

AMES NATIONAL CORP
Form 10-K
March 10, 2010

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

Commission File Number 0-32637.

AMES NATIONAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

IOWA
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

42-1039071
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

405 FIFTH STREET, AMES, IOWA
(Address of principal executive offices)

50010
(Zip Code)

(515) 232-6251
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: NONE

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

COMMON STOCK, \$2.00 PAR VALUE
(Title of Class)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

As of June 30, 2009, the aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing sale price for the registrant's common stock in the NASDAQ Capital Market, was \$217,515,875. Shares of common stock beneficially owned by each executive officer and director of the Company and by each person who beneficially owns 5% or more of the outstanding common stock have been excluded on the basis that such persons may be deemed to be an affiliate of the registrant. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for any other purpose.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common stock on February 26, 2010, was 9,432,915.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 19, 2010, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Ames National Corporation (the "Company") is an Iowa corporation and bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. The Company owns 100% of the stock of five banking subsidiaries consisting of two national banks and three state-chartered banks, as described below. All of the Company's operations are conducted in the State of Iowa and primarily within the central Iowa counties of Boone, Marshall, Polk and Story where the Company's banking subsidiaries are located. The Company does not engage in any material business activities apart from its ownership of its banking subsidiaries. The principal executive offices of the Company are located at 405 Fifth Street, Ames, Iowa 50010. The company's telephone number is (515) 232-6251 and website address is www.amesnational.com.

The Company was organized and incorporated on January 21, 1975 under the laws of the State of Iowa to serve as a holding company for its principal banking subsidiary, First National Bank, Ames, Iowa ("First National") located in Ames, Iowa. In 1983, the Company acquired the stock of the State Bank & Trust Co. ("State Bank") located in Nevada, Iowa; in 1991, the Company, through a newly-chartered state bank known as Boone Bank & Trust Co. ("Boone Bank"), acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of the former Boone State Bank & Trust Company located in Boone, Iowa; in 1995, the Company acquired the stock of the Randall-Story State Bank ("Randall-Story Bank") located in Story City, Iowa; and in 2002, the Company chartered and commenced operations of a new national banking organization, United Bank & Trust NA ("United Bank"), located in Marshalltown, Iowa. First National, State Bank, Boone Bank, Randall-Story Bank and United Bank are each operated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. These five financial institutions are referred to in this Form 10-K collectively as the "Banks" and individually as a "Bank".

The principal sources of Company revenue are: (i) interest and fees earned on loans made by the Banks; (ii) service charges on deposit accounts maintained at the Banks; (iii) interest on fixed income investments held by the Company and the Banks; (iv) fees on trust services provided by those Banks exercising trust powers; and (v) securities gains.

The Banks' lending activities consist primarily of short-term and medium-term commercial and residential real estate loans, agricultural and business operating loans and lines of credit, equipment loans, vehicle loans, personal loans and lines of credit, home improvement loans and origination of mortgage loans for sale into the secondary market. The Banks also offer a variety of demand, savings and time deposits, cash management services, merchant credit card processing, safe deposit boxes, wire transfers, direct deposit of payroll and social security checks and automated teller machine access. Four of the five Banks also offer trust services.

The Company provides various services to the Banks which include, but are not limited to, management assistance, internal auditing services, human resources services and administration, compliance management, marketing assistance and coordination, loan review and assistance with respect to computer systems and related procedures.

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Banking Subsidiaries

First National Bank, Ames, Iowa. First National is a nationally-chartered, commercial bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"). It was organized in 1903 and became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company in 1975 through a bank holding company reorganization whereby the then shareholders of First National exchanged all of their First National stock for stock in the Company. First National provides full-service banking to businesses and residents within the Ames community and surrounding area. It provides a variety of products and services designed to meet the needs of the market it serves. It has an experienced staff of bank officers including many who have spent the majority of their banking careers with First National and who emphasize long-term customer relationships. First National conducts business out of three full-service offices and one super market location, all located in the city of Ames and a full-service office built in Ankeny, Iowa that opened in April of 2007.

As of December 31, 2009, First National had capital of \$45,839,000 and 94 full-time equivalent employees. Full-time equivalents represent the number of people a business would employ if all its employees were employed on a full-time basis. It is calculated by dividing the total number of hours worked by all full and part-time employees by the number of hours a full-time individual would work for a given period of time. First National had net income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 of approximately \$5,309,000, \$1,237,000 and \$5,887,000, respectively. Total assets as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were approximately \$471,243,000, \$445,212,000 and \$466,908,000, respectively.

State Bank & Trust Co., Nevada, Iowa. State Bank is an Iowa, state-chartered, FDIC insured commercial bank. State Bank was acquired by the Company in 1983 through a stock transaction whereby the then shareholders of State Bank exchanged all their State Bank stock for stock in the Company. State Bank was organized in 1939 and provides full-service banking to businesses and residents within the Nevada area from its main Nevada location and two offices, one in McCallsburg, Iowa and the other in Colo, Iowa. It has a strong presence in agricultural, commercial and residential real estate lending.

As of December 31, 2009, State Bank had capital of \$13,084,000 and 23 full-time equivalent employees. State Bank had net income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 of approximately \$1,462,000, \$1,738,000 and \$1,352,000, respectively. Total assets as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were approximately \$134,947,000, \$121,792,000 and \$107,585,000, respectively.

Boone Bank & Trust Co., Boone, Iowa. Boone Bank is an Iowa, state-chartered, FDIC insured commercial bank. Boone Bank was organized in 1992 by the Company under a new state charter in connection with a purchase and assumption transaction whereby Boone Bank purchased certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of the former Boone State Bank & Trust Company in exchange for a cash payment. It provides full service banking to businesses and residents within the Boone community and surrounding area. It is actively engaged in agricultural, consumer and commercial lending, including real estate, operating and equipment loans. It conducts business from its main office and a full service branch office, both located in Boone.

As of December 31, 2009, Boone Bank had capital of \$12,766,000 and 25 full-time equivalent employees. Boone Bank had net income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 of approximately \$1,473,000, \$1,406,000 and \$1,586,000, respectively. Total assets as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were approximately \$104,957,000, \$101,882,000 and \$97,574,000, respectively.

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Randall-Story State Bank, Story City, Iowa. Randall-Story Bank is an Iowa, state-chartered, FDIC insured commercial bank. Randall-Story Bank was acquired by the Company in 1995 through a stock transaction whereby the then shareholders of Randall-Story Bank exchanged all their Randall-Story Bank stock for stock in the Company. Randall-Story Bank was organized in 1928 and provides full-service banking to Story City and the surrounding area. While its primary emphasis is in agricultural lending, Randall-Story Bank also provides the traditional lending services typically offered by community banks.

As of December 31, 2009, Randall-Story Bank had capital of \$8,499,000 and 13 full-time equivalent employees. Randall-Story Bank had net income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 of approximately \$888,000, \$831,000 and \$969,000, respectively. Total assets as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were approximately \$79,497,000, \$78,199,000 and \$72,762,000, respectively.

United Bank & Trust NA, Marshalltown, Iowa. United Bank is a nationally-chartered, commercial bank insured by the FDIC. It was newly chartered in June of 2002 and offers a broad range of deposit and loan products, as well as trust services to customers located in the Marshalltown and surrounding Marshall County area.

As of December 31, 2009, United Bank had capital of \$9,425,000 and 20 full-time equivalent employees. United Bank had net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 of approximately \$387,000, \$(87,000) and \$104,000, respectively. Total assets as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were approximately \$112,441,000, \$99,441,000 and \$106,736,000, respectively.

Business Strategy and Operations

As a locally owned, multi-bank holding company, the Company emphasizes strong personal relationships to provide products and services that meet the needs of the Banks' customers. The Company seeks to achieve growth and maintain a strong return on equity. To accomplish these goals, the Banks focus on small-to-medium size businesses that traditionally wish to develop an exclusive relationship with a single bank. The Banks, individually and collectively, have the size to give the personal attention required by business owners, in addition to the credit expertise to help businesses meet their goals.

The Banks offer a full range of deposit services that are typically available in most financial institutions, including checking accounts, savings accounts and time deposits of various types, ranging from money market accounts to longer-term certificates of deposit. One major goal in developing the Banks' product mix is to keep the product offerings as simple as possible, both in terms of the number of products and the features and benefits of the individual services. The transaction accounts and time certificates are tailored to each Bank's principal market area at rates competitive in that Bank's market. In addition, retirement accounts such as IRAs (Individual Retirement Accounts) are available. The FDIC insures all deposit accounts up to the maximum amount. The Banks solicit these accounts from small-to-medium sized businesses in their respective primary trade areas, and from individuals who live and/or work within these areas. No material portion of the Banks' deposits has been obtained from a single person or from a few persons. Therefore, the Company does not believe that the loss of the deposits of any person or of a few persons would have an adverse effect on the Banks' operations or erode their deposit base.

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Loans are provided to creditworthy borrowers regardless of their race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, disability, receipt of public assistance or any other basis prohibited by law. The Banks intend to fulfill this commitment while maintaining prudent credit standards. In the course of fulfilling this obligation to meet the credit needs of the communities which they serve, the Banks give consideration to each credit application regardless of the fact that the applicant may reside in a low to moderate income neighborhood, and without regard to the geographic location of the residence, property or business within their market areas.

The Banks provide innovative, quality financial products, such as Internet banking and trust services that meet the banking needs of their customers and communities. The loan programs and acceptance of certain loans may vary from time-to-time depending on the funds available and regulations governing the banking industry. The Banks offer all basic types of credit to their local communities and surrounding rural areas, including commercial, agricultural and consumer loans. The types of loans within these categories are as follows:

Commercial Loans. Commercial loans are typically made to sole proprietors, partnerships, corporations and other business entities such as municipalities and individuals where the loan is to be used primarily for business purposes. These loans are typically secured by assets owned by the borrower and often times involve personal guarantees given by the owners of the business. The types of loans the Banks offer include:

- financing guaranteed under Small Business Administration programs
- operating and working capital loans
- loans to finance equipment and other capital purchases
- commercial real estate loans
- business lines of credit
- term loans
- loans to professionals
- letters of credit

Agricultural Loans. The Banks, by nature of their location in central Iowa, are directly and indirectly involved in agriculture and agri-business lending. This includes short-term seasonal lending associated with cyclical crop and livestock production, intermediate term lending for machinery, equipment and breeding stock acquisition and long-term real estate lending. These loans are typically secured by the crops, livestock, equipment or real estate being financed. The basic tenet of the Banks' agricultural lending philosophy is a blending of strong, positive cash flow supported by an adequate collateral position, along with a demonstrated capacity to withstand short-term negative impact if necessary. Applicable governmental subsidies and affiliated programs are utilized if warranted to accomplish these parameters. Approximately 17% of the loan portfolio consists of loans made for agricultural purposes. The Banks have not experienced a material adverse effect on their business as a result of defaults on agricultural loans and do not anticipate at the present time experiencing any such effect in the future.

Consumer Loans. Consumer loans are typically available to finance home improvements and consumer purchases, such as automobiles, household furnishings, boats and education. These loans are made on both a secured and an unsecured basis. The following types of consumer loans are available:

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-	automobiles and trucks
-	boats and recreational vehicles
-	personal loans and lines of credit
-	home equity lines of credit
-	home improvement and rehabilitation loans
-	consumer real estate loans

Other types of credit programs, such as loans to nonprofit organizations, to public entities, for community development and to other governmental offered programs also are available.

First National, Boone Bank, State Bank and United Bank offer trust services typically found in a commercial bank with trust powers, including the administration of estates, conservatorships, personal and corporate trusts and agency accounts. The Banks also provide farm management, investment and custodial services for individuals, businesses and non-profit organizations.

The Banks earn income from the origination of residential mortgages that are sold in the secondary real estate market without retaining the mortgage servicing rights.

The Banks offer traditional banking services, such as safe deposit boxes, wire transfers, direct deposit of payroll and social security checks, automated teller machine access and automatic drafts (ACH) for various accounts.

Credit Management

The Company strives to achieve sound credit risk management. In order to achieve this goal, the Company has established uniform credit policies and underwriting criteria for the Banks' loan portfolios. The Banks diversify in the types of loans offered and are subject to regular credit examinations, annual internal and external loan audits and annual review of large loans, as well as quarterly reviews of loans experiencing deterioration in credit quality. The Company attempts to identify potential problem loans early, charge off loans promptly and maintain an adequate allowance for loan losses. The Company has established credit guidelines for the Banks' lending portfolios which include guidelines relating to the more commonly requested loan types, as follows:

Commercial Real Estate Loans - Commercial real estate loans, including agricultural real estate loans, are normally based on loan to appraisal value ratios of 80% and secured by a first priority lien position. Loans are typically subject to interest rate adjustments no less frequently than 5 years from origination. Fully amortized monthly repayment terms normally do not exceed twenty years. Projections and cash flows that show ability to service debt within the amortization period are required. Property and casualty insurance is required to protect the Banks' collateral interests. Commercial and agricultural real estate loans represent approximately 46% of the loan portfolio. Major risk factors for commercial real estate loans, as well as the other loan types described below, include a geographic concentration in central Iowa; the dependence of the local economy upon several large governmental entities, including Iowa State University and the Iowa Department of Transportation; and the health of Iowa's agricultural sector that is dependent on weather conditions and government programs.

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Commercial and Agricultural Operating Lines - These loans are made to businesses and farm operations with terms up to twelve months. The credit needs are generally seasonal with the source of repayment coming from the entity's normal business cycle. Cash flow reviews are completed to establish the ability to service the debt within the terms of the loan. A first priority lien on the general assets of the business normally secures these types of loans. Loan to value limits vary and are dependent upon the nature and type of the underlying collateral and the financial strength of the borrower. Crop and hail insurance is required for most agricultural borrowers. Loans are generally guaranteed by the principal(s).

Commercial and Agricultural Term Loans – These loans are made to businesses and farm operations to finance equipment, breeding stock and other capital expenditures. Terms are generally the lesser of five years or the useful life of the asset. Term loans are normally secured by the asset being financed and are often additionally secured with the general assets of the business. Loan to value is generally 75% of the cost or value of the assets. Loans are normally guaranteed by the principal(s). Commercial and agricultural operating and term loans represent approximately 26% of the loan portfolio.

Residential First Mortgage Loans – Proceeds of these loans are used to buy or refinance the purchase of residential real estate with the loan secured by a first lien on the real estate. Most of the residential mortgage loans originated by the Banks (including servicing rights) are sold in the secondary mortgage market due to the higher interest rate risk inherent in the 15 and 30 year fixed rate terms consumers prefer. Loans that are originated and not sold in the secondary market generally have higher interest rates and have rate adjustment periods of no longer than seven years. The maximum amortization of first mortgage residential real estate loans is 30 years. The loan-to-value ratios normally do not exceed 80% without credit enhancements such as mortgage insurance. Property insurance is required on all loans to protect the Banks' collateral position. Loans secured by one to four family residential properties represent approximately 22% of the loan portfolio.

Home Equity Term Loans – These loans are normally for the purpose of home improvement or other consumer purposes and are secured by a junior mortgage on residential real estate. Loan-to-value ratios normally do not exceed 90% of market value.

Home Equity Lines of Credit - The Banks offer a home equity line of credit generally with a maximum term of 60 months. These loans are secured by a junior mortgage on the residential real estate and normally do not exceed a loan-to-market value ratio of 90% with the interest adjusted quarterly.

Consumer Loans – Consumer loans are normally made to consumers under the following guidelines. Automobiles - loans on new and used automobiles generally will not exceed 90% and 75% of the value, respectively. Recreational vehicles and boats – 90% and 66% of the value, respectively. Mobile home - maximum term on these loans is 180 months with the loan-to-value ratio generally not exceeding 66%. Each of these loans is secured by a first priority lien on the assets and requires insurance to protect the Banks' collateral position. Unsecured - The term for unsecured loans generally does not exceed 12 months. Consumer and other loans represent approximately 6% of the loan portfolio.

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Employees

At December 31, 2009, the Banks had a total of 175 full-time equivalent employees and the Company had an additional 12 full-time employees. The Company and Banks provide their employees with a comprehensive program of benefits, including comprehensive medical and dental plans, long-term and short-term disability coverage, and a 401(k) profit sharing plan. Management considers its relations with employees to be satisfactory. Unions represent none of the employees.

Market Area

The Company operates five commercial banks with locations in Story, Boone, Polk and Marshall Counties in central Iowa.

First National is located in Ames, Iowa with a population of 51,557. The major employers are Iowa State University, Ames Laboratories, Iowa Department of Transportation, Mary Greeley Medical Center, National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames Community Schools, City of Ames, Barilla, Sauer-Danfoss and McFarland Clinic. First National's primary business includes providing retail banking services and business and consumer lending. First National has a minimum exposure to agricultural lending.

Boone Bank is located in Boone, Iowa with a population of 12,803. Boone is the county seat of Boone County. The major employers are Fareway Stores, Inc., Iowa National Guard, Union Pacific Railroad, Boone County Hospital and Communication Data Services. Boone Bank provides lending services to the agriculture, commercial and real estate markets.

State Bank is located in Nevada, Iowa with a population of 6,658. Nevada is the county seat of Story County. The major employers are Print Graphics, General Financial Supply, Mid-American Manufacturing, Mid-States Millwright & Builders, Inc., Burke Corporation and Almaco. State Bank provides various types of loans with a major agricultural presence. It provides a wide variety of banking services including trust, deposit, ATM, and merchant card processing.

Randall-Story Bank is located in Story City, Iowa with a population of 3,228. The major employers are Bethany Manor, American Packaging, M.H. Eby, Inc. and Record Printing. Located in a major agricultural area, it has a strong presence in this type of lending. As a full service commercial bank, it provides a full line of products and services.

United Bank is located in Marshalltown, Iowa with a population of 25,957. The major employers are Iowa Veterans Home, Marshalltown School District, Swift & Co., Emerson Process Management/Fisher Division, Lennox Industries and Marshalltown Medical & Surgical Center. The Bank offers a full line of loan, deposit, and trust services. Loan services include primarily commercial and consumer types of credit including operating lines, equipment loans, automobile financing and real estate loans.

Competition

The geographic market area served by the Banks is highly competitive with respect to both loans and deposits. The Banks compete principally with other commercial banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, mortgage companies, finance divisions of auto and farm equipment companies, agricultural suppliers and other financial service providers. Some of these competitors are local, while others are statewide or nationwide. The major commercial bank competitors include F & M Bank, U.S. Bank National Association and Wells Fargo Bank, each of which have a branch office or offices within the Banks' primary trade areas. Among the advantages such larger banks have are their ability to finance extensive advertising campaigns and to allocate their investment assets to geographic regions of

higher yield and demand. These larger banking organizations have much higher legal lending limits than the Banks and thus are better able to finance large regional, national and global commercial customers.

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In order to compete with the other financial institutions in their primary trade areas, the Banks use, to the fullest extent possible, the flexibility which is accorded by independent status. This includes an emphasis on specialized services, local promotional activity and personal contacts by the Banks' officers, directors and employees. In particular, the Banks compete for deposits principally by offering depositors a wide variety of deposit programs, convenient office locations, hours and other services. The Banks compete for loans primarily by offering competitive interest rates, experienced lending personnel and quality products and services.

As of December 31, 2009, there were 32 FDIC insured institutions having approximately 86 offices or branch offices within Boone, Story, Polk and Marshall County, Iowa where the Banks' offices are primarily located. First National, State Bank and Randall-Story Bank together have the largest percentage of deposits in Story County.

The Banks also compete with the financial markets for funds. Yields on corporate and government debt securities and commercial paper affect the ability of commercial banks to attract and hold deposits. Commercial banks also compete for funds with equity, money market, and insurance products offered by brokerage and insurance companies. This competitive trend will likely continue in the future.

The Company anticipates bank competition will continue to change materially over the next several years as more financial institutions, including the major regional and national banks, continue to consolidate. Credit unions, which are not subject to income taxes, have a significant competitive advantage and provide additional competition in the Company's local markets.

Supervision and Regulation

The following discussion generally refers to certain statutes and regulations affecting the banking industry. These references provide brief summaries and therefore do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to those statutes and regulations. In addition, due to the numerous statutes and regulations that apply to and regulate the banking industry, many are not referenced below.

Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. On October 3, 2008, President Bush signed into law the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ("EESA"), giving the US Treasury authority to take certain actions to restore liquidity and stability to the U.S. banking markets. Based upon the authority contained in the EESA, a number of programs to implement the EESA have been announced. Those programs include the following:

- Capital Purchase Program ("CPP"). Pursuant to this program, the US Treasury, on behalf of the US government, will purchase up to \$250 billion of preferred stock, along with warrants to purchase common stock, from certain financial institutions, including bank holding companies, savings and loan holding companies and banks or savings associations not controlled by a holding company. On publically traded financial institutions the investment will have a dividend rate of 5% per year, until the fifth anniversary of the US Treasury's investment and a dividend of 9% thereafter. The Company did not participate in the CCP program.

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- Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (“TLGP”). This program contains both a debt guarantee component, whereby the FDIC will guarantee until June 30, 2012, the senior unsecured debt issued by eligible financial institutions between October 14, 2008 and June 30, 2009, and an account transaction guarantee component, whereby the FDIC will insure 100% of non-interest bearing deposit transaction accounts held at eligible financial institutions, such as payment processing accounts, payroll accounts and working capital accounts, through June 30, 2010. The Banks have opted out of the debt guarantee component and opted into the transaction guarantee component of this program.
- Temporary increase in deposit insurance coverage. Pursuant to the EESA, the FDIC temporarily raised the basic limit on federal deposit insurance coverage from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor, effective October 3, 2008. On January 1, 2014, the standard coverage limit will return to \$100,000 for all deposit categories except Certain Retirement Accounts (includes IRAs), which will continue to be insured up to \$250,000 per owner.

Given the current international, national and regional economic climate, it is unclear what effect the provisions of the EESA will have with respect to the profitability and operations of both the Company and the Banks. In addition, the US government, either through the US Treasury or some other federal agency, may also advance additional programs that could materially impact the profitability and operations of both the Company and the Banks. The failure of these governmental efforts to stabilize national and international markets could have a material effect on the Company’s business, financial condition, results of operations or access to the credit markets.

US Treasury Department Report. In March 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department released a report containing short-, intermediate- and long-term recommendations to reform and modernize this country’s federal financial regulatory structure. With respect to the banking industry, the report recommended the elimination of the federal thrift charter and conversion to the national bank charter, with the Office of Thrift Supervision (the “OTS”) merging with and into the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the “OCC”), the federal agency that regulates national banks. On a longer term basis, the report also recommended a consolidation of the current functional regulation scheme for financial institutions into three distinct regulators: a market stability regulator (the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System); a prudent financial regulator (new); and a business conduct regulator (new). It is unclear whether and to what extent this proposal will be implemented in the future and the impact it will have upon the operations of both the Company and the Banks.

USA Patriot Act. The USA Patriot Act was enacted in 2001 which, together with regulations issued pursuant to this act, substantially broadened previously existing anti-money laundering laws and regulations, increased compliance, due diligence and reporting obligations for financial institutions, created new crimes and penalties and required federal banking agencies, in reviewing mergers and other acquisition transactions, to consider the effectiveness of the parties in combating money laundering activities. The act requires all financial institutions to establish certain anti-money laundering compliance and due diligence programs that are reasonably designed to detect and report instances of money laundering. The Company believes its compliance policies, procedures and controls satisfy the material requirements of the Patriot Act and regulations.

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Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act was enacted in 2002 to, among other things, increase corporate responsibility and to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures pursuant to the federal securities laws. This act generally applies to all companies that are required to file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The act implements significant changes in the responsibilities of officers and directors of public companies and makes certain changes to the corporate reporting obligation of those companies and their external auditors. Among the requirements and prohibitions addressed by the act are certifications required by CEOs and CFOs of periodic reports filed with the SEC; accelerated reporting of stock transactions by directors, officers and large shareholders; prohibitions against personal loans from companies to directors and executive officers (except loans made in the ordinary course of business); requirements for public companies' audit committees; requirements for auditor independence; the forfeiture of bonuses or other incentive-based compensation and profits from the sale of an issuer's securities by directors and executive officers in the 12-month period following initial publication of any financial statements that later require restatement; various increased criminal penalties for violations of securities laws; and the creation of a public company accounting oversight board. Rules adopted by the SEC to implement various provisions of the act include CEO and CFO certifications related to fair presentation of financial statements and financial information in public filings, as well as management's evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures; disclosure of whether any audit committee members qualify as a "financial expert"; disclosures related to audit committee composition and auditor pre-approval policies; disclosure related to adoption of a written code of ethics; reconciling non-GAAP financial information with GAAP in public communications; disclosure of off-balance sheet transactions; and disclosure related to director independence and the director nomination process. The Company has adopted modifications to its corporate governance procedures to comply with the provisions of the act and regulations.

The Company and the Banks are subject to extensive federal and state regulation and supervision. Regulation and supervision of financial institutions is primarily intended to protect depositors and the FDIC rather than shareholders of the Company. The laws and regulations affecting banks and bank holding companies have changed significantly over recent years, particularly with the passage of the Financial Services Modernization Act. There is reason to expect that similar changes will continue in the future. Any change in applicable laws, regulations or regulatory policies may have a material effect on the business, operations and prospects of the Company. The Company is unable to predict the nature or the extent of the effects on its business and earnings that any fiscal or monetary policies or new federal or state legislation may have in the future.

The Company

The Company is a bank holding company by virtue of its ownership of the Banks, and is registered as such with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve"). The Company is subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"), which subjects the Company and the Banks to supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve. Under the BHCA, the Company files with the Federal Reserve annual reports of its operations and such additional information as the Federal Reserve may require.

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Source of Strength to the Banks. The Federal Reserve takes the position that a bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary banks and may not conduct its operations in an unsafe or unsound manner. In addition, it is the Federal Reserve's position that in serving as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks, bank holding companies should use available resources to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary banks during periods of financial stress or adversity. It should also maintain the financial flexibility and capital raising capacity to obtain additional resources for providing assistance to its subsidiary banks. A bank holding company's failure to meet its obligations to serve as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks will generally be considered by the Federal Reserve to be an unsafe and unsound banking practice or a violation of the Federal Reserve's regulations or both.

Federal Reserve Approval. Bank holding companies must obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve before they: (i) acquire direct or indirect ownership or control of any voting stock of any bank if, after such acquisition, they would own or control, directly or indirectly, more than 5% of the voting stock of such bank; (ii) merge or consolidate with another bank holding company; or (iii) acquire substantially all of the assets of any additional banks.

Non-Banking Activities. With certain exceptions, the BHCA also prohibits bank holding companies from acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of voting stock in any company other than a bank or a bank holding company unless the Federal Reserve finds the company's business to be incidental to the business of banking. When making this determination, the Federal Reserve in part considers whether allowing a bank holding company to engage in those activities would offer advantages to the public that would outweigh possible adverse effects. A bank holding company may engage in permissible non-banking activities on a de novo basis, if the holding company meets certain criteria and notifies the Federal Reserve within ten (10) business days after the activity has commenced.

Under the Financial Services Modernization Act, eligible bank holding companies may elect (with the approval of the Federal Reserve) to become a "financial holding company." Financial holding companies are permitted to engage in certain financial activities through affiliates that had previously been prohibited activities for bank holding companies. Such financial activities include securities and insurance underwriting and merchant banking. At this time, the Company has not elected to become a financial holding company, but may choose to do so at some time in the future.

Control Transactions. The Change in Bank Control Act of 1978, as amended, requires a person or group of persons acquiring "control" of a bank holding company to provide the Federal Reserve with at least 60 days prior written notice of the proposed acquisition. Following receipt of this notice, the Federal Reserve has 60 days to issue a notice disapproving the proposed acquisition, but the Federal Reserve may extend this time period for up to another 30 days. An acquisition may be completed before the disapproval period expires if the Federal Reserve issues written notice of its intent not to disapprove the action. Under a rebuttable presumption established by the Federal Reserve, the acquisition of 10% or more of a class of voting stock of a bank holding company with a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, would constitute the acquisition of control. In addition, any "company" would be required to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve under the BHCA before acquiring 25% (or 5% if the "company" is a bank holding company) or more of the outstanding shares of the Company, or otherwise obtain control over the Company.

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Affiliate Transactions. The Company and the Banks are deemed affiliates within the meaning of the Federal Reserve Act, and transactions between affiliates are subject to certain restrictions. Generally, the Federal Reserve Act: (i) limits the extent to which the financial institution or its subsidiaries may engage in "covered transactions" with an affiliate; and (ii) requires all transactions with an affiliate, whether or not "covered transactions," to be on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to the institution or subsidiary, as those provided to a non-affiliate. The term "covered transaction" includes the making of loans, purchase of assets, issuance of a guarantee and similar transactions.

State Law on Acquisitions. Iowa law permits bank holding companies to make acquisitions throughout the state. However, Iowa currently has a deposit concentration limit of 15% on the amount of deposits in the state that any one banking organization can control and continue to acquire banks or bank deposits (by acquisitions), which applies to all depository institutions doing business in Iowa.

Banking Subsidiaries

Applicable federal and state statutes and regulations governing a bank's operations relate, among other matters, to capital adequacy requirements, required reserves against deposits, investments, loans, legal lending limits, certain interest rates payable, mergers and consolidations, borrowings, issuance of securities, payment of dividends, establishment of branches and dealings with affiliated persons.

First National and United Bank are national banks subject to primary federal regulation and supervision by the OCC. The FDIC, as an insurer of the deposits, also has some limited regulatory authority over First National and United Bank. State Bank, Boone Bank and Randall-Story Bank are state banks subject to regulation and supervision by the Iowa Division of Banking. The three state Banks are also subject to regulation and examination by the FDIC, which insures their respective deposits to the maximum extent permitted by law. The federal laws that apply to the Banks regulate, among other things, the scope of their business, their investments, their reserves against deposits, the timing of the availability of deposited funds and the nature and amount of and collateral for loans. The laws and regulations governing the Banks generally have been promulgated to protect depositors and the deposit insurance fund of the FDIC and not to protect stockholders of such institutions or their holding companies.

The OCC and FDIC each have authority to prohibit banks under their supervision from engaging in what it considers to be an unsafe and unsound practice in conducting their business. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ("FDICIA") requires federal banking regulators to adopt regulations or guidelines in a number of areas to ensure bank safety and soundness, including internal controls, credit underwriting, asset growth, management compensation, ratios of classified assets to capital and earnings. FDICIA also contains provisions which are intended to change independent auditing requirements, restrict the activities of state-chartered insured banks, amend various consumer banking laws, limit the ability of "undercapitalized banks" to borrow from the Federal Reserve's discount window, require regulators to perform periodic on-site bank examinations and set standards for real estate lending.

Borrowing Limitations. Each of the Banks is subject to limitations on the aggregate amount of loans that it can make to any one borrower, including related entities. Subject to numerous exceptions based on the type of loans and collateral, applicable statutes and regulations generally limit loans to one borrower of 15% of total equity and reserves. Each of the Banks is in compliance with applicable loans to one borrower requirements.

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FDIC Insurance. The FDIC temporarily raised the basic limit on federal deposit insurance coverage from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor, effective October 3, 2008. On January 1, 2014, the standard coverage limit will return to \$100,000 for all deposit categories except certain retirement accounts (includes IRAs), which will continue to be insured up to \$250,000. Generally, under the permanent FDIC limits, customer deposit accounts in banks are insured by the FDIC for up to a maximum amount of \$100,000 for single accounts, \$250,000 for self-directed retirement accounts, \$100,000 for joint accounts, and \$100,000 for qualifying revocable trust accounts. The FDIC has adopted a risk-based insurance assessment system under which depository institutions contribute funds to the FDIC insurance fund based on their risk classification. The FDIC may terminate the deposit insurance of any insured depository institution if it determines after an administrative hearing that the institution has engaged or is engaging in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law. On September 29, 2009, the FDIC developed a restoration plan to replenish the Deposit Insurance Fund over a period of eight years and to increase the deposit insurance reserve ratio to the statutory minimum of 1.15% of insured deposits. To ensure that the reserve ratio returns to 1.15 percent within the statutorily mandated period of time, to meet the FDIC's liquidity needs without imposing additional burdens on the industry during a period of stress, and to ensure that the deposit insurance system remains directly industry-funded, the FDIC staff recommends that the Board: (1) Impose no further special assessments under the final rule adopted in May 2009; (2) Maintain assessment rates at their current levels through the end of 2010 and thereafter adopt a uniform 3 basis point increase in assessment rates effective January 1, 2011; (3) Extend the Amended Restoration Plan to eight years; and (4) Require all institutions to prepay, on December 30, 2009, their estimated risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012, at the same time that institutions pay their regular quarterly deposit insurance assessments for the third quarter of 2009. An institution would initially account for the prepaid assessments as a prepaid expense (an asset); the Fund would initially account for the amount collected as both an asset (cash) and an offsetting liability (deferred revenue). An institution's quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessment thereafter would be offset by the amount prepaid until that amount is exhausted or until December 30, 2014, when any amount remaining would be returned to the institution. FDIC staff estimates that total prepaid assessments would amount to approximately \$45 billion.

Capital Adequacy Requirements. The Federal Reserve, the FDIC and the OCC (collectively, the "Agencies") have adopted risk-based capital guidelines for banks and bank holding companies that are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banks and bank holding companies and account for off-balance sheet items. Failure to achieve and maintain adequate capital levels may give rise to supervisory action through the issuance of a capital directive to ensure the maintenance of required capital levels. Each of the Banks is in compliance with applicable risk-based capital level requirements as of December 31, 2009.

The current guidelines require all federally regulated banks to maintain a minimum risk-based total capital ratio equal to 8%, of which at least 4% must be Tier 1 capital. Tier 1 capital includes common shareholders' equity, qualifying perpetual preferred stock and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, but excludes goodwill and most other intangibles and the allowance for loan and lease losses. Tier 2 capital includes the excess of any preferred stock not included in Tier 1 capital, mandatory convertible securities, hybrid capital instruments, subordinated debt and intermediate term preferred stock, 45% of unrealized gain of equity securities and general reserve for loan and lease losses up to 1.25% of risk weighted assets.

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Under these guidelines, banks' assets are given risk weights of 0%, 20%, 50% or 100%. Most loans are assigned to the 100% risk category, except for first mortgage loans fully secured by residential property and, under certain circumstances, residential construction loans (both carry a 50% rating). Most investment securities are assigned to the 20% category, except for municipal or state revenue bonds (which have a 50% rating) and direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States Treasury or United States Government Agencies (which have a 0% rating).

The Agencies have also implemented a leverage ratio, which is equal to Tier 1 capital as a percentage of average total assets less intangibles, to be used as a supplement to the risk based guidelines. The principal objective of the leverage ratio is to limit the maximum degree to which a bank may leverage its equity capital base. The minimum required leverage ratio for top rated institutions is 3%, but most institutions are required to maintain an additional cushion of at least 100 to 200 basis points. Any institution operating at or near the 3% level is expected to be a strong banking organization without any supervisory, financial or operational weaknesses or deficiencies. Any institutions experiencing or anticipating significant growth would be expected to maintain capital ratios, including tangible capital positions, well above the minimum levels.

Prompt Corrective Action. Regulations adopted by the Agencies impose even more stringent capital requirements. The FDIC and other Agencies must take certain "prompt corrective action" when a bank fails to meet capital requirements. The regulations establish and define five capital levels: (i) "well-capitalized," (ii) "adequately capitalized," (iii) "undercapitalized," (iv) "significantly undercapitalized" and (v) "critically undercapitalized." Increasingly severe restrictions are imposed on the payment of dividends and management fees, asset growth and other aspects of the operations of institutions that fall below the category of being "adequately capitalized". Undercapitalized institutions are required to develop and implement capital plans acceptable to the appropriate federal regulatory agency. Such plans must require that any company that controls the undercapitalized institution must provide certain guarantees that the institution will comply with the plan until it is adequately capitalized. As of December 31, 2009 each of the Banks was categorized as "well capitalized" under regulatory prompt corrective action provisions.

Restrictions on Dividends. The dividends paid to the Company by the Banks are the major source of Company cash flow. Various federal and state statutory provisions limit the amount of dividends banking subsidiaries are permitted to pay to their holding companies without regulatory approval. Federal Reserve policy further limits the circumstances under which bank holding companies may declare dividends. For example, a bank holding company should not continue its existing rate of cash dividends on its common stock unless its net income is sufficient to fully fund each dividend and its prospective rate of earnings retention appears consistent with its capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. In addition, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC have issued policy statements which provide that insured banks and bank holding companies should generally pay dividends only out of current operating earnings. Federal and state banking regulators may also restrict the payment of dividends by order.

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First National Bank, as a national bank, generally may pay dividends, without obtaining the express approval of the OCC, in an amount up to its retained net profits for the preceding two calendar years plus retained net profits up to the date of any dividend declaration in the current calendar year. Retained net profits as defined by the OCC, consists of net income less dividends declared during the period. On March 16, 2009, the OCC informed the Company's lead bank, First National, of the OCC's decision to establish individual minimum capital ratios for First National in excess of the capital ratios that would otherwise be imposed under applicable regulatory standards. The OCC is requiring First National to maintain, on an ongoing basis, Tier 1 Leverage Capital of 9% of Adjusted Total Assets and Total Risk Based Capital of 11% of Risk-Weighted Assets. As of December 31, 2009, First National exceeded these requirements. These capital ratios for First National may affect the amount of dividends that First National has the ability to pay. Boone Bank, Randall-Story Bank and State Bank are also restricted under Iowa law to paying dividends only out of their undivided profits. Additionally, the payment of dividends by the Banks is affected by the requirement to maintain adequate capital pursuant to applicable capital adequacy guidelines and regulations, and the Banks generally are prohibited from paying any dividends if, following payment thereof, the Bank would be undercapitalized.

Reserves Against Deposits. The Federal Reserve requires all depository institutions to maintain reserves against their transaction accounts (primarily checking accounts) and non-personal time deposits. Generally, reserves of 3% must be maintained against total transaction accounts of \$55,200,000 or less (subject to an exemption not in excess of the first \$10,700,000 of transaction accounts). A reserve of \$1,656,000 plus 10% of amounts in excess of \$55,200,000 must be maintained in the event total transaction accounts exceed \$55,200,000. The balances maintained to meet the reserve requirements imposed by the Federal Reserve may be used to satisfy applicable liquidity requirements. Because required reserves must be maintained in the form of vault cash or a noninterest bearing account at a Federal Reserve Bank, the effect of this reserve requirement is to reduce the earning assets of the Banks.

Regulatory Enforcement Authority

The enforcement powers available to federal and state banking regulators are substantial and include, among other things, the ability to assess civil monetary penalties, to issue cease-and-desist or removal orders and to initiate injunctive actions against banking organizations and institution-affiliated parties. In general, enforcement actions must be initiated for violations of laws and regulations and unsafe or unsound practices. Other actions, or inactions, may provide the basis for enforcement action, including misleading or untimely reports filed with regulatory authorities. Applicable law also requires public disclosure of final enforcement actions by the federal banking agencies.

National Monetary Policies

In addition to being affected by general economic conditions, the earnings and growth of the Banks are affected by the regulatory authorities' policies, including the Federal Reserve. An important function of the Federal Reserve is to regulate the money supply, credit conditions and interest rates. Among the instruments used to implement these objectives are open market operations in U.S. Government securities, changes in reserve requirements against bank deposits and the Federal Reserve Discount Rate, which is the rate, charged member banks to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank. These instruments are used in varying combinations to influence overall growth and distribution of credit, bank loans, investments and deposits, and their use may also affect interest rates charged on loans or paid on deposits.

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The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve have had a material impact on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and are expected to have a similar impact in the future. Also important in terms of effect on banks are controls on interest rates paid by banks on deposits and types of deposits that may be offered by banks. The Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee, created by Congress in 1980, phased out ceilings on the rate of interest that may be paid on deposits by commercial banks and savings and loan associations, with the result that the differentials between the maximum rates banks and savings and loans can pay on deposit accounts have been eliminated. The effect of deregulation of deposit interest rates has been to increase banks' cost of funds and to make banks more sensitive to fluctuation in market rates.

Availability of Information on Company Website

The Company files periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K. The Company makes available on or through its website free of charge all periodic reports filed by the Company with the SEC, including any amendments to such reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports have been electronically filed with the SEC. The address of the Company's website on the Internet is: www.amesnational.com.

The Company will provide a paper copy of these reports free of charge upon written or telephonic request directed to John P. Nelson, Vice President and Secretary, 405 Fifth Street, Ames, Iowa 50010 or (515) 232-6251 or by email request at info@amesnational.com. The information found on the Company's website is not part of this or any other report the Company files with the SEC.

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Executive Officers of Company and Banks

The following table sets forth summary information about the executive officers of the Company and certain executive officers of the Banks. Unless otherwise indicated, each executive officer has served in his current position for the past five years.

Name	Age	Position with the Company or Bank and Principal Occupation and Employment During the Past Five Years
Kathy L. Baker	63	Named President and Director of United Bank on January 1, 2008. Previously served as a Vice President in the lending department of United Bank.
Scott T. Bauer	47	Named President of First National in 2007. Previously served as Executive Vice President and Senior Vice President of First National. Also serves as Director of First National.
Kevin G. Deardorff	55	Vice President & Technology Director of the Company.
Daniel L. Krieger	73	Chairman of the Company since 2003 and President of Company from 1997 to 2007. Also serves as a Director of the Company, Chairman of the Board and Trust Officer of First National and Chairman of the Board of Boone Bank. Previously served as President of First National and Chairman of the Board of United Bank.
Stephen C. McGill	55	President of State Bank since 2003. Previously served as Senior Vice President of State Bank. Director of State Bank.
John P. Nelson	43	Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer of Company. Also serves as Director of Randall-Story Bank.
Thomas H. Pohlman	59	Named President of the Company in 2007. Previously served as Chief Operating Officer of the Company in 2006 and President of First National from 1999 to 2007. Director of the Company and First National, State Bank and United Bank.
Jeffrey K. Putzier	48	President of Boone Bank since 1999. Director of Boone Bank.
Richard J. Schreier	42	Named President of Randall-Story in May, 2008. Also serves as a director at Randall-Story. Previously served as Senior Vice President of lending at Randall-Story and State Bank.
Terrill L. Wycoff	66	Executive Vice President of First National since 2000. Director of First National.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Set forth below is a description of risk factors related to the Company's business, provided to enable investors to assess, and be appropriately apprised of, certain risks and uncertainties the Company faces in conducting its business. An investor should carefully consider the risks described below and elsewhere in this Report, which could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition. The risks and uncertainties discussed below are also applicable to forward-looking statements contained in this Report and in other reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

General Business, Economic and Political Conditions.

The Company's earnings and financial condition are affected by general business, economic and political conditions. For example, a depressed economic environment increases the likelihood of lower employment levels and recession, which could adversely affect the Company's earnings and financial condition. General business and economic conditions that could affect the Company include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets and the strength of the national and local economies in which the Company operates. Political conditions can also affect the Company's earnings through the introduction of new regulatory schemes and changes in tax laws.

In particular, the latter half of 2007 through 2009 saw many negative developments in the financial services industry which have caused significant uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets in general. Additionally, the severe economic downturn that began in the fourth quarter of 2008 has continued into 2010 and, although a gradual recovery appears underway, there remains significant economic uncertainty that could continue to undermine business and commercial activity on a global basis. As a consequence of this recession, a wide range of industries continue to face serious challenges, related in part to reduced consumer confidence.

The current economic downturn has caused many lending institutions to experience declines in the performance of their loans. The values of real estate collateral supporting mortgage loans have declined and may continue to do so, providing less security for those loans. Across the industry, bank holding companies and bank stock prices have been volatile, as has the ability of banks to raise capital and borrow. Because of the uncertainty and upheaval within the financial markets and industry, there is a potential for new federal and/or state laws and regulations regarding lending, funding and liquidity practices of banks. Proposals for significant regulatory reform of financial institutions are currently pending in Congress. Any new legislation or regulations could negatively impact the Company's operations.

In addition, further negative market developments may continue to undermine consumer confidence levels and cause adverse changes in payment patterns, causing an increase in delinquencies and default rates, which in turn may impact the Company's charge-offs and provisions for loan losses. A worsening of these market conditions could exacerbate their already adverse effect on the Company and the Banks and others in the financial services industry.

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Individual Minimum Capital Ratios

In March of 2009, the OCC imposed individual minimum capital ratios requiring First National to maintain, on an ongoing basis, Tier One Leverage Capital of 9% of Adjusted Total Assets and Total Risk Based Capital of 11% of Risk Weighted Assets. As of December 31, 2009, First National exceeded these capital ratios. Failure to maintain the individual minimum capital ratios could result in additional regulatory action against First National.

Risks Associated with Loans

A significant source of risk for the Company arises from the possibility that losses will be sustained because borrowers, guarantors and related parties may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of their loans. The Company has underwriting and credit monitoring procedures and credit policies, including the establishment and review of the allowance for loan losses, that management believes are appropriate to minimize this risk by assessing the likelihood of nonperformance, tracking loan performance and diversifying the Company's loan portfolio. Such policies and procedures, however, may not prevent unexpected losses that could adversely affect results of operations. During 2009, the Company's allowance for loan losses and its level of impaired loans increased by \$872,000 and \$3,677,000, respectively, over 2008 figures, and these amounts may continue to increase during 2010 as the economic downturn continues to adversely impact the Company's borrowers.

Bank regulatory agencies periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses and may require an increase in the provision for loan losses, an increase in loans considered to be "impaired" or the recognition of further loan charge-offs, based on current economic conditions. Any increases in the allowance for loan losses will result in a decrease in net income and capital and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company makes various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of the Company's loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of the Company's borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of the Company's loans. Despite the Company's underwriting and monitoring practices, the Company's loan customers may not repay their loans according to their terms, and the collateral securing the payment of these loans may be insufficient to pay any remaining loan balance. The Company may experience significant loan losses, which could have a material adverse effect on its operating results. Because the Company must use assumptions regarding individual loans and the economy, the current allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover actual loan losses, and increases in the allowance may be necessary. The Company may need to significantly increase the Company's provision for losses on loans if one or more of the Company's larger credit relationships becomes delinquent. Material additions to the Company's allowance would materially decrease the Company's net income. The Company cannot provide any assurance that its monitoring procedures and policies will reduce certain lending risks or that the Company's allowance for loan losses will be adequate to cover actual losses.

Equity Securities

In 2009, the Company did not have realized net gains in the Company's equity securities as the Company has had in the past. The Company's equity securities portfolio has been reduced to \$4.3 million as of December 31, 2009 (on an unconsolidated basis, excluding Bank holdings) in part to reduce the Company's exposure to the market's volatility, which may result in limited equity securities gains in 2010 as compared to past years. The Company invests capital that may be utilized for future expansion in a portfolio of primarily financial and utility stocks. The Company focuses on stocks that have historically paid dividends in an effort to lessen the negative effects of a bear market. The strategy, however, did not prove successful in 2009 as problems in the residential mortgage industry caused a significant decline in the market value of the Company's equity securities. Unrealized losses in the Company's equity portfolio totaled \$1.3 million and \$1.0 million (at the holding company level on an unconsolidated basis) as of

December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Realized losses were \$47,000 during 2009, as compared realized gains of \$3.2 million during 2008. In addition, the Company recognized no impairment losses in the equity portfolio in 2009 and \$8.5 million in 2008. The losses in 2008 were in connection with the impairment of Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) preferred stock. It is possible that the Company may incur impairment losses in 2010 which would have a negative impact on the Company's earnings for the year.

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Debt Securities

A substandard performance in the Company's debt securities portfolio could negatively impact the Company's earnings. The Company has invested in state and political subdivisions, U.S. government mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, U.S. government agencies and U.S. treasuries. The Company incurred impairment losses of approximately \$30,000 and \$3.6 million in its debt securities portfolio during 2009 and 2008, respectively, and it is possible that the Company may incur impairment losses on its debt securities during 2010 if economic conditions continue to deteriorate and adversely impact the issuers of the Company's debt securities. Any impairment losses on debt securities would have a negative impact on the Company's earnings for the year.

Other Real Estate Owned

"Other real estate owned" consists of real estate collateral that the Company has received in foreclosure, or accepted in lieu of foreclosure, of impaired loans. The value of the Company's holdings of other real estate owned decreased to \$10.5 million as of December 31, 2009 from \$13.3 million as of December 31, 2008, primarily due to the impairment write downs and sales of other real estate owned, offset in part by foreclosures. Management obtains independent appraisals or performs evaluations to determine that these properties are carried at the lower of the new costs basis or fair value less cost to sell. These independent appraisals or evaluations are performed periodically by management with respect to current and any future other real estate owned, and any subsequent write-downs will be recorded as a charge to operations, if necessary, to reduce the carrying value of a property to the lower of its cost or fair value less cost to sell. Due to potential changes in economic conditions, it is reasonably possible that changes in fair values will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements.

Rising Interest Rates

An increase in interest rates that may occur in connection with the recovery of the economy could negatively impact the Company's net interest margin if interest expense increases more quickly than interest income. The Company's earning assets (primarily its loan and investment portfolio) have longer maturities than its interest bearing liabilities (primarily its deposits and other borrowings). Therefore, in a rising interest rate environment, interest expense will increase more quickly than interest income, as the interest bearing liabilities reprice more quickly than earning assets. In response to this challenge, the Banks model quarterly the changes in income that would result from various changes in interest rates. Management believes Bank earning assets have the appropriate maturity and repricing characteristics to optimize earnings and the Banks' interest rate risk positions.

Liquidity Risk

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Maintaining adequate liquidity is essential to the banking business. An inability to raise funds through deposits, borrowing, sale of securities or other sources could have a substantial negative impact on the Company's liquidity. Access to funding sources in amounts necessary to finance the Company's activities or with terms that are acceptable to the Company could be impaired by factors that affect the Company specifically or the financial services industry or economy in general. Factors that could detrimentally impact the Company's access to liquidity sources include a decrease in the level of the Company's business activity as a result of a downturn in the markets or adverse regulatory action against the Company. The Company's ability to borrow could be impaired by factors such as a disruption in the financial markets or negative views and expectations of the prospects for the financial services industry in light of the recent turmoil facing the industry.

Although the Company's current sources of funds are adequate for its liquidity needs, there can be no assurance in this regard for the future. If additional debt is needed in the future, there can be no assurance that such debt would be available or, if available, would be on favorable terms. The ability of banks and holding companies to raise capital or borrow in the debt markets may be affected by recent economic conditions. If additional financing sources are unavailable or not available on reasonable terms, the Company's financial condition, results of operations and future prospects could be adversely affected.

Customer Concern over Deposit Insurance

With recent increased concerns about bank failures, customers are concerned about the extent to which their deposits are insured by the FDIC. Customers may withdraw deposits in an effort to ensure that the amount they have on deposit with their bank is fully insured. Decreases in deposits, if they were to occur, could adversely affect the Company's funding costs and net income.

Increase in Deposit Insurance Premium

On September 29, 2009, the FDIC developed a restoration plan to replenish the Deposit Insurance Fund over a period of eight years and to increase the deposit insurance reserve ratio to the statutory minimum of 1.15% of insured deposits. To ensure that the reserve ratio returns to 1.15 percent within the statutorily mandated period of time, to meet the FDIC's liquidity needs without imposing additional burdens on the industry during a period of stress, and to ensure that the deposit insurance system remains directly industry-funded, FDIC staff recommends that the Board: (1) Impose no further special assessments under the final rule adopted in May 2009; (2) Maintain assessment rates at their current levels through the end of 2010 and thereafter adopt a uniform 3 basis point increase in assessment rates effective January 1, 2011; (3) Extend the Amended Restoration Plan to eight years; and (4) Require all institutions to prepay, on December 30, 2009, their estimated risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012, at the same time that institutions pay their regular quarterly deposit insurance assessments for the third quarter of 2009. An institution would initially account for the prepaid assessments as a prepaid expense (an asset); the Fund would initially account for the amount collected as both an asset (cash) and an offsetting liability (deferred revenue). An institution's quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessment thereafter would be offset by the amount prepaid until that amount is exhausted or until December 30, 2014, when any amount remaining would be returned to the institution. FDIC staff estimate that total prepaid assessments would amount to approximately \$45 billion. Any increase in the risk category of the Banks or any increase in the base assessment rates, or the imposition of any special assessments, would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's earnings.

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Concentration of Operations

The Company's operations are concentrated in central Iowa. As a result of this geographic concentration, the Company's results may correlate to the economic conditions in this area, which were adversely impacted by the general decline in economic and market activity experienced during 2009 and 2008. Continuing deterioration in economic conditions, particularly in the industries on which this area depends (including agriculture which, in turn, is dependent upon weather conditions and government support programs), may adversely affect the quality of the Company's loan portfolio and the demand for the Company's products and services, and accordingly, its financial condition and results of operations.

Competition with Larger Financial Institutions

The banking and financial services business in the Company's market area continues to be a competitive field and is becoming more competitive as a result of:

- changes in regulations;
- changes in technology and product delivery systems; and
- the accelerating pace of consolidation among financial services providers.

It may be difficult to compete effectively in the Company's market, and results of operations could be adversely affected by the nature or pace of change in competition. The Company competes for loans, deposits and customers with various bank and non-bank financial services providers, many of which are much larger in total assets and capitalization, have greater access to capital markets and offer a broader array of financial services.

Trading Volume

The trading volume in the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market is relatively limited compared to those of larger companies listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market, the Nasdaq Global Markets, the New York Stock Exchange or other consolidated reporting systems or stock exchanges. A change in the supply or demand for the Company's common stock may have a more significant impact on the price of the Company's stock than for more actively traded companies.

Technological Advances

The financial services industry is undergoing technological changes with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. In addition to improving customer services, the effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to reduce costs. The Company's future success will depend, in part, on its ability to address the needs of its customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands for convenience, as well as to create additional efficiencies in the Company's operations. Many of our competitors have substantially greater resources than the Company to invest in technological improvements.

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Government Regulations

Current and future legislation and the policies established by federal and state regulatory authorities will affect the Company's operations. The Company and its Banks are subject to extensive supervision of, and examination by, federal and state regulatory authorities which may limit the Company's growth and the return to our shareholders by restricting certain activities, such as:

- the payment of dividends to the Company's shareholders;
- the payment of dividends to the Company from the Banks;
- possible mergers with or acquisitions of or by other institutions;
 - investment policies;
 - loans and interest rates on loans;
 - interest rates paid on deposits;
 - expansion of branch offices; and/or
- the possibility to provide or expand securities or trust services.

The Company cannot predict what changes, if any, will be made to existing federal and state legislation and regulations or the effect that any changes may have on future business and earnings prospects. The cost of compliance with regulatory requirements may adversely affect the Company's net income.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's office is housed in the main office of First National located at 405 Fifth Street, Ames, Iowa and occupies approximately 3,357 square feet. A lease agreement between the Company and First National provides the Company will make available for use by First National an equal amount of interior space at the Company's building located at 2330 Lincoln Way, Ames, Iowa in lieu of rental payments. The main office is owned by First National consists of approximately 45,000 square feet and includes a drive-through banking facility. In addition to its main office, First National conducts its business through two full-service offices, the University office and the North Grand office, and one super-market location, the Cub Food office. A full-service office opened in April of 2007 in Ankeny, Iowa and occupies approximately 14,000 square feet. The University office is located in a 16,000 square foot multi-tenant property owned by the Company. A 24-year lease agreement with the Company has been modified in 2002 to provide that an equal amount of interior space will be made available to the Company at First National's main office at 405 Fifth Street in lieu of rental payments. First National will continue to rent the drive-up facilities of approximately 1,850 square feet at this location for \$1,200 per month. The Cub Foods office is leased by First National under a one year lease with a one year renewal option. The current annual rental payment is \$19,000. All of the properties owned by the Company and First National are free of any mortgages.

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State Bank conducts its business from its main office located at 1025 Sixth Street, Nevada, Iowa and from two additional full-service offices located in McCallsburg and Colo, Iowa. All of these properties are owned by State Bank free of any mortgage.

Boone Bank conducts its business from its main office located at 716 Eighth Street, Boone, Iowa and from one additional full-service office also located in Boone, Iowa. All properties are owned by Boone Bank free of any mortgage.

Randall-Story Bank conducts its business from its main office located at 606 Broad Street, Story City, Iowa which is owned by Randall-Story Bank free of any mortgage.

United Bank conducts its business from its main office located at 2101 South Center Street, Marshalltown, Iowa. The 5,200 square foot premise was constructed in 2002. In 2005, United Bank purchased an office location at 29 S. Center Street in Marshalltown that is 1,972 square feet. In 2007, United Bank purchased a commercial building located at 10 Westwood Drive, in Marshalltown that is 2,304 square feet for future expansion. All properties are owned by United Bank free of any mortgage.

The property the Company owns is located at 2330 Lincoln Way, Ames, Iowa consisting of a multi tenant building of approximately 16,000 square feet. First National leases 5,947 square feet of this building to serve as its University Office and remaining rentable space is leased to six tenants for business purposes. The Company owns a real estate property adjacent to 2330 Lincoln Way at 2318 Lincoln Way which consists of a single story commercial building with 2,400 square feet of leased space that is currently leased by one tenant for business purposes.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Banks are from time to time parties to various legal actions arising in the normal course of business. The Company believes that there is no threatened or pending proceeding against the Company or the Banks, which, if determined adversely, would have a material adverse effect on the business or financial condition of the Company or the Banks.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

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PART II

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

On February 26, 2010, the Company had approximately 507 shareholders of record and an estimated 940 additional beneficial owners whose shares were held in nominee titles through brokerage or other accounts. The Company's common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "ATLO". Trading in the Company's common stock is, however, relatively limited.

Based on information provided to and gathered by the Company on an informal basis, the Company believes that the high and low sales price for the common stock on a per share basis during the last two years is as follows:

Quarter	2009 Market Price		Quarter	2008 Market Price	
	High	Low		High	Low
1st	\$ 28.79	\$ 14.87	1st	\$ 20.95	\$ 18.26
2nd	\$ 27.00	\$ 16.68	2nd	\$ 22.94	\$ 15.12
3rd	\$ 27.00	\$ 22.21	3rd	\$ 42.11	\$ 15.60
4th	\$ 25.00	\$ 18.50	4th	\$ 26.98	\$ 20.58

The Company declared aggregate annual cash dividends in 2009 and 2008 of approximately \$3,773,000 and \$10,564,000, respectively, or \$0.40 per share in 2009 and \$1.12 per share in 2008. In February 2010, the Company declared a cash dividend of approximately \$1,038,000 or \$0.11 per share. Quarterly dividends declared during the last two years were as follows:

Quarter	2009	2008
	Cash dividends declared per share	Cash dividends declared per share
1st	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.28
2nd	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.28
3rd	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.28
4th	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.28

The decision to declare any such cash dividends in the future and the amount thereof rests within the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company and will be subject to, among other things, the future earnings, capital requirements and financial condition of the Company and certain regulatory restrictions imposed on the payment of dividends by the Banks. Such restrictions are discussed in greater detail in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources and regulatory matters in the Notes to the Company's financial statements included herein.

The Board of Directors of the Company did not renew the previously announced stock repurchase program for 2009 and no purchases were made under the program in 2009 or 2008.

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The following performance graph provides information regarding cumulative, five-year total return on an indexed basis of the Company's Common Stock as compared with the NASDAQ Composite Index, the SNL Midwest OTC Bulletin Board Bank Index ("Midwest OTC Bank Index") and the SNL NASDAQ Bank Index prepared by SNL Financial L.C. of Charlottesville, Virginia. The Midwest OTC Bank Index reflects the performance of 138 bank holding companies operating principally in the Midwest as selected by SNL Financial. The SNL NASDAQ Bank Index is comprised of 329 bank and bank holding companies listed on the NASDAQ market throughout the United States. The indexes assume the investment of \$100 on December 31, 2004 in the Common Stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index, Midwest OTC Bank Index and the SNL NASDAQ Bank Index with all dividends reinvested. The Company's stock price performance shown in the following graph is not indicative of future stock price performance.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following financial data of the Company for the five years ended December 31, 2005 through 2009 is derived from the Company's historical audited financial statements and related footnotes. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation" and the consolidated financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Selected Financial Data

Year Ended December 31,

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA					
Interest income	\$38,891	\$45,514	\$47,562	\$44,296	\$41,306
Interest expense	10,226	16,402	23,537	21,306	15,933
Net interest income	28,665	29,112	24,025	22,990	25,373
Provision (credit) for loan losses	1,558	1,313	(94)	(183)	331
Net interest income after provision (credit) for loan losses	27,107	27,799	24,119	23,173	25,042
Noninterest income (loss)	6,924	(3,008)	7,208	6,674	5,613
Noninterest expense	22,732	17,594	16,776	15,504	15,210
Income before provision for income tax	11,299	7,197	14,551	14,343	15,445
Provision for income tax	2,293	845	3,542	3,399	3,836
Net Income	\$9,006	\$6,352	\$11,009	\$10,944	\$11,609
DIVIDENDS AND EARNINGS PER SHARE DATA					
Cash dividends declared	\$3,773	\$10,564	\$10,183	\$9,801	\$9,417
Cash dividends declared per share	\$0.40	\$1.12	\$1.08	\$1.04	\$1.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$0.95	\$0.67	\$1.17	\$1.16	\$1.23
Weighted average shares outstanding	9,432,915	9,431,393	9,427,503	9,422,402	9,415,599
BALANCE SHEET DATA					
Total assets	\$915,570	\$858,141	\$861,591	\$838,853	\$819,384
Net loans	415,434	452,880	463,651	429,123	440,318
Deposits	722,164	664,795	690,119	680,356	668,342
Stockholders' equity	112,340	103,837	110,021	112,923	109,227
Equity to assets ratio	12.27 %	12.10 %	12.77 %	13.46 %	13.33 %

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	Year Ended December 31,									
	2009	2008		2007		2006		2005		
FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE										
Net income	\$9,006	\$6,352	\$11,009	\$10,944	\$11,609					
Average assets	880,057	857,705	843,788	818,450	831,198					
Average stockholders' equity	108,412	107,794	111,371	109,508	109,802					
Return on assets (net income divided by average assets)	1.02	% 0.74	% 1.30	% 1.34	% 1.40					
Return on equity (net income divided by average equity)	8.31	% 5.89	% 9.89	% 9.99	% 10.57					
Net interest margin (net interest income divided by average earning assets)	3.78	% 3.94	% 3.39	% 3.29	% 3.56					
Efficiency ratio (noninterest expense divided by noninterest income plus net interest income)	63.87	% 67.40	% 53.71	% 52.27	% 49.09					
Dividend payout ratio (dividends per share divided by net income per share)	42.11	% 167.16	% 92.31	% 89.66	% 81.30					
Dividend yield (dividends per share divided by closing year-end market price)	1.89	% 4.22	% 5.54	% 4.95	% 3.89					
Equity to assets ratio (average equity divided by average assets)	12.32	% 12.57	% 13.20	% 13.38	% 13.21					

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Overview**

Ames National Corporation (Company) is a bank holding company established in 1975 that owns and operates five bank subsidiaries (Banks) in central Iowa. The following discussion is provided for the consolidated operations of the Company and its Banks: First National, State Bank, Boone Bank, Randall-Story Bank and United Bank. The purpose of this discussion is to focus on significant factors affecting the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company does not engage in any material business activities apart from its ownership of the Banks and the managing of its own bond and equity portfolio. Products and services offered by the Banks are for commercial and consumer purposes, including loans, deposits and trust services. The Banks also offer investment services through a third-party broker-dealer. The Company employs twelve individuals to assist with financial reporting, human resources, marketing, audit, compliance, technology systems and the coordination of management activities, in addition to 175 full-time equivalent individuals employed by the Banks.

The Company's primary competitive strategy is to utilize seasoned and competent Bank management and local decision-making authority to provide customers with prompt response times and flexibility in the products and services offered. This strategy is viewed as providing an opportunity to increase revenues through the creation of a competitive advantage over other financial institutions. The Company also strives to remain operationally efficient to improve profitability while enabling the Banks to offer more competitive loan and deposit rates.

The principal sources of Company revenues and cash flow are: (i) interest and fees earned on loans made by the Banks; (ii) service charges on deposit accounts maintained at the Banks; (iii) interest on fixed income investments held by the Company and the Banks; (iv) fees on trust services provided by those Banks exercising trust powers; and (v) securities gains. The Company's principal expenses are: (i) interest expense on deposit accounts and other borrowings; (ii) salaries and employee benefits; (iii) data processing costs associated with maintaining the Banks' loan and deposit functions; (iv) occupancy expenses for maintaining the Banks' facilities; (v) FDIC insurance assessments; and (vi) other real estate owned costs. The largest component contributing to the Company's net income is net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on earning assets (primarily loans and investments) and interest paid on interest bearing liabilities (primarily deposit accounts and other borrowings). One of management's principal functions is to manage the spread between interest earned on earning assets and interest paid on interest bearing liabilities in an effort to maximize net interest income while maintaining an appropriate level of interest rate risk.

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The Company reported net income of \$9,006,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$6,352,000 and \$11,009,000 reported for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. This represents an increase of 41.8% when comparing 2009 to 2008. The increase in net income in 2009 from 2008 was primarily the result of improved non-interest income due to the losses associated with other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities in 2008 as compared to 2009. This improvement was offset in part by higher non-interest expense associated primarily with other real estate owned and FDIC insurance assessments. The decrease in net income in 2008 from 2007 of 42.3% was the result of lower non-interest income associated with the other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities recorded in 2008. Although net interest income improved 21% in 2008 over 2007, this increase was more than offset by lower non-interest income associated with the other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities recorded in 2008. Earnings per share for 2009 were \$0.95 compared to \$0.67 in 2008 and \$1.17 in 2007. All five Banks demonstrated profitable operations during 2009.

The Company's return on average equity for 2009 was 8.31% compared to 5.89% and 9.89% in 2008 and 2007, respectively, and the return on average assets for 2009 was 1.02% compared to 0.74% in 2008 and 1.30% in 2007. The increase in return on average equity and assets when comparing 2009 to 2008 was primarily a result of the other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities recorded in 2008, offset in part by increased costs associated with other real estate owned and FDIC insurance assessments. The decrease in return on average equity and assets when comparing 2008 to 2007 was primarily a result of the other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities recorded in 2008.

The following discussion will provide a summary review of important items relating to:

- Challenges
- Key Performance Indicators
- Industry Results
- Critical Accounting Policies
- Income Statement Review
- Balance Sheet Review
- Asset Quality Review and Credit Risk Management
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Interest Rate Risk
- Inflation
- Forward-Looking Statements

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Challenges

Management has identified certain events or circumstances that may negatively impact the Company's financial condition and results of operations in the future and is attempting to position the Company to best respond to those challenges.

- On July 16, 2008, the Company's lead bank, First National, entered into an informal Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "OCC") regarding First National's commercial real estate loan portfolio, including actions to be taken with respect to commercial real estate risk management procedures, credit underwriting and administration, appraisal and evaluation processes, problem loan management, credit risk ratings recognition and loan review procedures. Since entering into the Memorandum, management has actively pursued the corrective actions required by the Memorandum in an effort to address the deficiencies noted in administration of its commercial real estate loan portfolio. On January 14, 2010, the OCC terminated the Memorandum of Understanding.
- In March of 2009, the OCC imposed individual minimum capital ratios requiring First National to maintain, on an ongoing basis, Tier One Leverage Capital of 9% of Adjusted Total Assets and Total Risk Based Capital of 11% of Risk Weighted Assets. As of December 31, 2009, First National exceeded these capital ratios. Failure to maintain the individual minimum capital ratios could result in additional regulatory action against First National.
- The Company and the Banks have invested in various corporate bonds issued by various companies whose financial condition may further deteriorate, thus requiring additional impairment charges. Management believes that impairments in the investment portfolio at December 31, 2009 are temporary; however, it is reasonably possible that additional impairment charges may be necessary on investment securities in future periods if financial and economic conditions do not improve or deteriorate further.
- Interest rates are likely to increase as the economy continues its gradual recovery and an increasing interest rate environment may present a challenge to the Company. Increases in interest rates may negatively impact the Company's net interest margin if interest expense increases more quickly than interest income. The Company's earning assets (primarily its loan and investment portfolio) have longer maturities than its interest bearing liabilities (primarily deposits and other borrowings); therefore, in a rising interest rate environment, interest expense may increase more quickly than interest income as the interest bearing liabilities reprice more quickly than earning assets. In response to this challenge, the Banks model quarterly the changes in income that would result from various changes in interest rates. Management believes Bank earning assets have the appropriate maturity and repricing characteristics to optimize earnings and the Banks' interest rate risk positions.
- The Company's market in central Iowa has numerous banks, credit unions, and investment and insurance companies competing for similar business opportunities. This competitive environment will continue to put downward pressure on the Banks' net interest margins and thus affect profitability. Strategic planning efforts at the Company and Banks continue to focus on capitalizing on the Banks' strengths in local markets while working to identify opportunities for improvement to gain competitive advantages.

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- In 2009, the Company did not recognize net gains in the Company's equity securities as typically occurred in the past years. The Company's equity securities portfolio (excluding the Banks) has been reduced to \$4.3 million as of December 31, 2009 in response to the volatility in the stock market. This reduction will likely result in limited securities gains in 2010 when compared to past years. The Company invests a portion of its' capital that may be utilized for future expansion in a portfolio of primarily financial and utility stocks. The Company focuses on stocks that have historically paid dividends in an effort to lessen the negative effects of a bear market. The strategy, however, did not prove successful in 2009 as problems due to the national recession caused a significant decline in the market value of the Company's equity securities. Unrealized losses in the Company's equity portfolio totaled \$1.3 million and \$1.0 million (at the holding company level on an unconsolidated basis) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company recognized losses in its equity portfolio of \$47,000 during 2009, compared to realized gains of \$3.2 million during 2008 (at the holding company level on an unconsolidated basis). Additionally, the Company recognized no impairment losses in the equity portfolio in 2009 and \$8.5 million in 2008. The losses in 2008 were in connection with the impairment of Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) preferred stock. The Company has significantly reduced its exposure to equity securities, although it is possible that the Company may incur impairment losses in 2010 which would have a negative impact on the Company's earnings for the year.
- Loans amounted to \$415.4 million and \$452.9 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The loan portfolio decreased 8.3% during the year ended December 31, 2009. The decline in the loan portfolio is primarily due to declines in the commercial operating and commercial real estate loan portfolios. A continued decline in the loan portfolio would have a negative impact on the Company's earnings for the year.
- The economic conditions for commercial real estate developers in the Des Moines metropolitan area deteriorated in 2009 and 2008 and significantly contributed to the Company's increased level of non-performing loans, other real estate owned and related costs. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company foreclosed on six real estate properties (other real estate owned) totaling \$1.8 million in the Des Moines market. Presently, the Company has \$4.7 million in impaired loans with four Des Moines development companies with specific reserves totaling \$371,000. The Company has additional customer relationships with real estate developers in the Des Moines area that may become impaired in the future if economic conditions do not improve or become worse. The Company has a limited number of such credits and is actively engaged with the customers to minimize credit risk.

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- Other real estate owned amounted to \$10.5 million and \$13.3 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Other real estate owned costs amounted to \$4,198,000, \$151,000 and \$120,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Management obtains independent appraisals or performs evaluations to determine that these properties are carried at the lower of the new cost basis or fair value less cost to sell. It is at least reasonably possible that changes in fair values will occur in the near term and that such changes could have a negative impact on the Company's earnings.
- The FDIC imposes an assessment against all depository institutions for deposit insurance. Notably, the FDIC has the authority to increase insurance assessments and has increased deposit insurance assessments in 2009. FDIC insurance assessments amounted to \$1,675,000, \$243,000 and \$159,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In 2009, 140 banks failed compared to 25 bank failures in 2008 and 3 in 2007. In 2011, the FDIC has a scheduled assessment increase for all FDIC insured institutions. An increase in FDIC deposit assessments will have a negative impact on the Company's earnings.
 - The Company operates in a highly regulated environment and is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination. Applicable laws and regulations may change, and there is no assurance that such changes will not adversely affect the Company's business. In this respect potentially landscape-changing legislative proposals have been introduced in Congress and by regulatory agencies with respect to their respective regulatory powers. Such regulation and supervision govern the activities in which an institution may engage and are intended primarily for the protection of the Bank, its depositors and the FDIC. Regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities, including but not limited to the imposition of restrictions on the operation of an institution, the classification of assets by the institution and the adequacy of an institution's allowance for loan losses. Any change in such regulation and oversight, whether in the form of restrictions on activities, regulatory policy, regulations, or legislation, including but not limited to changes in the regulations governing banks, could have a material impact on the Company's operations. It is unknown at this time to what extent legislation will be passed into law or regulatory proposals will be adopted, or the effect that such passage or adoption will have on the banking industry or the Company.

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Key Performance Indicators

Certain key performance indicators for the Company and the industry are presented in the following chart. The industry figures are compiled by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and are derived from 8,012 commercial banks and savings institutions insured by the FDIC. Management reviews these indicators on a quarterly basis for purposes of comparing the Company's performance from quarter to quarter against the industry as a whole.

Selected Indicators for the Company and the Industry

	2009		Year Ended December 31,				2007	
	Company	Industry	Company	Industry	Company	Industry	Company	Industry
Return on assets	1.02	% 0.09	% 0.74	% 0.12	% 1.30	% 0.81	%	%
Return on equity	8.31	% 0.90	% 5.89	% 1.24	% 9.89	% 7.75	%	%
Net interest margin	3.78	% 3.47	% 3.94	% 3.18	% 3.39	% 3.29	%	%
Efficiency ratio	63.87	% 55.53	% 67.40	% 59.02	% 53.71	% 59.37	%	%
Capital ratio	12.32	% 8.65	% 12.57	% 7.49	% 13.20	% 7.98	%	%

Key performance indicators include:

- Return on Assets

This ratio is calculated by dividing net income by average assets. It is used to measure how effectively the assets of the Company are being utilized in generating income. The Company's return on assets ratio is higher than that of the industry, primarily as a result of the Company's higher net interest margins and lower provision for loan losses.

- Return on Equity

This ratio is calculated by dividing net income by average equity. It is used to measure the net income or return the Company generated for the shareholders' equity investment in the Company. The Company's return on equity ratio is higher than the industry primarily as a result the Company's higher net interest margins and lower provision for loan losses.

- Net Interest Margin

This ratio is calculated by dividing net interest income by average earning assets. Earning assets consist primarily of loans and investments that earn interest. This ratio is used to measure how well the Company is able to maintain interest rates on earning assets above those of interest-bearing liabilities, which is the interest expense paid on deposit accounts and other borrowings. The Company's net interest margin is higher than peer bank averages.

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• Efficiency Ratio

This ratio is calculated by dividing noninterest expense by net interest income and noninterest income. The ratio is a measure of the Company's ability to manage noninterest expenses. The Company's efficiency ratio is higher than the industry average. The Company's efficiency ratio decreased in 2009 as compared to 2008 primarily as a result of the other-than-temporary impairment in 2008.

• Capital Ratio

The capital ratio is calculated by dividing average total equity capital by average total assets. It measures the level of average assets that are funded by shareholders' equity. Given an equal level of risk in the financial condition of two companies, the higher the capital ratio, generally the more financially sound the company. The Company's capital ratio is significantly higher than the industry average.

Industry Results

The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile reported the following results for the fourth quarter of 2009:

Fourth Quarter Earnings Are Slightly Above Break-Even

The benefits of a recovering economy and stable financial markets in year-over-year comparisons were evident in the performance of insured depository institutions in the fourth quarter. The small profit reported by the industry in the quarter essentially represented break-even performance, but it contrasted sharply with the record quarterly loss posted in the fourth quarter of 2008. Fourth quarter bank net income for the industry was \$914 million, compared with a \$37.8 billion net loss a year earlier. While much of the year-over-year earnings improvement was concentrated among the largest banks, there was also evidence of a broader improving trend. For the first time in three years, more than half of insured institutions reported year-over-year improvement in net income. The percentage of institutions reporting a net loss for the quarter was lower than a year ago. The average return on assets (ROA) for all four of the asset size groups featured in the Quarterly Banking Profile was better than a year ago, although only the largest size group—institutions with more than \$10 billion in assets—had a positive average ROA for the quarter.

Revenues Rebound from Fourth Quarter 2008

A number of factors contributed to the year-over-year improvement in quarterly earnings. Noninterest income was \$21.7 billion (53.2%) higher than in the fourth quarter of 2008, as several categories of noninterest income that were negative a year ago swung back into positive territory. Trading revenues totaled \$2.8 billion in the quarter, compared with \$9.2 billion in trading losses a year earlier. Servicing income also rebounded strongly, from a \$390 million loss a year ago to a gain of \$8.0 billion. Loan sales produced \$1.3 billion in gains, versus \$1.3 billion in losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Another significant contribution to the improvement in earnings came from a \$16.2 billion (14.2%) decline in noninterest expense. This decline was the result of an \$18.1 billion (77.2%) reduction in charges for goodwill impairment and other intangible asset expenses. Quarterly loan-loss provisions posted a year-over-year decline for the first time since the third quarter of 2006, falling by \$10.0 billion (14.1%). Provisions remained above \$60 billion for the fifth consecutive quarter, but the \$61.1 billion that institutions set aside in the quarter was the smallest quarterly total since the third quarter of 2008. Realized gains on securities and other assets totaled \$158 million, an \$8.7 billion improvement over the \$8.6 billion in realized losses reported by the industry a year ago. Net interest income was higher than a year ago but only by \$1.7 billion (1.8%).

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Margins Register Improvement

The average net interest margin (NIM) in the fourth quarter was 3.49%, slightly lower than the 3.51% reported in the third quarter but higher than the 3.33% average in the fourth quarter of 2008. The quarter-over-quarter decline was concentrated among larger institutions. More than half of all institutions (55.5%) reported higher NIMs compared to third quarter levels. Also, quarterly NIMs at a majority of institutions (53.0%) increased from a year ago, with larger institutions reporting the biggest gains. Margin improvements helped offset declines in interest-bearing assets. Earning assets declined by \$138.8 billion (1.2%) during the fourth quarter and fell by \$477.2 billion (4.1%) for the full year.

Full Year Earnings Remain Well below Historical Norms

Full-year 2009 net income was \$12.5 billion, up from \$4.5 billion in 2008, but well below the \$100 billion in net income the industry reported for 2007. Increased noninterest income, higher net interest income, and lower realized losses on securities and other assets outstripped increased noninterest expenses and higher loan loss provisions to produce the increase in earnings. Noninterest income was \$52.8 billion (25.4%) higher than in 2008, with trading revenue registering a \$26.6 billion improvement. Net interest income was \$38.1 billion (10.6%) higher, as the full-year industry NIM rose for the first time in seven years. The average NIM in 2009 was 3.47%, the highest annual average since 2005. Realized losses on securities and other assets fell from \$15.4 billion in 2008 to \$1.4 billion in 2009. These positive contributions to the rise in full year earnings were partially offset by a \$71.5 billion (40.6%) increase in loan loss provisions and a \$16.3 billion (4.4%) increase in noninterest expense. More than one in four institutions (29.5%) reported negative net income for the year, up from 24.8% in 2008. This is the highest proportion of unprofitable institutions in any year since at least 1984. The average ROA in 2009 was 0.09%, up from 0.03% in 2008. As was the case in 2008, full-year industry earnings for 2009 (which consist of calendar-year net income of 8,012 insured institutions filing December 31 financial reports) would have been significantly lower if losses experienced by institutions that failed during the year were reflected in year-end reporting.

Loan Losses Rise for Twelfth Consecutive Quarter

Asset quality indicators worsened in the fourth quarter. Net charge-offs (NCOs) totaled \$53.0 billion, an increase of \$14.4 billion (37.2%) over the same period in 2008. The annualized net charge-off rate rose to 2.89%, up from 1.95% a year earlier and 2.72% in the third quarter of 2009. This is the highest quarterly NCO rate reported by the industry in the 26 years for which quarterly NCO data are available. NCOs in all major loan categories increased from a year ago. The largest increases occurred in residential mortgage loans, where NCOs rose by \$3.3 billion (47.7%); credit cards (up by \$2.7 billion, or 41.4%); loans to commercial and industrial (C&I) borrowers (up \$2.3 billion, or 37.0%); home equity loans (up \$1.9 billion, or 58.6%); and real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties (up \$1.9 billion, or 130.9%). This is the 12th consecutive quarter that NCOs have posted a year-over-year increase.

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Growth in Noncurrent Loans Slows

Noncurrent loans and leases continued to rise through the end of the year, with a few notable exceptions. The total amount of loans and leases that were noncurrent (90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status) increased by \$24.3 billion (6.6%) in the fourth quarter, to \$391.3 billion, or 5.37% of all loans and leases at year end. This is the highest level for the industry's noncurrent rate in the 26 years that all insured institutions have reported noncurrent loan data. The increase in noncurrent loans in the quarter was largely driven by noncurrent residential mortgage loans, which rose by \$23.2 billion (14.9%). Much of this increase—\$19.1 billion—consisted of rebooked GNMA mortgages that have government guarantees. The amount of real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate properties that were noncurrent rose by \$4.5 billion (12.2%). In contrast, noncurrent C&I loans declined by \$3.5 billion (7.7%), and noncurrent real estate construction and development (C&D) loans fell by \$2.0 billion (2.7%). This was the first time in three years that noncurrent C&I loans have declined and the first time in four years that noncurrent C&D loans have fallen.

Reserves Exceed Three Percent of Total Loans

Reserves for loan and lease losses increased by only \$7.0 billion (3.2%) in the fourth quarter, as institutions added \$8.1 billion more in loss provisions to their reserves than they took out in net charge-offs. The average coverage ratio of reserves to noncurrent loans and leases fell from 60.1% to 58.1%, ending the year at the lowest level since midyear 1991. In contrast, the industry's ratio of reserves to total loans and leases rose from 2.97% to 3.12% during the quarter, and is now at its highest level since the creation of the FDIC. During 2009, 119 institutions filed year-to-date financial reports for one or more quarters of the year before their failure. Together, these institutions reported more than \$8.2 billion in net losses through the first three quarters of 2009 that are not included in full-year earnings for the industry. These losses are reflected in the published quarterly industry earnings totals for the first three quarters of 2009. In addition, under purchase accounting rules, income and expenses that have been booked by acquired institutions are reset to zero as of the date when a change in ownership occurs; previously accrued income and expenses are reflected as adjustments to the assets, equity capital, and reserves of acquired institutions and are not included in the subsequent reporting of year-to-date income and expense.

Capital Ratios Improve

The industry's capital also registered relatively slow growth in the quarter. Bank equity increased by only \$4.1 billion (0.3%), the smallest increase in the last four quarters. Leverage capital (as defined for Prompt Corrective Action purposes) increased by \$11.9 billion (1.1%). Despite the slow growth in capital, the industry's regulatory capital ratios all improved, as industry assets fell.

Banks Report Further Declines in Loan Balances

Total assets of insured institutions fell for a fourth consecutive quarter, declining by \$137.2 billion (1.0%). During the year, total industry assets declined by a net \$731.7 billion (5.3%), the largest percentage decline in a year since the inception of the FDIC. Total loan and lease balances declined for the sixth quarter in a row, falling by \$128.8 billion (1.7%). The fourth-quarter decline was led by C&I loan balances, which fell by \$54.5 billion (4.3%); real estate C&D loans (down \$41.5 billion, or 8.4%); loans to depository institutions (down \$21.2 billion, or 15.9%); and residential mortgage loans (down \$11.2 billion, or 0.6%). Credit card balances increased \$29.1 billion during the quarter (7.4%), but balances in all other major loan categories declined. Insured institutions continued to add to their securities holdings. Slightly more than half of all insured institutions (52%) reported declining loan balances in the fourth quarter. Total securities increased by \$103.7 billion (4.3%) during the quarter, with mortgage backed securities rising by \$44.8 billion (3.3%), and U.S. Treasury securities increasing by \$15.9 billion (18.3%). During 2009, insured institution securities holdings increased by \$465.1 billion (22.9%).

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Deposit Growth Remains Strong

Institutions continued to increase their reliance on deposit funding in the fourth quarter. Even as assets were declining, total deposits increased by \$125.7 billion (1.4%), as domestic noninterest-bearing deposits rose by \$89.8 billion (6.1%). Nondeposit liabilities fell by \$268.1 billion (10.0%) during the quarter, led by a \$184.1 billion (23.3%) decline in Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements. Federal Home Loan Bank advances fell by \$42.6 billion (7.4%). During the quarter, the percentage of industry assets funded by deposits rose from 68.7% to 70.4%, the highest level since March 31, 1996.

Industry Consolidation Continues

The number of insured commercial banks and savings institutions reporting financial results declined by 87 during the fourth quarter. Only three new charters were added during the quarter, while 43 institutions were absorbed by mergers and 45 institutions failed. For the full year, the number of reporting institutions fell from 8,305 to 8,012. Only 31 new charters were added in 2009, the smallest annual total since 1942. Mergers absorbed 179 institutions during the year, and 140 insured institutions failed. This is the largest number of bank failures in a year since 1992. The number of institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" rose to 702 at the end of 2009, from 552 at the end of the third quarter and 252 at the end of 2008. Total assets of "problem" institutions were \$402.8 billion at year end 2009, compared with \$345.9 billion at the end of September and \$159.0 billion at the end of 2008. Both the number and assets of "problem" institutions are at the highest level since June 30, 1993.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion contained in this Item 7 and other disclosures included within this Report are based on the Company's audited consolidated financial statements. These statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The financial information contained in these statements is, for the most part, based on the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. However, the preparation of these statements requires management to make certain estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" accompanying the Company's audited financial statements. Based on its consideration of accounting policies that involve the most complex and subjective estimates and judgments, management has identified the allowance for loan losses, valuation of other real estate owned and the assessment of other-than-temporary impairment for certain financial instruments to be the Company's most critical accounting policies.

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Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses that is treated as an expense and charged against earnings. Loans are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management believes that collectability of the principal is unlikely. The Company has policies and procedures for evaluating the overall credit quality of its loan portfolio, including timely identification of potential problem loans. On a quarterly basis, management reviews the appropriate level for the allowance for loan losses, incorporating a variety of risk considerations, both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative factors include the Company's historical loss experience, delinquency and charge-off trends, collateral values, known information about individual loans and other factors. Qualitative factors include the general economic environment in the Company's market area. To the extent actual results differ from forecasts and management's judgment, the allowance for loan losses may be greater or lesser than future charge-offs. Due to potential changes in conditions, it is at least reasonably possible that change in estimates will occur in the near term and that such changes could be material to the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements.

In December of 2006, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and other federal banking regulatory agencies issued an inter-agency policy statement to provide guidance to boards of directors and management concerning the process for reviewing and determining the allowance for loan losses and to ensure consistency of that process with generally accepted accounting principles. For further discussion concerning the allowance for loan losses and the process of establishing specific reserves, see the section of this Report entitled "Asset Quality Review and Credit Risk Management" and "Analysis of the Allowance for Loan Losses".

Other Real Estate Owned

Real estate properties acquired through or in lieu of foreclosure are initially recorded at the fair value less estimated selling cost at the date of foreclosure. Any write-downs based on the asset's fair value at the date of acquisition are charged to the allowance for loan losses. After foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and property held for sale is carried at the lower of the new cost basis or fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses on property to be held and used are measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a property exceeds its fair value. Costs of significant property improvements are capitalized, whereas costs relating to holding property are expensed. The portion of interest costs relating to development of real estate is capitalized. Independent appraisals or evaluations are periodically performed by management; and any subsequent write-downs are recorded as a charge to operations, if necessary, to reduce the carrying value of a property to the lower of its cost basis or fair value less cost to sell. These appraisals or evaluations are inherently subjective and require estimates that are susceptible to significant revisions as more information becomes available. Due to potential changes in conditions, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in fair values will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment of Investment Securities

Declines in the fair value of available-for-sale securities below their cost that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are generally reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers (1) the intent to sell the investment securities and the more likely than not requirement that the Company will be required to sell the investment securities prior to recovery (2) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost and (3) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. Due to potential changes in conditions, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in management's assessment of other-than-temporary impairment will occur in the near term and that such changes could be material to the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements.

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Income Statement Review

The following highlights a comparative discussion of the major components of net income and their impact for the last three years.

Average Balances and Interest Rates

The following two tables are used to calculate the Company's net interest margin. The first table includes the Company's average assets and the related income to determine the average yield on earning assets. The second table includes the average liabilities and related expense to determine the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities. The net interest margin is equal to the interest income less the interest expense divided by average earning assets. Refer to the net interest income discussion following the tables for additional detail.

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ASSETS

	2009			2008			2007		
(dollars in thousands)	Average balance	Revenue/expense	Yield/rate	Average balance	Revenue/expense	Yield/rate	Average balance	Revenue/expense	Yield/rate
Interest-earning assets									
Loans ¹									
Commercial	\$68,677	\$3,536	5.15 %	\$82,448	\$4,915	5.96 %	\$78,241	\$6,201	7.93 %
Agricultural	36,351	2,196	6.04 %	32,230	2,227	6.91 %	31,964	2,696	8.43 %
Real estate	304,362	18,074	5.94 %	324,863	20,754	6.39 %	321,225	21,209	6.60 %
Consumer and other	25,078	1,407	5.61 %	24,241	1,562	6.44 %	22,658	1,523	6.72 %
Total loans (including fees)	\$434,468	\$25,213	5.80 %	\$463,782	\$29,458	6.35 %	\$454,088	\$31,629	6.97 %
Investment securities									
Taxable	203,735	7,967	3.91 %	\$196,619	\$9,813	4.99 %	\$198,689	\$9,393	4.73 %
Tax-exempt ²	151,340	7,991	5.28 %	140,425	8,894	6.33 %	143,623	9,395	6.54 %
Total investment securities	\$355,075	\$15,958	4.49 %	\$337,044	\$18,707	5.55 %	\$342,312	\$18,788	5.49 %
Interest bearing deposits with banks									
Federal funds sold	28,159	472	1.68 %	\$5,053	\$193	3.82 %	\$864	\$37	4.28 %
	13,486	27	0.20 %	8,918	171	1.92 %	4,630	233	5.03 %
Total interest-earning assets	\$831,189	\$41,669	5.01 %	\$814,797	\$48,529	5.96 %	\$801,894	\$50,687	6.32 %
Noninterest-earning assets									
Cash and due from banks	\$20,720			\$19,581			\$18,086		
Premises and equipment, net	12,216			13,007			13,618		
Other, less allowance for loan losses	15,932			10,320			10,190		
Total noninterest-earning assets	\$48,868			\$42,908			\$41,894		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$880,057			\$857,705			\$843,788		

1 Average loan balance includes nonaccrual loans, if any. Interest income collected on nonaccrual loans has been included.

2 Tax-exempt income has been adjusted to a tax-equivalent basis using an incremental tax rate of 35%.

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Average Balances and Interest Rates (continued)

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	2009			2008			2007		
	Average balance	Revenue/ expense	Yield/ rate	Average balance	Revenue/ expense	Yield/ rate	Average balance	Revenue/ expense	Yield/ rate
(dollars in thousands)									
Interest-bearing liabilities									
Deposits									
Savings, NOW accounts, and money markets	\$355,504	\$1,650	0.46 %	\$317,346	\$3,658	1.15 %	\$309,787	\$7,734	2.50 %
Time deposits < \$100,000	157,749	4,488	2.84 %	170,223	6,603	3.88 %	179,740	7,996	4.45 %
Time deposits > \$100,000	84,786	2,290	2.70 %	97,193	3,947	4.06 %	107,600	5,325	4.95 %
Total deposits	\$598,040	\$8,428	1.41 %	\$584,762	\$14,208	2.43 %	\$597,127	\$21,055	3.53 %
Other borrowed funds	83,841	1,798	2.14 %	78,764	2,194	2.79 %	57,047	2,482	4.35 %
Total Interest-bearing liabilities	\$681,881	\$10,226	1.50 %	\$663,526	\$16,402	2.47 %	\$654,174	\$23,537	3.60 %
Noninterest-bearing liabilities									
Demand deposits	84,245			78,033			70,459		
Other liabilities	5,519			8,352			7,784		
Stockholders' equity	108,412			107,794			111,371		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$880,057			\$857,705			\$843,788		
Net interest income		\$31,443	3.78 %		\$32,127	3.94 %		\$27,150	3.39 %

Spread Analysis

Interest income/average assets	\$41,669	4.73 %	\$48,529	5.66 %	\$50,687	6.01 %
Interest expense/average assets	10,226	1.16 %	16,402	1.91 %	23,537	2.79 %
Net interest income/average assets	31,443	3.57 %	32,127	3.75 %	27,150	3.22 %

Rate and Volume Analysis

The rate and volume analysis is used to determine how much of the change in interest income or expense is the result of a change in volume or a change in interest rate. For example, commercial loan interest income decreased \$1,379,000 in 2009 compared to 2008. Decreased volume of commercial loans lowered income in 2009 by \$761,000 and lower interest rates lowered interest income in 2009 by \$618,000.

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The following table sets forth, on a tax-equivalent basis, a summary of the changes in net interest income resulting from changes in volume and rates.

(dollars in thousands)	2009 Compared to 2008			2008 Compared to 2007		
	Volume	Rate	Total 1	Volume	Rate	Total 1
Interest income						
Loans						
Commercial	\$(761)	\$(618)	\$(1,379)	\$320	\$(1,606)	\$(1,286)
Agricultural	267	(298)	(31)	22	(491)	(469)
Real estate	(1,266)	(1,414)	(2,680)	235	(690)	(455)
Consumer and other	52	(207)	(155)	103	(64)	39
Total loans (including fees)	(1,708)	(2,537)	(4,245)	680	(2,851)	(2,171)
Investment securities						
Taxable	344	(2,190)	(1,846)	(98)	518	420
Tax-exempt	653	(1,556)	(903)	(205)	(296)	(501)
Total investment securities	997	(3,746)	(2,749)	(303)	222	(81)
Interest bearing deposits with banks	441	(162)	279	160	(4)	156
Federal funds sold	59	(203)	(144)	136	(198)	(62)
Total interest-earning assets	(211)	(6,649)	(6,860)	673	(2,831)	(2,158)
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Deposits						
Savings, NOW accounts, and money markets	396	(2,404)	(2,008)	185	(4,261)	(4,076)
Time deposits < \$100,000	(454)	(1,661)	(2,115)	(408)	(985)	(1,393)
Time deposits > \$100,000	(457)	(1,200)	(1,657)	(482)	(896)	(1,378)
Total deposits	(515)	(5,265)	(5,780)	(705)	(6,142)	(6,847)
Other borrowed funds	136	(532)	(396)	768	(1,056)	(288)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	(379)	(5,797)	(6,176)	63	(7,198)	(7,135)
Net interest income-earning assets	\$168	\$(852)	\$(684)	\$644	\$4,333	\$4,977

1 The change in interest due to both volume and yield/rate has been allocated to change due to volume and change due to yield/rate in proportion to the absolute value of the change in each.

Net Interest Income

The Company's largest contributing component to net income is net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on earning assets and interest paid on interest bearing liabilities. The volume of and yields earned on earning assets and the volume of and the rates paid on interest bearing liabilities determine net interest income. Refer to the tables preceding this paragraph for additional detail. Interest earned and interest paid are also affected by general economic conditions, particularly changes in market interest rates, by government policies and the action of regulatory authorities. Net interest income divided by average earning assets is referred to as net interest margin. For the years December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company's net interest margin was 3.78%, 3.94% and 3.39%, respectively.

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Net interest income during 2009, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$28,665,000, \$29,112,000 and \$24,025,000, respectively, representing a 2% decrease in 2009 compared to 2008 and a 21% increase in 2008 from 2007. Net interest income declined in 2009 as compared to 2008 as yields on loans and investment securities declined more than yields on deposits and other borrowings. Net interest income improved in 2008 as compared to 2007 as yields on deposits and other borrowings declined more than yields on loans and investment securities.

The high level of competition in the local markets will continue to put downward pressure on the net interest margin of the Company. Currently, the Company's largest market, Ames, Iowa, has ten banks, two thrifts, four credit unions and several other financial investment companies. Multiple banks are also located in the Company's other communities creating similarly competitive environments.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses reflects management's judgment of the expense to be recognized in order to maintain an adequate allowance for loan losses. The Company's provision for loan losses for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$1,558,000 compared to \$1,313,000 during the same period from the previous year. Increases in the general factors used to calculate the provision for loan losses due to weakening economic conditions and a higher level of specific reserve on impaired loans, offset in part by a decrease in the loan portfolio, were the primary reasons the provision for loan losses increased from 2008 to 2009. The Company's provision (credit) for loan losses for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$1,313,000 compared to (\$94,000) during the same period from the previous year. Increases in the general factors used to calculate the provision for loan losses due to weakening economic conditions and a higher level of risk associated with construction and commercial real estate loan portfolios was the primary reason the provision for loan losses increased from 2007 to 2008. Refer to the Asset Quality and Credit Risk Management discussion for additional details with regard to loan loss provision expense.

Management believes the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb probable losses in the current portfolio. This statement is based upon management's continuing evaluation of inherent risks in the current loan portfolio, current levels of classified assets and general economic factors. The Company will continue to monitor the allowance and make future adjustments to the allowance as conditions dictate. Due to potential changes in conditions, it is at least reasonably possible that change in estimates will occur in the near term and that such changes could be material to the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements.

Noninterest Income (Loss) and Expense

Total noninterest income (loss) is comprised primarily of fee-based revenues from trust and agency services, bank-related service charges on deposit activities, net securities gains, other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities, merchant and ATM fees related to electronic processing of merchant and cash transactions and secondary market income.

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Noninterest income (loss) during the years ended 2009, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$6,924,000, (\$3,008,000) and \$7,208,000, respectively. The higher non-interest income in 2009 as compared to 2008 related primarily to significant other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities in 2008, offset in part by lower securities gains in 2009 as compared to 2008. Impairment for 2008 primarily related to charges of \$8,451,000 related to Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation preferred stock and \$3,603,000 related to three corporate bonds. The lower non-interest income in 2008 as compared to 2007 related primarily to the other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities and lower trust department income, offset in part by higher realized gains on the sale of securities. Excluding the other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities and securities gains in 2009 and 2008, noninterest income increased 4.3% in 2009 as compared to 2008. Excluding the other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities and securities gains in 2008 and 2007, noninterest income decreased 3.7% in 2008 as compared to 2007.

Noninterest expense for the Company consists of all operating expenses other than interest expense on deposits and other borrowed funds. Historically, the Company has not had any material expenses relating to discontinued operations, extraordinary losses or adjustments from a change in accounting principles. Salaries and employee benefits are the largest component of the Company's operating expenses and comprise 47% of noninterest expenses in 2009.

Noninterest expense during the years ended 2009, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$22,732,000, \$17,594,000 and \$16,776,000, respectively, representing a 29% increase in 2009 compared to a 5% increase in 2008. The primary reason for the increase in 2009 was the increases in other real estate owned costs, due primarily to impairment write downs, and the increase in FDIC insurance assessment, due to a one-time special assessment and increased assessment rates. The primary reason for the increase in 2008 was the additional costs due to the opening of First National's Ankeny office in April of 2007. The percentage of noninterest expense to average assets was 2.58% in 2009, compared to 2.05% and 1.99% during 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$2,293,000, \$845,000 and \$3,542,000, respectively. This amount represents an effective tax rate of 20% during 2009, compared to 12% and 24% for 2008 and 2007, respectively. The Company's marginal federal tax rate is currently 35%. The difference between the Company's effective and marginal tax rate is primarily related to investments made in tax exempt securities.

Balance Sheet Review

The Company's assets are comprised primarily of loans and investment securities. Average earning asset maturity or repricing dates are less than five years for the combined portfolios as the assets are funded for the most part by short term deposits with either immediate availability or less than one year average maturities. This exposes the Company to risk with regard to changes in interest rates that are more fully explained in Item 7A of this Report "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk".

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Total assets increased to \$915,570,000 in 2009 compared to \$858,141,000 in 2008, a 6.7% increase. The Company's investment securities increased \$105,641,000, offset in part by a decrease in the loan portfolio of \$37,446,000, when comparing year end 2009 and 2008.

Loan Portfolio

Net loans as of December 31, 2009 totaled \$415,434,000, down from the \$452,880,000 as of December 31, 2008, a decrease of 8%. The decrease in loan volume can be primarily attributed to the slowing economy creating less demand for commercial loans. Loans are the primary contributor to the Company's revenues and cash flows. The average yield on loans was 131 and 80 basis points higher in 2009 and 2008, respectively, in comparison to the average tax-equivalent investment portfolio yields.

Types of Loans

The following table sets forth the composition of the Company's loan portfolio for the past five years ending at December 31, 2009.

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
(dollars in thousands)					
Real Estate					
Construction	\$22,864	\$35,326	\$46,568	\$30,600	\$23,973
1-4 family residential	91,673	95,988	104,762	103,620	102,043
Commercial	141,741	153,366	147,023	139,149	153,920
Agricultural	30,788	33,547	33,684	31,092	30,606
Commercial	69,031	76,653	78,616	73,760	71,430
Agricultural	42,356	40,324	36,133	33,434	32,216
Consumer and other	24,693	24,528	22,782	24,276	33,340
Total loans	423,146	459,732	469,568	435,931	447,528
Deferred loan fees, net	60	72	137	276	445
Total loans net of deferred fees	\$423,086	\$459,660	\$469,431	\$435,655	\$447,083

The Company's loan portfolio consists of real estate loans, commercial loans, agricultural loans and consumer loans. As of December 31, 2009, gross loans totaled approximately \$423 million, which equals approximately 59% of total deposits and 46% of total assets. The Company's peer group (consisting of 439 bank holding companies with total assets of \$500 to \$1,000 million) loan to deposit ratio as of December 31, 2009 was a much higher 85%. The primary factor relating to the lower loan to deposit ratio for the Company compared to peer group averages is a more conservative underwriting philosophy. As of December 31, 2009, the majority of the loans were originated directly by the Banks to borrowers within the Banks' principal market areas. There are no foreign loans outstanding during the years presented.

Real estate loans include various types of loans for which the Banks hold real property as collateral and consist of loans primarily on commercial properties and single family residences. Real estate loans typically have fixed rates for up to five years, with the Company's loan policy permitting a maximum fixed rate maturity of up to 15 years. The majority of construction loan volume is given to contractors to construct commercial buildings and these loans generally have maturities of up to 12 months. The Banks originate residential real estate loans for sale to the secondary market for a fee.

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Commercial loans consist primarily of loans to businesses for various purposes, including revolving lines to finance current operations, floor-plans, inventory and accounts receivable; capital expenditure loans to finance equipment and other fixed assets; and letters of credit. These loans generally have short maturities, have either adjustable or fixed rates and are unsecured or secured by inventory, accounts receivable, equipment and/or real estate.

Agricultural loans play an important part in the Banks' loan portfolios. Iowa is a major agricultural state and is a national leader in both grain and livestock production. The Banks play a significant role in their communities in financing operating, livestock and real estate activities for area producers.

Consumer loans include loans extended to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures not secured by real estate. The majority of the Banks' consumer lending is for vehicles, consolidation of personal debts, household appliances and improvements.

The interest rates charged on loans vary with the degree of risk and the amount and maturity of the loan. Competitive pressures, market interest rates, the availability of funds and government regulation further influence the rate charged on a loan. The Banks follow a loan policy, which has been approved by both the board of directors of the Company and the Banks, and is overseen by both Company and Bank management. These policies establish lending limits, review and grading criteria and other guidelines such as loan administration and allowance for loan losses. Loans are approved by the Banks' board of directors and/or designated officers in accordance with respective guidelines and underwriting policies of the Company. Credit limits generally vary according to the type of loan and the individual loan officer's experience. Loans to any one borrower are limited by applicable state and federal banking laws.

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Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates as of December 31, 2009

The contractual maturities of the Company's loan portfolio are as shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because individual borrowers may have the right to prepay loans with or without prepayment penalties.

(dollars in thousands)	Within one year	After one year but within five years	After five years	Total
Real Estate				
Construction	\$16,156	\$6,532	\$176	\$22,864
1-4 family residential	24,089	58,055	9,529	91,673
Commercial	31,818	94,833	15,090	141,741
Agricultural	8,651	16,689	5,448	30,788
Commercial	26,467	41,674	890	69,031
Agricultural	28,055	13,419	882	42,356
Consumer and other	3,447	16,400	4,846	24,693
Total loans	\$138,683	\$247,602	\$36,861	\$423,146
			After one year but within five years	After five years
Loan maturities after one year with:				
Fixed rates			\$174,541	\$29,472
Variable rates			73,061	7,389
			\$247,602	\$36,861

Loans Held For Sale

Mortgage origination funding awaiting delivery to the secondary market totaled \$1,023,000 and \$1,152,000 as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Residential mortgage loans are originated by the Banks and sold to several secondary mortgage market outlets based upon customer product preferences and pricing considerations. The mortgages are sold in the secondary market to eliminate interest rate risk and to generate secondary market fee income. It is not anticipated at the present time that loans held for sale will become a significant portion of total assets.

Investment Portfolio

Total investments as of December 31, 2009 were \$418,655,000, an increase of \$105 million or 34% from the prior year end. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the investment portfolio comprised 46% and 36% of total assets, respectively.

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The following table presents the fair values, which represent the carrying values due to the available-for-sale classification, of the Company's investment portfolio as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. This portfolio provides the Company with a significant amount of liquidity.

	2009	2008	2007
(dollars in thousands)			
U.S. treasury securities	\$525	\$546	\$524
U.S. government agencies	106,640	49,695	95,597
U.S. government mortgage-backed securities	101,590	67,516	26,877
State and political subdivisions	178,052	128,741	133,283
Corporate bonds	24,300	55,237	64,953
Equity securities	7,548	11,279	18,708
Total	\$418,655	\$313,014	\$339,942

Investments in states and political subdivisions represent purchases of municipal bonds located primarily in the state of Iowa and contiguous states.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge of approximately \$30,000. Corporate bond investments with a fair value of \$754,000 with two issuers are considered other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2009. There are no other corporate bonds that the Company would consider to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2009.

The equity securities portfolio consisted primarily of financial and utility stocks as of December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007. The investment in the equity securities portfolio also includes various issues of Federal National Mortgage Association preferred stock and various issues of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation preferred stock with a fair value of \$91,000 at December 31, 2009, which has been classified as other-than-temporarily impaired. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company did not recognize any 'other-than-temporary' impairment charges in the equity securities portfolio. Management believes that there are no additional other-than-temporary impairments in the equity securities portfolio at December 31, 2009; however, it is possible that the Company may incur impairment losses in 2010.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company did not have securities from a single issuer, except for the United States Government or its agencies, which exceeded 10% of consolidated stockholders' equity.

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Investment Maturities as of December 31, 2009

The investments in the following table are reported by contractual maturity. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers of the securities may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

(dollars in thousands)	Within one year	After one year but within five years	After five years but within ten years	After ten years	Total					
U.S. treasury securities	\$-	\$525	\$-	\$-	\$525					
U.S. government agencies	7,051	80,239	18,071	1,279	106,640					
U.S. government mortgage-backed securities	5,906	91,609	3,398	677	101,590					
States and political subdivisions	14,653	91,701	61,744	9,954	178,052					
Corporate bonds	4,050	14,651	5,599	-	24,300					
Total	\$31,660	\$278,725	\$88,812	\$11,910	\$411,107					
Weighted average yield										
U.S. treasury	0.00	%	5.20	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	5.20	%
U.S. government agencies	2.96	%	2.44	%	3.25	%	4.79	%	2.64	%
U.S. government mortgage-backed securities	3.64	%	3.83	%	4.23	%	2.47	%	3.83	%
States and political subdivisions*	4.45	%	4.72	%	5.76	%	6.09	%	5.07	%
Corporate bonds	4.51	%	3.53	%	5.44	%	0.00	%	4.45	%
Total	3.97	%	3.60	%	5.16	%	5.75	%	4.09	%

*Yields on tax-exempt obligations of states and political subdivisions have been computed on a tax-equivalent basis.

Deposits

Total deposits equaled \$722,164,000 and \$664,795,000 as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase of \$57,369,000 can be attributed primarily to an increase in public funds and core deposits, offset in part by a decrease in certificates of deposit. The deposit categories seeing the largest balance increases were NOW and money market accounts.

The Company's primary source of funds is customer deposits. The Company attempts to attract noninterest-bearing deposits, which are a low-cost funding source. In addition, the Banks offer a variety of interest-bearing accounts designed to attract both short-term and longer-term deposits from customers. Interest-bearing accounts earn interest at rates established by Bank management based on competitive market factors and the Company's need for funds. While nearly 68% of the Banks' certificates of deposit mature in the next year, it is anticipated that a majority of these certificates will be renewed. Rate sensitive certificates of deposits in excess of \$100,000 are subject to somewhat higher volatility with regard to renewal volume as the Banks adjust rates based upon funding needs. In the event a substantial volume of certificates is not renewed, the Company has sufficient liquid assets and borrowing lines to fund

significant runoff. A sustained reduction in deposit volume would have a significant negative impact on the Company's operation and liquidity. The Company had only \$694,000 of brokered deposits as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

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Average Deposits by Type

The following table sets forth the average balances for each major category of deposit and the weighted average interest rate paid for deposits during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

	2009		2008		2007	
	Average Amount	Average Rate	Average Amount	Average Rate	Average Amount	Average Rate
(dollars in thousands)						
Noninterest bearing demand deposits	\$84,245	0.00 %	\$78,033	0.00 %	\$70,459	0.00 %
Interest bearing demand deposits	174,716	0.42 %	155,689	0.96 %	152,898	2.29 %
Money market deposits	147,782	0.54 %	134,295	1.53 %	130,548	3.06 %
Savings deposits	33,007	0.34 %	27,362	0.40 %	26,341	0.86 %
Time certificates < \$100,000	157,749	2.84 %	170,223	3.88 %	179,740	4.45 %
Time certificates > \$100,000	84,786	2.70 %	97,193	4.06 %	107,600	4.95 %
	\$682,285		\$662,795		\$667,586	

Deposit Maturity

The following table shows the amounts and remaining maturities of time certificates of deposit that had balances of \$100,000 and over as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

	2009	2008	2007
(dollars in thousands)			
3 months or less	\$17,814	\$18,808	\$31,926
Over 3 through 12 months	45,007	38,589	50,646
Over 12 through 36 months	20,752	20,987	23,723
Over 36 months	3,481	2,995	2,894
Total	\$87,054	\$81,379	\$109,189

Borrowed Funds

Borrowed funds that may be utilized by the Company are comprised of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances, federal funds purchased, Treasury, Tax, and Loan option notes, and repurchase agreements. Borrowed funds are an alternative funding source to deposits and can be used to fund the Company's assets and unforeseen liquidity needs. FHLB advances are loans from the FHLB that can mature daily or have longer maturities for fixed or floating rates of interest. Federal funds purchased are borrowings from other banks that mature daily. Securities sold under agreement to repurchase (repurchase agreements) are similar to deposits as they are funds lent by various Bank customers; however, the bank pledges investment securities to secure such borrowings. The Company has repurchase agreements that reprice daily and longer term maturities. Treasury, Tax, and Loan option notes consist of short term borrowing of tax deposits from the federal government and are not a significant source of borrowing for the Company.

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The following table summarizes the outstanding amount of, and the average rate on, borrowed funds as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

	2009			2008			2007		
	Balance	Average Rate		Balance	Average Rate		Balance	Average Rate	
(dollars in thousands)									
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	\$40,490	0.64	%	\$38,510	1.30	%	\$30,033	3.39	%
Other short-term borrowings	139	0.00	%	1,064	0.00	%	737	4.94	%
FHLB term advances	16,500	3.12	%	23,500	2.90	%	4,000	4.67	%
Term repurchase agreements	20,000	3.77	%	20,000	3.77	%	20,000	4.24	%
Total	\$77,129	1.98	%	\$83,074	2.33	%	\$54,770	3.81	%

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Average Annual Borrowed Funds

The following table sets forth the average amount of, the average rate paid and maximum outstanding balance on, borrowed funds for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

	2009			2008			2007		
	Average Balance	Average Rate		Average Balance	Average Rate		Average Balance	Average Rate	
(dollars in thousands)									
Federal funds purchased & repurchase agreements	\$42,795	0.92	%	\$40,340	2.11	%	\$46,447	4.28	%
Other short-term borrowings	616	0.00	%	689	1.89	%	967	5.86	%
FHLB term advances	20,430	3.11	%	17,735	3.34	%	2,414	4.97	%
Term repurchase agreements	20,000	3.85	%	20,000	3.69	%	7,219	4.42	%
Total	\$83,841	2.14	%	\$78,764	2.79	%	\$57,047	4.35	%

Maximum Amount Outstanding during the Year

Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	\$50,493		\$48,699		\$58,457
Other short-term borrowings	\$3,053		\$1,351		\$1,684
FHLB term advances	\$23,500		\$23,500		\$4,000
Term repurchase agreements	\$20,000		\$20,000		\$24,000

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

The Company is party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit that assist customers with their credit needs to conduct business. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. As of December 31, 2009, the most likely impact of these financial instruments on revenues, expenses, or cash flows of the Company would come from unidentified credit risk causing higher provision expense for loan losses in future periods. These financial instruments are not expected to have a significant impact on the liquidity or capital resources of the Company. For additional information, see Note 11 of the "Notes to Consolidated Statements" and the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of this discussion.

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Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth the balance of contractual obligations by maturity period as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands).

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Deposits	\$722,164	\$644,547	\$63,289	\$14,328	\$-
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	40,490	40,490	-	-	-
Other short-term borrowings	139	139	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	36,500	1,500	9,500	1,000	24,500
Operating lease obligation	41	14	16	11	-
Purchase obligations (1)	3,088	672	1,344	1,072	-
Total	\$802,422	\$687,362	\$74,149	\$16,411	\$24,500

(1) Purchase obligations include data processing and Internet banking services contracts that include termination provisions that would accelerate all future payments in the event the Company changed service providers prior to the contracts' expirations.

Asset Quality Review and Credit Risk Management

The Company's credit risk is centered in the loan portfolio, which on December 31, 2009, totaled \$415,434,000 as compared to \$452,880,000 as of December 31, 2009, a decrease of 8%. Net loans comprise 45% of total assets as of the end of 2009. The object in managing loan portfolio risk is to reduce the risk of loss resulting from a customer's failure to perform according to the terms of a transaction and to quantify and manage credit risk on a portfolio basis. As the following chart indicates, the Company's non-performing assets have increased and total \$21,448,000 as of December 31, 2009. The Company's level of problem assets as a percentage of assets of 2.34% as December 31, 2009 are lower than the average for FDIC insured institutions as of December 31, 2009 of 3.32%. Though non-performing assets have increased, management believes that the allowance for loan losses remains adequate based on its analysis of the non-performing assets and the portfolio as a whole.

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Non-performing Assets

The following table sets forth information concerning the Company's non-performing assets for the past five years ended December 31, 2009.

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
(dollars in thousands)					
Non-performing assets:					
Nonaccrual loans	\$10,187	\$6,339	\$3,249	\$291	\$606
Loans 90 days or more past due	121	469	1,300	758	83
Total loans	10,308	6,808	4,549	1,049	689
Securities available-for-sale	660	358	-	-	-
Other real estate owned	10,480	13,334	2,846	2,808	1,742
Total non-performing assets	\$21,448	\$20,500	\$7,395	\$3,857	\$2,431

The accrual of interest on non-accrual and other impaired loans is discontinued at 90 days or when, in the opinion of management, the borrower may be unable to meet payments as they become due. When interest accrual is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed. Interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received and principal obligations are expected to be recoverable. Interest income on restructured loans is recognized pursuant to the terms of the new loan agreement. Interest income on other impaired loans is monitored and based upon the terms of the underlying loan agreement. However, the recorded net investment in impaired loans, including accrued interest, is limited to the present value of the expected cash flows of the impaired loan or the observable fair value of the loan's collateral.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company had non-performing loans of approximately \$10,308,000 and \$6,808,000, respectively. The economic conditions for commercial real estate developers in the Des Moines metropolitan area deteriorated in 2009 and 2008 and contributed to the Company's increased level of non-performing loans, other real estate owned and related costs. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company foreclosed, among others, on six real estate properties (other real estate owned) totaling \$1.8 million in the Des Moines market. Presently, the Company has \$4.7 million in impaired loans with four Des Moines development companies with specific reserves totaling \$371,000. The Company has additional customer relationships with real estate developers in the Des Moines area that may become impaired in the future if economic conditions do not improve or become worse. The Company has a limited number of such credits and is actively engaged with the customers to minimize credit.

Impaired loans totaled \$10,187,000 as of December 31, 2009 and were \$3,677,000 higher than the impaired loans as of December 31, 2008. The Company considers impaired loans to generally include the non-performing loans (consisting of non accrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing) and other loans that may or may not meet the former nonperforming criteria but are considered to meet the definition of impaired.

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The allowance for loan losses related to these impaired loans was approximately \$999,000 and \$257,000 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The average balances of impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, were \$9,288,000 and \$7,848,000, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, interest income, which would have been recorded under the original terms of such loans, was approximately \$564,000, \$478,000 and \$346,000, respectively, with \$32,000, \$155,000 and \$180,000, respectively, recorded. Loans greater than 90 days past due and still accruing interest were approximately \$121,000 and \$469,000 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Summary of the Allowance for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses represents an expense charged against earnings to maintain an adequate allowance for loan losses. The allowance for loan losses is management's best estimate of probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. Factors considered in establishing an appropriate allowance includes; an assessment of the financial condition of the borrower; a realistic determination of value and adequacy of underlying collateral; the condition of the local economy and the condition of the specific industry of the borrower; an analysis of the levels and trends of loan categories; and a review of delinquent and classified loans.

The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is evaluated quarterly by management and the respective Bank boards. This evaluation focuses on specific loan reviews, changes in the type and volume of the loan portfolio given the current economic conditions and historical loss experience. Any one of the following conditions may result in the review of a specific loan: concern about whether the customer's cash flow or collateral are sufficient to repay the loan; delinquent status; criticism of the loan in a regulatory examination; the accrual of interest has been suspended; or other reasons, including when the loan has other special or unusual characteristics which warrant special monitoring.

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, further reductions in the carrying amounts of loans may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the estimated losses on loans. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additional losses based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examination. Due to potential changes in conditions, it is at least reasonably possible that change in estimates will occur in the near term and that such changes could be material to the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements.

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Analysis of the Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company's policy is to charge-off loans when, in management's opinion, the loan is deemed uncollectible, although concerted efforts are made to maximize future recoveries. The following table sets forth information regarding changes in the Company's allowance for loan losses for the most recent five years.

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
(dollars in thousands)					
Balance at beginning of period	\$6,779	\$5,781	\$6,533	\$6,765	\$6,476
Charge-offs:					
Real Estate					
Construction	105	76	402	-	-
1-4 Family Residential	155	89	1	6	-
Commercial	415	70	25	-	28
Agricultural	15	-	-	-	-
Commercial	54	77	-	-	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other	122	115	299	99	119
Total Charge-offs	866	427	727	105	147
Recoveries:					
Real Estate					
Construction	6	-	-	-	-
1-4 Family Residential	27	3	1	1	-
Commercial	98	1	-	-	-
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial	3	35	21	6	33
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other	47	73	47	49	72
Total Recoveries	181	112	69	56	105
Net charge-offs	685	315	658	49	42
Provisions charged (credited) to operations	1,558	1,313	(94)	(183)	331
Balance at end of period	\$7,652	\$6,779	\$5,781	\$6,533	\$6,765
Average Loans Outstanding	\$434,468	\$463,782	\$454,088	\$438,166	\$435,997
Ratio of net charge-offs during the period to average loans outstanding	0.16	% 0.07	% 0.14	% 0.01	% 0.01
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans net of deferred fees	1.81	% 1.47	% 1.23	% 1.50	% 1.51

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The allowance for loan losses increased to \$7,652,000 at the end of 2009 in comparison to the allowance of \$6,779,000 at year end 2008 as a result of provisions in 2009 in the amount of \$1,558,000 offset by net charge offs of \$685,000. The increase in the provision for loan losses was due primarily to an increase in factors related to weakening economic conditions and an increase in the specific reserve on impaired loans, offset in part by a decrease in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses increased to \$6,779,000 at the end of 2008 in comparison to the allowance of \$5,781,000 at year end 2007 as a result of provisions in 2008 in the amount of \$1,313,000 offset by net charge offs of \$315,000. The increase in the provision for loan losses was due primarily to an increase in factors related to weakening economic conditions and an increase in the level of risks associated with the construction and commercial real estate loan portfolios. The allowance for loan losses decreased to \$5,781,000 at the end of 2007 in comparison to the allowance of \$6,533,000 at year end 2006 as a result of net charge-offs of \$658,000 in 2007 and a reduction in specific reserves for problem credits. A reduction in the specific reserve for a problem credit and declining loan demand allowed for a decrease in the required level of the allowance for loan losses calculated by the Banks for year end 2006 compared to 2005.

General reserves for loan categories normally range from 1.10% to 2.16% of the outstanding loan balances. As loan volume increases, the general reserve levels increase with that growth and as loan volume decreases, the general reserve levels decrease with that decline. The loan provisions recognized in 2009 were due primarily to weakening economic conditions and an increase in the specific reserve on impaired loans, offset in part by a decrease in the loan portfolio. The loan provisions recognized in 2008 were due primarily to weakening economic conditions and an increase in the level of risks associated with the construction and commercial real estate loan portfolios. The negative loan provision in 2007 was due primarily to declines in specific reserves for problem credits, in part, due to charge-off of problem credits. The allowance relating to commercial real estate, 1-4 family residential and commercial loans are the largest reserve components. Construction and commercial real estate loans have higher general reserve levels than 1-4 family and agricultural real estate loans as management perceives more risk in this type of lending. Elements contributing to the higher risk level include a higher percentage of watch and problem loans, higher past due percentages, declining collateral values and less favorable economic conditions for those portfolios. As of December 31, 2009, commercial real estate loans have general reserves ranging from 1.46% to 1.81%. The level of non-performing loans as of December 31, 2009, has increased since 2008 but remains at a manageable level.

Loans that the Banks have identified as having higher risk levels are reviewed individually in an effort to establish adequate loss reserves. These reserves are considered specific reserves and are directly impacted by the credit quality of the underlying loans. Normally, as the actual or expected level of non-performing loans increase, the specific reserves also increase. For December 31, 2009, the specific reserve increased to \$999,000 from \$257,000, as the volume of problem credits increased and economic conditions worsened.

As of December 31, 2008, the specific reserve increased to \$257,000 from \$247,000, as the volume of problem credits increased in 2008. As of December 31, 2007, specific reserves decreased to \$247,000 from \$1,477,000 reserved at year end 2006, in part, due to the charge-off of credits with specific reserves, an improved condition of certain credits and a change in the Company's method of determining specific reserves. The revised methodology resulted from implementing guidance provided by federal regulatory agencies as more fully described in this discussion under "Critical Accounting Policies." As of December 31, 2006, specific reserves increased \$534,000 or 2% compared to year end 2005 levels as the volume of problem credits increased in 2006. As of December 31, 2005, specific reserves increased \$76,000 over 2004 as the level of watch credits increased. The specific reserves are dependent upon assumptions regarding the liquidation value of collateral and the cost of recovering collateral including legal fees. Changing the amount of specific reserves on individual loans has historically had the largest impact on the reallocation of the reserve among different parts of the portfolio.

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Other factors considered when determining the adequacy of the reserve include historical losses; watch, substandard and impaired loan volume; collecting past due loans; loan growth; loan to value ratios; loan administration; collateral values; and economic factors. The Company's concentration risks include geographic concentration in central Iowa; the local economy's dependence upon several large governmental entity employers, including Iowa State University and the Iowa Department of Transportation; and the health of Iowa's agricultural sector that, in turn, is dependent on weather conditions and government programs. However, no assurances can be made that losses will remain at the relatively favorable levels experienced over the past five years.

Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table sets forth information concerning the Company's allocation of the allowance for loan losses.

(dollars in thousands)	2009			2008			2007			2006			2005		
	Amount	%	*	Amount	%	*	Amount	%	*	Amount	%	*	Amount	%	*
Balance at end of period applicable to:															
Real Estate															
Construction	\$1,040	5.40 %		\$472	7.68 %		\$733	9.92 %		\$372	7.02 %		\$258	5.36 %	
1-4 family residential	1,133	21.66 %		1,001	20.88 %		1,061	22.31 %		1,231	23.77 %		1,127	22.80 %	
Commercial	2,683	33.50 %		3,566	33.36 %		1,964	31.31 %		2,396	31.92 %		2,534	34.39 %	
Agricultural	523	7.28 %		395	7.30 %		407	7.17 %		428	7.13 %		421	6.84 %	
Commercial	1,199	16.31 %		683	16.67 %		943	16.74 %		983	16.92 %		1,158	15.96 %	
Agricultural	642	10.01 %		469	8.77 %		466	7.69 %		499	7.67 %		511	7.20 %	
Consumer and other	432	5.84 %		193	5.34 %		207	4.85 %		276	5.57 %		390	7.45 %	
Unallocated	-			-			-			348			366		
	\$7,652	100 %		\$6,779	100 %		\$5,781	100 %		\$6,533	100 %		\$6,765	100 %	

* Percent of loans in each category to total loans.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity management is the process by which the Company, through its Banks' Asset and Liability Committees (ALCO), ensures adequate liquid funds are available to meet its financial commitments on a timely basis, at a reasonable cost and within acceptable risk tolerances. These commitments include funding credit obligations to borrowers, funding of mortgage originations pending delivery to the secondary market, withdrawals by depositors, maintaining adequate collateral for pledging for public funds, trust deposits and borrowings, paying dividends to shareholders, payment of operating expenses, funding capital expenditures and maintaining deposit reserve requirements.

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Liquidity is derived primarily from core deposit growth and retention; principal and interest payments on loans; principal and interest payments, sale, maturity and prepayment of investment securities; net cash provided from operations; and access to other funding sources. Other funding sources include federal funds purchased lines, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances and other capital market sources.

As of December 31, 2009, the level of liquidity and capital resources of the Company remain at a satisfactory level and compare favorably to that of other FDIC insured institutions. Management believes that the Company's liquidity sources will be sufficient to support its existing operations for the foreseeable future.

The liquidity and capital resources discussion will cover the following topics:

- Review of the Company's Current Liquidity Sources
- Review of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
- Review of Company Only Cash Flows
- Review of Commitments for Capital Expenditures, Cash Flow Uncertainties and Known Trends in Liquidity and Cash Flow Needs
- Capital Resources

Review of the Company's Current Liquidity Sources

Liquid assets of cash on hand, balances due from other banks, federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions for December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$43,573,000, \$51,631,000 and \$32,179,000, respectively. The lower balance of liquid assets as of December 31, 2009 relates to a decreased level of federal funds sold, offset in part by an increase in interest bearing deposits in financial institutions.

Other sources of liquidity available to the Banks include total borrowing capacity with the FHLB of \$53,653,000 and federal funds borrowing capacity at correspondent banks of \$106,549,000. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had outstanding FHLB advances of \$16,500,000, Treasury Tax and Loan option notes of \$139,000, federal funds purchased of \$2,244,000 and securities sold under agreement to repurchase daily and term of \$38,246,000 and \$20,000,000, respectively.

Total investments as of December 31, 2009, were \$418,655,000 compared to \$313,014,000 as of year end 2008. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the investment portfolio as a percentage of total assets was 46% and 36%, respectively. This provides the Company with a significant amount of liquidity since all investments are classified as available-for-sale as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and have pretax net unrealized gains (losses) of \$4,951,000 and (\$239,000), respectively.

The investment portfolio serves an important role in the overall context of balance sheet management in terms of balancing capital utilization and liquidity. The decision to purchase or sell securities is based upon the current assessment of economic and financial conditions, including the interest rate environment, liquidity and credit considerations. The portfolio's scheduled maturities represent a significant source of liquidity.

Review of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

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Operating cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$11,400,000, \$12,722,000 and \$10,722,000, respectively. The decrease in operating cash flows in 2009 as compared to 2008 was primarily due to the effect of other-than-temporary impairment in investment securities and an increase in other assets, offset in part by changes in net income, deferred income taxes, impairment of other real estate owned and securities gains. The increase in operating cash flows in 2008 as compared to 2007 was primarily due to the effect of the other-than-temporary impairment in investment securities, offset in part by a decrease in net income, an increase in deferred income taxes and securities gains.

Net cash used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was (\$63,254,000), (\$6,648,000) and (\$17,534,000), respectively. The increase in net cash used in investing activities in 2009 was primarily due to an increase in investment purchases, offset in part by a decrease in loans and federal funds sold. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities in 2008 was primarily due to a smaller increase in loans and proceeds from sales and matured investments exceeding investment purchases, offset in part by increases in federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$45,953,000, (\$7,421,000) and \$16,346,000, respectively. The change in net cash provided by financing activities in 2009 was due primarily to an increase in deposits, offset in part by the change in borrowed funds and federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. The change in net cash used in financing activities in 2008 was due primarily to the decrease in deposits, offset in part by the increase in federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. As of December 31, 2009, the Company did not have any external debt financing, off balance sheet financing arrangements or derivative instruments linked to its stock.

Review of Company Only Cash Flows

The Company's liquidity on an unconsolidated basis is heavily dependent upon dividends paid to the Company by the Banks. The Company requires adequate liquidity to pay its expenses and pay stockholder dividends. In 2009, dividends from the Banks amounted to \$3,560,000 compared to \$8,864,000 in 2008. The dividend in 2009 to the shareholders of the Company has been reduced due to the ongoing negative developments in the national and local economies and the uncertainty of the timing and magnitude of improvement in the economy. Various federal and state statutory provisions limit the amount of dividends banking subsidiaries are permitted to pay to their holding companies without regulatory approval. Federal Reserve policy further limits the circumstances under which bank holding companies may declare dividends. For example, a bank holding company should not continue its existing rate of cash dividends on its common stock unless its net income is sufficient to fully fund each dividend and its prospective rate of earnings retention appears consistent with its capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. In addition, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC have issued policy statements which provide that insured banks and bank holding companies should generally pay dividends only out of current operating earnings. Federal and state banking regulators may also restrict the payment of dividends by order.

First National and United Bank, as national banks, generally may pay dividends, without obtaining the express approval of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"), in an amount up to their retained net profits for the preceding two calendar years plus retained net profits up to the date of any dividend declaration in the current calendar year. Retained net profits, as defined by the OCC, consists of net income less dividends declared during the period. Boone Bank, Randall-Story Bank and State Bank are also restricted under Iowa law to paying dividends only out of their undivided profits. Additionally, the payment of dividends by the Banks is affected by the requirement to maintain adequate capital pursuant to applicable capital adequacy guidelines and regulations, and the Banks generally are prohibited from paying any dividends if, following payment thereof, the Bank would be undercapitalized.

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The Company has unconsolidated interest bearing deposits and marketable investment securities totaling \$7,850,000 that were available at December 31, 2009 to provide additional liquidity to the Banks.

Review of Commitments for Capital Expenditures, Cash Flow Uncertainties and Known Trends in Liquidity and Cash Flow Needs

No material capital expenditures or material changes in the capital resource mix are anticipated at this time. Commitments to extend credit totaled \$73,976,000 as of December 31, 2009 compared to a total of \$68,633,000 at the end of 2008. The timing of these credit commitments varies with the underlying borrowers; however, the Company has satisfactory liquidity to fund these obligations as of December 31, 2009. The primary cash flow uncertainty would be a sudden decline in deposits causing the Banks to liquidate securities. Historically, the Banks have maintained an adequate level of short term marketable investments to fund the temporary declines in deposit balances. There are no known trends in liquidity and cash flow needs as of December 31, 2009, that are of concern to management.

Capital Resources

The Company's total stockholders' equity increased to \$112,340,000 at December 31, 2009, from \$103,837,000 at December 31, 2008. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, stockholders' equity as a percentage of total assets was 12.3% and 12.1%, respectively. Total equity increased primarily due to net income and appreciation in the Company's investment portfolio, offset in part by dividends declared. The capital levels of the Company currently exceed applicable regulatory guidelines as of December 31, 2009.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the impact that a change in interest rates may have on the Company's earnings and capital. Management's objectives are to control interest rate risk and to ensure predictable and consistent growth of earnings and capital. Interest rate risk management focuses on fluctuations in net interest income identified through computer simulations to evaluate volatility, varying interest rate, spread and volume assumptions. The risk is quantified and compared against tolerance levels.

The Company uses a third-party computer software simulation modeling program to measure its exposure to potential interest rate changes. For various assumed hypothetical changes in market interest rates, numerous other assumptions are made such as prepayment speeds on loans, the slope of the Treasury yield curve, the rates and volumes of the Company's deposits and the rates and volumes of the Company's loans. This analysis measures the estimated change in net interest income in the event of hypothetical changes in interest rates.

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Another measure of interest rate sensitivity is the gap ratio. This ratio indicates the amount of interest-earning assets repricing within a given period in comparison to the amount of interest-bearing liabilities repricing within the same period of time. A gap ratio of 1.0 indicates a matched position, in which case the effect on net interest income due to interest rate movements will be minimal. A gap ratio of less than 1.0 indicates that more liabilities than assets reprice within the time period, while a ratio greater than 1.0 indicates that more assets reprice than liabilities.

The simulation model process provides a dynamic assessment of interest rate sensitivity, whereas a static interest rate gap table is compiled as of a point in time. The model simulations differ from a traditional gap analysis, as a traditional gap analysis does not reflect the multiple effects of interest rate movement on the entire range of assets and liabilities and ignores the future impact of new business strategies.

Inflation

The primary impact of inflation on the Company's operations is to increase asset yields, deposit costs and operating overhead. Unlike most industries, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates generally have a more significant impact on a financial institution's performance than they would on non-financial companies. Although interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the price of goods and services, increases in inflation generally have resulted in increased interest rates. The effects of inflation can magnify the growth of assets and, if significant, require that equity capital increase at a faster rate than would be otherwise necessary.

Forward-Looking Statements and Business Risks

Certain statements contained in the foregoing Management's Discussion and Analysis and elsewhere in this Report that are not statements of historical fact constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Act"), notwithstanding that such statements are not specifically identified. In addition, certain statements may be contained in the Company's future filings with the SEC, in press releases and in oral and written statements made by or with our approval that are not statements of historical fact and constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Act. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) projections of revenues, expenses, income or loss, earnings or loss per share, the payment or nonpayment of dividends, capital structure and other financial items; (ii) statements of plans, objectives and expectations of the Company or its management, including those relating to products or services; (iii) statements of future economic performance; and (iv) statements of assumptions underlying such statements. Words such as "believes", "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "targeted", "projected", "continue", "remain", "will", "should", "may" and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements.

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those in such statement. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- Local, regional and national economic conditions and the impact they may have on us and our customers, and our assessment of that impact on our estimates including, but not limited to, the allowance for loan losses and fair value of other real estate owned. Of particular relevance are the economic conditions in the concentrated geographic area in central Iowa in which the Banks conduct their operations.

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- Changes in the level of nonperforming assets and charge-offs.
- Changes in the fair value of securities available-for-sale and management's assessments of other-than-temporary impairment of such securities.
- The effects of and changes in trade and monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including the changes in assessment rates established by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for its Deposit Insurance Fund, interest rate policies of the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Temporary Liquidity Guaranty Program and U.S. Treasury's Capital Purchase Program and Troubled Asset Repurchase Program authorized by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008.
- Changes in sources and uses of funds, including loans, deposits and borrowings, including the ability of the Banks to maintain unsecured federal funds lines with correspondent banks.
- Changes imposed by regulatory agencies to increase capital to a level greater than the level required for well-capitalized financial institutions.
 - Inflation and interest rate, securities market and monetary fluctuations.
 - Political instability, acts of war or terrorism and natural disasters.
- The timely development and acceptance of new products and services and perceived overall value of these products and services by customers.
 - Revenues being lower than expected.
 - Changes in consumer spending, borrowings and savings habits.
 - Changes in the financial performance and/or condition of our borrowers.
 - Credit quality deterioration, which could cause an increase in the provision for loan losses.
 - Technological changes.
 - The ability to increase market share and control expenses.
- Changes in the competitive environment among financial or bank holding companies and other financial service providers.
 - The effect of changes in laws and regulations with which the Company and the Banks must comply.
 - Changes in the securities markets.

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- The effect of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the regulatory agencies, as well as the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the Financial Accounting Standards Board and other accounting standard setters.
- The costs and effects of legal and regulatory developments, including the resolution of regulatory or other governmental inquiries and the results of regulatory examinations or reviews.
 - Our success at managing the risks involved in the foregoing items.

Certain of the foregoing risks and uncertainties are discussed in greater detail under the heading “Risk Factors” in Item 1A herein.

These factors may not constitute all factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in any forward-looking statement. The Company operates in a continually changing business environment and new facts emerge from time to time. It cannot predict such factors nor can it assess the impact, if any, of such factors on its financial position or its results of operations. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a predictor of actual results. The Company disclaims any responsibility to update any forward-looking statement provided in this document.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company’s market risk is comprised primarily of interest rate risk arising from its core banking activities of making loans and taking deposits. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the Company’s net interest income. Management continually develops and applies strategies to mitigate this risk. Management does not believe that the Company’s primary market risk exposure and how that exposure was managed in 2009 changed when compared to 2008.

Based on a simulation modeling analysis performed as of December 31, 2009, the following table presents the estimated change in net interest income in the event of hypothetical changes in interest rates for the various rate shock levels:

Net Interest Income at Risk

Estimated Change in Net Interest Income for Year Ending December 31, 2009

(dollars in thousands)	\$ Change	% Change
+200 Basis Points	\$(2,770)	-9.09 %
+100 Basis Points	(1,129)	-3.70 %
-100 Basis Points	(1,529)	-5.02 %
-200 Basis Points	(3,489)	-11.45 %

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As shown above, at December 31, 2009, the estimated effect of an immediate 200 basis point increase in interest rates would decrease the Company's net interest income by 9.09% or approximately \$2,770,000 in 2010. In the increasing interest rate environment, the assets are repricing slower than the liabilities, thus a decrease in net interest income. The estimated effect of an immediate 200 basis point decrease in rates would decrease the Company's net interest income by 11.45% or approximately \$3,489,000 in 2010. In a decreasing interest rate environment, a portion of the liabilities are not repricing downward due to their already historically low rates, thus a decrease in net interest income. The Company's Asset Liability Management Policy establishes parameters for a 200 basis point change in interest rates. Under this policy, the Company and the Banks' objective is to properly structure the balance sheet to prevent a 200 basis point change in interest rates from causing a decline in net interest income by more than 15% in one year compared to the base year that hypothetically assumes no change in interest rates.

Computations of the prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on numerous assumptions. Actual values may differ from those projections set forth above. Further, the computations do not contemplate any actions the Company may undertake in response to changes in interest rates. Current interest rates on certain liabilities are at a level that does not allow for significant repricing should market interest rates decline considerably.

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Contractual Maturity or Repricing

The following table sets forth the estimated maturity or re-pricing, and the resulting interest sensitivity gap, of the Company's interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the cumulative interest sensitivity gap at December 31, 2009. The expected maturities are presented on a contractual basis. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because of prepayment assumptions, early withdrawal of deposits and competition.

(dollars in thousands)	Less than three months	Three months to one year	One to five years	Over five years	Cumulative Total
Interest - earning assets					
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$7,693	\$4,537	\$12,546	\$-	\$24,776
Federal funds sold	-	-	-	-	-
Investments (1)	11,804	19,855	278,725	108,270	418,654
Loans	76,361	62,322	247,602	36,861	423,146
Loans held for sale	1,023	-	-	-	1,023
Total interest - earning assets	\$96,881	\$86,714	\$538,873	\$145,131	\$867,599
Interest - bearing liabilities					
Interest bearing demand deposits	\$197,393	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$197,393
Money market and savings deposits	184,631	-	-	-	184,631
Time certificates < \$100,000	31,308	68,474	53,384	-	153,166
Time certificates > \$100,000	17,814	45,007	24,233	-	87,054
Other borrowed funds (2)	41,128	1,000	10,500	24,500	77,128
Total interest - bearing liabilities	\$472,274	\$114,481	\$88,117	\$24,500	\$699,372
Interest sensitivity gap	\$(375,393)	\$(27,767)	\$450,756	\$120,631	\$168,227
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	\$(375,393)	\$(403,160)	\$47,596	\$168,227	\$168,227
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap as a percent of total assets	-41.00 %	-44.03 %	5.20 %	18.37 %	

(1) Investments with maturities over 5 years include the market value of equity securities of \$7,548.

(2) Includes \$16.5 million of advances from the FHLB. Of these advances, \$4.0 million are term advances and \$12.5 million are callable. The term advances have been categorized based upon their maturity date. The \$12.5 million of callable advances were also categorized based upon maturity, because the interest rates on such advances are near or above current market rates. Includes \$20.0 million of term repurchase agreements, all of which are callable. There were categorized based upon maturity, because the interest rates on such advances are near or above current market rates.

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As of December 31, 2009, the Company's cumulative gap ratios for assets and liabilities repricing within three months and within one year were a negative 41% and 44%, respectively, meaning more liabilities than assets are scheduled to reprice within these periods. This situation suggests that a decrease in market interest rates may benefit net interest income and that an increase in interest rates may negatively impact the Company. The liability sensitive gap position is largely the result of classifying the interest bearing NOW accounts, money market accounts and savings accounts as immediately repriceable. Certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in the foregoing table. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities and periods to repricing, they may react differently to changes in market interest rates. Also, interest rates on assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other assets and liabilities may follow changes in market interest rates. Additionally, certain assets have features that restrict changes in the interest rates of such assets, both on a short-term basis and over the lives of such assets.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Ames National Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Ames National Corporation's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Ames National Corporation's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment we determined that, as of December 31, 2009, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 has been audited by Clifton Gunderson LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

/s/ Thomas H. Pohlman
Thomas H. Pohlman, President
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ John P. Nelson
John P. Nelson, Vice President
(Principal Financial Officer)

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors
Ames National Corporation
Ames, Iowa

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Ames National Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion of these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ames National Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Ames National Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 10, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Clifton Gunderson LLP

West Des Moines, Iowa
March 10, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors
Ames National Corporation
Ames, Iowa

We have audited Ames National Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Ames National Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over the financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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In our opinion, Ames National Corporation and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based upon criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Ames National Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 and our report dated March 10, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Clifton Gunderson LLP

West Des Moines, Iowa
March 10, 2010

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AMES NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2009 and 2008

ASSETS	2009	2008
Cash and due from banks	\$ 18,796,664	\$ 24,697,591
Federal funds sold	-	16,533,000
Interest bearing deposits in financial institutions	24,776,088	10,400,761
Securities available-for-sale	418,655,018	313,014,375
Loans receivable, net	415,434,236	452,880,348
Loans held for sale	1,023,200	1,152,020
Bank premises and equipment, net	11,909,404	12,570,302
Accrued income receivable	5,710,226	6,650,287
Deferred income taxes	3,867,523	5,838,044
Other real estate owned	10,480,449	13,333,565
Other assets	4,916,991	1,070,588
Total assets	\$ 915,569,799	\$ 858,140,881
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Deposits		
Demand, noninterest bearing	\$ 99,918,848	\$ 99,830,687
NOW accounts	197,393,459	165,422,333
Savings and money market	184,631,343	153,771,034
Time, \$100,000 and over	87,054,194	81,378,796
Other time	153,166,105	164,391,860
Total deposits	722,163,949	664,794,710
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	40,489,505	38,509,559
Other short-term borrowings	138,874	1,063,806
Other short-term borrowings	138,874	1,063,806
Other short-term borrowings	138,874	1,063,806
Long-term borrowings	36,500,000	43,500,000
Dividend payable	943,292	2,641,216
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,994,291	3,794,140
Total liabilities	803,229,911	754,303,431
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, \$2 par value, authorized 18,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding	9,432,915 shares	18,865,830
Additional paid-in capital		22,651,222
Additional paid-in capital		22,651,222
Additional paid-in capital		22,651,222
Retained earnings		67,703,701
		3,119,135
		(150,683)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)-net unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale		
Total stockholders' equity	112,339,888	103,837,450
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$915,569,799	\$858,140,881

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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AMES NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

	2009	2008	2007
Interest and dividend income:			
Loans, including fees	\$25,212,884	\$29,458,407	\$31,629,493
Securities:			
Taxable	7,966,594	9,812,614	9,393,207
Tax-exempt	5,213,031	5,879,215	6,269,274
Federal funds sold	26,989	171,078	232,723
Interest bearing deposits	471,809	192,853	37,381
Total interest and dividend income	38,891,307	45,514,167	47,562,078
Interest expense:			
Deposits	8,428,163	14,207,734	21,055,100
Other borrowed funds	1,798,149	2,193,958	2,482,030
Total interest expense	10,226,312	16,401,692	23,537,130
Net interest income	28,664,995	29,112,475	24,024,948
Provision (credit) for loan losses	1,558,307	1,312,785	(94,100)
Net interest income after provision (credit) for loan losses	27,106,688	27,799,690	24,119,048
Noninterest income (loss):			
Trust department income	1,541,831	1,597,096	2,014,277
Service fees	1,814,925	1,791,713	1,855,964
Securities gains, net	1,186,912	3,515,323	1,466,697
Other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities	(29,565)	(12,054,387)	-
Loan and secondary market fees	1,008,566	834,129	743,009
Merchant and ATM fees	621,316	616,802	553,644
Other	780,275	690,898	574,759
Total noninterest income (loss)	6,924,260	(3,008,426)	7,208,350
Noninterest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	10,757,475	10,572,597	10,041,947
Data processing	1,892,123	2,246,473	2,239,595
Occupancy expenses	1,436,485	1,587,076	1,292,424
FDIC insurance assessments	1,675,401	242,906	159,160
Other real estate owned	4,198,315	151,428	119,651
Other operating expenses, net	2,772,556	2,793,774	2,923,470
Total noninterest expense	22,732,355	17,594,254	16,776,247
Income before income taxes	11,298,593	7,197,010	14,551,151
Provision for income taxes	2,292,807	845,014	3,542,049

Net income	\$9,005,786	\$6,351,996	\$11,009,102
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$0.95	\$0.67	\$1.17

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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AMES NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

	Comprehensive Income	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders'Equity
Balance, December 31, 2006		\$ 18,850,026	\$ 22,498,904	\$ 65,856,627	\$ 5,717,755	\$ 112,923,312
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	\$ 11,009,102	-	-	11,009,102	-	11,009,102
Other comprehensive income, unrealized losses on securities, net of reclassification adjustment, net of tax benefit	(3,828,099)	-	-	-	(3,828,099)	(3,828,099)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 7,181,003					
Cash dividends declared, \$1.08 per share		-	-	(10,182,713)	-	(10,182,713)
Sale of 4,567 shares of common stock		9,134	89,787	-	-	98,921
Balance, December 31, 2007		18,859,160	22,588,691	66,683,016	1,889,656	110,020,523
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	\$ 6,351,996	-	-			