

1ST SOURCE CORP  
Form 10-Q  
July 22, 2010

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 0-6233

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

INDIANA  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

35-1068133  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

100 North Michigan Street South Bend, Indiana 46601  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(574) 235-2000  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable  
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="radio"/>

(Do not check if a 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

Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of July 16, 2010 – 24,276,906 shares

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1st SOURCE CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION  
(Unaudited - Dollars in thousands, except share amounts)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$65,337	\$72,872
Federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits with other banks	42,979	141,166
Investment securities available-for-sale (amortized cost of \$909,516 and \$893,439 at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively)	932,583	901,638
Other investments	21,012	21,012
Trading account securities	113	125
Mortgages held for sale	59,084	26,649
Loans and leases - net of unearned discount		
Commercial and agricultural loans	539,003	546,222
Auto, light truck and environmental equipment	416,152	349,741
Medium and heavy duty truck	185,954	204,545
Aircraft financing	596,138	617,384
Construction equipment financing	308,602	313,300
Loans secured by real estate	983,054	952,223
Consumer loans	102,846	109,735
Total loans and leases	3,131,749	3,093,150
Reserve for loan and lease losses	(88,014 )	(88,236 )
Net loans and leases	3,043,735	3,004,914
Equipment owned under operating leases, net	91,288	97,004
Net premises and equipment	36,573	37,907
Goodwill and intangible assets	89,618	90,222
Accrued income and other assets	148,991	148,591
Total assets	\$4,531,313	\$4,542,100
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	\$487,719	\$450,608
Interest bearing	3,121,867	3,201,856
Total deposits	3,609,586	3,652,464
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	113,638	123,787
Other short-term borrowings	28,136	26,323
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	29,854	19,761
Subordinated notes	89,692	89,692
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	70,905	59,753
Total liabilities	3,941,811	3,971,780
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Preferred stock; no par value		

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Authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued 111,000 at June 30, 2010, and at December 31, 2009	105,583	104,930
Common stock; no par value		
Authorized 40,000,000 shares; issued 25,643,506 at June 30, 2010, and at December 31, 2009	350,275	350,269
Retained earnings	149,799	142,407
Cost of common stock in treasury (1,365,484 shares at June 30, 2010, and 1,532,483 shares at December 31, 2009)	(30,486 )	(32,380 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income	14,331	5,094
Total shareholders' equity	589,502	570,320
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$4,531,313	\$4,542,100

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF  
INCOME(Unaudited - Dollars in thousands,  
except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
<b>Interest income:</b>				
Loans and leases	\$ 43,099	\$ 44,474	\$ 85,369	\$ 89,071
Investment securities, taxable	5,279	4,207	10,680	8,243
Investment securities, tax-exempt	1,422	1,685	2,889	3,395
Other	250	264	524	597
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>50,050</b>	<b>50,630</b>	<b>99,462</b>	<b>101,306</b>
<b>Interest expense:</b>				
Deposits	11,573	16,596	23,978	34,202
Short-term borrowings	206	295	394	644
Subordinated notes	1,647	1,647	3,294	3,294
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	375	179	645	531
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>13,801</b>	<b>18,717</b>	<b>28,311</b>	<b>38,671</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>36,249</b>	<b>31,913</b>	<b>71,151</b>	<b>62,635</b>
Provision for loan and lease losses	5,798	8,487	10,186	16,272
<b>Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses</b>	<b>30,451</b>	<b>23,426</b>	<b>60,965</b>	<b>46,363</b>
<b>Noninterest income:</b>				
Trust fees	4,062	3,887	7,807	7,691
Service charges on deposit accounts	5,275	5,219	9,895	9,965
Mortgage banking income	425	3,339	1,202	5,909
Insurance commissions	1,061	1,076	2,526	2,592
Equipment rental income	6,672	6,402	13,417	12,549
Other income	3,012	2,356	5,701	4,591
Investment securities and other investment gains (losses)	95	426	976	(43 )
<b>Total noninterest income</b>	<b>20,602</b>	<b>22,705</b>	<b>41,524</b>	<b>43,254</b>
<b>Noninterest expense:</b>				
Salaries and employee benefits	18,848	16,829	37,658	36,915
Net occupancy expense	1,939	2,273	4,426	4,874
Furniture and equipment expense	3,196	3,765	5,996	7,246
Depreciation - leased equipment	5,304	5,088	10,668	10,044
Professional fees	1,418	815	2,932	1,877
Supplies and communication	1,338	1,428	2,707	2,995
FDIC and other insurance	1,667	3,719	3,341	5,269
	880	794	1,447	1,279

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Business development and marketing  
expense

Loan and lease collection and repossession expense	3,267	1,070	4,373	1,629
Other expense	1,792	1,568	3,211	3,861
Total noninterest expense	39,649	37,349	76,759	75,989
Income before income taxes	11,404	8,782	25,730	13,628
Income tax expense	3,609	2,499	8,256	1,094
Net income	7,795	6,283	17,474	12,534
Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	(1,717 )	(1,696 )	(3,428 )	(3,009 )
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 6,078	\$ 4,587	\$ 14,046	\$ 9,525
Per common share				
Basic net income per common share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.39
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.39
Dividends	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.28
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	24,284,519	24,185,415	24,247,586	24,167,905
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	24,292,491	24,226,542	24,254,098	24,208,966

The accompanying notes are a part of the  
consolidated financial statements.

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1st SOURCE  
CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF  
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(Unaudited - Dollars in thousands, except per share  
amounts)

	Total	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Cost of Common Stock in Treasury	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 453,664	\$ 0	\$ 342,982	\$ 136,877	\$ (32,019 )	\$ 5,824
Comprehensive Income, net of tax:						
Net Income	12,534	-	-	12,534	-	-
Change in unrealized appreciation of available-for-sale securities, net of tax	(536 )	-	-	-	-	(536 )
Total Comprehensive Income	11,998	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of 83,202 common shares under stock based compensation awards, including related tax effects	1,659	-	-	723	936	-
Cost of 13,483 shares of common stock acquired for treasury	(231 )	-	-	-	(231 )	-
Issuance of preferred stock	103,725	103,725	-	-	-	-
Preferred stock discount accretion	-	573	-	(573 )	-	-
Issuance of warrants to purchase common stock	7,275	-	7,275	-	-	-
Preferred stock dividend (paid and/or accrued)	(2,436 )	-	-	(2,436 )	-	-
Common stock dividend (\$0.28 per share)	(6,770 )	-	-	(6,770 )	-	-
Stock based compensation	6	-	6	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 568,890	\$ 104,298	\$ 350,263	\$ 140,355	\$ (31,314 )	\$ 5,288



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Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ 570,320	\$ 104,930	\$ 350,269	\$ 142,407	\$ (32,380 )	\$ 5,094
Comprehensive Income, net of tax:						
Net Income	17,474	-	-	17,474	-	-
Change in unrealized appreciation of available-for-sale securities, net of tax	9,237	-	-	-	-	9,237
Total Comprehensive Income	26,711	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of 188,470 common shares under stock based compensation awards, including related tax effects	2,884	-	-	628	2,256	-
Cost of 21,471 shares of common stock acquired for treasury	(362 )	-	-	-	(362 )	-
Preferred stock discount accretion	-	653	-	(653 )	-	-
Preferred stock dividend (paid and/or accrued)	(2,775 )	-	-	(2,775 )	-	-
Common stock dividend (\$0.30 per share)	(7,282 )	-	-	(7,282 )	-	-
Stock based compensation	6	-	6	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$ 589,502	\$ 105,583	\$ 350,275	\$ 149,799	\$ (30,486 )	\$ 14,331

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

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1st SOURCE CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(Unaudited - Dollars in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$17,474	\$12,534
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Provision for loan and lease losses	10,186	16,272
Depreciation of premises and equipment	2,156	2,428
Depreciation of equipment owned and leased to others	10,668	10,044
Amortization of investment security premiums and accretion of discounts, net	795	3,337
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	1,461	1,572
Mortgage servicing asset impairment (recovery)	970	(1,507 )
Deferred income taxes	8,637	597
Investment securities and other investment (gains) losses	(976 )	43
Originations/purchases of loans held for sale, net of principal collected	(138,692 )	(388,345 )
Proceeds from the sales of loans held for sale	107,651	300,667
Net gain on sale of loans held for sale	(1,394 )	(2,141 )
Change in trading account securities	12	(4 )
Change in interest receivable	1,255	911
Change in interest payable	3,238	6,010
Change in other assets	(3,482 )	(4,447 )
Change in other liabilities	(6,355 )	(10,184 )
Other	387	566
Net change in operating activities	13,991	(51,647 )
Investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	71,917	103,203
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities	215,792	259,862
Purchases of investment securities	(303,604 )	(525,625 )
Net change in short-term and other investments	98,187	(22,594 )
Loans sold or participated to others	9,886	8,982
Net change in loans and leases	(58,893 )	121,890
Net change in equipment owned under operating leases	(4,952 )	(14,077 )
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,041 )	(953 )
Net change in investing activities	27,292	(69,312 )
Financing activities:		
Net change in demand deposits, NOW accounts and savings accounts	44,177	144,403
Net change in certificates of deposit	(87,055 )	(43,902 )
Net change in short-term borrowings	(8,336 )	(122,182 )
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	10,346	166
Payments on long-term debt	(289 )	(10,310 )

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Net proceeds from issuance of treasury stock	2,884	1,659
Acquisition of treasury stock	(362 )	(231 )
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred stock & common stock warrants	-	111,000
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	(2,775 )	(1,727 )
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(7,408 )	(6,890 )
Net change in financing activities	(48,818 )	71,986
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(7,535 )	(48,973 )
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	72,872	119,771
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$65,337	\$70,798
Non-cash transactions:		
Loans transferred to other real estate and repossessed assets	\$10,939	\$9,498
Common stock matching contribution to ESOP plan	2,545	1,254

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

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1ST SOURCE CORPORATION  
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (all of which are normal and recurring in nature) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position, the results of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the periods presented. These unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared according to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and, therefore, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) have been omitted. The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in 1st Source Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K (2009 Annual Report), which include descriptions of significant accounting policies, should be read in conjunction with these interim financial statements. The balance sheet at December 31, 2009 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by U. S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. Certain amounts in the prior period consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Note 2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

**Receivables:** In April 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-18 "Receivables (Topic 310) – Effect of a Loan Modification When the Loan is Part of a Pool that is Accounted for as a Single Asset – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force." ASU 2010-18 provides guidance on account for acquired loans that have evidence of credit deterioration upon acquisition. It allows acquired assets with common risk characteristics to be accounted for in the aggregate as a pool. ASU 2010-18 is effective for modifications of loans accounted for within pools under Subtopic 310-30 in the first interim or annual reporting period ending on or after July 15, 2010. We do not expect ASU 2010-18 to have an impact on our financial condition, results of operations, or disclosures.

**Financial Services – Insurance:** In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-15 "Financial Services – Insurance (Topic 944) – How Investments Held through Separate Accounts Affect an Insurer's Consolidation Analysis of Those Investments – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force." ASU 2010-15 affects insurance entities that have separate accounts that meet the definition of a separate account in paragraph 944-80-25-2 when evaluating whether to consolidate an investment held through its separate account or through a combination of investments in its separate and general accounts. ASU 2010-15 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2010. We do not expect ASU 2010-15 to have an impact on our financial condition, results of operations, or disclosures.

**Subsequent Events:** In February 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-09 "Subsequent Events (Topic 855) – Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements." ASU 2010-09 amends the subsequent events disclosure guidance. The amendments include a definition of an SEC filer, requires an SEC filer or conduit bond obligor to evaluate subsequent events through the date the financial statements are issued, and removes the requirement for an SEC filer to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. ASU 2010-09 was effective upon issuance for us. The impact of ASU 2010-09 on our disclosures is reflected in Note 11 - Subsequent Events.



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**Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures:** In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06 “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) – Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements.” ASU 2010-06 amends the fair value disclosure guidance. The amendments include new disclosures and changes to clarify existing disclosure requirements. ASU 2010-06 was effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements of Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The impact of ASU 2010-06 on our disclosures is reflected in Note 10 - Fair Value Measurements.

**Consolidations:** In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-17 (formerly Statement No. 167), “Consolidations (Topic 810) – Improvements to Financial Reporting for Enterprises involved with Variable Interest Entities”. ASU 2009-17 amends the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities. The amendments to the consolidation guidance affect all entities, as well as qualifying special-purpose entities (QSPEs) that are currently excluded from previous consolidation guidance. ASU 2009-17 was effective as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. ASU 2009-17 did not have an impact on our financial condition, results of operations, or disclosures.

**Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets:** In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-16 (formerly Statement No. 166), “Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) – Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets”. ASU 2009-16 amends the derecognition accounting and disclosure guidance. ASU 2009-16 eliminates the exemption from consolidation for QSPEs and also requires a transferor to evaluate all existing QSPEs to determine whether they must be consolidated. ASU 2009-16 was effective as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. ASU 2009-16 did not have an impact on our financial condition, results of operations, or disclosures.

### Note 3. Investment Securities

Investment securities available-for-sale were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2010				
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	\$389,715	\$6,823	\$-	\$396,538
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	166,746	5,852	(1,953 )	170,645
Mortgage-backed securities - Federal agencies	326,037	10,181	(61 )	336,157
Corporate debt securities	24,043	266	-	24,309
Foreign government and other securities	1,687	7	-	1,694
Total debt securities	908,228	23,129	(2,014 )	929,343
Marketable equity securities	1,288	1,980	(28 )	3,240
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$909,516	\$25,109	\$(2,042 )	\$932,583
December 31, 2009				
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	\$390,189	\$760	\$(1,780 )	\$389,169
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	188,706	5,450	(2,337 )	191,819
Mortgage-backed securities - Federal agencies	286,415	5,996	(1,434 )	290,977
Corporate debt securities	26,166	194	(38 )	26,322
Foreign government and other securities	675	-	-	675

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Total debt securities	892,151	12,400	(5,589 )	898,962
Marketable equity securities	1,288	1,417	(29 )	2,676
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$893,439	\$13,817	\$(5,618 )	\$901,638

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At June 30, 2010, the residential mortgage-backed securities we held consisted primarily of GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC pass-through certificates which are guaranteed by those respective agencies of the United States government (or Government Sponsored Enterprise, GSEs).

The contractual maturities of debt securities available-for-sale at June 30, 2010 are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities, because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Dollars in thousands)

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 48,467	\$ 48,759
Due after one year through five years	395,701	404,563
Due after five years through ten years	124,660	128,306
Due after ten years	13,363	11,558
Mortgage-backed securities	326,037	336,157
Total debt securities available-for-sale	\$ 908,228	\$ 929,343

The following table shows the gross realized gains and losses on sale of securities from the securities available-for-sale portfolio, including marketable equity securities. Realized gains and losses on the sales of all securities are computed using the specific identification cost basis. The gross gains and losses in the first six months of 2010 primarily reflect the disposition of FNMA and FHLMC debt securities. The gross gains in the first six months of 2009 reflect gains on the sale of FHLB and FNMA debt securities. The gross losses in the first six months of 2009 primarily reflect losses on the sale of preferred equities. There have been no other than temporary impairment (OTTI) writedowns in 2010. There were net (losses)/gains of \$(12) thousand and \$4 thousand recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 on \$0.11 million and \$0.13 million in trading securities outstanding at June 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Gross realized gains	\$ -	\$ 60	\$ 292	\$ 654
Gross realized losses	-	-	(12 )	(707 )
Net realized gains (losses)	\$ -	\$ 60	\$ 280	\$ (53 )



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The following tables summarize our gross unrealized losses and fair value by investment category and age:

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 Months		12 months or Longer		Total	
June 30, 2010	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	\$ 3,881	\$ (82 )	\$ 12,504	\$ (1,871 )	\$ 16,385	\$ (1,953 )
Mortgage-backed securities - Federal agencies	35	(1 )	5,902	(60 )	5,937	(61 )
Total debt securities	3,916	(83 )	18,406	(1,931 )	22,322	(2,014 )
Marketable equity securities	-	-	5	(28 )	5	(28 )
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 3,916	\$ (83 )	\$ 18,411	\$ (1,959 )	\$ 22,327	\$ (2,042 )
December 31, 2009						
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	\$ 245,921	\$ (1,780 )	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 245,921	\$ (1,780 )
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	9,501	(178 )	16,718	(2,159 )	26,219	(2,337 )
Mortgage-backed securities - Federal agencies	90,592	(1,137 )	22,330	(297 )	112,922	(1,434 )
Corporate debt securities	7,149	(38 )	-	-	7,149	(38 )
Total debt securities	353,163	(3,133 )	39,048	(2,456 )	392,211	(5,589 )
Marketable equity securities	2	(2 )	4	(27 )	6	(29 )
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 353,165	\$ (3,135 )	\$ 39,052	\$ (2,483 )	\$ 392,217	\$ (5,618 )

The initial indication of OTTI for both debt and equity securities is a decline in fair value below amortized cost. Quarterly, the impaired securities are analyzed on a qualitative and quantitative basis in determining OTTI. Declines in the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities below their cost that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses to the extent the impairment is related to credit losses. The amount of impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. In estimating OTTI impairment losses, we consider among other things, (i) the length of time and the extent to which fair value has been less than cost, (ii) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (iii) whether it is more likely than not that we will not have to sell any such securities before a recovery of cost.

At June 30, 2010, we do not have the intent to sell any of the available-for-sale securities in the table above and believe that it is more likely than not that we will not have to sell any such securities before an anticipated recovery of cost. The unrealized losses are due to increases in market interest rates over the yields available at the time the underlying securities were purchased and market illiquidity on adjustable rate coupon securities which are reflected in U.S. States and Political subdivisions securities. The fair value is expected to recover on all debt securities as they approach their maturity date or repricing date or if market yields for such investments decline. We do not believe any of the securities are impaired due to reasons of credit quality. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2010, we believe the impairments detailed in the table above are temporary and no impairment loss has been realized in our consolidated

statements of income.

At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, investment securities with carrying values of \$337.79 million and \$351.84 million, respectively, were pledged as collateral to secure government deposits, security repurchase agreements, and for other purposes.

Note 4. Reserve for Loan and Lease Losses

The reserve for loan and lease losses is maintained at a level believed to be adequate by management to absorb probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio. The determination of the reserve requires significant judgment reflecting management's best estimate of probable loan and lease losses related to specifically identified loans and leases as well as probable losses in the remainder of the various loan and lease portfolios.

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The methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the reserve consists of several key elements, which include: specific reserves for impaired loans, percentage allocations for special attention loans and leases (classified loans and leases and internal watch list credits) without specific reserves, formula reserves for each business lending division portfolio, and reserves for pooled homogeneous loans and leases. Management's evaluation is based upon a continuing review of these portfolios, estimates of customer performance, collateral values and dispositions, and assessments of economic and geopolitical events, all of which are subject to judgment and will change.

## Note 5. Mortgage Servicing Assets

We recognize the rights to service residential mortgage loans for others as separate assets, whether the servicing rights are acquired through a separate purchase or through the sale of originated loans with servicing rights retained. We allocate a portion of the total cost of a mortgage loan to servicing rights based on the fair value.

Mortgage servicing assets are evaluated for impairment. For purposes of impairment measurement, mortgage servicing assets are stratified based on the predominant risk characteristics of the underlying servicing, principally by loan type and interest rate. If temporary impairment exists within a tranche, a valuation allowance is established through a charge to income equal to the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value. If it is later determined all or a portion of the temporary impairment no longer exists for a particular tranche, the valuation allowance is reduced through a recovery of income.

Changes in the carrying value of mortgage servicing assets and the associated valuation allowance follow:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
<b>Mortgage servicing assets:</b>				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 8,116	\$ 7,857	\$ 8,749	\$ 6,708
Additions	970	2,428	1,541	4,923
Amortization	(700 )	(848 )	(1,461 )	(1,572 )
Sales	(218 )	(102 )	(661 )	(724 )
Carrying value before valuation allowance at end of period	8,168	9,335	8,168	9,335
<b>Valuation allowance:</b>				
Balance at beginning of period	-	(2,638 )	(1 )	(2,073 )
Impairment (charges) recoveries	(971 )	2,072	(970 )	1,507
Balance at end of period	\$ (971 )	\$ (566 )	\$ (971 )	\$ (566 )
Net carrying value of mortgage servicing assets at end of period	\$ 7,197	\$ 8,769	\$ 7,197	\$ 8,769
Fair value of mortgage servicing assets at end of period	\$ 7,489	\$ 9,538	\$ 7,489	\$ 9,538

During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, management determined that it was not necessary to permanently write-down any previously established valuation allowance. At June 30, 2010, the fair value of mortgage servicing assets exceeded the carrying value reported in the consolidated statement of financial condition by \$0.29 million. This difference represents increases in the fair value of certain mortgage servicing assets that could not be recorded above cost basis.



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The key economic assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights follow:

	June 30,	
	2010	2009
Expected weighted-average life (in years)	3.56	3.53
Weighted-average constant prepayment rate (CPR)	29.46 %	22.44 %
Weighted-average discount rate	8.99 %	8.61 %

Mortgage loan contractual servicing fees, including late fees and ancillary income, were \$0.96 million and \$0.89 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Mortgage loan contractual servicing fees were \$1.98 million and \$1.75 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Mortgage loan contractual servicing fees are included in mortgage banking income in the consolidated statements of income.

#### Note 6. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk and Derivative Transactions

To meet the financing needs of our customers, 1st Source Corporation and its subsidiaries are parties to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business. These off-balance-sheet financial instruments include commitments to originate, purchase and sell loans and standby letters of credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition. Our exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instruments for loan commitments and standby letters of credit is represented by the dollar amount of those instruments. We use the same credit policies and collateral requirements in making commitments and conditional obligations as we do for on-balance-sheet instruments.

We have certain interest rate derivative positions that are not designated as hedging instruments. These derivative positions relate to transactions in which we enter into an interest rate swap with a client while at the same time entering into an offsetting interest rate swap with another financial institution. In connection with each transaction, we agree to pay interest to the client on a notional amount at a variable interest rate and receive interest from the client on the same notional amount at a fixed interest rate. At the same time, we agree to pay another financial institution the same fixed interest rate on the same notional amount and receive the same variable interest rate on the same notional amount. The transaction allows our client to effectively convert a variable rate loan to a fixed rate. Because the terms of the swaps with our customers and the other financial institution offset each other, with the only difference being counterparty credit risk, changes in the fair value of the underlying derivative contracts are not materially different and do not significantly impact our results of operations.

1st Source Bank (Bank), a subsidiary of 1st Source Corporation, grants mortgage loan commitments to borrowers, subject to normal loan underwriting standards. The interest rate risk associated with these loan commitments is managed by entering into contracts for future deliveries of loans. Loan commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Commitments to originate or purchase residential mortgage loans held for sale and forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans are considered derivative instruments.

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At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the amounts of non-hedging derivative financial instruments are shown in the chart below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Notional or contractual amount	Asset derivatives		Liability derivatives	
		Statement of Financial Condition location	Fair value	Statement of Financial Condition location	Fair value
<b>June 30, 2010</b>					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 460,900	Other assets	\$ 17,696	Other liabilities	\$ 18,346
Loan commitments	92,227	Mortgages held for sale	472	N/A	-
Forward contracts	103,453	N/A	-	Mortgages held for sale	1,941
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 18,168</b>		<b>\$ 20,287</b>
<b>December 31, 2009</b>					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 412,717	Other assets	\$ 13,516	Other liabilities	\$ 13,988
Loan commitments	48,821	Mortgages held for sale	77	N/A	-
Forward contracts	38,940	Mortgages held for sale	411	N/A	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 14,004</b>		<b>\$ 13,988</b>

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the amounts included in the consolidated statements of income for non-hedging derivative financial instruments are shown in the chart below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Statement of Income location	Gain (loss)			
		Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest rate swap contracts	Other expense	\$ (143 )	\$ 64	\$ (178 )	\$ 68
Loan commitments	Mortgage banking income	289	(1,712 )	396	(1,028 )
Forward contracts	Mortgage banking income	(2,028 )	2,278	(2,353 )	971
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ (1,882 )</b>	<b>\$ 630</b>	<b>\$ (2,135 )</b>	<b>\$ 11</b>

We issue letters of credit which are conditional commitments that guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved and collateral obtained in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan commitments to customers. Standby letters of credit totaled \$22.83 million and \$19.02

million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Standby letters of credit generally have terms ranging from six months to one year.

Note 7. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per common share is computed using the two-class method. Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the applicable period, excluding outstanding participating securities. Participating securities include non-vested restricted stock awards. Non-vested restricted stock awards are considered participating securities to the extent the holders of these securities receive non-forfeitable dividends at the same rate as holders of common stock. Diluted earnings per common share is computed using the weighted-average number of shares determined for the basic earnings per common share computation plus the dilutive effect of stock compensation using the treasury stock method.

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Stock options and warrants, where the exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares, were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per common share because the result would have been antidilutive. Stock options of 40,508 and 54,472 were considered antidilutive as of June 30, 2010 and 2009. Stock warrants of 837,947 were considered antidilutive as of June 30, 2010 and 2009.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the number of shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

(Dollars in thousands - except share and per share amounts)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	2010	June 30, 2009	2010	June 30, 2009
Distributed earnings allocated to common stock	\$ 3,643	\$ 3,385	\$ 7,259	\$ 6,760
Undistributed earnings allocated to common stock	2,380	1,180	6,658	2,714
Net earnings allocated to common stock	6,023	4,565	13,917	9,474
Net earnings allocated to participating securities	55	22	129	51
Net income allocated to common stock and participating securities	\$ 6,078	\$ 4,587	\$ 14,046	\$ 9,525
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per common share	24,284,519	24,185,415	24,247,586	24,167,905
Dilutive effect of stock compensation	7,972	41,127	6,512	41,061
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per common share	24,292,491	24,226,542	24,254,098	24,208,966
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.39
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.39

#### Note 8. Stock-Based Compensation

As of June 30, 2010, we had five stock-based employee compensation plans, which are more fully described in Note 16 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in 1st Source's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. These plans include two stock option plans, the Employee Stock Purchase Plan, the Executive Incentive Plan, and the Restricted Stock Award Plan.

Stock-based compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards granted is based on the grant-date fair value. For all awards except stock option awards, the grant date fair value is either the fair market value per share or book value per share (corresponding to the type of stock awarded) as of the grant date. For stock option awards, the grant date fair value is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. For all awards we recognize these compensation costs only for those shares expected to vest on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award, for which we use the related vesting term. We estimate forfeiture rates based on historical employee option exercise and employee termination experience. We have identified separate groups of awardees that exhibit similar option exercise behavior and employee termination experience and have considered them as separate groups in the valuation models and expense estimates.



The stock-based compensation expense recognized in the condensed consolidated statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was based on awards ultimately expected to vest, and accordingly has been adjusted by the amount of estimated forfeitures. GAAP requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Forfeitures were estimated based partially on historical experience.

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The aggregate intrinsic value in the table below represents the total pretax intrinsic value (the difference between 1st Source's closing stock price on the last trading day of the second quarter of 2010 (June 30, 2010) and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on June 30, 2010. This amount changes based on the fair market value of 1st Source's stock. Total fair value of options vested and expensed was \$6 thousand, net of tax, for both the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Total Intrinsic Value (in 000's)
Options outstanding, beginning of year	71,763	\$18.19		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited	(9,255 )	25.03		
Options outstanding, June 30, 2010	62,508	\$17.18	1.61	\$107
Vested and expected to vest at June 30, 2010	62,508	\$17.18	1.61	\$107
Exercisable at June 30, 2010	57,008	\$17.68	1.50	\$81

No options were granted during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

As of June 30, 2010, there was \$3.50 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.55 years.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at June 30, 2010:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of shares Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$12.04 to \$17.99	29,508	2.24	\$13.38	24,008	\$13.69
\$18.00 to \$26.99	33,000	1.06	20.58	33,000	20.58

The fair value of each stock option was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

#### Note 9. Income Taxes

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would affect the effective tax rate if recognized was \$1.53 million at June 30, 2010 and \$1.30 million at December 31, 2009. Interest and penalties were recognized through the income

tax provision. For the six months ending June 30, 2010 and the twelve months ending December 31, 2009, we recognized approximately \$0.11 million and \$(0.73) million in interest, net of tax effect, and penalties, respectively. Interest and penalties of approximately \$0.66 million and \$0.55 million were accrued at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

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Tax years that remain open and subject to audit include the federal 2006-2009 years and the Indiana 2006-2009 years. Additionally, during the first quarter of 2009 we reached a resolution of audit examinations for the 2002-2007 years and as a result recorded a reduction of unrecognized tax benefits in the amount of \$4.85 million that affected the effective tax rate and increased earnings in the amount of \$2.60 million. We do not anticipate a significant change in the amount of uncertain tax positions within the next 12 months.

Note 10. Fair Value Measurements

We record certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements are also utilized to determine the initial value of certain assets and liabilities, to perform impairment assessments, and for disclosure purposes. We use quoted market prices and observable inputs to the maximum extent possible when measuring fair value. In the absence of quoted market prices, various valuation techniques are utilized to measure fair value. When possible, observable market data for identical or similar financial instruments are used in the valuation. When market data is not available, fair value is determined using valuation models that incorporate management's estimates of the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements are classified within one of three levels based on the observability of the inputs used to determine fair value, as follows:

§ Level 1 – The valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments.

§ Level 2 – The valuation is based on observable inputs such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

§ Level 3 – The valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by minimal or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the instrument. Level 3 valuations are typically performed using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques that incorporate management's own estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the instrument, or valuations that require significant management judgment or estimation.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

We elected fair value accounting for new mortgages held for sale (MHFS) originations starting on January 1, 2008. We believe the election for MHFS (which are hedged with free-standing derivatives (economic hedges)) will reduce certain timing differences and better match changes in the value of these assets with changes in the value of derivatives used as economic hedges for these assets. At June 30, 2010, all MHFS are carried at fair value.

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The following table reflects the differences between fair value carrying amount of mortgages held for sale measured at fair value and the aggregate unpaid principal amount we are contractually entitled to receive at maturity on June 30, 2010:

(Dollars in thousands)	Fair value carrying amount	Aggregate unpaid principal	Excess of fair value carrying amount over (under) unpaid principal
Mortgages held for sale reported at fair value:			
Total loans	\$ 59,084	\$ 57,854	\$ 1,230 (1 )
Nonaccrual loans	-	-	-
Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing	-	-	-

(1) The excess of fair value carrying amount over unpaid principal is included in mortgage banking income and includes changes in fair value at and subsequent to funding, gains and losses on the related loan commitment prior to funding, and premiums on acquired loans.

## Financial Instruments on Recurring Basis:

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Investment securities available for sale are valued primarily by a third party pricing agent and both the market and income valuation approaches are implemented using the following types of inputs:

U.S. treasuries are priced using the market approach and utilizing live data feeds from active market exchanges for identical securities.

Government-sponsored agency debt securities and corporate bonds are primarily priced using available market information through processes such as benchmark curves, market valuations of like securities, sector groupings and matrix pricing.

Other government-sponsored agency securities, mortgage-backed securities and some of the actively traded REMICs and CMOs, are primarily priced using available market information including benchmark yields, prepayment speeds, spreads and volatility of similar securities.

Other inactive government-sponsored agency securities are primarily priced using consensus pricing and dealer quotes.

State and political subdivisions are largely grouped by characteristics, i.e., geographical data and source of revenue in trade dissemination systems. Since some securities are not traded daily and due to other grouping limitations, active market quotes are often obtained using benchmarking for like securities. Local tax anticipation warrants, with very little market activity, are priced using an appropriate market yield curve.

Marketable equity (common) securities are primarily priced using the market approach and utilizing live data feeds from active market exchanges for identical securities.

Marketable equity (preferred) securities are primarily priced using available market information through processes such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings and matrix pricing.

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Trading account securities are priced using the market approach and utilizing live data feeds from active market exchanges for identical securities.

Mortgages held for sale and the related loan commitments and forward contracts (hedges) are valued using a market value approach and utilizing an appropriate current market yield and a loan commitment closing rate based on historical analysis.

Interest rate swap positions, both assets and liabilities, are valued by a third-party pricing agent using an income approach and utilizing models that use as their basis readily observable market parameters. This valuation process considers various factors including interest rate yield curves, time value and volatility factors.

The table below presents the balance of assets and liabilities at June 30, 2010, measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(Dollars in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets:</b>				
<b>Investment securities available-for-sale:</b>				
U.S. Treasury and Federal agencies securities	\$20,233	\$376,304	\$-	\$396,537
U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	-	161,322	9,324	170,646
Mortgage-backed securities - Federal agencies	-	336,157	-	336,157
Corporate debt securities	-	24,309	-	24,309
Foreign government securities	-	1,019	675	1,694
Total debt securities	20,233	899,111	9,999	929,343
Marketable equity securities	3,231	-	9	3,240
Total investment securities available-for-sale	23,464	899,111	10,008	932,583
Trading account securities	113	-	-	113
Mortgages held for sale	-	59,084	-	59,084
Accrued income and other assets (Interest rate swap agreements)	-	17,696	-	17,696
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,577</b>	<b>\$975,891</b>	<b>\$10,008</b>	<b>\$1,009,476</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Interest rate swap agreements)	\$-	\$18,346	\$-	\$18,346
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$18,346</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$18,346</b>

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The changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	U.S. States and political subdivisions securities	Foreign government securities	Marketable equity securities	Investment securities available-for-sale
Beginning balance April 1, 2010	\$ 9,801	\$ 675	\$9	\$ 10,485
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized):				
Included in earnings	-	-	-	-
Included in other comprehensive income	(23 )	-	-	(23 )
Purchases	42	-	-	42
Issuances	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Expirations	(496 )	-	-	(496 )
Transfers into Level 3	-	-	-	-
Transfers out of Level 3	-	-	-	-
Ending balance June 30, 2010	\$ 9,324	\$ 675	\$9	\$ 10,008

There were no gains or losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets and liabilities still held at June 30, 2010.

## Financial Instruments on Non-recurring Basis:

We may be required, from time to time, to measure certain other financial assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. These other financial assets include loans measured for impairment, venture capital partnership investments, mortgage servicing rights, goodwill, repossessions and other real estate.

Impaired loans and related write-downs are based on the fair value of the underlying collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Collateral values are estimated using customized discounting criteria, appraisals and dealer and trade magazine quotes which are used in a market valuation approach. Repossessions are similarly valued.

Partnership investments and the adjustments to fair value primarily result from application of lower of cost or fair value accounting. The partnership investments are priced using financial statements provided by the partnerships.

Mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) and related adjustments to fair value result from application of lower of cost or fair value accounting. For purposes of impairment, MSRs are stratified based on the predominant risk characteristics of the underlying servicing, principally by loan type and interest rate. The fair value of each tranche of the servicing portfolio is estimated by calculating the present value of estimated future net servicing cash flows, taking into consideration actual and expected mortgage loan prepayment rates, discount rates, servicing costs, and other economic factors. A fair value analysis is also obtained from an independent third party agent. MSRs do not trade in an active, open market with readily observable prices and though sales of MSRs do occur, precise terms and conditions typically are not readily available and the characteristics of our servicing portfolio may differ from those of any servicing portfolios that do trade.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually, or on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the carrying amount. Goodwill is allocated into two reporting units.





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Fair value for each reporting unit is estimated using stock price multiples or revenue multiples. We do not believe there is a reasonable possibility that either of our reporting units are at risk of failing a future Step 1 impairment test.

Other real estate is based on the fair value of the underlying collateral less expected selling costs. Collateral values are estimated primarily using appraisals and reflect a market value approach.

For assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis the following represents impairment charges (recoveries) recognized on these assets during the quarter ended June 30, 2010: impaired loans - \$3.96 million; venture capital partnership investments - \$(0.36) million; mortgage servicing rights - \$0.97 million; goodwill - \$0.00 million; repossessions - \$1.94 million, and other real estate - \$0.00 million.

For assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at June 30, 2010, the following table provides the level of valuation assumptions used to determine each valuation and the carrying value of the related assets:

(Dollars in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans	\$-	\$-	\$82,208	\$82,208
Accrued income and other assets (partnership investments)	-	-	3,295	3,295
Accrued income and other assets (mortgage servicing rights)	-	-	7,197	7,197
Goodwill and intangible assets (goodwill)	-	83,329	-	83,329
Accrued income and other assets (repossessions)	-	-	8,670	8,670
Accrued income and other assets (other real estate)	-	-	9,036	9,036
	\$-	\$83,329	\$110,406	\$193,735

GAAP requires disclosure of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including those financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis.

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The fair values of our financial instruments as of June 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009, are summarized in the table below.

(Dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying or Contract Value	Fair Value	Carrying or Contract Value	Fair Value
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 65,337	\$ 65,337	\$ 72,872	\$ 72,872
Federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits with other banks	42,979	42,979	141,166	141,166
Investment securities, available-for-sale	932,583	932,583	901,638	901,638
Other investments and trading account securities	21,126	21,126	21,137	21,137
Mortgages held for sale	59,084	59,084	26,649	26,649
Loans and leases, net of reserve for loan and lease losses	3,043,735	3,100,602	3,004,914	3,042,251
Cash surrender value of life insurance policies	52,375	52,375	51,342	51,342
Mortgage servicing rights	7,197	7,489	8,748	10,180
Interest rate swaps	17,696	17,696	13,516	13,516
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Deposits	\$ 3,609,586	\$ 3,638,547	\$ 3,652,464	\$ 3,692,203
Short-term borrowings	141,774	141,774	150,110	150,110
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	29,854	30,099	19,761	19,831
Subordinated notes	89,692	72,189	89,692	81,118
Interest rate swaps	18,346	18,346	13,988	13,988
Off-balance-sheet instruments *	-	161	-	150

\* Represents estimated cash outflows required to currently settle the obligations at current market rates.

The methodologies for estimating fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis are discussed above. The estimated fair value approximates carrying value for cash and cash equivalents and cash surrender value of life insurance policies. The methodologies for other financial assets and financial liabilities are discussed below:

**Loans and Leases** — For variable rate loans and leases that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. The fair values of other loans and leases are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses which use interest rates currently being offered for loans and leases with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality.

**Deposits** — The fair values for all deposits other than time deposits are equal to the amounts payable on demand (the carrying value). Fair values of variable rate time deposits are equal to their carrying values. Fair values for fixed rate time deposits are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses using interest rates currently being offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities.

Short-Term Borrowings — The carrying values of Federal funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, and other short-term borrowings, including our liability related to mortgage loans available for repurchase under GNMA optional repurchase programs, approximate their fair values.

Long-Term Debt and Mandatorily Redeemable Securities — The fair values of long-term debt are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based on our current estimated incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements. The carrying values of mandatorily redeemable securities are based on approximate fair values.

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Subordinated Notes — Fair values are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are estimated based on calculated market prices of comparable securities.

Off-Balance-Sheet Instruments — Contract and fair values for certain of our off-balance-sheet financial instruments (guarantees) are estimated based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing.

Limitations — Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about the financial instruments. Because no market exists for a significant portion of our financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other such factors.

These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time our entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and require considerable judgment to interpret market data. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts we could realize in a current market exchange, nor are they intended to represent the fair value of 1st Source as a whole. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. The fair value estimates presented herein are based on pertinent information available to management as of the respective balance sheet date. Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued since the presentation dates, and therefore, estimates of fair value after the balance sheet date may differ significantly from the amounts presented herein.

Other significant assets, such as premises and equipment, other assets, and liabilities not defined as financial instruments, are not included in the above disclosures. Also, the fair value estimates for deposits do not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the market.

Note 11. Subsequent Events

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

ITEM 2.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Except for historical information contained herein, the matters discussed in this document express "forward-looking statements." Generally, the words "believe," "contemplate," "seek," "plan," "possible," "assume," "expect," "intend," "targeted," "remain," "estimate," "anticipate," "project," "will," "should," "indicate," "would," "may" and similar expressions indicate forward-looking statements. Those statements, including statements, projections, estimates or assumptions concerning future events or performance, and other statements that are other than statements of historical fact, are subject to material risks and uncertainties. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We may make other written or oral forward-looking statements from time to time.



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Readers are advised that various important factors could cause our actual results or circumstances for future periods to differ materially from those anticipated or projected in such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to, changes in law, regulations or U. S. generally accepted accounting principles; our competitive position within the markets we serve; increasing consolidation within the banking industry; unforeseen changes in interest rates; unforeseen changes in loan prepayment assumptions; unforeseen downturns in or major events affecting the local, regional or national economies or the industries in which we have credit concentrations; and other matters discussed in our filings with the SEC, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2009, which filings are available from the SEC. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

The following management's discussion and analysis is presented to provide information concerning our financial condition as of June 30, 2010, as compared to December 31, 2009, and the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the financial and statistical data appearing elsewhere in this report and our 2009 Annual Report.

### REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), which significantly changes the regulation of financial institutions and the financial services industry. The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions affecting large and small financial institutions alike, including several provisions that will profoundly affect how community banks, thrifts, and small bank and thrift holding companies will be regulated in the future. Among other things, these provisions abolish the Office of Thrift Supervision and transfer its functions to the other federal banking agencies, relax rules regarding interstate branching, allow financial institutions to pay interest on business checking accounts, change the scope of federal deposit insurance coverage, and impose new capital requirements on bank and thrift holding companies. The Dodd-Frank Act also establishes the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection as an independent entity within the Federal Reserve, which will be given the authority to promulgate consumer protection regulations applicable to all entities offering consumer financial services or products, including banks. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act includes a series of provisions covering mortgage loan origination standards affecting, among other things, originator compensation, minimum repayment standards, and pre-payments. The Dodd-Frank Act contains numerous other provisions affecting financial institutions of all types, many of which may have an impact on our operating environment in substantial and unpredictable ways. Consequently, the Dodd-Frank Act is likely to affect our cost of doing business, it may limit or expand our permissible activities, and it may affect the competitive balance within our industry and market areas. Our management is actively reviewing the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and assessing its probable impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. However, the ultimate effect of the Dodd-Frank Act on the financial services industry in general, and on us in particular, is uncertain at this time.

### FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our total assets at June 30, 2010, were \$4.53 billion, a decrease of \$10.79 million or 0.24% from December 31, 2009. Total loans and leases were \$3.13 billion, an increase of \$38.60 million or 1.25% from December 31, 2009. Fed funds sold and interest bearing deposits with other banks were \$42.98 million, a decrease of \$98.19 million or 69.55% from December 31, 2009. Total investment securities, available for sale were \$932.58 million which represented an increase of \$30.95 million or 3.43% and total deposits were \$3.61 billion, a decrease of \$42.88 million or 1.17% over the comparable figures at the end of 2009.

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Nonperforming assets at June 30, 2010, were \$87.71 million, which was a decrease of \$13.30 million or 13.17% from the \$101.01 million reported at December 31, 2009. At June 30, 2010, nonperforming assets were 2.71% of net loans and leases compared to 3.15% at December 31, 2009.

Accrued income and other assets were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Accrued income and other assets:		
Bank owned life insurance cash surrender value	\$ 52,375	\$ 51,342
Accrued interest receivable	14,932	16,187
Mortgage servicing assets	7,197	8,748
Other real estate	6,673	4,039
Former bank premises held for sale	2,363	2,490
Repossessions	8,670	10,165
All other assets	56,781	55,620
Total accrued income and other assets	\$ 148,991	\$ 148,591

## CAPITAL

As of June 30, 2010, total shareholders' equity was \$589.50 million, up \$19.18 million or 3.36% from the \$570.32 million at December 31, 2009. In addition to net income of \$17.47 million, other significant changes in shareholders' equity during the first six months of 2010 included \$10.06 million of dividends paid and/or accrued. The accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) component of shareholders' equity totaled \$14.33 million at June 30, 2010, compared to \$5.09 million at December 31, 2009. The increase in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) during 2010 was primarily a result of changes in unrealized gain/(loss) on securities in the available-for-sale portfolio. Our equity-to-assets ratio was 13.01% as of June 30, 2010, compared to 12.56% at December 31, 2009. Book value per common share rose to \$19.93 at June 30, 2010, from \$19.30 at December 31, 2009.

We declared and paid dividends per common share of \$0.15 during the second quarter of 2010. The trailing four quarters dividend payout ratio, representing dividends per common share divided by diluted earnings per common share, was 62.24%. The dividend payout is continually reviewed by management and the Board of Directors subject to the Corporation's capital and dividend policy.

The banking regulators have established guidelines for leverage capital requirements, expressed in terms of Tier 1 or core capital as a percentage of average assets, to measure the soundness of a financial institution. In addition, banking regulators have established risk-based capital guidelines for U.S. banking organizations. The actual capital amounts and ratios of 1st Source Corporation and 1st Source Bank as of June 30, 2010, are presented in the table below:



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(Dollars in thousands)	Actual		Minimum Capital Adequacy		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
1st Source Corporation	\$ 616,988	17.87 %	\$ 276,243	8.00 %	\$ 345,304	10.00 %
1st Source Bank	578,868	16.84	275,072	8.00	343,739	10.00
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets):						
1st Source Corporation	572,393	16.58	138,122	4.00	207,182	6.00
1st Source Bank	535,290	15.57	137,496	4.00	206,244	6.00
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets):						
1st Source Corporation	572,393	12.93	177,120	4.00	221,400	5.00
1st Source Bank	535,290	12.14	176,335	4.00	220,419	5.00

## LIQUIDITY AND INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

Effective liquidity management ensures that the cash flow requirements of depositors and borrowers, as well as the operating cash needs of 1st Source Corporation, are met. Funds are available from a number of sources, including the securities portfolio, the core deposit base, Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings, Federal Reserve Bank borrowings, and the capability to package loans for sale. Our loan to asset ratio was 69.11% at June 30, 2010 compared to 68.10% at December 31, 2009 and 69.41% at June 30, 2009. Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$65.34 million at June 30, 2010 compared to \$72.87 million at December 31, 2009 and \$70.80 million at June 30, 2009. At June 30, 2010, the consolidated statement of financial condition was rate sensitive by \$329.19 million more liabilities than assets scheduled to reprice within one year, or approximately 0.88%. Management believes that the present funding sources provide adequate liquidity to meet our cash flow needs.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 was \$7.80 million and \$17.47 million respectively, compared to \$6.28 million and \$12.53 million for the same periods in 2009. Diluted net income per common share was \$0.25 and \$0.57 respectively, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010, compared to \$0.19 and \$0.39 for the same periods in 2009. Return on average common shareholders' equity was 5.93% for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to 4.12% in 2009. The return on total average assets was 0.78% for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to 0.56% in 2009.

The increase in net income for the six months ended June 30, 2010, over the first six months of 2009, was primarily the result of a decrease in provision for loan and leases losses and an increase in net interest income. This positive impact to net income was partially offset by an increase in income tax expense. Details of the changes in the various components of net income are discussed further below.

NET INTEREST INCOME

The taxable equivalent net interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$37.11 million, an increase of 13.01% over the same period in 2009. The net interest margin on a fully taxable equivalent basis was 3.57% for the three months ended June 30, 2010, compared to 3.11% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The taxable equivalent net interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$72.89 million, an increase of 13.04% over 2009, resulting in a net yield of 3.53%, compared to a net yield of 3.07% for the same period in 2009.

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During the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010, average earning assets decreased \$57.35 million or 1.36% and \$70.36 million or 1.66% respectively, over the comparable periods in 2009. Average interest-bearing liabilities decreased \$62.45 million or 1.80% and \$87.76 million or 2.52% respectively, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 over the comparable periods one year ago. The yield on average earning assets remained flat at 4.89% for the second quarter of 2010 from the second quarter of 2009. The yield on average earning assets for the six month period ended June 30, 2010 decreased 1 basis point to 4.91% from 4.92% for the six month period ended June 30, 2009. Although the overall rates earned on assets were relatively stable, there was a change in asset mix. Total cost of average interest-bearing liabilities decreased 54 basis points to 1.63% for the second quarter 2010 from 2.17% for the second quarter 2009. Total cost of average interest-bearing liabilities decreased 56 basis points to 1.68% for the six months ended June 30, 2010, from 2.24% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The result to the net interest margin, or the difference between interest income on earning assets and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, was an increase of 46 basis points for both the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 from June 30, 2009.

The largest contributor to the decrease in the yield on average earning assets for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009, was an increase in average investment securities at yields lower than other earning assets. Total average investment securities increased \$67.05 million or 7.89% and \$90.50 million or 11.11% respectively, for the three and six month periods over one year ago. Average mortgages held for sale decreased \$86.06 million or 70.88% and \$70.89 million or 71.66% respectively, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010, over the comparable periods a year ago primarily due to a decrease in refinance activity. Average net loans and leases decreased \$58.16 million or 1.83% for the second quarter of 2010 from the second quarter of 2009 and \$101.29 million or 3.15% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Average other investments, which include federal funds sold, time deposits with other banks, Federal Reserve Bank excess balances, Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock and commercial paper, increased \$19.83 million or 24.42% and \$11.32 million or 10.76% for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010, over the comparable periods a year ago.

Average interest-bearing deposits decreased \$40.52 million or 1.28% and \$47.54 million or 1.50% respectively, for the second quarter of 2010 and first six months of 2010 over the same periods in 2009. The effective rate paid on average interest-bearing deposits decreased 62 basis points to 1.48% for the second quarter 2010 compared to 2.10% for the second quarter 2009. The effective rate paid on average interest-bearing deposits decreased 62 basis points to 1.55% for the first six months of 2010 compared to 2.17% for the first six months of 2009. The decline in the average cost of interest-bearing deposits during the second quarter and first six months of 2010 as compared to the second quarter and first six months of 2009 was primarily the result of decreases in interest rates offered on new certificates of deposits as opposed to rates on maturing certificates of deposits.

Average short-term borrowings decreased \$29.07 million or 15.89% and \$42.95 million or 21.45% respectively, for the second quarter of 2010 and the first six months of 2010, compared to the same periods in 2009. The decrease in average short-term borrowings was primarily due to lower repurchase agreements. Interest paid on short-term borrowings decreased 11 basis points for the second quarter of 2010 and 14 basis points for the first six months of 2010 due to the interest rate decrease on adjustable rate borrowings. Average long-term debt increased \$7.15 million or 35.54% during the second quarter of 2010 as compared to the second quarter of 2009 and increased \$2.73 million or 13.00% during the first six months of 2010 as compared to the first six months of 2009. The increase in long-term borrowings was the result of higher borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank. Interest paid on long-term borrowings increased 194 basis points for the second quarter and 38 basis points for the first six months of 2010 due to an increase in expense for mandatorily redeemable securities.



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Average demand deposits increased \$42.04 million or 9.95% and \$41.86 million or 10.10%, respectively during the second quarter and first six months of 2010, compared to the same periods one year ago.

The following table provides an analysis of net interest income and illustrates the interest earned and interest expense charged for each major component of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Yields/rates are computed on a tax-equivalent basis, using a 35% rate. Nonaccrual loans and leases are included in the average loan and lease balance outstanding.

**DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND  
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
INTEREST RATES AND INTEREST DIFFERENTIAL**

(Dollars in thousands)

	Three months ended June 30,						Six months ended June 30			
	2010			2009			2010			
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance
<b>ASSETS:</b>										
Investment securities:										
Taxable	\$743,598	\$5,279	2.85%	\$641,698	\$4,207	2.63%	\$728,296	\$10,680	2.96%	\$605,601
Tax exempt	173,553	2,095	4.84%	208,408	2,441	4.70%	176,650	4,240	4.84%	208,846
Mortgages - held for sale	35,350	451	5.12%	121,405	1,539	5.08%	28,033	724	5.21%	98,920
Net loans and leases	3,120,871	42,839	5.51%	3,179,034	43,107	5.44%	3,110,565	85,033	5.51%	3,211,858
Other investments	101,004	250	0.99%	81,179	264	1.30%	116,576	524	0.91%	105,254
<b>Total Earning Assets</b>	<b>4,174,376</b>	<b>50,914</b>	<b>4.89%</b>	<b>4,231,724</b>	<b>51,558</b>	<b>4.89%</b>	<b>4,160,120</b>	<b>101,201</b>	<b>4.91%</b>	<b>4,230,479</b>
Cash and due from banks	60,898			55,921			59,403			59,711
Reserve for loan and lease losses	(88,945 )			(86,529 )			(89,083 )			(84,168 )
Other assets	371,295			324,641			371,158			324,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,517,624</b>			<b>\$4,525,757</b>			<b>\$4,501,598</b>			<b>\$4,531,013</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>										
Interest-bearing deposits	\$3,128,393	\$11,573	1.48%	\$3,168,917	\$16,596	2.10%	\$3,127,336	\$23,978	1.55%	\$3,174,874
Short-term borrowings	153,909	206	0.54%	182,982	295	0.65%	157,262	394	0.51%	200,208
Subordinated notes	89,692	1,647	7.37%	89,692	1,647	7.37%	89,692	3,294	7.41%	89,692
Long-term debt and mandatorily redeemable securities	27,251	375	5.51%	20,105	179	3.57%	23,681	645	5.49%	20,956
	3,399,245	13,801	1.63%	3,461,696	18,717	2.17%	3,397,971	28,311	1.68%	3,485,730

**Total Interest-Bearing  
Liabilities**

Noninterest-bearing deposits	464,434	422,398	456,193	414,331
Other liabilities	67,110	69,833	64,688	73,205
Shareholders' equity	586,835	571,830	582,746	557,747
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,517,624</b>	<b>\$4,525,757</b>	<b>\$4,501,598</b>	<b>\$4,531,013</b>

<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>\$37,113</b>	<b>\$32,841</b>	<b>\$72,890</b>
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<b>Net Yield on Earning Assets on a Taxable Equivalent Basis</b>	<b>3.57%</b>	<b>3.11%</b>	<b>3.53%</b>
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## PROVISION AND RESERVE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES

The provision for loan and lease losses for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 was \$5.80 million and \$10.19 million respectively, compared to a provision for loan and lease losses in the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2009 of \$8.49 million and \$16.27 million respectively. Net charge-offs of \$5.61 million were recorded for the second quarter 2010, compared to \$9.72 million for the same quarter a year ago. Year-to-date net charge-offs of \$10.41 million have been recorded in 2010, compared to \$12.92 million through June 30, 2009.

On June 30, 2010, 30 day and over loan and lease delinquencies were 1.15% as compared to 2.20% on June 30, 2009. The decrease in delinquencies was primarily in auto and light trucks and aircraft. The reserve for loan and lease losses as a percentage of loans and leases outstanding at the end of the period was 2.81% as compared to 2.64% one year ago. A summary of loan and lease loss experience during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 is provided below.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Reserve for loan and lease losses - beginning balance	\$ 87,827	\$ 84,357	\$ 88,236	\$ 79,776
Charge-offs	(6,326 )	(10,778 )	(11,705 )	(15,455 )
Recoveries	715	1,058	1,297	2,531
Net (charge-offs)/recoveries	(5,611 )	(9,720 )	(10,408 )	(12,924 )
Provision for loan and lease losses	5,798	8,487	10,186	16,272
Reserve for loan and lease losses - ending balance	\$ 88,014	\$ 83,124	\$ 88,014	\$ 83,124
Loans and leases outstanding at end of period	\$ 3,131,749	\$ 3,154,416	\$ 3,131,749	\$ 3,154,416
Average loans and leases outstanding during period	3,120,871	3,179,034	3,110,565	3,211,858
Reserve for loan and lease losses as a percentage of loans and leases outstanding at end of period	2.81 %	2.64 %	2.81 %	2.64 %
Ratio of net charge-offs/(recoveries) during period to average loans and leases outstanding	0.72 %	1.23 %	0.67 %	0.81 %

A loan or lease is considered impaired, based on current information and events, if it is probable that we will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan or lease agreement. We evaluate loans and leases exceeding \$100,000 for impairment and establish an allowance as a component of the reserve for loan and lease losses when it is probable all amounts due will not be collected pursuant to the contractual terms of the loan and lease and the recorded investment in the loan or lease exceeds its fair value.

As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, impaired loans and leases totaled \$82.21 million and \$80.54 million respectively, of which \$45.05 million and \$39.67 million had corresponding specific reserves for loan and lease losses totaling \$12.59 million and \$8.92 million, respectively. The remaining balances of impaired loans and leases had no specific reserves for loan and lease losses associated with them. As of June 30, 2010, a total of \$59.40 million of the impaired loans and leases were nonaccrual loans and leases.

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## NONPERFORMING ASSETS

Nonperforming assets were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2009
Loans and leases past due 90 days or more	\$ 1,230	\$ 628	\$ 621
Nonaccrual and restructured loans and leases	68,433	83,537	67,983
Other real estate	6,673	4,039	1,790
Former bank premises held for sale	2,363	2,490	3,095
Repossessions	8,670	10,165	6,960
Equipment owned under operating leases	337	154	269
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 87,706	\$ 101,013	\$ 80,718

Nonperforming assets totaled \$87.71 million at June 30, 2010, a decrease of 13.17% from the \$101.01 million reported at December 31, 2009, and an 8.66% increase from the \$80.72 million reported at June 30, 2009. The decrease during the first six months of 2010 compared to December 31, 2009 was primarily related to decreases in nonaccrual and restructured loans and leases. The increase during the first six months of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 was primarily related to increases in other real estate.

The decrease in nonaccrual and restructured loans and leases at June 30, 2010 from December 31, 2009 was spread among the various loan portfolios except for a slight increase in commercial loans. The largest dollar decreases during the most recent quarter occurred in the medium and heavy duty truck portfolio.

As of June 30, 2010, the industry with the largest dollar exposure was with borrowers whose primary source of income was derived from commercial real estate. These loans totaled approximately \$23.20 million which were comprised of \$21.31 million secured by commercial real estate and included in loans secured by real estate and \$1.89 million secured by aircraft and included in aircraft financing. We have limited exposure to commercial real estate. However, our borrowers with commercial real estate exposure, whether they be local real estate developers in our commercial portfolio or customers in our niche portfolios such as aircraft whose underlying business is dependent on developing, marketing and managing real estate properties, have suffered as a result of declining real estate values and minimal sales activity. Furthermore, aircraft values declined during 2009 and 2010, increasing the risk in aircraft secured transactions. Medium and heavy duty trucks are also a large exposure area for us. Medium and heavy duty trucks non-accrual loans and leases decreased to \$7.25 million as of June 30, 2010, down from \$11.62 million as of December 31, 2009. The trucking industry has suffered from overcapacity, underutilization, aging fleets and declining collateral values which are expected to remain weak through 2011.

The increase in other real estate is due to foreclosing on well situated real estate in the local market for which we have a current appraisal and is well secured. Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and leases were 2.71% at June 30, 2010, 3.15% at December 31, 2009, and 2.48% at June 30, 2009.

Repossessions consisted mainly of aircraft and medium and heavy duty trucks at June 30, 2010. At the time of repossession, the recorded amount of the loan or lease is written down, if necessary, to the estimated value of the equipment or vehicle by a charge to the reserve for loan and lease losses, unless the equipment is in the process of immediate sale. Any subsequent write-downs are included in noninterest expense.



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A loan is considered a restructured loan in cases where a borrower experiences financial difficulties and we make certain concessionary modifications to contractual terms. Loans restructured at a rate equal to or greater than that of a new loan with comparable risk at the time the contract is modified may be excluded from restructured loan disclosures after a period of six months if they are in compliance with the modified terms. Restructured loans that are accruing interest total \$7.96 million at June 30, 2010 and \$18.31 million at December 31, 2009. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, there were no loans classified as troubled debt restructurings.

## Supplemental Loan and Lease Information as of June 30, 2010

(Dollars in thousands)	Loans and leases outstanding	Nonaccrual and restructured loans	Other real estate owned and repossessions	Year-to-date net credit losses/ (recoveries)
Commercial and agricultural loans	\$ 539,003	\$ 7,016	\$ 67	\$ 278
Auto, light truck and environmental equipment	416,152	4,257	247	725
Medium and heavy duty truck	185,954	7,253	655	1,723
Aircraft financing	596,138	5,061	7,557	4,847
Construction equipment financing	308,602	6,901	125	1,528
Loans secured by real estate	983,054	37,859	6,673	2,993
Consumer loans	102,846	86	19	518
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,131,749</b>	<b>\$ 68,433</b>	<b>\$ 15,343</b>	<b>\$ 12,612</b>

For financial statement purposes, nonaccrual loans and leases are included in loan and lease outstandings, whereas repossessions and other real estate are included in other assets. Net credit losses include net charge-offs on loans and leases and valuation adjustments and gains and losses on disposition of repossessions and defaulted operating leases.

Foreign Outstandings — Our foreign loan and lease outstandings, all denominated in U.S. dollars were \$130.01 million and \$131.18 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Foreign loans and leases are in aircraft financing. Loan and lease outstandings to borrowers in Brazil were \$93.92 million and \$87.66 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Outstanding balances to borrowers in other countries were insignificant.

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## NONINTEREST INCOME

Noninterest income for the three month period ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$20.60 million and \$22.71 million, respectively. Noninterest income for the six month period ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$41.52 million and \$43.25 million, respectively. Details of noninterest income follow:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Noninterest income:				
Trust fees	\$ 4,062	\$ 3,887	\$ 7,807	\$ 7,691
Service charges on deposit accounts	5,275	5,219	9,895	9,965
Mortgage banking income	425	3,339	1,202	5,909
Insurance commissions	1,061	1,076	2,526	2,592
Equipment rental income	6,672	6,402	13,417	12,549
Other income	3,012	2,356	5,701	4,591
Investment securities and other investment gains (losses)	95	426	976	(43 )
<b>Total noninterest income</b>	<b>\$ 20,602</b>	<b>\$ 22,705</b>	<b>\$ 41,524</b>	<b>\$ 43,254</b>

Noninterest income increased or was relatively stable in all categories for the second quarter and year-to-date 2010 as compared to the same periods in 2009 except mortgage banking income.

Mortgage banking income decreased \$2.91 million or 87.27% in the second quarter of 2010 as compared to the second quarter of 2009. Mortgage banking income decreased \$4.71 million or 79.66% in the first six months of 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009. The second quarter and year-to-date decrease was due to mortgage servicing rights fair value impairment charges recognized in 2010 as compared to recoveries in 2009. The year-to-date decrease was also impacted by lower gain on sale of loans as a result of reduced production volume in 2010.

Equipment rental income generated from operating leases increased during the first three and six months of 2010 as compared to the first three and six months of 2009 due to an increase in the operating lease portfolio from one year ago.

Other income increased for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the same periods in 2009, mainly due to higher earnout fees on the sale of assets of 1st Source Investment Advisors related to the management of the 1st Source Monogram Funds and higher dividend income on non-marketable stock.

The decrease in investment securities and other investments gains (losses) of \$0.33 million or 77.75% in the three months ended June 30, 2010 was due to a loss on a venture capital investment compared to gains on partnership investments in the same period a year earlier. The increase in investment securities and other investments gains (losses) of \$1.02 million was due to partnership gains and gain on sale of securities in the six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to losses in the same period one year ago.

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## NONINTEREST EXPENSE

Noninterest expense for the three month period ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$39.65 million and \$37.35 million, respectively. Noninterest expense for the six month period ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$76.76 million and \$75.99 million, respectively. Details of noninterest expense follow:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 18,848	\$ 16,829	\$ 37,658	\$ 36,915
Net occupancy expense	1,939	2,273	4,426	4,874
Furniture and equipment expense	3,196	3,765	5,996	7,246
Depreciation - leased equipment	5,304	5,088	10,668	10,044
Professional fees	1,418	815	2,932	1,877
Supplies and communication	1,338	1,428	2,707	2,995
Business development and marketing expense	880	794	1,447	1,279
Intangible asset amortization	331	341	662	682
Loan and lease collection and repossession expense	3,267	1,070	4,373	1,629
FDIC and other insurance	1,667	3,719	3,341	5,269
Other expense	1,461	1,227	2,549	3,179
<b>Total noninterest expense</b>	<b>\$ 39,649</b>	<b>\$ 37,349</b>	<b>\$ 76,759</b>	<b>\$ 75,989</b>

During the second quarter of 2010, salaries and employee benefits increased \$2.02 million or 12.00% compared to the second quarter of 2009. For the first six months of 2010, salaries and employee benefits increased \$0.74 million or 2.01% compared to the first six months of 2009. The increases were primarily a result of higher executive incentive expense, the one-time reversal of post retirement benefit obligations in 2009 which was offset by lower base salaries due to fewer employees and higher deferred salaries relating to the origination of loans.

Furniture and equipment expense declined \$0.57 million or 15.11% and \$1.25 million or 17.25%, respectively for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the same periods in 2009. The decreases were primarily attributed to lower computer processing charges.

Leased equipment depreciation expense increased in conjunction with the increase in equipment rental income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the same periods a year ago.

Professional fees increased \$0.60 million or 73.99% and \$1.06 million or 56.21% respectively, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2009. The increase in professional fees in 2010 is the result of higher consulting and legal fees. Loan and lease collection and repossession expense increased \$2.20 million or 205.33% and \$2.74 million or 168.45% respectively, for the second quarter and first six months of 2010 as compared to the same periods in 2009 mainly due to increased valuation adjustments on repossessed aircraft.

FDIC and other insurance expense decreased \$2.05 million or 55.18% and \$1.93 million or 36.59%, respectively in the second quarter and first six months of 2010 as compared to the second quarter and first six months of 2009. FDIC insurance premiums in 2009 included a one-time special assessment.

Net occupancy, supplies and communication, business development and marketing, intangible asset amortization, and other expense all changed slightly in 2010 over the same periods in 2009.

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INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 was \$3.61 million and \$8.26 million respectively, compared to \$2.50 million and \$1.09 million for the same periods in 2009. The effective tax rates were 31.65% and 28.46% for the second quarter ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and 32.09% and 8.03% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The provision for income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2009 included a one time benefit of \$2.60 million which resulted in the lower effective tax rate. This benefit was the result of a reduction in our tax contingency reserve due to the resolution of tax audits.

ITEM 3.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no material changes in market risks faced by 1st Source since December 31, 2009. For information regarding our market risk, refer to 1st Source's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

ITEM 4.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report an evaluation was carried out, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, at June 30, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by 1st Source in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in those reports is accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In addition, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) during the second fiscal quarter of 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings.

1st Source and its subsidiaries are involved in various legal proceedings incidental to the conduct of our businesses. Management does not expect that the outcome of any such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes in risks faced by 1st Source since December 31, 2009. For information regarding our risk factors, refer to 1st Source's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.





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## ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

## ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs (1)	Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
April 01 - 30, 2010	0	0	0	1,356,870
May 01 - 31, 2010	1,202	18.40	1,202	1,355,668
June 01 - 30, 2010	13,000	17.40	13,000	1,342,668

(1) 1st Source maintains a stock repurchase plan that was authorized by the Board of Directors on April 26, 2007. Under the terms of the plan, 1st Source may repurchase up to 2,000,000 shares of its common stock when favorable conditions exist on the open market or through private transactions at various prices from time to time. Since the inception of the plan, 1st Source has repurchased a total of 657,332 shares.

## ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None

## ITEM 4. (Removed and reserved).

## ITEM 5. Other Information.

None

## ITEM 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed with this report:

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a).

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a).

32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of Chief Executive Officer.

32.2 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of Chief Financial Officer.



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SIGNATURES

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

1st Source Corporation

DATE July 22, 2010

/s/CHRISTOPHER J. MURPHY III  
Christopher J. Murphy III  
Chairman of the Board, President and  
CEO

DATE July 22, 2010

/s/LARRY E. LENTYCH  
Larry E. Lentych  
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer  
Principal Accounting Officer

