securities decreased \$5.7 million since December 31, 2009. We do not believe the unrealized losses on the CDOs as of June 30, 2010 represent other-than-temporary impairment. We currently have no evidence that would suggest further reductions in net cash flows on these investments from what has already been recognized. In addition, we do not intend to sell the CDOs with unrealized losses, and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell them before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity. Our estimation of cash flows for these investments and resulting fair values were based upon cash flow modeling, as described in Note 14 of “Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.”

Our available-for-sale state and municipal securities totaled \$632.6 million at June 30, 2010, which represents a decrease of 2.9% and 16.5% from December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009, respectively. The decline was driven by maturities, paydowns, and opportunities to realize gains from sales, given the interest rate environment over the past twelve months, and in concert with Management’s investment strategies. We have limited exposure to any one issuer as our state and municipal portfolio is comprised of 690 separate issuers with an average size of approximately \$900,000. In addition, the majority of the securities in the state and municipal portfolio carries some form of credit enhancement, such as bond insurance, or is insured by monoline insurers that carry investment grade ratings.

As of June 30, 2010, net unrealized gains in the state and municipal securities portfolio totaled \$10.3 million compared to a net unrealized gain of \$2.4 million at December 31, 2009. The change in fair value of municipal securities reflects a decline in market interest rates and a tightening of spreads, which drove the increase in fair values.

The unrealized losses in our investment in corporate bonds and equity securities relate to temporary movements in the financial markets. Management does not believe any individual unrealized loss as of June 30, 2010 represents other-than-temporary impairment.

Securities that we have the ability and intent to hold until maturity are classified as securities held-to-maturity and are accounted for using historical cost, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount.

COVERED ASSETS

On October 23, 2009, we acquired substantially all the assets of the \$260 million former First DuPage Bank (“First DuPage”) in an FDIC-assisted transaction, which generated a bargain-purchase gain of \$13.1 million in fourth quarter 2009. The FDIC-assisted acquisition of the majority of the assets of Peotone Bank and Trust Company, a community bank headquartered in Peotone, Illinois with approximately \$130 million in assets (“Peotone”), was completed on April 23, 2010. A \$4.3 million pre-tax bargain purchase gain was recognized in second quarter 2010. Loans comprise the majority of the assets acquired and are subject to a loss sharing agreement with the FDIC whereby we are indemnified against the majority of any losses incurred on these loans. In connection with the loss sharing arrangement, the Company recorded an FDIC indemnification asset. In addition to covered loans and the FDIC indemnification asset, covered assets also include covered other real estate owned.

Covered assets, excluding covered OREO, earned a yield of 5.07% for the six months ended June 30, 2010. A break down of the covered assets is as follows.

Table 8
Covered Assets
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Covered loans, excluding FDIC indemnification asset | \$ 164,924 | \$ 146,319 |
| FDIC indemnification asset | 75,991 | 67,945 |
| Total covered loans | 240,915 | 214,264 |
| Covered other real estate owned | 10,657 | 8,981 |
| Total covered assets | \$ 251,572 | \$ 223,245 |

LOAN PORTFOLIO AND CREDIT QUALITY

Portfolio Composition

Table 9
Loan Portfolio
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | % of Total | December 31, 2009 | % of Total | Annualized % Change |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Commercial and industrial | \$ 1,494,119 | 28.7 | \$ 1,438,063 | 27.6 | 7.8 |
| Agricultural | 199,597 | 3.8 | 209,945 | 4.0 | (9.8) |
| Commercial real estate: | | | | | |
| Office | 415,846 | 8.0 | 394,228 | 7.6 | 11.0 |
| Retail | 310,819 | 6.0 | 331,803 | 6.4 | (12.6) |
| Industrial | 493,526 | 9.4 | 486,934 | 9.3 | 2.8 |
| Total office, retail, and industrial | 1,220,191 | 23.4 | 1,212,965 | 23.3 | 1.2 |
| Residential construction | 241,094 | 4.6 | 313,919 | 6.0 | (46.4) |
| Commercial construction | 107,572 | 2.1 | 134,680 | 2.6 | (40.2) |
| Commercial land | 94,469 | 1.8 | 96,838 | 1.9 | (4.8) |
| Total construction | 443,135 | 8.5 | 545,437 | 10.5 | (37.6) |
| Multi-family | 369,281 | 7.1 | 333,961 | 6.4 | 21.2 |
| Investor-owned rental property | 120,436 | 2.3 | 119,132 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Other commercial real estate | 711,287 | 13.7 | 679,851 | 13.1 | 9.2 |
| Total commercial real estate | 2,864,330 | 55.0 | 2,891,346 | 55.6 | (1.8) |
| Total corporate loans | 4,558,046 | 87.5 | 4,539,354 | 87.2 | 0.8 |
| Direct installment | 42,240 | 0.8 | 47,782 | 0.9 | (23.2) |
| Home equity | 458,066 | 8.8 | 470,523 | 9.1 | (5.2) |
| Indirect installment | 4,538 | 0.1 | 5,604 | 0.1 | (38.0) |
| Real estate – 1-4 family | 145,457 | 2.8 | 139,983 | 2.7 | 7.8 |
| Total consumer loans | 650,301 | 12.5 | 663,892 | 12.8 | (4.0) |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 5,208,347 | 100.0 | 5,203,246 | 100.0 | 0.2 |
| Covered loans | 240,915 | | 214,264 | | |
| Total loans | \$ 5,449,262 | | \$ 5,417,510 | | |

Outstanding loans, excluding covered loans, of \$5.2 billion as of June 30, 2010 remained relatively unchanged from December 31, 2009. The 37.6% annualized decline in the construction loan portfolios from December 31, 2009 resulted from continued efforts to remediate and reduce exposure to these lending categories and was offset by 7.8% annualized growth in commercial and industrial loans and an 11.0% annualized increase in office commercial real estate lending. The increase in covered loans from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010 resulted from the Peotone acquisition.

Non-performing Assets

Generally, loans are placed on non-accrual status if principal or interest payments become 90 days or more past due or management deems the collectibility of the principal or interest to be in question. Loans to customers whose financial condition has deteriorated are considered for non-accrual status whether or not the loan is 90 days or more past due. Once interest accruals are discontinued, accrued but uncollected interest is charged to current year operations.

Subsequent receipts on non-accrual loans are recorded as a reduction of principal, and interest income is recorded only after principal recovery is reasonably assured. Classification of a loan as non-accrual does not preclude the ultimate collection of loan principal or interest. We continue to accrue interest on certain loans 90 days or more past due when such loans are well-secured and collection of principal and interest is expected within a reasonable period.

Restructured loans are loans for which the original contractual terms have been modified, including forgiveness of principal or interest, due to deterioration in the borrower's financial condition. We do not accrue interest on any restructured loan until we believe collection of all principal and interest under the modified terms is reasonably assured. Generally, six months of consecutive payment performance by the borrower under the restructured terms is required before a restructured loan is returned to accrual status. This policy assumes the loan is restructured at reasonable market terms (e.g., not at below market terms). However, the period could vary depending on the individual facts and circumstances of the loan.

For a restructured loan to begin accruing interest, the borrower must demonstrate both some level of performance under the original contractual terms and the capacity to perform under the modified terms. A history of timely payments (including partial payments) and adherence to financial covenants generally serves as sufficient evidence of the borrower's performance under the original terms. An evaluation of the borrower's current creditworthiness, including an estimate of expected cash flows, evidence of strong financial position, and estimates of the value of collateral, if applicable, are used to assess whether the borrower has the capacity to repay the loan under the modified terms. Once the borrower demonstrates the ability to meet the modified terms of the restructured loan and we are reasonably assured it will receive the full principal and interest under the restructured terms, we will return the loan to accrual status. However, in accordance with industry regulation, such restructured loans continue to be separately reported as restructured until after the calendar year in which the restructuring occurred if the loan was restructured at market rates and terms.

In certain loan restructurings, the borrower's historical performance may provide an indicator of the ability to make the payments required under the restructured terms. On occasion, we may also restructure the loan into two instruments, and charge-off one of the loans. If the borrower demonstrates an ongoing ability to comply with the restructured terms and this assessment is documented, the restructured loan is classified as an accruing loan. Otherwise, the restructured loan would be placed in nonaccrual status.

Loan modifications are generally performed at the request of the individual borrower and may include reduction in interest rates, changes in payments, and maturity date extensions. Although we do not have formal, standardized loan modification "programs" for our commercial or consumer loan portfolios, we do participate in the U.S. Department of the Treasury Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP") and comply with Regulation Z, the Federal Truth in Lending Act. HAMP gives qualifying homeowners an opportunity to refinance into more affordable monthly payments, with the U.S. Department of Treasury compensating us for a portion of the reduction in monthly amounts due from borrowers participating in this program.

While no formal loan modification programs exist, we evaluate requested modifications by assessing a borrower's capacity to perform under the revised terms by reviewing borrower financial information and collateral values, if applicable. The success of our loan modifications is measured on an individual loan basis by analyzing several credit quality indicators, including delinquency rates, re-default rates (if any), and balance reduction trends for the modified loans. Among other things, we consider these credit quality indicators when determining the reserve for loan losses.

OREO represents property acquired as the result of borrower defaults on loans. OREO is recorded at the lower of the recorded investment in the loans for which the property served as collateral or estimated fair value, less estimated selling costs. Write-downs occurring at foreclosure are charged against the reserve for loan losses. On an ongoing basis, the carrying values of OREO may be adjusted to reflect reductions in value resulting from new appraisals, new list prices, and/or changes in market conditions. Write-downs are recorded for these subsequent declines in value and are included in other noninterest expense along with other expenses related to maintenance of the properties.

Table 10
 Loan Portfolio by Performing/Non-Performing Status
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Total Loans | Current | Past Due | | Non-accrual | Restructured |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | 30-89 Days Past Due | 90 Days Past Due | | |
| As of June 30, 2010 | | | | | | |
| Commercial and industrial | \$ 1,494,119 | \$ 1,443,879 | \$ 6,914 | \$ 2,209 | \$ 39,942 | \$ 1,175 |
| Agricultural | 199,597 | 198,182 | 276 | 0 | 1,139 | 0 |
| Commercial real estate: | | | | | | |
| Office | 415,846 | 405,492 | 641 | 1,550 | 8,021 | 142 |
| Retail | 310,819 | 303,628 | 308 | 0 | 6,883 | 0 |
| Industrial | 493,526 | 489,355 | 1,905 | 0 | 2,266 | 0 |
| Total office, retail, and industrial | 1,220,191 | 1,198,475 | 2,854 | 1,550 | 17,170 | 142 |
| Residential construction | 241,094 | 169,746 | 200 | 0 | 71,148 | 0 |
| Commercial construction | 107,572 | 107,572 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial land | 94,469 | 74,012 | 0 | 0 | 20,457 | 0 |
| Multi-family | 369,281 | 359,377 | 869 | 0 | 7,904 | 1,131 |
| Investor-owned rental property | 120,436 | 113,186 | 1,010 | 116 | 6,083 | 41 |
| Other commercial real estate | 711,287 | 681,588 | 12,308 | 1,387 | 15,867 | 137 |
| Total commercial real estate | 2,864,330 | 2,703,956 | 17,241 | 3,053 | 138,629 | 1,451 |
| Total corporate loans | 4,558,046 | 4,346,017 | 24,431 | 5,262 | 179,710 | 2,626 |
| Direct installment | 42,240 | 41,607 | 523 | 77 | 33 | 0 |
| Home equity | 458,066 | 442,611 | 4,530 | 790 | 8,223 | 1,912 |
| Indirect installment | 4,538 | 4,368 | 150 | 3 | 17 | 0 |
| Real estate - 1-4 family | 145,457 | 132,733 | 2,378 | 148 | 5,706 | 4,492 |
| Total consumer loans | 650,301 | 621,319 | 7,581 | 1,018 | 13,979 | 6,404 |
| Total loans, excluding covered | | | | | | |
| loans | 5,208,347 | 4,967,336 | 32,012 | 6,280 | 193,689 | 9,030 |
| Covered loans | 240,915 | 179,278 | 13,725 | 47,912 | 0 | 0 |
| Total loans | \$ 5,449,262 | \$ 5,146,614 | \$ 45,737 | \$ 54,192 | \$ 193,689 | \$ 9,030 |

| As of December 31, 2009 | Total Loans | Current | Past Due | | Non-accrual | Restructured |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | 30-89 Days Past Due | 90 Days Past Due | | |
| Commercial and industrial | \$ 1,438,063 | \$ 1,392,555 | \$ 11,915 | \$ 1,964 | \$ 28,193 | \$ 3,436 |
| Agricultural | 209,945 | 207,272 | 0 | 0 | 2,673 | 0 |
| Commercial real estate: | | | | | | |
| Office | 394,228 | 385,851 | 2,327 | 0 | 6,050 | 0 |
| Retail | 331,803 | 318,368 | 96 | 330 | 12,918 | 91 |
| Industrial | 486,934 | 482,903 | 1,603 | 0 | 2,428 | 0 |
| Total office, retail, and industrial | 1,212,965 | 1,187,122 | 4,026 | 330 | 21,396 | 91 |
| Residential construction | 313,919 | 200,061 | 974 | 86 | 112,798 | 0 |
| Commercial construction | 134,680 | 134,680 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial land | 96,838 | 75,974 | 0 | 0 | 20,864 | 0 |
| Multi-family | 333,961 | 313,306 | 2,152 | 55 | 12,486 | 5,962 |
| Investor-owned rental property | 119,132 | 110,234 | 3,967 | 225 | 4,351 | 355 |
| Other commercial real estate | 679,851 | 634,561 | 5,132 | 130 | 28,006 | 12,022 |
| Total commercial real estate | 2,891,346 | 2,655,938 | 16,251 | 826 | 199,901 | 18,430 |
| Total corporate loans | 4,539,354 | 4,255,765 | 28,166 | 2,790 | 230,767 | 21,866 |
| Direct installment | 47,782 | 46,291 | 1,271 | 165 | 55 | 0 |
| Home equity | 470,523 | 455,214 | 5,192 | 1,032 | 7,549 | 1,536 |
| Indirect installment | 5,604 | 5,100 | 458 | 21 | 25 | 0 |
| Real estate - 1-4 family | 139,983 | 124,117 | 2,825 | 71 | 5,819 | 7,151 |
| Total consumer loans | 663,892 | 630,722 | 9,746 | 1,289 | 13,448 | 8,687 |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 5,203,246 | 4,886,487 | 37,912 | 4,079 | 244,215 | 30,553 |
| Covered loans | 214,264 | 160,990 | 22,988 | 30,286 | 0 | 0 |
| Total loans | \$ 5,417,510 | \$ 5,047,477 | \$ 60,900 | \$ 34,365 | \$ 244,215 | \$ 30,553 |

The following table provides a comparison of our non-performing assets and past due loans to prior periods.

Table 11
 Non-performing Assets and Past Due Loans
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | 2010 | | | 2009 | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | June 30 | March 31 | December 31 | September 30 | June 30 |
| Non-performing assets, excluding covered assets | | | | | |
| Non-accrual loans | \$ 193,689 | \$ 216,073 | \$ 244,215 | \$ 256,805 | \$ 237,253 |
| 90 days or more past due loans | 6,280 | 7,995 | 4,079 | 5,960 | 26,071 |
| Total non-performing loans | 199,969 | 224,068 | 248,294 | 262,765 | 263,324 |
| Restructured loans (still accruing interest) | 9,030 | 5,168 | 30,553 | 26,718 | 18,877 |
| Other real estate owned | 57,023 | 62,565 | 57,137 | 57,945 | 50,640 |
| Total non-performing assets | \$ 266,022 | \$ 291,801 | \$ 335,984 | \$ 347,428 | \$ 332,841 |
| 30-89 days past due loans | \$ 32,012 | \$ 28,018 | \$ 37,912 | \$ 44,346 | \$ 38,128 |
| Non-accrual loans to total loans | 3.72% | 4.16% | 4.69% | 4.84% | 4.44% |
| Non-performing loans to total loans | 3.84% | 4.31% | 4.77% | 4.95% | 4.93% |
| Non-performing assets to loans plus OREO | 5.05% | 5.55% | 6.39% | 6.48% | 6.17% |
| Covered assets (1) | | | | | |
| Non-accrual loans | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| 90 days or more past due loans | 47,912 | 52,464 | 30,286 | 0 | 0 |
| Total non-performing loans | 47,912 | 52,464 | 30,286 | 0 | 0 |
| Restructured loans (still accruing interest) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other real estate owned ("OREO") | 10,657 | 8,649 | 8,981 | 0 | 0 |
| Total non-performing assets | \$ 58,569 | \$ 61,113 | \$ 39,267 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| 30-89 days past due loans | \$ 13,725 | \$ 10,175 | \$ 22,988 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| Non-performing assets, including covered assets | | | | | |
| Non-accrual loans | \$ 193,689 | \$ 216,073 | \$ 244,215 | \$ 256,805 | \$ 237,253 |
| 90 days or more past due loans | 54,192 | 60,459 | 34,365 | 5,960 | 26,071 |
| Total non-performing loans | 247,881 | 276,532 | 278,580 | 262,765 | 263,324 |
| Restructured loans (still accruing interest) | 9,030 | 5,168 | 30,553 | 26,718 | 18,877 |
| Other real estate owned ("OREO") | 67,680 | 71,214 | 66,118 | 57,945 | 50,640 |
| Total non-performing assets | \$ 324,591 | \$ 352,914 | \$ 375,251 | \$ 347,428 | \$ 332,841 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|
| 30-89 days past due loans | \$ | 45,737 | \$ | 38,193 | \$ | 60,900 | \$ | 44,346 | \$ | 38,128 |
| Non-accrual loans to total loans | | 3.55% | | 4.01% | | 4.51% | | 4.84% | | 4.44% |
| Non-performing loans to total loans | | 4.55% | | 5.13% | | 5.14% | | 4.95% | | 4.93% |
| Non-performing assets to loans plus OREO | | 5.88% | | 6.46% | | 6.84% | | 6.48% | | 6.17% |

(1)For a discussion of covered assets, refer to Note 6 of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Total non-performing assets were \$324.6 million as of June 30, 2010 compared to \$375.3 million as of December 31, 2010. Non-performing assets as of June 30, 2010 included covered assets of \$58.6 million compared to \$39.3 million as of December 31, 2009. The non-performing covered assets were recorded at their estimated fair values at the time of acquisition. These assets are covered by loss sharing agreements with the FDIC that substantially mitigate the risk of loss.

Excluding covered assets, non-performing assets as of June 30, 2010 were \$266.0 million, down \$70.0 million, or 20.8%, compared to December 31, 2009, and down \$66.8 million, or 20.1%, from June 30, 2009. The improvement was driven by disposals of other real estate owned, charge-offs, and the return of restructured loans to performing status.

Non-performing loans, excluding covered loans, represented 3.84% of total loans at June 30, 2010, compared to 4.77% at December 31, 2009 and 4.93% at June 30, 2009. Loans 30-89 days delinquent have trended downward over the past year and totaled \$32.0 million at June 30, 2010, down \$6.1 million from June 30, 2009.

During first quarter 2010, loans totaling \$27.9 million that were classified as troubled debt restructurings at December 31, 2009 were returned to performing status as a result of satisfactory payment performance after the modification of the loans.

At June 30, 2010, we had restructured loans totaling \$35.7 million, a decrease of \$4.9 million from December 31, 2009. Included in the totals were loans that were restructured at market terms and continued to accrue interest. To the extent these loans continue to perform, they will no longer be classified as non-performing subsequent to December 31, 2010. In January 2010, \$27.9 million of these loans were returned to performing status.

Table 12
Restructured Loans by Type
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | | March 31, 2010 | | December 31, 2009 | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Number of Loans | Amount | Number of Loans | Amount | Number of Loans | Amount |
| Commercial loans | 33 | \$ 18,682 | 10 | \$ 1,685 | 25 | \$ 4,062 |
| Commercial real estate loans: | | | | | | |
| Office, retail, and industrial loans | 1 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 91 |
| Residential construction loans | 1 | 1,423 | 1 | 1,423 | 1 | 1,423 |
| Multi-family loans | 9 | 4,860 | 7 | 3,798 | 9 | 11,462 |
| Other commercial real estate | 8 | 3,001 | 6 | 1,458 | 10 | 13,852 |
| Total commercial real estate loans | 19 | 9,426 | 14 | 6,679 | 21 | 26,828 |
| Home equity loans | 39 | 2,260 | 24 | 1,433 | 33 | 1,724 |
| Real estate – 1-4 family loans | 37 | 5,330 | 29 | 4,214 | 51 | 7,953 |
| Total consumer loans | 76 | 7,590 | 53 | 5,647 | 84 | 9,677 |
| Total restructured loans | 128 | \$ 35,698 | 77 | \$ 14,011 | 130 | \$ 40,567 |
| Restructured loans, still accruing interest | 81 | \$ 9,030 | 52 | \$ 5,168 | 105 | \$ 30,553 |
| Restructured loans included in non-accrual | 47 | 26,668 | 25 | 8,843 | 25 | 10,014 |
| Total restructured loans | 128 | \$ 35,698 | 77 | \$ 14,011 | 130 | \$ 40,567 |
| Year-to-date charge-offs on restructured loans | | \$ 793 | | \$ 696 | | \$ 4,993 |
| Valuation reserve related to restructured loans | | \$ 0 | | \$ 0 | | \$ 0 |

Other real estate owned, excluding covered assets, was \$57.0 million at June 30, 2010, compared to \$57.1 million at December 31, 2009 and \$50.6 million at June 30, 2009.

Table 13
OREO Properties by Type
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | June 30, 2010 | | December 31, 2009 | | June 30, 2009 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| | Number of Properties | Amount | Number of Properties | Amount | Number of Properties | Amount |
| Single family homes | 17 | \$ 3,191 | 50 | \$ 9,245 | 46 | \$ 9,724 |
| Land parcels: | | | | | | |
| Raw land | 5 | 11,511 | 4 | 9,658 | 1 | 1,758 |
| Farmland | 2 | 9,087 | 3 | 11,787 | 4 | 16,677 |
| Commercial lots | 15 | 4,885 | 1 | 620 | 0 | 0 |
| Single-family lots | 53 | 19,609 | 27 | 16,092 | 10 | 7,479 |
| Total land parcels | 75 | 45,092 | 35 | 38,157 | 15 | 25,914 |
| Multi-family units | 2 | 444 | 12 | 2,450 | 13 | 2,210 |
| Commercial properties | 11 | 8,296 | 15 | 7,285 | 9 | 12,792 |
| Total OREO properties | 105 | \$ 57,023 | 112 | \$ 57,137 | 83 | \$ 50,640 |
| Covered OREO | 18 | \$ 10,657 | 9 | \$ 8,981 | 0 | \$ 0 |

The following table summarizes reductions to OREO properties during the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2010.

Table 14
OREO Sales
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarter Ended June 30, 2010 | | | Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | OREO | Covered OREO | Total | OREO | Covered OREO | Total |
| Proceeds from sales | \$ 13,238 | \$ 357 | \$ 13,595 | \$ 30,152 | \$ 648 | \$ 30,800 |
| Less: Basis of properties sold | 18,872 | 375 | 19,247 | 41,287 | 706 | 41,993 |
| Losses on sales of OREO, net | \$ (5,634) | \$ (18) | \$ (5,652) | \$ (11,135) | \$ (58) | \$ (11,193) |
| OREO transferred to Premises, furniture, and equipment (at fair value) | \$ 2,875 | \$ 0 | \$ 2,875 | \$ 9,455 | \$ 0 | \$ 9,455 |
| OREO write-downs | \$ 3,272 | \$ 0 | \$ 3,272 | \$ 5,610 | \$ 0 | \$ 5,610 |

As we look to dispose of non-performing assets, our efforts could be impacted by a number of factors, including but not limited to, the pace and timing of the overall recovery of the economy, illiquidity in the real estate market, higher levels of real estate coming into the market, and planned liquidation strategies. Accordingly, the future carrying value of these assets may be influenced by the same factors.

Construction Portfolio

Total construction loans of \$443.1 million consist of residential construction, commercial construction, and commercial land loans. Our residential construction portfolio accounts for 35.6% of total non-performing loans at June 30, 2010. The residential construction portfolio totals \$241.1 million at June 30, 2010, and 29.5% is classified as non-performing. This portfolio represents loans to developers of residential properties and, as such, is particularly susceptible to declining real estate values.

The following table provides details on the nature of these construction portfolios.

Table 15
Construction Loans by Type
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| Underlying Collateral | Residential Construction | | Commercial Construction | | Commercial Land | | Combined | | Non-performing Loans |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Amount | Percent of Total | Amount | Percent of Total | Amount | Percent of Total | Amount | Percent of Total | |
| As of June 30, 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw Land | \$ 59,689 | 24.8 | \$ 540 | 0.5 | \$ 27,407 | 29.0 | \$ 87,636 | 19.8 | \$ 32,972 |
| Developed Land | 98,817 | 41.0 | 21,976 | 20.4 | 64,418 | 68.2 | 185,211 | 41.8 | 32,344 |
| Construction | 9,445 | 3.9 | 26,745 | 24.9 | 0 | 0 | 36,190 | 8.2 | 1,427 |
| Substantially completed structures | 55,537 | 23.0 | 56,574 | 52.6 | 598 | 0.6 | 112,709 | 25.4 | 9,213 |
| Mixed and other | 17,606 | 7.3 | 1,737 | 1.6 | 2,046 | 2.2 | 21,389 | 4.8 | 15,649 |
| Total | \$ 241,094 | 100.0 | \$ 107,572 | 100.0 | \$ 94,469 | 100.0 | \$ 443,135 | 100.0 | \$ 91,605 |
| Weighted-average maturity (in years) | 0.53 | | 1.61 | | 0.93 | | 0.88 | | |
| Non-accrual loans | \$ 71,148 | | \$ 0 | | \$ 20,457 | | \$ 91,605 | | |
| 90-days past due loans | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Total non-performing loans | \$ 71,148 | | \$ 0 | | \$ 20,457 | | \$ 91,605 | | |
| Non-performing loans as a percent of total loans | 29.5% | | 0.0% | | 21.7% | | 20.7% | | |
| As of December 31, 2009 | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw land | \$ 66,715 | 21.2 | \$ 10 | 0 | \$ 43,331 | 44.7 | \$ 110,056 | 20.2 | \$ 51,457 |
| Developed land | 133,604 | 42.6 | 24,942 | 18.5 | 53,265 | 55.0 | 211,811 | 38.8 | 43,525 |
| Construction | 14,227 | 4.5 | 18,580 | 13.8 | 0 | 0 | 32,807 | 6.0 | 2,735 |
| Substantially completed structures | 82,852 | 26.4 | 90,858 | 67.5 | 157 | 0.2 | 173,867 | 31.9 | 19,694 |
| Mixed and other | 16,521 | 5.3 | 290 | 0.2 | 85 | 0.1 | 16,896 | 3.1 | 16,337 |
| Total | \$ 313,919 | 100.0 | \$ 134,680 | 100.0 | \$ 96,838 | 100.0 | \$ 545,437 | 100.0 | \$ 133,748 |
| Weighted-average maturity (in years) | 0.35 | | 1.41 | | 1.12 | | 0.74 | | |
| Non-accrual loans | \$ 112,798 | | \$ 0 | | \$ 20,864 | | \$ 133,662 | | |
| 90-days past due loans | 86 | | 0 | | 0 | | 86 | | |
| Total non-performing | \$ 112,884 | | \$ 0 | | \$ 20,864 | | \$ 133,748 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|-------|
| loans | | | | |
| Non-performing loans as a percent of total loans | 36.0% | 0 | 21.5% | 24.5% |

Total construction loans and non-performing construction loans as of June 30, 2010 decreased by \$102.3 million and \$42.1 million, respectively, compared to December 31, 2009. This improvement in the portfolio was due to principal paydowns, charge-offs, and transfers of loan collateral into OREO as the Company continues its initiative to reduce and mitigate exposure to this lending category.

Reserve for Credit Losses

The reserve for loan losses represents management's best estimate of probable losses inherent within the existing loan portfolio and is established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense. The reserve for loan losses takes into consideration such factors as changes in the nature, volume, size and current risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, an assessment of individual problem loans, actual and anticipated loss experience, current economic conditions that affect the borrower's ability to pay and other pertinent factors. Determination of the reserve is inherently subjective, as it requires significant estimates, including the amounts and timing of expected future cash flows on impaired loans, estimated losses on pools of homogenous loans based on historical loss experience, and consideration of current economic trends, all of which may be susceptible to significant change. The reserve consists of (i) specific reserves established for expected losses on individual loans for which the recorded investment in the loan exceeds the value of the loan and (ii) reserves based on historical loan loss experience for each loan category.

Table 16
Reserve for Credit Losses
And Summary of Loan Loss Experience
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | 2010 | | | | 2009 |
| | June | March 31 | December 31 | September 30 | June 30 |
| Change in reserve for loan losses: | | | | | |
| Balance at beginning of quarter | \$ 144,824 | \$ 144,808 | \$ 134,269 | \$ 127,528 | \$ 116,001 |
| Loans charged-off: | | | | | |
| Commercial and industrial | (5,896) | (5,336) | (23,938) | (13,023) | (7,157) |
| Agricultural | (546) | (141) | (180) | 0 | 0 |
| Office, retail, and industrial | (2,377) | (1,852) | (3,264) | (3,496) | (220) |
| Residential construction | (10,048) | (4,557) | (38,559) | (5,315) | (8,442) |
| Commercial construction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial land | (115) | (270) | (2,848) | (38) | (734) |
| Multi-family | (732) | (627) | (2,325) | (29) | (1,088) |
| Investor-owned rental property | (1,034) | (318) | (1,228) | (624) | (12) |
| Other commercial real estate | (526) | (4,220) | (7,965) | (6,006) | (2,358) |
| Consumer | (2,546) | (2,508) | (3,262) | (3,369) | (4,602) |
| Real estate – 1-4 family | (261) | (168) | (168) | (218) | (327) |
| Total loans charged-off | (24,081) | (19,997) | (83,737) | (32,118) | (24,940) |
| Recoveries on loans previously charged-off: | | | | | |
| Commercial and industrial | 3,217 | 873 | 618 | 438 | 151 |
| Agricultural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Office, retail, and industrial | 24 | 208 | (1) | 0 | 3 |
| Residential construction | 54 | 105 | 244 | 134 | 15 |
| Commercial construction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial land | 0 | 0 | 134 | 266 | 0 |
| Multi-family | 247 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Investor-owned rental property | 52 | 64 | (1) | 2 | 0 |
| Other commercial real estate | 1 | 25 | 57 | 0 | (93) |
| Consumer | 264 | 225 | 225 | 17 | 126 |
| Real estate – 1-4 family | 0 | 48 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Total recoveries on loans previously charged-off | 3,859 | 1,663 | 1,276 | 859 | 205 |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Net loans charged-off, excluding covered assets | (20,222) | (18,334) | (82,461) | (31,259) | (24,735) |
| Net charge-offs on covered assets | (651) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net loans charged off | (20,873) | (18,334) | (82,461) | (31,259) | (24,735) |
| Provision charged to operating expense: | | | | | |
| Provision, excluding provision for covered loans | 20,875 | 18,350 | 93,000 | 38,000 | 36,262 |
| Provision for covered loans | 13,023 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Less: expected reimbursement from the FDIC | (12,372) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net provision for covered loans | 651 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total provision charged to operating expense | 21,526 | 18,350 | 93,000 | 38,000 | 36,262 |
| Balance at end of quarter | \$ 145,477 | \$ 144,824 | \$ 144,808 | \$ 134,269 | \$ 127,528 |

| | Quarters Ended | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | 2010 June | March 31 | December 31 | 2009 September 30 | June 30 |
| Average loans, excluding covered loans | \$ 5,204,566 | \$ 5,197,499 | \$ 5,304,690 | \$ 5,346,769 | \$ 5,366,393 |
| Net loans charged-off to average loans, excluding covered loans, annualized | 1.56% | 1.43% | 6.17% | 2.32% | 1.85% |
| Reserve for loan losses at end of period as a percent of: | | | | | |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 2.79% | 2.79% | 2.78% | 2.53% | 2.39% |
| Non-performing loans, excluding covered loans | 73% | 65% | 58% | 51% | 48% |
| Average loans, including covered loans | \$ 5,438,473 | \$ 5,406,162 | \$ 5,467,093 | \$ 5,346,769 | \$ 5,366,393 |
| Net loans charged-off to average loans, annualized | 1.54% | 1.38% | 5.98% | 2.32% | 1.85% |
| Reserve for loan losses at end of period as a percent of: | | | | | |
| Total loans | 2.71% | 2.71% | 2.71% | 2.53% | 2.39% |
| Non-performing loans | 59% | 52% | 52% | 51% | 48% |

The reserve for loan losses represented 2.79% of total loans outstanding, excluding covered loans, at June 30, 2010, compared to 2.78% at December 31, 2009 and 2.39% at June 30, 2009. The reserve for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans, excluding covered loans, increased to 73% at June 30, 2010, compared to 58% at December 31, 2009 and 48% at June 30, 2009.

Charge-offs, excluding covered loans, for second quarter 2010 were \$20.2 million compared to \$18.3 million for first quarter 2010 and \$24.7 million for second quarter 2009.

The accounting policies underlying the establishment and maintenance of the reserve for credit losses are discussed in Notes 1 and 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2009 10-K.

INVESTMENT IN BANK OWNED LIFE INSURANCE

We purchase life insurance policies on the lives of certain directors and officers and are the sole owner and beneficiary of the policies. We invest in these policies, known as BOLI, to provide an efficient form of funding for long-term retirement and other employee benefit costs. Therefore, our BOLI policies are intended to be long-term investments to provide funding for long-term liabilities. We record these BOLI policies as a separate line item in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at each policy's respective CSV, with changes recorded in noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. As of June 30, 2010, the CSV of BOLI assets totaled \$198.4

million compared to \$198.0 million as of December 31, 2009.

As of June 30, 2010, 24.8% of our total BOLI portfolio is in general account life insurance distributed between nine insurance carriers, all of which carry investment grade ratings. This general account life insurance typically includes a feature guaranteeing minimum returns. The remaining 75.2% is in separate account life insurance, which is managed by third party investment advisors under pre-determined investment guidelines. Stable value protection is a feature available with respect to separate account life insurance policies that is designed to protect, within limits, a policy's CSV from market fluctuations on underlying investments. Our entire separate account portfolio has stable value protection purchased from a highly rated financial institution. To the extent fair values on individual contracts fall below 80%, the CSV of the specific contracts may be reduced or the underlying assets may be transferred to short-duration investments, resulting in lower earnings.

BOLI income for second quarter 2010 declined 69.9% from second quarter 2009. Since fourth quarter 2008, management has elected to accept lower market returns in order to reduce our risk to market volatility through investment in shorter-duration, lower yielding money market instruments. This strategy also had the effect of improving our regulatory capital ratios by reducing risk-weighted assets.

GOODWILL

Goodwill is included in Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The carrying value of goodwill was \$262.9 million as of June 30, 2010 and \$262.9 million as of December 31, 2009. Goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment or when events or circumstances indicate a need to perform interim tests. The impairment testing is performed using the market capitalization method and, if necessary, by comparing the carrying value of goodwill with the anticipated discounted future cash flows. There were no events or circumstances that warranted an interim update to our annual impairment test during the quarter.

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

The following table provides a comparison of average funding sources for the quarter ended June 30, 2010, December 31, 2009, and June 30, 2009. We believe that average balances, rather than period-end balances, are more meaningful in analyzing funding sources because of the inherent fluctuations that may occur on a monthly basis within most funding categories.

Table 17
Funding Sources – Average Balances
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Quarters Ended | | | Second Quarter 2010 % Change From | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2009 | Fourth Quarter 2009 | Second Quarter 2009 |
| Demand deposits | \$ 1,181,097 | \$ 1,115,096 | \$ 1,044,033 | 5.9% | 13.1% |
| Savings deposits | 803,353 | 744,876 | 762,375 | 7.9% | 5.4% |
| NOW accounts | 1,157,246 | 953,772 | 1,026,432 | 21.3% | 12.7% |
| Money market accounts | 1,155,889 | 1,079,943 | 903,728 | 7.0% | 27.9% |
| Transactional deposits | 4,297,585 | 3,893,687 | 3,736,568 | 10.4% | 15.0% |
| Time deposits | 1,898,453 | 1,997,824 | 1,973,791 | (5.0%) | (3.8%) |
| Brokered deposits | 17,663 | 10,903 | 15,557 | 62.0% | 13.5% |
| Total time deposits | 1,916,116 | 2,008,727 | 1,989,348 | (4.6%) | (3.7%) |
| Total deposits | 6,213,701 | 5,902,414 | 5,725,916 | 5.3% | 8.5% |
| Repurchase agreements | 201,078 | 238,904 | 469,080 | (15.8%) | (57.1%) |
| Federal funds purchased | 221 | 37,886 | 193,019 | (99.4%) | (99.9%) |
| Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) advances | 141,509 | 100,403 | 175,674 | 40.9% | (19.4%) |
| Federal term auction facilities | 0 | 284,783 | 424,176 | (100.0%) | (100.0%) |
| Total borrowed funds | 342,808 | 661,976 | 1,261,949 | (48.2%) | (72.8%) |
| Subordinated debt | 137,738 | 143,816 | 232,358 | (4.2%) | (40.7%) |
| Total funding sources | \$ 6,694,247 | \$ 6,708,206 | \$ 7,220,223 | (0.2%) | (7.3%) |
| Average interest rate paid on borrowed funds | 0.88% | 0.76% | 1.24% | | |
| Weighted-average maturity of FHLB advances | 33.6 months | 37.5 months | 3.2 months | | |
| Weighted-average interest rate of FHLB advances | 1.95% | 2.03% | 3.59% | | |

Total average deposits for second quarter 2010 increased 5.3% from fourth quarter 2009 and increased 8.5% from second quarter 2009, with a decline in time deposits offset by increases in transactional deposits.

Average core transactional deposits for second quarter 2010 were \$4.3 billion, an increase of \$561.0 million, or 15.0%, from second quarter 2009. Excluding core transactional deposits acquired through FDIC-assisted transactions, the year-over-year increase in core transactional deposits was \$471.7 million, or 12.6%, and reflects targeted marketing activities and customers' desire to maintain more liquid deposits.

Average borrowed funds totaled \$342.8 million for second quarter 2010, decreasing \$919.1 million, or 72.8%, from second quarter 2009. During the last half of 2009 and early 2010, we delevered our balance sheet by using the proceeds from securities sales and maturities to reduce our level of borrowed funds and time deposits thereby increasing our net interest margins.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, federal funds purchased, and term auction facilities generally mature within 1 to 90 days from the transaction date.

MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

Capital Measurements

The Federal Reserve Board (“FRB”), the primary regulator of the Company and the Bank, establishes minimum capital requirements that must be met by member institutions. We have managed our capital ratios to consistently maintain such measurements in excess of the FRB minimum levels to be considered “well-capitalized,” which is the highest capital category established.

Capital resources of financial institutions are also regularly measured by tangible equity ratios, which are non-GAAP measures. Tangible common equity equals total shareholders’ equity as defined by GAAP, less goodwill and other intangible assets and preferred stock, which does not benefit common shareholders. Tangible assets equals total assets as defined by GAAP, less goodwill and other intangible assets. The tangible equity ratios are a valuable indicator of a financial institution’s capital strength since they eliminate intangible assets and preferred stock from shareholders’ equity.

The following table presents our consolidated measures of capital as of the dates presented and the capital guidelines established by the FRB to be considered “well-capitalized.”

Table 18
Capital Measurements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | 2010 | June 30, 2009 | December 31, 2009 | Regulatory Minimum For “Well- Capitalized” | Excess Over Required Minimums at June 30, 2010 | |
|---|--------|------------------|-------------------------|--|--|------------|
| Regulatory capital ratios: | | | | | | |
| Total capital to risk-weighted assets | 17.31% | 15.21% | 13.94% | 10.00% | 73% | \$ 464,785 |
| Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets | 15.25% | 12.38% | 11.88% | 6.00% | 154% | \$ 588,309 |
| Tier 1 leverage to average assets | 12.69% | 9.87% | 10.18% | 5.00% | 154% | \$ 587,939 |
| Regulatory capital ratios, excluding preferred stock (1): | | | | | | |
| Total capital to risk-weighted assets | 14.27% | 12.17% | 10.93% | 10.00% | 43% | \$ 271,785 |
| Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets | 12.21% | 9.33% | 8.88% | 6.00% | 104% | \$ 395,309 |

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| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|---------|---------|------------|
| Tier 1 leverage to average assets | 10.17% | 7.44% | 7.61% | 5.00% | 103% | \$ 394,939 |
| Tier 1 common capital to risk-weighted assets (2) (3) | 10.88% | 7.36% | 7.56% | N/A (3) | N/A (3) | N/A (3) |
| Tangible equity ratios: | | | | | | |
| Tangible common equity to tangible assets | 9.05% | 5.56% | 6.29% | N/A (3) | N/A (3) | N/A (3) |
| Tangible common equity, excluding other comprehensive loss, to tangible assets | 9.22% | 6.23% | 6.54% | N/A (3) | N/A (3) | N/A (3) |
| Tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets | 10.71% | 6.57% | 7.27% | N/A (3) | N/A (3) | N/A (3) |

(1)These ratios exclude the impact of \$193.0 million in preferred shares issued to the U.S. Treasury in December 2008 as part of its Capital Purchase Plan (“CPP”). For additional discussion of the preferred share issuance and the CPP, refer to Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2009 Form 10-K.

(2)Excludes the impact of preferred shares and trust preferred securities.

(3)Ratio is not subject to formal FRB regulatory guidance.

Regulatory and tangible common equity ratios improved compared to December 31, 2009. The notable improvements in the Tier 1 and tangible capital ratios primarily reflect the issuance of common stock as discussed below.

The Board of Directors reviews the Company's capital plan each quarter, giving consideration to the current and expected operating environment as well as an evaluation of various capital alternatives.

Common Shares Issued

In January 2010, we issued a total of 18,818,183 shares of common stock at a price of \$11.00 per share, which resulted in a \$196.0 million increase in stockholders' equity, net of the underwriting discount and related expenses. We are using the proceeds for general operating purposes. As a result, regulatory and tangible common equity ratios were significantly improved in comparison to December 31, 2009.

Dividends

The Company's Board of Directors has declared quarterly common stock dividends of \$0.010 per share, for the past six quarters.

Since we elected to participate in the U.S. Treasury's Capital Purchase Program in fourth quarter 2008, our ability to increase quarterly common stock dividends above \$0.310 per share will be subject to the applicable restrictions of this program for three years following the sale of the preferred stock.

Other Transactions

In January 2010, the Company made a \$100.0 million capital injection to the Bank. In addition, the Bank sold \$168.1 million of non-performing assets to the Company in March 2010. On the date of the sale, the assets were recorded on the Company's general ledger at fair value. Given the majority of the assets were collateral dependent loans, fair value was determined based on the lower of current appraisals, broker quotes, sales listing prices or sales contract values, less estimated selling costs. No reserve for loan losses was recorded at the Company on the date of the purchase of these assets. As of June 30, 2010, the Company had \$135.9 million in non-performing assets. Since the banking subsidiary's financial position and results of operations are consolidated with the Company, this transaction did not change the presentation of these non-performing assets in the consolidated financial statements and did not impact the consolidated Company's financial position, results of operations, or regulatory ratios. However, these two transactions improved the Bank's asset quality and capital ratios.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP and are consistent with predominant practices in the financial services industry. Critical accounting policies are those policies that management believes are the most important to our financial position and results of operations. Application of critical accounting policies requires management to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments based on information available at the date of the financial statements that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Future changes in information may affect these estimates, assumptions, and judgments, which, in turn, may affect amounts reported in the financial statements.

We have numerous accounting policies, of which the most significant are presented in Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," to the Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2009 10-K. These policies, along with the disclosures presented in the other financial statement notes and in this discussion, provide information on how significant assets and liabilities are valued in the financial statements and how those values are determined. Based on the valuation techniques used and the sensitivity of financial statement amounts to the methods, assumptions, and

estimates underlying those amounts, management has determined that our accounting policies with respect to the reserve for loan losses, evaluation of impairment of securities, and income taxes are the accounting areas requiring subjective or complex judgments that are most important to our financial position and results of operations, and, as such, are considered to be critical accounting policies, as discussed in our 2009 10-K.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE
DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments due to changes in interest rates, exchange rates, and equity prices. Interest rate risk is our primary market risk and is the result of repricing, basis, and

option risk. A description and analysis of our interest rate risk management policies is included in Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk,” contained in our 2009 10-K.

We seek to achieve consistent growth in net interest income and net income while managing volatility that arises from shifts in interest rates. The Bank’s Asset and Liability Management Committee (“ALCO”) oversees financial risk management by developing programs to measure and manage interest rate risks within authorized limits set by the Bank’s Board of Directors. ALCO also approves the Bank’s asset/liability management policies, oversees the formulation and implementation of strategies to improve balance sheet positioning and earnings, and reviews the Bank’s interest rate sensitivity position. Management uses net interest income and economic value of equity simulation modeling tools to analyze and capture short-term and long-term interest rate exposures.

Net Interest Income Sensitivity

The analysis of net interest income sensitivities assesses the magnitude of changes in net interest income resulting from changes in interest rates over a 12-month horizon using multiple rate scenarios. These scenarios include, but are not limited to, a “most likely” forecast, a flat to inverted or unchanged rate environment, a gradual increase and decrease of 200 basis points that occur in equal steps over a six-month time horizon, and immediate increases and decreases of 200 and 300 basis points.

This simulation analysis is based on actual cash flows and repricing characteristics for balance sheet and off-balance sheet instruments and incorporates market-based assumptions regarding the effect of changing interest rates on the prepayment rates of certain assets and liabilities. This simulation analysis includes management’s projections for activity levels in each of the product lines we offer. The analysis also incorporates assumptions based on the historical behavior of deposit rates and balances in relation to interest rates. Because these assumptions are inherently uncertain, the simulation analysis cannot definitively measure net interest income or predict the impact of the fluctuation in interest rates on net interest income. Actual results may differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes as well as changes in market conditions and management strategies.

We monitor and manage interest rate risk within approved policy limits. Our current interest rate risk policy limits are determined by measuring the change in net interest income over a 12-month horizon assuming a 200 basis point gradual increase and decrease in all interest rates compared to net interest income in an unchanging interest rate environment. Current policy limits this exposure to plus or minus 8% of the anticipated level of net interest income over the corresponding 12-month horizon assuming no change in current interest rates. As of December 31, 2009, the percent change expected assuming a gradual decrease in interest rates was outside of policy by 10%. Given the current market conditions as of December 31, 2009, the Bank’s Board of Directors temporarily authorized operations outside of policy limits.

Analysis of Net Interest Income Sensitivity (Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Gradual Change in Rates (1) | | Immediate Change in Rates | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | -200 | +200 | -200 | +200 | -300 (2) | +300 |
| June 30, 2010: | | | | | | |
| Dollar change | \$ (6,797) | \$ 4,399 | \$ (9,735) | \$ 6,930 | \$ N/M | \$ 17,059 |
| Percent change | -2.5% | +1.6% | -3.5% | +2.5% | N/M | +6.2% |
| December 31, 2009: | | | | | | |
| Dollar change | \$ (27,122) | \$ (2,540) | \$ (36,934) | \$ (1,312) | \$ N/M | \$ 4,246 |
| Percent change | -10.1% | -1.0% | -13.8% | -0.5% | N/M | +1.6% |

(1)

Reflects an assumed uniform change in interest rates across all terms that occurs in equal steps over a six-month horizon.

(2)N/M – Due to the low level of interest rates as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, in management’s judgment, an assumed 300 basis point drop in interest rates was deemed not meaningful in the existing interest rate environment.

Overall, in rising interest rate scenarios, interest rate risk volatility moved from being negative at December 31, 2009 to being positive at June 30, 2010. The change in interest rate risk volatility from December 31, 2009 is less negative in declining interest rate scenarios. The drivers of the improvement in the rising interest rate scenarios were longer duration securities sales in both the first and second quarter of 2010 and a first quarter 2010 equity raise of \$196.0 million, both of which reduced short-term funding needs of the Company. The reduction in the amount of negative earnings at risk in the declining scenarios is due to an increase in the aggregate interest rate floor on floating rate loans.

Economic Value of Equity

In addition to the simulation analysis, management uses an economic value of equity sensitivity technique to understand the risk in both shorter- and longer-term positions and to study the impact of longer-term cash flows on earnings and capital. In determining the economic value of equity, we discount present values of expected cash flows on all assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet contracts under different interest rate scenarios. The discounted present value of all cash flows represents our economic value of equity. Economic value of equity does not represent the true fair value of asset, liability, or derivative positions because certain factors are not considered, such as credit risk, liquidity risk, and the impact of future changes to the balance sheet. Our policy guidelines call for preventative measures to be taken in the event that an immediate increase or decrease in interest rates of 200 basis points is estimated to reduce the economic value of equity by more than 20%.

Analysis of Economic Value of Equity
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| | Immediate Change in Rates | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | -200 | +200 |
| June 30, 2010: | | |
| Dollar change | \$ (122,780) | \$ 41,275 |
| Percent change | -7.5% | +2.5% |
| December 31, 2009: | | |
| Dollar change | \$ (101,267) | \$ (2,013) |
| Percent change | -6.8% | -0.1% |

As of June 30, 2010, the estimated sensitivity of the economic value of equity to changes in interest rates reflected positive exposure to higher interest rates compared to negative exposure as of December 31, 2009 and more negative exposure to lower interest rates compared to that existing at December 31, 2009. The reduction in the securities portfolio reduced our exposure to rising interest rates. The low level of interest paid on a higher balance of transactional deposits caused a negative exposure to falling interest rates since we have limited ability to further reduce those rates.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

At the end of the period covered by this report, (the "Evaluation Date"), the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and its Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company disclosed any material pending litigation matters relating to the Company in Item 3 of Part I of its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. For the quarter ended June 30, 2010, there were no material developments with regard to any previously disclosed matters, and no other matters were reported during the period, although there were certain legal proceedings pending against the Company and its subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business at June 30, 2010. Based on presently available information, the Company believes that any liabilities arising from these proceedings would not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company provided a discussion of certain risks and uncertainties faced by the Company in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. However, these factors may not be the only risks or uncertainties the Company faces. Additional risks that the Company does not yet know of or that it currently thinks are immaterial may also impair its business operations.

Based on currently available information, the Company has not identified any new or material changes in the Company's risk factors as previously disclosed, except as discussed under the heading "Regulatory Developments" of Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations...

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table summarizes purchases made by or on our behalf, or by any "affiliated purchaser" (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), of our common stock during the quarter ended June 30, 2010 pursuant to a repurchase program approved by our Board of Directors on November 27, 2007. Up to 2.5 million shares of our common stock may be repurchased, and the total remaining authorization under the program was 2,494,747 shares as of June 30, 2010. The repurchase program has no set expiration or termination date.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities (Number of shares in thousands)

| | Total Number of Shares Purchased | Average Price Paid per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan or Program | Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Program |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| April 1 – April 30, 2010 | 0 | \$ 0 | 0 | 2,494,747 |
| May 1 – May 31, 2010 (1) | 4,350 | 13.96 | 0 | 2,494,747 |
| June 1 – June 30, 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,494,747 |
| Total | 4,350 | \$ 13.96 | 0 | |

(1) Consists of shares acquired pursuant to our share-based compensation plans and not our repurchase program approved by our Board of Directors on November 27, 2007. Under the terms of these plans, we accept shares of common stock from option holders if they elect to surrender previously-owned shares upon exercise to cover the exercise price of the stock options or, in the case of restricted shares of common stock, the withholding of shares to satisfy tax withholding obligations associated with the vesting of restricted shares.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. REMOVED AND RESERVED

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

| Exhibit Number | Description of Documents | Sequential Page # |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 3.1 | Restated Certificate of Incorporation is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2008. | |
| 3.2 | Restated Bylaws of the Company is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2008. | |
| 11 | Statement re: <u>Computation of Per Share Earnings</u> - The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is included in <u>Note 9</u> of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" of this document. | |
| 15 | Acknowledgment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. | |
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. | |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. | |
| 32.1 (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. | |
| 32.2 (1) | 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. | |
| 99 | Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. | |
| (1)Furnished, not filed | | |

SIGNATURES

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

First Midwest
Bancorp, Inc.

/s/ PAUL F.
CLEMENS
Paul F.
Clemens
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer,

and Principal
Accounting Officer*

Date: August 9, 2010

* Duly authorized to sign on behalf of the Registrant.

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