

First Business Financial Services, Inc.

Form 10-Q

November 02, 2009

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

**Quarterly Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009**

OR

**Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Commission file number 001-34095
FIRST BUSINESS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Wisconsin

39-1576570

(State or jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

401 Charmany Drive Madison, WI

53719

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Zip Code)

(608) 238-8008

Telephone number

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 and 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 website, if any, every Interactive Data Field required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. 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

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's sole class of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, on October 27, 2009 was 2,539,306 shares.

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First Business Financial Services, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	(Unaudited) September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In Thousands, Except Share Data)	
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,315	\$ 19,216
Short-term investments	47,372	4,468
Cash and cash equivalents	57,687	23,684
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value	120,448	109,124
Loans and leases receivable, net of allowance for loan and lease losses of \$12,805 and \$11,846, respectively	857,736	840,546
Leasehold improvements and equipment, net	1,291	1,529
Foreclosed properties and repossessed assets	3,174	3,011
Cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	16,061	15,499
Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	2,367	2,367
Goodwill and other intangibles	2,745	2,762
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	12,144	12,264
Total assets	\$ 1,073,653	\$ 1,010,786
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Deposits	\$ 936,672	\$ 838,874
Federal Home Loan Bank and other borrowings	57,518	94,526
Junior subordinated notes	10,315	10,315
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	14,093	14,065
Total liabilities	1,018,598	957,780
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 2,500,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized, 2,612,010 and 2,616,424 shares issued, 2,535,306 and 2,545,546 outstanding at 2009 and 2008, respectively	26	26
Additional paid-in capital	24,569	24,088
Retained earnings	30,137	29,252
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,813	1,065

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Treasury stock (76,704 and 70,878 shares in 2009 and 2008, respectively), at cost	(1,490)	(1,425)
Total stockholders' equity	55,055	53,006
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,073,503	\$ 1,010,786

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)**

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended, September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(In Thousands, Except Share Data)			
Interest income:				
Loans and leases	\$ 13,025	\$ 13,518	\$ 38,388	\$ 41,100
Securities income, taxable	1,191	1,205	3,636	3,444
Short-term investments	19	16	48	74
Total interest income	14,235	14,739	42,072	44,618
Interest expense:				
Deposits	5,874	7,245	18,514	22,474
Notes payable and other borrowings	748	962	2,060	2,898
Junior subordinated notes	280	15	832	15
Total interest expense	6,902	8,222	21,406	25,387
Net interest income	7,333	6,517	20,666	19,231
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,378	17	5,222	1,314
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	5,955	6,500	15,444	17,917
Non-interest income:				
Trust and investment services income	489	489	1,394	1,510
Service charges on deposits	402	282	1,114	742
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	175	192	562	549
Loan fees	316	176	780	471
Credit, merchant and debit card fees	49	54	147	163
Gain on sale of available-for-sale securities	322		322	
Other	136	147	587	265
Total non-interest income	1,889	1,340	4,906	3,700
Non-interest expense:				
Compensation	3,000	3,137	9,252	9,721
Occupancy	373	339	1,113	988
Equipment	138	153	438	457

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Data processing	275	228	841	758
Marketing	135	251	467	727
Professional fees	404	380	1,340	1,333
Collateral liquidation costs	120		975	
FDIC Insurance	397	149	1,657	449
Loss on foreclosed properties and repossessed assets	193	626	181	631
Other	493	552	1,678	1,536
Total non-interest expense	5,528	5,815	17,942	16,600
Income before income tax expense	2,316	2,025	2,408	5,017
Income tax expense	963	853	989	2,007
Net income	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,172	\$ 1,419	\$ 3,010
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.20
Diluted	0.53	0.46	0.56	1.19
Dividends declared per share	0.07	0.07	0.21	0.21

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Share-based compensation restricted shares			481				481
Cash dividends (\$0.21 per share)				(534)			(534)
Treasury stock purchased (5,826 shares)						(65)	(65)
Balance at September 30, 2009	\$ 26	\$ 24,569	\$ 30,137	\$	1,813	\$ (1,490)	\$ 55,055

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)**

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
	(In Thousands)	
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 1,419	\$ 3,010
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Deferred income taxes, net	(586)	(612)
Provision for loan and lease losses	5,222	1,314
Depreciation, amortization and accretion, net	565	391
Share-based compensation	481	450
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	(562)	(549)
Gain on sale of available-for-sale securities	(322)	
Origination of loans for sale	(3,164)	(586)
Sale of loans originated for sale	3,173	588
Gain on sale of loans originated for sale	(9)	(2)
Loss on foreclosed properties and repossessed assets	181	631
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable and other assets	229	(1,247)
Increase in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	32	3,362
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,659	6,750
Investing activities		
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	24,106	22,340
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	15,003	
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(49,019)	(31,947)
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed properties and repossessed assets	296	655
Net increase in loans and leases	(23,051)	(62,155)
Purchases of leasehold improvements and equipment, net	(182)	(434)
Net cash used in investing activities	(32,847)	(71,541)
Financing activities		
Net increase in deposits	97,798	55,229
Repayment of FHLB advances	(15,008)	(41,007)
Proceeds from FHLB advances		50,000
Net decrease increase in short-term borrowed funds	(22,000)	(9,150)
Proceeds from other borrowings	31,000	39,000
Repayment of other borrowings	(31,000)	(31,000)
Proceeds from junior subordinated notes		10,315
Cash dividends paid	(534)	(515)
Purchase of treasury stock	(65)	(52)
Net cash provided by financing activities	60,191	72,820
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	34,003	8,029

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Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	23,684	17,624
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 57,687	\$ 25,653

Supplementary cash flow information

Interest paid on deposits and borrowings	\$ 22,132	\$ 23,260
Income taxes paid	188	896
Transfer to foreclosed properties and repossessed assets	640	4,117
See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.		

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Principles of Consolidation

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts and results of First Business Financial Services, Inc. (FBFS or the Corporation), and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, First Business Bank and First Business Bank Milwaukee. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Note 2 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The Corporation has not changed its significant accounting and reporting policies from those disclosed in the Corporation's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. There have been no significant changes in the methods or assumptions used in accounting policies requiring material estimates and assumptions.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of the unaudited consolidated financial statements have been included in the unaudited consolidated financial statements. The results of operations for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2009. Certain amounts in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. Subsequent events have been evaluated through the issuance of the unaudited consolidated financial statements which is November 2, 2009.

Note 3 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

New Accounting Pronouncements. In June 2009, the FASB issued an accounting pronouncement establishing the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the ASC) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. This pronouncement was effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, for most entities. On the effective date, all non-SEC accounting and reporting standards were superseded. The Corporation adopted this new accounting pronouncement for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009, as required, and the adoption did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets. In June 2009, the FASB issued two related accounting pronouncements changing the accounting principles and disclosures requirements related to securitizations and special-purpose entities. Specifically, these pronouncements eliminate the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, change the requirements for derecognizing financial assets and change how a company determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting (or similar rights) should be consolidated. These pronouncements also expand existing disclosure requirements to include more information about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions and loan participations, and where companies have continuing exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. These pronouncements will be effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. The recognition and measurement provisions regarding transfers of financial assets shall be applied to transfers that occur on or after the effective date. The disclosure requirements must be applied to transfers that occurred before and after the effective date of the accounting standard. The Corporation will adopt these new pronouncements on January 1, 2010, as required. Management has not yet determined the impact adoption may have on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

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Fair Value Disclosures. Effective January 1, 2008, the Corporation partially adopted Topic 820 in the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC 820), which provides a framework for measuring fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. However, in February 2008, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which deferred the effective date of ASC 820 for one year for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Corporation adopted ASC 820 on January 1, 2008, except as it applies to those nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities in accordance with the FASB's February 2008 guidance. Effective January 1, 2009, the Corporation adopted the provisions of ASC 820 that relate to nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities. The adoption of this accounting standard did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

In August 2009, the FASB issued new authoritative accounting guidance (Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-5) under ASC Topic 820 for measuring the fair value of a liability in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available. In such instances, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value utilizing a valuation technique that uses (i) the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset, (ii) quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets, or (iii) another valuation technique that is consistent with the existing principles of ASC Topic 820, such as an income approach or market approach. The new authoritative accounting guidance also clarifies that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents the transfer of the liability. This new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 820, Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-5, is effective for the Corporation's financial statements beginning October 1, 2009 and is not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

In April 2009, the FASB issued three related accounting pronouncements intended to provide additional application guidance and enhance disclosures regarding fair value measurements and impairments of securities. In particular, these pronouncements: (1) provide guidelines for making fair value measurements more consistent with the existing accounting principles when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have decreased significantly; (2) enhance consistency in financial reporting by increasing the frequency of fair value disclosures and (3) modify existing general standards of accounting for and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairment losses for impaired debt securities. These standards were effective for periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted. The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

Refer to **Note 10 Fair Value Disclosure** of the unaudited consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. In March 2008, the FASB issued authoritative guidance under ASC Topic 815 enhancing disclosure requirements about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under ASC Topic 815 and related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions as Participating Securities. In June 2008, the FASB issued new authoritative guidance under ASC Topic 260 addressing whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to be included in the allocation in computing earnings per share under the two-class method. The FASB concluded that all outstanding unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to nonforfeitable

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dividends participate in undistributed earnings with common shareholders. If awards are considered participating securities, the Corporation is required to apply the two-class method of computing basic and diluted earnings per share. Effective January 1, 2009, the Corporation adopted this standard. The Corporation has determined that its outstanding unvested restricted shares are participating securities. Accordingly, effective January 1, 2009, earnings per common share are computed using the two-class method. All previously reported earnings per common share data has been retrospectively adjusted to conform to the new computation method. Upon adoption, both basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended September 30, 2008 decreased by \$0.02. Basic and diluted earnings per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 decreased by \$0.04 and \$0.05, respectively due to the required retrospective application of this standard.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. In June 2009, the FASB issued new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 810 amending prior guidance to change how a company determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting (or similar rights) should be consolidated. This statement requires an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. This analysis identifies the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity as the enterprise that has both of the following characteristics:

The power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance; and

The obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. Ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity are required. This new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 810 will be effective for the Corporation beginning January 1, 2010. Earlier application is prohibited. The Corporation is in the process of evaluating the consolidation principles of each of its entities and the impact of this statement is unknown at this time.

Note 4 Earnings Per Share.

Earnings per common share are computed using the two-class method. Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing net income allocated to common shares by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the applicable period, excluding outstanding participating securities. Participating securities include unvested restricted shares. Unvested restricted shares are considered participating securities because holders of these securities receive non-forfeitable dividends at the same rate as holders of the Corporation's common stock. Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing net income allocated to common shares adjusted for reallocation of undistributed earnings of unvested restricted shares by the weighted average number of shares determined for the basic earnings per common share computation plus the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents using the treasury stock method.

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For the three month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, average anti-dilutive employee share-based awards totaled 229,956 and 240,745, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, average anti-dilutive employee share-based awards totaled 242,470 and 233,315, respectively.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Distributed earnings allocated to common stockholders	\$ 172,234	\$ 170,937	\$ 514,723	\$ 510,785
Undistributed earnings allocated to common stockholders	1,140,335	953,718	854,372	2,391,280
Income available to common stockholders for basic earnings per share	1,312,569	1,124,655	1,369,095	2,902,065
Reallocation of undistributed earnings for diluted earnings per share		4		21
Income available to common stockholders for diluted earnings per share	\$ 1,312,569	\$ 1,124,659	\$ 1,369,095	\$ 2,902,086
Basic average shares	2,462,289	2,435,188	2,452,336	2,428,271
Dilutive effect of share-based awards		251		594
Dilutive average shares	2,462,289	2,435,439	2,452,336	2,428,865
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.20
Diluted	0.53	0.46	0.56	1.19

Note 5 Share-Based Compensation

The Corporation adopted an equity incentive plan in 1993, an equity incentive plan in 2001 and the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the Plans). The Plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of FBFS and provide for the grant of equity ownership opportunities through incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options (stock options) and restricted shares. 130,104 shares were available for future grants under the 2001 and 2006 Plans as of September 30, 2009. Shares covered by awards that expire, terminate or lapse will again be available for the grant of awards under the 2001 and 2006 Plans. The Corporation may issue new shares and shares from treasury for shares delivered under the Plans.

Stock Options

The Corporation may grant stock options to senior executives and other employees under the Plans. Options generally have an exercise price that is equal to the fair value of the common shares on the date the option is granted. Options granted under the Plans are subject to graded vesting, generally ranging from four to eight years, and have a contractual term of 10 years. For any new awards issued, compensation expense is recognized over the requisite service period for the entire award on a straight-line basis. The Corporation has not granted any stock options since the Corporation became a public entity nor has it modified, repurchased or cancelled any stock options during that period. Therefore, no stock-based compensation was recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, except with respect to restricted share awards. As of September 30, 2009, all stock options granted and not previously forfeited have vested.

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Stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2008 and nine months ended September 30, 2009 was as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	159,540	\$ 22.10	
Granted			
Exercised			
Forfeited	(2,250)	24.56	
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	157,290	22.07	4.67
Options exercisable at December 31, 2008	154,290		4.58
Outstanding as of December 31, 2008	157,290	\$ 22.07	4.67
Granted			
Exercised			
Forfeited	(5,200)	22.42	
Outstanding at September 30, 2009	152,090	22.06	3.92
Options exercisable at September 30, 2009	152,090		3.92

Restricted Shares

Under the 2001 and 2006 Equity Incentive Plans, the Corporation may grant restricted shares to plan participants, subject to forfeiture upon the occurrence of certain events until dates specified in the participant's award agreement. While the restricted shares are subject to forfeiture, the participant may exercise full voting rights and will receive all dividends and other distributions paid with respect to the restricted shares. The restricted shares granted under the 2001 and 2006 Plans are subject to graded vesting. Compensation expense is recognized over the requisite service period of four years for the entire award on a straight-line basis. Upon vesting of restricted share awards, the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation expense is recognized as a financing cash flow activity. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, restricted share awards vested on a date at which the market price was lower than the market value on the date of grant; therefore, there is no excess tax benefit reflected in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the periods.

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Restricted share activity for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was as follows:

	Number of Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested balance as of December 31, 2007	91,379	\$ 21.16
Granted	40,950	16.00
Vested	(26,005)	21.29
Forfeited	(1,375)	20.59
Nonvested balance as of December 31, 2008	104,949	\$ 19.12
Granted	2,500	9.52
Vested	(31,773)	19.73
Forfeited	(6,914)	19.99
Nonvested balance as of September 30, 2009	68,762	\$ 18.40

As of September 30, 2009, approximately \$1.0 million of deferred compensation expense was included in additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheet related to unvested restricted shares which the Corporation expects to recognize over four years. As of September 30, 2009, all restricted shares that vested were delivered. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, share-based compensation expense included in the consolidated statements of income totaled approximately \$481,000 and \$450,000, respectively.

Note 6 Securities.

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of securities available-for-sale were as follows:

	Amortized cost	As of September 30, 2009 Gross Unrealized holding gains	Gross unrealized holding losses	Estimated fair value
(In Thousands)				
Collateralized mortgage obligations government agencies	\$ 112,567	\$ 2,928	\$ (155)	\$ 115,340
Collateralized mortgage obligations government-sponsored enterprises	5,024	84		5,108
	\$ 117,591	\$ 3,012	\$ (155)	\$ 120,448
	Amortized cost	As of December 31, 2008 Gross unrealized holding gains	Gross unrealized holding losses	Estimated fair value
(In Thousands)				
	\$ 81,406	\$ 1,485	\$ (32)	\$ 82,859

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Collateralized mortgage obligations government
agencies

Collateralized mortgage obligations
government-sponsored enterprises

26,090	179	(4)	26,265
\$ 107,496	\$ 1,664	\$ (36)	\$ 109,124

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Collateralized mortgage obligations government agencies represent securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association. Collateralized mortgage obligations government-sponsored enterprises include securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Freddie Mac, and the Federal National Mortgage Association, or Fannie Mae.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities available-for-sale by contractual maturity at September 30, 2009 are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers have the right to call or prepay obligations without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost (In Thousands)	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$	\$
Due in one year through five years	1,112	1,169
Due in five through ten years	4,579	4,682
Due in over ten years	111,900	114,597
	\$ 117,591	\$ 120,448

The table below shows the Corporation's gross unrealized losses and fair value of investments, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual investments have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Corporation had 7 and 17 securities that were in an unrealized loss position, respectively. Such securities have declined in value due to the current interest rate environment and have not experienced credit rating downgrades. At September 30, 2009 the Corporation did not hold any securities that have been in a continuous loss position for twelve months or greater. The Corporation also has not specifically identified securities in a loss position for sale in the near term nor believe that it will be required to sell any such securities. It is expected that the Corporation will recover the entire amortized cost basis of each security based upon an evaluation of the present value of the expected future cash flows. Accordingly, no other than temporary impairment was recorded in the consolidated results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

A summary of unrealized loss information for available-for-sale securities, categorized by security type follows:

	Less than 12 months		As of September 30, 2009 12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Collateralized mortgage obligations government agencies	\$ 12,676	\$ 155	\$	\$	\$ 12,676	\$ 155
	\$ 12,676	\$ 155	\$	\$	\$ 12,676	\$ 155

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	Less than 12 months		As of December 31, 2008 12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Collateralized mortgage obligations government agencies	\$ 9,803	\$ 32	\$	\$	\$ 9,803	\$ 32
Collateralized mortgage obligations government-sponsored enterprises	1,394	2	534	2	1,928	4
	\$ 11,197	\$ 34	\$ 534	\$ 2	\$ 11,731	\$ 36

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, the Corporation sold certain available-for-sale collateralized mortgage obligations government-sponsored enterprise securities. Proceeds from sale were \$15.0 million and resulted in gross realized gains of \$325,000 and gross realized losses of \$3,000. No securities were sold during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2008.

At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, securities with a fair value of approximately \$60.5 million and \$74.0 million, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits, interest rate swap contracts and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances and availability for additional advances.

Note 7 Loans, Leases and Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

Loans and leases receivable consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In Thousands)	
First mortgage loans:		
Commercial real estate	\$ 422,143	\$ 390,094
Construction	84,318	84,778
Multi-family	47,105	42,514
1-4 family	58,173	51,542
Total first mortgage loans	611,739	568,928
Commercial and industrial loans	209,751	232,350
Direct financing leases, net	29,019	29,722
Home equity loans and second mortgage	7,085	7,386
Credit card and other	13,511	14,445
Loans and leases receivable, gross	871,105	852,831
Less:		
Allowance for loan and lease losses	12,805	11,846
Deferred loan fees	564	439
Loans and leases receivable, net	\$ 857,736	\$ 840,546

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A summary of the activity in the allowance for loan and lease losses is presented below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
	(Dollars In Thousands)	
Allowance at beginning of period	\$ 11,846	\$ 9,854
Charge-offs:		
Commercial real estate and other first mortgage	(2,062)	(417)
Commercial and industrial	(1,813)	(24)
Direct financing leases	(231)	
Home equity loans and second mortgage	(154)	
Consumer	(8)	
Total charge-offs	(4,268)	(441)
Recoveries:		
Commercial real estate and other mortgage		87
Commercial and industrial	3	2
Direct financing leases		
Home equity loans and second mortgage	2	
Consumer		
Total recoveries	5	89
Net charge-offs	(4,263)	(352)
Provision for loan and lease losses	5,222	1,314
Allowance at end of period	\$ 12,805	\$ 10,816

Allowance to gross loans and leases 1.47% 1.29%
 Non-accrual loans and leases consisted of the following at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively:

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(Dollars In Thousands)	
Non-accrual loans and leases		
First mortgage loans:		
Commercial real estate	\$ 6,811	\$ 2,979
Construction and land development	5,245	5,279
Multi-family	1,778	
1-4 family	1,887	2,082
Total first mortgage loans	15,721	10,340
Commercial and industrial	4,556	5,412
Direct financing leases, net	8	24
Home equity and second mortgage	720	379

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Consumer	117	130
Total non-accrual loans and leases	21,122	16,285
Foreclosed properties and repossessed assets, net	3,174	3,011
Total non-performing assets	\$ 24,296	\$ 19,296
Performing troubled debt restructurings	\$	\$
Total non-accrual loans and leases to gross loans and leases	2.42%	1.91%
Total non-performing assets to total assets	2.26	1.91
Allowance for loan and lease losses to gross loans and leases	1.47	1.39
Allowance for loan and lease losses to non-accrual loans and leases	60.62	72.75

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The following represents information regarding our impaired loans:

	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2008
	(In Thousands)	
Impaired loans and leases with no impairment reserves required	\$ 14,418	\$ 9,986
Impaired loans and leases with impairment reserves required	6,704	6,299
Total impaired loans and leases	21,122	16,285
Less:		
Impairment reserve (included in allowance for loan and lease losses)	1,139	1,417
Net impaired loans and leases	\$ 19,983	\$ 14,868
Average net impaired loans and leases	\$ 17,810	\$ 8,375
Foregone interest income attributable to impaired loans and leases	\$ 1,310	\$ 752
Interest income recognized on impaired loans and leases	(108)	(49)
Net foregone interest income on impaired loans and leases	\$ 1,202	\$ 703

Net foregone interest income on impaired loans and leases for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$393,000.

Note 8 Deposits

Deposits consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Balance	Weighted average rate	Balance	Weighted average rate
	(Dollars In Thousands)			
Transaction accounts:				
Demand deposits	\$ 52,018	0.00%	\$ 55,388	0.00%
Negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts	56,652	0.40	51,547	1.61
Total transaction accounts	108,670		106,935	
Money market accounts	230,489	1.32	148,366	1.79
Certificates of deposit	139,811	2.40	105,876	3.57
Brokered certificates of deposit	457,702	4.07	477,697	4.71
Total deposits	\$ 936,672		\$ 838,874	

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Borrowings consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2009			December 31, 2008		
	Balance	Weighted average balance	Weighted average rate (Dollars In Thousands)	Balance	Weighted average balance	Weighted average rate
Fed funds purchased	\$	\$ 2,273	0.61%	\$ 22,000	\$ 12,888	2.38%
FHLB advances	18,508	18,997	4.62	33,516	31,840	4.34
Line of credit	10	47	4.42	10	1,461	4.87
Subordinated notes payable	39,000	39,000	4.75	39,000	35,570	5.70
Junior subordinated notes	10,315	10,315	10.76	10,315	2,734	10.83
	\$ 67,833	\$ 70,632	5.46	\$ 104,841	\$ 84,493	4.83
Short-term borrowings	\$ 16,010			\$ 37,010		
Long-term borrowings	51,823			67,831		
	\$ 67,833			\$ 104,841		

As of September 30, 2009, the Corporation was in compliance with its debt covenants on its Line of Credit.

Note 10 Fair Value Disclosures

The Corporation determines the fair market values of its financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy established in ASC Topic 820, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received in an orderly transaction that is not a forced liquidation or distressed sale at the measurement date and is based on exit prices versus entry prices. Fair value should include assumptions about risk such as nonperformance risk in liability fair values and is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value.

Level 1 Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Corporation has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included with Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 Level 3 inputs are inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

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The Corporation carries its available-for-sale securities and non-hedging interest rate swaps at fair value. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, segregated by fair value hierarchy level, are summarized below:

	Balances as of September 30, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) (In Thousands)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Collateralized mortgage obligations government agencies	\$ 115,340	\$	\$ 115,340	\$
Collateralized mortgage obligations government sponsored enterprises	5,108		5,108	
Interest rate swaps	1,650		1,650	
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 1,650	\$	\$ 1,650	\$
	Balances as of December 31, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) (In Thousands)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Collateralized mortgage obligations government agencies	\$ 82,859	\$	\$ 82,859	\$
Collateralized mortgage obligations government sponsored enterprises	26,265		26,265	
Interest rate swaps	1,797		1,797	
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 1,799	\$	\$ 1,799	\$

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, segregated by fair value hierarchy, at and for the nine month period ending September 30, 2009 are summarized below:

	Balance at September 30, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Gains (Losses)
Impaired loans	\$ 12,775	\$	\$7,245	\$ 5,530	\$
Foreclosed assets	3,174		100	3,074	(193)

Impaired loans that are collateral dependent were written down to their fair value of \$12.8 million through the establishment of specific reserves or by recording charge-offs, when the carrying value exceeded the fair value. Certain non-financial assets subject to measurement at fair value on a non-recurring basis included goodwill and foreclosed properties and repossessed assets. Foreclosed properties and repossessed assets, upon initial recognition, are remeasured and reported at fair value through a charge-off to the allowance for loan and lease losses based upon the fair value of the foreclosed property. The fair value of a foreclosed property and repossessed asset, upon initial recognition, is estimated using Level 2 inputs based on observable market data, typically an appraisal, or Level 3 inputs based upon assumptions specific to the individual property or equipment. Subsequent impairments of foreclosed properties and repossessed assets are recorded to loss on foreclosed properties and repossessed assets. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, approximately \$640,000 of outstanding loans were transferred to foreclosed properties and repossessed assets as the Corporation claimed title to the respective assets. During the three months ended September 30, 2009, the Corporation completed an evaluation of certain of its foreclosed assets. Based upon the evaluation and the results of the impairment calculation, we recognized an additional \$197,000 loss on foreclosed properties, partially offset by a gain on sale of repossessed assets of \$4,000. At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, foreclosed properties and repossessed assets, at fair value, were \$3.2 million and \$3.0 million, respectively.

The Corporation's goodwill is not amortized but is subject to an annual impairment evaluation. The Corporation conducts its annual evaluation in June of each year. Based upon the results of this analysis, the fair value of the Corporation's subsidiary reporting unit goodwill exceeds the carrying value of its assets and liabilities and, therefore, no impairment was necessary. The goodwill impairment evaluation utilized a discounted cash flow method with further evaluation of the consolidated entity market capitalization. A series of assumptions, including the discount rate applied to the estimated future cash flows, were embedded within the evaluation. These assumptions and estimates are subject to changes. There can be no assurances that discount rates will not increase, projected earnings and cash flows of our subsidiary reporting unit will not decline, and facts and circumstances influencing our consolidated market capitalization will not change. Accordingly, an impairment charge to goodwill may be required in the foreseeable future if the book equity of our subsidiary reporting unit exceeds its fair value. An impairment charge to goodwill could have an adverse impact on future consolidated results of operations. On a quarterly basis, the Corporation continues to evaluate the business climate and elements affecting the reliability of the estimated cash flows utilized in the annual impairment calculation to assess if triggering events have occurred. For the three months ended September 30, 2009, it was concluded that no additional triggering events occurred.

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The table below provides information regarding the estimated fair values of certain financial instruments as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

	September 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
(In Thousands)				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 57,687	\$ 57,687	\$ 23,684	\$ 23,684
Securities available-for-sale	120,448	120,448	109,124	109,124
Loans and lease receivables	857,736	850,167	840,546	892,142
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,367	2,367	2,367	2,367
Cash surrender value of life insurance	16,061	16,061	15,499	15,499
Accrued interest receivable	3,206	3,206	3,331	3,331
Interest rate swaps	1,650	1,650	1,797	1,797
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$936,672	\$953,204	\$838,874	\$863,102
Federal funds purchased			22,000	22,000
Federal Home Loan Bank and other borrowings	57,518	58,345	72,526	73,841
Junior subordinated notes	10,315	7,220	10,315	6,925
Interest rate swaps	1,650	1,650	1,799	1,799
Accrued interest payable	5,976	5,976	6,911	6,911
Off balance sheet items:				
Standby letters of credit	40	40	28	28
Commitments to extend credit		*		*

* Not meaningful

Disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, for which it is practical to estimate that value, is required whether or not recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instruments. Certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments are excluded from the disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not necessarily represent the underlying value of the Corporation.

Fair value estimates are made at a discrete point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Corporation's entire holding of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Corporation's financial instruments, specifically the loan and lease portfolio, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates. Fair value estimates are based on existing balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in the estimates.

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The carrying amounts reported for cash and cash equivalents, non-interest bearing deposits, federal funds sold, federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, accrued interest receivable and accrued interest payable approximate fair value because of their short-term nature and because they do not present unanticipated credit concerns.

Securities: The fair value measurements of investment securities consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the bond's terms and conditions, among other things.

Loans and Leases: Fair values are estimated for portfolios of loans with similar financial characteristics. The fair value of performing loans is calculated by discounting scheduled cash flows through the estimated maturity using estimated market discount rates that reflect the credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loan. The estimate of maturity is based on the historical experience with repayments for each loan classification, modified, as required, by an estimate of the effect of current economic and lending conditions. Evaluation of the credit risk of the portfolio was taken into consideration when determining the exit fair value of these instruments.

Federal Home Loan Bank stock: The carrying amount of FHLB stock equals its fair value because the shares may be redeemed by the FHLB at their carrying amount of \$100 per share par amount.

Cash surrender value of life insurance: The carrying amount of the cash surrender value of life insurance approximates its fair value as the carrying value represents the current settlement amount.

Deposits: The fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, such as demand deposits and money market accounts, is equal to the amount payable on demand. The fair value of time deposits is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate is estimated using the rates offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

The fair value estimates do not include the benefit that results from the low cost funding provided by deposit liabilities compared to borrowing funds in the market.

Securities sold under agreement to repurchase: Securities sold under agreement to repurchase reprice frequently, and as such, fair value approximates the carrying value.

Borrowed funds: Rates currently available to the Corporation and Banks for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate fair value of existing debt.

Financial instruments with off-balance sheet risks: The fair value of the Corporation's off-balance sheet instruments is based on quoted market prices and fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the credit standing of the related counter party.

Commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit are generally not marketable. Furthermore, interest rates on any amounts drawn under such commitments would generally be established at market rates at the time of the draw. Fair value would principally derive from the present value of fees received for those products.

Interest rate swaps: The carrying amount and fair value of existing derivative financial instruments are based upon independent valuation models, which use widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities. The Corporation incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of its derivative contracts

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for the effect of nonperformance risk, the Corporation has considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts and guarantees.

Note 11 Derivative Financial Instruments

The Corporation offers interest rate swap products directly to qualified commercial borrowers. The Corporation economically hedges client derivative transactions by entering into offsetting interest rate swap contracts executed with a third party. Derivative transactions executed as part of this program are not designated as accounting hedge relationships and are marked-to-market through earnings each period. The derivative contracts have mirror-image terms, which results in the positions' changes in fair value primarily offsetting through earnings each period. The credit risk and risk of non-performance embedded in the fair value calculations is different between the dealer counterparties and the commercial borrowers which may result in a difference in the changes in the fair value of the mirror image swaps. The Corporation incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the counterparty's risk in the fair value measurements. When evaluating the fair value of its derivative contracts for the effects of non-performance and credit risk, the Corporation considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements such as collateral postings, thresholds and guarantees.

At September 30, 2009, the aggregate amortizing notional value of interest rate swaps with various commercial borrowers was approximately \$48.6 million. The Corporation receives fixed rates and pays floating rates based upon LIBOR on the swaps with commercial borrowers. The aggregate amortizing notional value of interest rate swaps with dealer counterparties was also approximately \$48.6 million. The Corporation pays fixed rates and receives floating rates based upon LIBOR on the swaps with dealer counterparties. These interest rate swaps mature in 2013 through 2019. The commercial borrower swaps were reported on the Corporation's balance sheet as a derivative asset of \$1.6 million, included in accrued interest receivable and other assets, and a derivative liability of \$35,000, included in accrued interest and other liabilities as of September 30, 2009. Dealer counterparty swaps were reported on the Corporation's balance sheet as a net derivative liability of \$1.6 million due to master netting and settlement contracts with dealer counterparties and is included in accrued interest payable and other liabilities as of September 30, 2009. The table below provides information about the location and fair value of the Corporation's derivative instruments as of September 30, 2009 and 2008.

	Interest Rate Swap Contracts			
	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
(In Thousands)				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
September 30, 2009			Other liabilities	\$
December 31, 2008			Other liabilities	\$ 2
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
September 30, 2009	Other assets	\$1,650	Other liabilities	\$1,650
December 31, 2008	Other assets	\$1,797	Other liabilities	\$1,797

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The location and amount of gains and losses reported in the consolidated statements of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

Instrument	For the nine months ended September 30, 2009					Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recorded Ineffective Portion
	Amount Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on Derivative Gain/(Loss) Effective Portion		Amount reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Effective Portion		Income Statement Location Ineffective Portion	
	Income Statement Location Effective Portion	Interest expense	Other Comprehensive Income Effective Portion (In Thousands)	Income Statement Location Ineffective Portion		
					Income Statement Location Effective Portion	
	Income Statement Location Effective Portion	Interest expense	Other Comprehensive Income Effective Portion (In Thousands)	Income Statement Location Ineffective Portion		
	Income Statement Location Effective Portion	Interest expense	Other Comprehensive Income Effective Portion (In Thousands)	Income Statement Location Ineffective Portion		
Interest rate swaps -hedge	\$ (1)	Interest expense	\$ (3)	N/A	\$	
Interest rate swaps - non hedge	\$	N/A	\$	Other noninterest income	\$ (183)	
Interest rate swaps non-hedge	\$	N/A	\$	Other noninterest income	\$ 462	

Instrument	For the nine months ended September 30, 2008					Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recorded Ineffective Portion
	Amount Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on Derivative Gain/(Loss) Effective Portion		Amount reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Effective Portion		Income Statement Location Ineffective Portion	
	Income Statement Location Effective Portion	Interest expense	Other Comprehensive Income Effective Portion (In Thousands)	Income Statement Location Ineffective Portion		
					Income Statement Location Effective Portion	
	Income Statement Location Effective Portion	Interest expense	Other Comprehensive Income Effective Portion (In Thousands)	Income Statement Location Ineffective Portion		
	Income Statement Location Effective Portion	Interest expense	Other Comprehensive Income Effective Portion (In Thousands)	Income Statement Location Ineffective Portion		
Interest rate swaps -hedge	\$ (3)	Interest expense	\$ (6)	N/A	\$	
Interest rate swaps - non hedge	\$	N/A	\$	Other noninterest income	114	
Interest rate swaps - non hedge	\$	N/A	\$	Other noninterest income	(60)	

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

You should read the following discussion together with the Corporation's unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this Report. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect plans, estimates and beliefs. When used in written documents or oral statements, the words anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, objective and similar expressions and verbs in the future tense are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The statements contained herein and such future statements involve or may involve certain assumptions, risks, and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Corporation's control, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included in this Report are only made as of the date of its

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filing, and the Corporation undertakes no obligation to publicly update such forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

Forward-looking statements may also be made by the Corporation from time to time in other reports and documents as well as oral presentations. In addition to the assumptions and other factors referenced specifically in connection with such statements, the following factors could impact the business and financial prospects of the Corporation: continued deterioration in commercial real estate markets; general economic conditions; legislative and regulatory initiatives; increased competition and other effects of deregulation and consolidation of the financial services industry; monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government; deposit flows; disintermediation; the cost and availability of funds; general market rates of interest; interest rates or investment returns on competing investments; demand for loan products; demand for financial services; changes in accounting policies or guidelines; and acts of terrorism and developments in the war on terrorism. See also **Item 1A. Risk Factors** in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and factors regarding future operations listed below.

Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this Report to First Business Financial Services, the Corporation, FBFS, we, us, our, or similar references mean First Business Financial Services, Inc. together with our subsidiaries. First Business Bank or First Business Bank Milwaukee or the Banks are used to refer to our subsidiaries, First Business Bank and First Business Bank Milwaukee, alone.

Overview

FBFS is a registered bank holding company incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin and is engaged in the commercial banking business through its wholly-owned banking subsidiaries, First Business Bank and First Business Bank Milwaukee. All of the operations of FBFS are conducted through the Banks and certain subsidiaries of First Business Bank. The Corporation operates as a business bank focusing on delivering a full line of commercial banking products and services tailored to meet the specific needs of small and medium sized businesses, business owners, executives, professionals and high net worth individuals. The Corporation does not utilize a branch network to attract retail clients.

General Overview

Total assets were \$1.07 billion as of September 30, 2009 compared to \$1.01 billion as of December 31, 2008.

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was \$1.4 million compared to net income of \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$1.4 million compared to net income of \$3.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Net interest margin increased to 2.88% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to 2.78% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Net interest margin remained relatively flat at 2.76% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to 2.77% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Top line revenue increased 11.5% to \$25.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$22.9 million for the comparable period of the prior year. Approximately \$322,000 of gains on sales of available-for-sale securities were included in top line revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. There were no sales of securities in the comparable period of the prior year.

Loan and lease loss provision was \$1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$17,000 for same time period in the prior year. Loan and lease loss provision was \$5.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$1.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Allowance for loan and lease loss as a percentage of gross loans and leases was 1.47% at September 30, 2009 compared to 1.39% at December 31, 2008.

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A reconciliation of net income to adjusted net income is as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	Change	2009	2008	Change
	(Dollars In Thousands)					
Net income, presented under US GAAP	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,172	15.4%	\$ 1,419	\$ 3,010	(52.9)%
Add back:						
Provision for loan and lease losses, after tax	838	10	*	3,174	799	297.2
Less:						
Net charge-offs (recoveries), after tax	768	(46)	*	2,592	214	*
Adjusted net income	\$ 1,423	\$ 1,228	15.9	\$ 2,001	\$ 3,595	(44.3)

* Not meaningful

Return on Equity

Return on equity for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was 9.88%, compared to 9.14% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Return on equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was 3.49% compared to 7.90% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease in return on equity from the nine-month comparable period of the prior year is primarily attributable to the decrease in net income which was caused by increased costs of credit, including provision for loan and lease losses and collateral liquidation costs, and increased FDIC insurance expense, including a special assessment accrued during the second quarter of 2009, along with other factors discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We view return on equity to be an important measurement to monitor profitability and we are continuing to focus on improving our return on equity throughout 2009 by enhancing the overall profitability of our client relationships, controlling our expenses and minimizing our costs of credit.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income depends on the amounts of and yields on interest-earning assets as compared to the amounts of and rates on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income is sensitive to changes in market rates of interest and the asset/liability management procedures used by management in responding to such changes.

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The table below provides information with respect to (1) the effect on interest income attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume), (2) the effect on interest income attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate) and (3) the changes in rate/volume (changes in rate multiplied by changes in volume) for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to the same periods of 2008.

	Three Months			Nine Months				
	Rate	Volume	Rate/ Volume	Net	Rate	Volume	Rate/ Volume	Net
	(In Thousands)}							
Interest-Earning Assets								
Commercial real estate and other mortgage loans	\$ (1,171)	\$ 919	\$ (125)	\$ (377)	\$ (3,841)	\$ 2,344	\$ (345)	\$ (1,842)
Commercial loans	374	(394)	(36)	(56)	(307)	(481)	11	(777)
Direct financing leases	(4)	15	(1)	10	(21)	78	(1)	56
Consumer loans	(44)	(30)	4	(70)	(111)	(43)	5	(149)
Total loans and leases receivable	(845)	510	(158)	(493)	(4,280)	1,898	(330)	(2,712)
Mortgage-related securities	(144)	147	(17)	(14)	(195)	421	(24)	202
Investment securities						(10)		(10)
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock								
Short-term investments	(14)	152	(135)	3	(67)	399	(358)	(26)
Total net change in income on interest-earning assets	(1,003)	809	(310)	(504)	(4,542)	2,708	(712)	(2,546)
Interest-Bearing Liabilities								
NOW accounts	(154)	24	(17)	(147)	(694)	28	(22)	(688)
Money market	(43)	292	(23)	226	(694)	775	(248)	(167)
Certificates of deposit	(273)	576	(258)	45	(717)	1,418	(507)	194
Brokered certificates of deposit	(891)	(712)	108	(1,495)	(2,553)	(875)	129	(3,299)
Total deposits	(1,361)	180	(190)	(1,371)	(4,658)	1,346	(648)	(3,960)
FHLB advances	14	(123)	4	265	(22)	(455)	9	817
Other borrowings	104	(175)	(5)	(114)	(101)	(286)	17	(468)
Junior subordinated notes		261	(29)	(100)		808	9	(370)
Total net change in expense on	(1,243)	143	(220)	(1,320)	(4,781)	1,413	(613)	(3,981)

interest-bearing
liabilities

Net change in net interest income	\$ 240	\$ 666	\$ (90)	\$ 816	\$ 239	\$ 1,295	\$ (99)	\$ 1,435
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The yield on earning assets was 5.60% for the three months ended September 30, 2009, a decline of 68 basis points from 6.28% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Loan yields were primarily impacted by the declining interest rate environment and the re-pricing of adjustable rate loans mitigated by the existence of interest rate floors within the terms of the loan agreements. As of September 30, 2009, approximately 52% of our loan and lease portfolio had a fixed interest rate while another 25% of our loan and lease portfolio contained interest rate floors. The magnitude of the portfolio being fixed rate in nature or represented by in-the-money floors has protected our loan and lease portfolio yield from declines of the same magnitude as the overall interest rate environment. The average prime rate declined 175 basis points to 3.25% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to 5.00% for the same three month period of 2008. In addition, we have experienced increased levels of non-accrual loans, resulting in foregone interest of approximately \$471,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, compared to \$94,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008. This equates to approximately a 16 basis point reduction in the overall loan and lease portfolio yield. As part of interest yield, we also recognize fees collected in lieu of interest including prepayment fees for loans that are paid in full prior to their stated maturity. For the three months ended September 30, 2009, we recognized approximately \$815,000 of fees in lieu of interest compared to \$365,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008, resulting in an increase of the overall yield of the loan and lease portfolio of approximately 20 basis points.

The rate on interest-bearing liabilities was 2.93% for the three months ended September 30, 2009, a decrease of 84 basis points from 3.77% for the comparable period of the prior year. Rates on interest-bearing deposits were 2.69% for the three months ended September 30, 2009, a decrease of 99 basis points

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from 3.68% for the comparable period of the prior year. The decrease is primarily due to the overall declining rate environment partially offset by influences of competitive pricing necessary to retain balances.

Rates on other borrowings for the three months ended September 30, 2009 are generally indexed to One Month LIBOR plus an interest spread. A portion of these borrowings are subject to an interest rate floor of 5.5%, which was active for the entire period. The outstanding average balance of other borrowings for the three month period ended September 30, 2009 includes our subordinated notes payable and senior line of credit. The outstanding average balance of other borrowings during the three months ended September 30, 2008 also included average balances for federal funds purchased. The rates on these funds are substantially lower than those associated with our subordinated notes payable. The increase in the weighted average rate on other borrowings is due to the repayment of the lower cost federal funds purchased and the impact of the interest rate floors on our subordinated debt.

Net interest margin increased to 2.88% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from 2.78% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The improvement in net interest margin is primarily caused by positive pricing discipline as evidenced by the improving net interest spread, partially offset by the cost of increased on balance sheet liquidity, increased foregone interest, and a decline in the relative contribution of net free funds to the net interest margin. In this challenging economic environment, we are generally implementing interest rate floors on new and renewed variable rate loans and increasing spreads on loans.

We increased our on balance sheet liquidity substantially during the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same time period of the prior year. Our excess liquidity is maintained in the form of short-term investments at the Federal Reserve Bank and earns approximately the current federal funds rate. The lower rate earned on these assets has a negative impact on the margin but we view this as a prudent business decision to ensure we have adequate liquidity to fund our obligations during this challenging economic environment. As interest rates declined, the relative contribution of net free funds also declined. Net free funds are non-interest bearing liabilities plus stockholders' equity less non-interest earning assets. Our net free funds are principally non-interest bearing demand deposit accounts and stockholders' equity. Net interest margin is also influenced by the level of nonaccrual loans and the increasing amount of foregone interest on these nonaccrual loans and leases. We continue to manage the composition and duration of interest-bearing liabilities to limit our exposure to changing interest rates.

Average earning assets increased 8.4% to \$1.02 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$938.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008, with the growth occurring primarily in our commercial real estate loan portfolios and our short-term investments. The average balance of the commercial real estate and other mortgage loan portfolio increased \$58.2 million, or 10.6%, for the three months ended September 30, 2009. We continued to have success in writing new commercial real estate loans; however, we experienced reduced growth in this portfolio as we continued to compete with other lenders for fewer high quality loan opportunities. The average balance of our commercial and industrial loan portfolio decreased \$13.4 million, or 5.9%, for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared the three months ended September 30, 2008 due to many clients reducing their assets and outstanding debt obligations due to the current economic environment.

Average interest bearing liabilities increased 8.0% to \$940.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$871.3 million for the comparable period of the prior year, with the growth occurring primarily in our money market deposit accounts as we continue to focus on generating a stronger local market deposit presence.

The yield on earning assets was 5.61% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, a decline of 82 basis points from 6.43% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The decline in the yield on earning assets is attributable to the loan and lease portfolio. Similar to the discussion of the fluctuations in the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 above, loan yields have been primarily impacted by the declining interest rate environment and the repricing of adjustable rate loans, mitigated by the existence of interest rate floors within the terms of the contracts. Foregone interest was approximately \$1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$393,000 for the nine months ended

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September 30, 2008. This resulted in a reduction in the loan and lease portfolio yield of approximately 13 basis points, partially offset by an increase of 15 basis points attributable to loan fees collected in lieu of interest. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, total loan fees collected in lieu of interest was \$2.3 million compared to \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The remaining decline in the yield on earning assets is directly related to the changing interest rate environment.

The rate on interest-bearing liabilities was 3.09% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, a decrease of 87 basis points from 3.96% for the comparable period of the prior year. Rates on interest-bearing deposits were 2.89% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, a decrease of 99 basis points from 3.88% for the comparable period of the prior year primarily due to the overall declining rate environment partially offset by influences of competitive pricing necessary to retain balances.

The net interest margin remained relatively flat at 2.76% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to 2.77% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. We continue to manage the composition and duration of interest-bearing liabilities to limit our exposure to changing interest rates.

Average earning assets increased 8.0% to \$1.0 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 from \$925.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The growth occurred primarily in our commercial real estate loan portfolio and our short-term investments as we continue to build our on-balance sheet liquidity.

Average interest bearing liabilities increased 8.3% to \$924.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 from \$854.0 million for the comparable period of the prior year, with the growth occurring primarily in our in-market interest-bearing accounts.

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Average Interest-Earning Assets, Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities and Interest Rate Spread. The table below shows our average balances, interest, average rates, net interest margin and the spread between the combined average rates earned on interest-earning assets and average cost of interest-bearing liabilities for the periods indicated. The average balances are derived from average daily balances.

	Average balance	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		Average balance	Average yield/cost (Dollars In Thousands)	Average yield/cost
		2009 Interest	2008 Interest			
Interest-Earning Assets						
Commercial real estate and other mortgage loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 603,362	\$ 8,217	5.45%	\$ 545,096	\$ 8,594	6.31%
Commercial and industrial loans ⁽¹⁾	210,102	4,094	7.79	232,153	4,150	7.15
Direct financing leases ⁽¹⁾	29,124	455	6.25	28,200	445	6.31
Consumer loans	21,487	259	4.82	23,626	329	5.57
Total loans and leases receivable ⁽¹⁾	864,075	13,025	6.03	829,075	13,518	6.52
Mortgage-related securities ⁽²⁾	116,550	1,191	4.09	103,869	1,205	4.64
Investment securities ⁽²⁾						
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,367			2,367		
Short-term investments	34,615	19	0.22	3,306	16	1.94
Total interest-earning assets	1,017,607	14,235	5.60	938,617	14,739	6.28
Non-interest-earning assets	42,883			38,261		
Total assets	\$ 1,060,490			\$ 976,878		
Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
NOW accounts	\$ 67,288	66	0.39	\$ 60,585	213	1.41
Money market	216,984	777	1.43	141,808	551	1.55
Certificates of deposits	135,909	655	1.93	69,911	610	3.49
Brokered certificates of deposit	452,552	4,376	3.87	515,011	5,871	4.56
Total interest-bearing deposits	872,733	5,874	2.69	787,315	7,245	3.68
FHLB advances	18,509	221	4.78	29,203	335	4.59
Other borrowings	39,118	527	5.39	54,243	627	4.62
Junior subordinated notes	10,315	280	10.86	561	15	10.64
	940,675	6,902	2.93	871,322	8,222	3.77

Total interest-bearing liabilities				
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	65,025		54,206	
Total liabilities	1,005,700		925,528	
Stockholders' equity	54,790		51,350	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,060,490		\$ 976,878	
Net interest income/interest rate spread		\$ 7,333	2.67%	\$ 6,517 2.51%
Net interest-earning assets	\$ 76,932		\$ 67,295	
Net interest margin			2.88%	2.78%
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	108.18%		107.72%	
Return on average assets	0.51		0.48	
Return on average equity	9.88		9.14	
Average equity to average assets	5.17		5.26	
Non-interest expense to average assets	2.08		2.38	

(1) The average balances of loans and leases include non-performing loans and leases. Interest income related to non-performing loans and leases is recognized when collected.

(2) Includes amortized cost basis of assets available for sale.

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	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	2009			2008		
	Average balance	Interest	Average yield/cost (Dollars In Thousands)	Average balance	Interest	Average yield/cost
Interest-Earning Assets						
Commercial real estate and other mortgage loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 590,412	\$ 24,283	5.48%	\$ 541,809	\$ 26,125	6.43%
Commercial and industrial loans ⁽¹⁾	217,476	11,910	7.30	226,051	12,687	7.48
Direct financing leases ⁽¹⁾	30,102	1,408	6.24	28,455	1,352	6.34
Consumer loans	21,875	787	4.80	22,918	936	5.45
Total loans and leases receivable ⁽¹⁾	859,865	38,388	5.95	819,233	41,100	6.69
Mortgage-related securities ⁽²⁾	111,953	3,636	4.33	99,736	3,434	4.59
Investment securities ⁽²⁾				348	10	3.83
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,367			2,367		
Short-term investments	25,943	48	0.25	4,062	74	2.43
Total interest-earning assets	1,000,128	42,072	5.61	925,746	44,618	6.43
Non-interest-earning assets	39,834			33,873		
Total assets	\$ 1,039,962			\$ 959,619		
Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
NOW accounts	\$ 68,212	207	0.40	\$ 66,109	895	1.81
Money market	201,183	1,997	1.32	148,145	2,164	1.95
Certificates of deposits	121,869	2,198	2.40	71,372	2,004	3.74
Brokered certificates of deposit	462,604	14,112	4.07	487,074	17,411	4.77
Total interest bearing deposits	853,868	18,514	2.89	772,700	22,474	3.88
FHLB advances	18,997	658	4.62	31,874	1,126	4.71
Other borrowings	41,320	1,402	4.52	49,260	1,772	4.80
Junior subordinated notes	10,315	832	10.75	188	15	10.64
Total interest-bearing liabilities	924,500	21,406	3.09	854,022	25,387	3.96
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	61,207			54,785		

Total liabilities	985,707		908,807	
Stockholders' equity	54,255		50,812	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,039,962		\$ 959,619	
Net interest income/interest rate spread		\$ 20,666	2.52%	\$ 19,231 2.47%
Net interest-earning assets	\$ 75,628		\$ 71,724	
Net interest margin			2.76%	2.77%
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	108.18%		108.40%	
Return on average assets	0.18		0.42	
Return on average equity	3.49		7.90	
Average equity to average assets	5.22		5.32	
Non-interest expense to average assets	2.30		2.31	

(1) The average balances of loans and leases include non-performing loans and leases. Interest income related to non-performing loans and leases is recognized when collected.

(2) Includes amortized cost basis of assets available for sale.

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Provision for Loan and Lease Losses. The provision for loan and lease losses totaled \$1.4 million and \$17,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our provision for loan and lease losses is determined based upon credit risk and other subjective factors pursuant to our allowance for loan and lease loss methodology, the magnitude of net charge-offs recorded in the period and the amount of reserves established for impaired loans that present collateral shortfall positions. During the three months ended September 30, 2009, the significant factors influencing the provision for loan and lease losses were the following: increasing the amount of general reserve by approximately \$425,000 due to changes in the evaluation of the subjective factors, increasing the reserve by approximately \$1.2 million for the amount necessary to cover higher than anticipated charge-offs due to further deterioration of market conditions, a net decrease of approximately \$448,000 of required specific reserves on impaired loans and increasing the reserve by approximately \$149,000 for increased inherent risk associated with the net growth of the loan and lease portfolio. For the three months ended September 30, 2008, the primary influence on the provision for loan and lease loss was due to increased inherent risk associated with the net growth in the loan and lease portfolio for that time period.

The provision for loan and lease losses totaled \$5.2 million and \$1.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Similar to the discussion for the three month period, the increase in the provision for loan and lease losses for the nine month period is comprised of (i) approximately \$4.3 million necessary to cover higher than anticipated charge-offs due to further deterioration of market conditions (ii) a net decrease of approximately \$278,000 in established specific reserves on impaired loans and (iii) an increase in the allowance for loan and lease loss reserve of approximately \$1.1 million necessary to reflect the overall changes to the risk profile of our loan and lease portfolio to maintain the allowance for loan and lease loss reserve at an adequate level at the end of the reporting period.

Refer to **Asset Quality** for further information.

Non-Interest Income. Non-interest income, consisting primarily of fees earned for trust and investment services, service charges on deposits, income from bank-owned life insurance and loan fees, increased \$549,000, or 41.0%, to \$1.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$1.3 million for the same period in 2008. Trust and investment services fee income remained flat at \$489,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. Trust and investment services fee income can be broken into the two components of trust fee income and brokerage income. Trust fee income was \$401,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$407,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Trust fee income is driven by the market value of assets under management. As clients add or withdraw assets and market values fluctuate, so does trust fee income. At September 30, 2009, we had \$296.0 million of trust assets under management. This is a \$17.5 million, or 6.3%, increase from assets under management of \$278.4 million at September 30, 2008. The increase in trust assets under management is a result of the overall change in equity market values of such assets since September 30, 2008 and of additional assets received from new and existing clients. Although assets under management have increased over the prior year, the timing and volatility of equity market values throughout the measurement periods have had an effect on the level of trust fee income recorded. The second component of trust and investment services fee income relates to brokerage income. Brokerage income is comprised of commissions on trading activity and 12b-1 and other fees on mutual fund positions. At September 30, 2009, brokerage assets under administration decreased by \$7.0 million, or 5.6%, to \$118.2 million from \$125.2 million at September 30, 2008. Brokerage income increased by \$7,000, or 8.5%, to \$89,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, from \$82,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Brokerage income is influenced by the amount of trading activity completed by our clients and may fluctuate without regard to the volume of the assets administered. Service charges on deposits increased \$120,000, or 42.5%, to \$402,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$282,000 for the same period in 2008. The increase in service charge income is directly correlated to a lower interest rate environment. We give each of our business demand deposit clients an earnings credit based upon current market rates and the balances the clients keep within our

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Banks. Our clients use these earnings credits to offset the service charges incurred on their deposit accounts. As the interest rate index utilized to calculate the earnings credit has fallen substantially over the measurement period, the majority of our clients do not have sufficient earnings credits to fully eliminate the service charges on their accounts, resulting in increased service charge income.

Loan fees increased \$140,000, or 79.5%, to \$316,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$176,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Loan fees represent non-deferrable fees earned on loan activity and the revenue generated through the collateral audit process we perform to ensure the integrity of the collateral associated with our asset based commercial loans. The increase in loan fees was primarily related to increased audit fee revenue recognized.

During the third quarter of 2009, we sold approximately \$15.0 million of collateralized mortgage obligations of government-sponsored enterprises in an effort to modify the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio. A gain of approximately \$322,000 was recognized on the sale of these securities. Proceeds from the sale of the securities were used to purchase collateralized mortgage obligations of government agencies, or GNMA securities. GNMA securities are guaranteed by the U.S. federal government which reduces our overall exposure to other than temporary losses and have favorable capital treatment under the regulatory guidelines. No securities were sold in the comparable period of the prior year.

Since the third quarter of 2008, we have offered interest rate swap products directly to our qualified commercial borrowers. We economically hedge these client derivative transactions by simultaneously entering into offsetting interest rate swap contracts with dealer counterparties. Derivative transactions executed as part of this program are not designated as accounting hedge relationships and are marked-to-market through earnings each period. During the three months ended September 30, 2009, we did not enter into any new derivative transactions. We recorded in the consolidated income statements the initial fair value recognition for the swaps which totaled \$54,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and this is included in other income in the consolidated statements of income.

Changes in fair value of non-hedge derivative contracts are included in other income in the consolidated statements of income. The derivative contracts have mirror-image terms, which results in the positions' changes in fair value primarily offsetting through earnings each period. Each of the swap contracts include a credit valuation which was not a significant component of the fair value of the interest rate swap contracts for the three months ended September 30, 2009.

Non-interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 increased \$1.2 million, or 32.6%, to \$4.9 million from \$3.7 million for the comparable period of 2008. The increase in non-interest income for this period is attributable to increases in service charges on deposits, increased loan fees, and initial fair value recognition of interest rate swaps, partially offset by a decline in trust and investment services income. Service charges on deposits increased \$372,000, or 50.1%, due to the overall declining interest rate environment and the related impact on the earnings credit received by our clients as described above. Loan fees increased \$309,000, or 65.6%, to \$780,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 from \$471,000 for the same period in 2008. The increase in loan fees was directly related to increased audit fee revenue recognized on audits. We recognized a gain of approximately \$322,000 on the sale of available-for-sale securities during the three months ended September 30, 2009. As discussed above, the sale was initiated to modify the overall risk profile of our investment portfolio and improve capital ratios by replacing the securities with investments issued by GNMA. Other income increased \$322,000, or 121.5%, primarily due to the recognition of initial fair value of interest rate swaps as discussed above. Initial fair value of interest rate swaps was \$279,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$54,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Trust and investment services fee income declined \$116,000, or 7.7% to \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$1.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The decline in trust revenue is related to declining market values of our assets under management, partially offset by additional assets received from new and existing clients.

Non-Interest Expense. Non-interest expense decreased by \$287,000, or 4.9%, to \$5.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$5.8 million for the comparable period of 2008, primarily due to a

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decrease in loss on foreclosed properties of \$433,000, a decrease in compensation expense of \$137,000, and a decrease in marketing expenses of \$116,000. The decreases in expenses were partially offset by increases in FDIC insurance of \$248,000 and increases in collateral liquidation costs of \$120,000. Loss on foreclosed properties declined by \$433,000, or 69.2%, to \$193,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$626,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease is associated with the results of impairment evaluations on certain of our long-lived assets, or foreclosed properties. Based upon our most recent evaluation, we identified further deterioration in the fair values of the foreclosed properties. As a result, we recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$196,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 to reduce the carrying values to the best estimate of fair value as of the measurement period. This impairment charge was partially offset by a gain of approximately \$4,000 on sales of repossessed assets during the third quarter of 2009.

Compensation expense decreased by \$137,000, or 4.3%, to \$3.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$3.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The overall decrease in compensation expense relates to the level of the non-equity incentive compensation accrual recorded. Based upon the performance in the first nine months of 2009, we do not expect to reach the same level of performance in 2009 as the prior year and as a result, we have reduced our accruals associated with this program.

Marketing expense decreased by \$116,000, or 46.2%, to \$135,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 from \$251,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008. We have eliminated or delayed selective advertising campaigns as part of our ongoing effort to control the level of our expenses.

FDIC insurance expense was \$397,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, an increase of \$248,000, or 166.4%, from \$149,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The increase in FDIC insurance is due to higher premium rates to reflect our participation in the temporary liquidity guarantee program as well as a general overall increase in the rate charged by the FDIC and our larger deposit base.

Collateral liquidation costs associated with certain of our problem commercial loans for the three months ended September 30, 2009 were \$120,000. We incurred an insignificant amount of these types of expenses in the comparable period of the prior year. These expenses represent costs incurred to work through our impaired loans. Collateral liquidation costs include legal expenses, rent expenses, shipping costs, warranty expenses, taxes incurred by the client and other necessary expenses required to protect our security interest. It is doubtful that we will recoup these expenses and have recognized them through our consolidated results of operations as incurred.

Non-interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 increased \$1.3 million, or 8.1%, to \$17.9 million compared to \$16.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The increase in non-interest expenses is primarily driven by a \$1.2 million increase in FDIC insurance and a \$975,000 increase in collateral liquidation costs, partially offset by a \$469,000 decrease in compensation expense and decreases in losses on foreclosed assets. The FDIC insurance premium increase is a combination of a second quarter 2009 special assessment of approximately \$481,000 and overall larger deposit base and increased rates including the rate associated with our participation in the temporary liquidity guarantee program. Similar to the discussion relating to the changes for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, we have incurred significant costs to liquidate the collateral that protect our security interest in our impaired loans. An insignificant amount of these costs were incurred in 2008. The compensation decrease is related to the reduction of accruals associated with our non-equity incentive compensation program. The loss of foreclosed properties is associated with continued deterioration of values on the foreclosed assets to a lesser magnitude than the comparable period of the prior year.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense was \$963,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, with an effective rate of 41.6%, compared to income tax expense of \$853,000 with an effective rate of 42.2% for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The effective tax rate also includes additional interest expense, net of federal benefit, accrued on our uncertain tax positions. Interest expense, net of federal benefit, recognized on these uncertain tax positions was \$43,000 and \$27,000 for the three months ended

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September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Excluding the interest expense related to the uncertain tax positions, our effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 would have been 39.7% and 40.8%, respectively. Due to our accounting policy to include interest expense related to uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense, our effective tax rate will continue to reflect the interest on the uncertain positions which will compound each year the positions are outstanding. Therefore, we believe presenting the effective tax rate excluding the interest expense related to uncertain tax positions provides greater comparability of the effective tax rates in the periods presented. The difference in the effective tax rate from 2009 to 2008 primarily reflects the significant difference in income before income tax expense, and the relationship of tax-exempt income (e.g. increase in cash surrender value of life insurance) to income before income tax expense before giving effect to the interest expense related to the uncertain tax positions.

Income tax expense was \$989,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, with an effective rate of 41.1%, compared to income tax expense of \$2.0 million with an effective rate of 40.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Excluding the interest expense related to the uncertain tax positions, our effective tax rate would have been 36.2% and 38.3% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Generally, the provision for income taxes is determined by applying an estimated annual effective income tax rate to income before income taxes. Typically, the rate is based on the most recent annualized forecast of pretax income, book versus tax differences and tax credits, if any. If we determine that a reliable annual effective tax rate cannot be made, the actual effective tax rate for the year-to-date period may be used. We re-evaluate the income tax rates each quarter. Therefore, the current projected effect tax rate for the entire year may change.

In February 2009, the State of Wisconsin enacted unitary combined reporting effective January 1, 2009. Due to the new tax law, we have included the income generated by our investment subsidiaries, which are domiciled in Nevada, into our calculation of taxable income to determine our expected Wisconsin income tax liability. As a result of the new law, 2009 and future tax losses generated by our holding company will be recognized and offset against Wisconsin income generated by other members of the combined group. The deferred tax asset related to existing Wisconsin holding company state tax net operating losses from years prior to 2009 will continue to maintain a 100% valuation allowance since we have determined that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

The Wisconsin Department of Revenue is auditing our treatment of our Nevada investment subsidiaries within First Business Bank's tax returns for the periods from 1999-2005, and First Business Capital Corp's tax returns for the period from 2001-2005. We had previously recorded an uncertain tax position reserve related to the treatment of the income generated by the Nevada investment subsidiaries in our separate company tax returns. Due to the change in the tax law, additional reserves relating to this uncertain tax position are no longer necessary since the investment subsidiary income will be taxed in Wisconsin beginning in 2009. The difference between the additional tax incurred from the Wisconsin unitary provisions and the amount of tax expense previously related to uncertain tax positions was minor and therefore the change in the Wisconsin tax law did not have a significant impact to our overall tax position for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 when compared to the same time period of the prior year.

Financial Condition

General. Our total assets increased \$62.9 million, or 6.2%, to \$1.07 billion at September 30, 2009 from \$1.01 billion at December 31, 2008, primarily due to increases in short-term investments, securities available-for-sale and loans and leases receivable. Given the current economic environment and related stress on the overall financial services industry, we increased our on-balance sheet liquidity through a significant increase in the cash maintained in an interest-bearing account with the Federal Reserve.

Short-term investments. Short-term investments increased \$42.9 million to \$47.3 million at September 30, 2009 from \$4.5 million at December 31, 2008. Funds obtained from successful in-market deposit

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gathering were used to pay-down overnight FHLB advances and outstanding federal funds purchased, and to purchase additional securities available for sale. Any excess funds were maintained as on-balance sheet liquidity in our interest bearing account with the Federal Reserve Bank. We value the safety and soundness provided by the Federal Reserve Bank, and during this difficult economic environment, we view on-balance sheet liquidity as a critical element to maintaining adequate liquidity to meet our cash and collateral obligations.

Securities. Securities available-for-sale increased \$11.3 million, or 10.4% to \$120.4 million at September 30, 2009 from \$109.1 million at December 31, 2008, primarily due to additional purchases of government agency collateralized mortgage obligations. Our available-for-sale investment portfolio primarily consists of collateralized mortgage obligations and is used to provide a source of liquidity, including the ability to pledge securities, while maximizing the earnings potential of our assets. The estimated prepayment streams associated with this portfolio also allow us to better match our short-term liabilities. We purchase investment securities intended to protect our net interest margin while maintaining an acceptable risk profile. While collateralized mortgage obligations present prepayment risk and extension risk, we believe the overall credit risk associated with these investments is minimal as approximately 95.6% of the obligations we hold were issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), a government agency. The remaining 4.4% of the collateralized mortgage obligations we hold were issued by government-sponsored enterprises Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. We do not hold any Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac preferred stock. In addition, our credit risk is further mitigated by the fact that the securities within our portfolio are not collateralized by subprime mortgages.

We sold approximately \$15.0 million of securities issued by government-sponsored enterprises during the three months ended September 30, 2009. We recognized gains of approximately \$322,000 on the sale of these securities. The proceeds from the sale of the securities were used to purchase GNMA securities. GNMA securities are guaranteed by the U.S. federal government and have favorable regulatory capital treatment. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recognized unrealized holding gains of approximately \$1.6 million through other comprehensive income. All of the securities we hold have active trading markets, and we are not currently experiencing difficulties in pricing our securities. Our portfolio is sensitive to fluctuations in the interest rate environment and has limited sensitivity to credit risk due to the nature of the issuers of our securities as previously discussed. If interest rates decline and the credit quality of the securities remain positive, the market value of our debt securities portfolio should improve. If interest rates increase and the credit quality of the securities remain positive, the market value of our debt securities portfolio should decline. No securities within our portfolio were deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Loans and Leases Receivable. Loans and leases receivable, net of allowance for loan and lease losses, increased \$17.2 million, or 2.0%, to \$857.7 million at September 30, 2009 from \$840.5 million at December 31, 2008. We principally originate commercial business loans and commercial real estate loans. The overall mix of the loan and lease portfolio at September 30, 2009 remained generally consistent with the mix at December 31, 2008, continuing to have a concentration in commercial real estate mortgage loans at 70.2% of our total loan portfolio. Economic conditions continued to deteriorate during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and the demand for new loans within our markets has declined. We are competing with other lenders for fewer high quality loan opportunities which is putting pressure on our ability to grow our loan and lease portfolio at growth rates we experienced in recent years. We remain committed to our underwriting standards and continue to seek high quality assets to continue our growth plan.

The allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of gross loans and leases was 1.47% and 1.39% as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Non-accrual loans and leases as a percentage of gross loans and leases increased to 2.42% at September 30, 2009 compared to 1.91% at December 31, 2008. As we continued to receive updated financial information from our borrowers, we identified additional borrowers that we believe do not have adequate liquidity to make their payments in accordance with the terms of the contractual arrangements therefore we have considered these assets impaired and have placed them on non-accrual. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded charge-offs of approximately \$4.3 million on identified impaired loans and leases within our loan and lease portfolio

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due to declining real estate and equipment values supporting our loans where the collateral is no longer sufficient to cover the outstanding principal and the borrowers do not have any other means to repay the obligation. Charge-offs were identified in all of our loan and lease categories and do not appear to be concentrated in any specific industry or geographic location. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, we recorded charge-offs of \$441,000. We recognized recoveries of \$5,000 and \$89,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Our most significant charge-off in 2009, approximately \$1.4 million, relates to one commercial borrower. Based upon a routine collateral audit conducted during the fourth quarter of 2008 and subsequent investigations completed throughout 2009, we identified a commercial loan borrower that reported inaccurate levels of allowable collateral and submitted supporting documentation that we believe was false. After completion of additional confirmation procedures, we determined that there was not sufficient collateral to repay the loan, and we recorded a partial charge-off in 2008. In 2009, we implemented a collection strategy for the loan through a planned, orderly liquidation of the remaining collateral assets. As a result of this liquidation and overall declines in market values of the identified equipment collateral, we recorded an additional charge-off of approximately \$1.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. As of September 30, 2009, the total charge-off that we recorded related to this one borrower was \$2.5 million. The remaining outstanding principal balance on this particular loan has been collected by the court appointed receiver and we are awaiting final payment. No further material charge-offs are expected from this relationship.

Given continued charge-offs and increased indicators of impairment of loans and leases, we recorded a \$5.2 million provision for loan and lease losses in the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Taking into consideration the level of charge-offs recorded and the need for additional specific reserves on impaired loans with estimated collateral shortfalls, we concluded that an appropriate allowance for loan and lease losses as of September 30, 2009 is \$12.8 million or 1.47% of gross loans and leases. Refer to the **Asset Quality** section for more information.

Deposits. As of September 30, 2009, deposits increased \$97.8 million to \$936.7 million from \$838.9 million at December 31, 2008. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in money market accounts and in-market certificates of deposit, partially offset by a decline in brokered certificates of deposit. We have continued our focus on gathering local deposits through a variety of methods including offering competitive rates and targeted treasury management initiatives. Additional deposits were used to pay down our short-term borrowings and FHLB maturing advances. Brokered certificates of deposit continue to be a significant source of our funding and totaled \$457.7 million at September 30, 2009 compared to \$477.7 million at December 31, 2008; however, successful in-market deposit gathering has allowed us to not replace matured brokered certificates of deposit resulting in the overall decline in the brokered certificate of deposit balances.

Borrowings. We had borrowings, including junior subordinated notes, of \$67.8 million as of September 30, 2009 compared to \$104.8 million as of December 31, 2008, a decrease of \$37.0 million, or 39.1%. We use borrowings to offset variability of deposit flows and as an additional funding source for asset growth. Given the success in raising deposits, we repaid our short-term borrowings to ensure that our Banks remain within approved internal liquidity policies. Given our significant on balance sheet liquidity, we have not had a need to borrow funds to fund loan growth or investment purchases.

Asset Quality

Non-performing Assets. Non-performing assets consisted of non-accrual loans and leases and foreclosed properties totaling \$24.3 million, or 2.26% of total assets, as of September 30, 2009, an increase of approximately 25.9% from December 31, 2008. Non-performing assets were \$19.3 million, or 1.91% of total assets, at December 31, 2008. The increase in non-performing assets was the result of deterioration in the asset quality of our loan and lease portfolio. A significant portion of the increase in non-performing loans does not require additional specific reserves as the loans are believed to be adequately collateralized as of the measurement period. The increase in non-performing loans with no specific reserves required is

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causing the ratio of allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of non-accrual loans and leases to decline to 60.62% at September 30, 2009 compared to 72.75% at December 31, 2009.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded net charge-offs of approximately \$4.3 million. We continue to proactively monitor our loan and lease portfolio for further deterioration and apply our prescribed allowance for loan and lease loss reserve methodology. As a result of current economic conditions, we are experiencing increases in impaired loans within our loan and lease portfolio. Based upon the most recent financial results presented to us by our clients, it is evident that the current economic conditions have had a significant adverse impact on many industries. There are an increased number of borrowers that do not have the ability to make their principal and interest payments in accordance with the contractual terms of their loan agreements; therefore, we have more impaired loans based upon this new information.

We believe that our allowance for loan and lease loss reserve was recorded at the appropriate value at September 30, 2009; however, given ongoing complexities with legal actions on certain of our large impaired loans and the continued decline in economic conditions, further charge-offs and increased provisions for loan losses could be recorded if additional facts and circumstances lead us to a different conclusion.

Our non-accrual loans and leases consisted of the following at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively:

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(Dollars In Thousands)	
Non-accrual loans and leases		
First mortgage loans:		
Commercial real estate	\$ 6,811	\$ 2,979
Construction and land development	5,245	5,279
Multi-family	1,778	
1-4 family	1,887	2,082
Total first mortgage loans	15,721	10,340
Commercial and industrial	4,556	5,412
Direct financing leases, net	8	24
Home equity and second mortgage	720	379
Consumer	117	130
Total non-accrual loans and leases	21,122	16,285
Foreclosed properties and repossessed assets	3,174	3,011
Total non-performing assets	\$ 24,296	\$ 19,296
Performing troubled debt restructurings	\$	\$
Total non-accrual loans and leases to gross loans and leases	2.42%	1.91%
Total non-performing assets to total assets	2.26	1.91
Allowance for loan and lease losses to gross loans and leases	1.47	1.39
Allowance for loan and lease losses to non-accrual loans and leases	60.62	72.75

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The following represents information regarding our impaired loans:

	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2008
	(In Thousands)	
Impaired loans and leases with no impairment reserves required	\$ 14,418	\$ 9,986
Impaired loans and leases with impairment reserves required	6,704	6,299
Total impaired loans and leases	21,122	16,285
Less:		
Impairment reserve (included in allowance for loan and lease losses)	1,139	1,417
Net impaired loans and leases	\$ 19,983	\$ 14,868
Average impaired loans and leases	\$ 17,810	\$ 8,375
Foregone interest income attributable to impaired loans and leases	\$ 1,310	\$ 752
Interest income recognized on impaired loans and leases	(108)	(49)
Net foregone interest income on impaired loans and leases	\$ 1,202	\$ 703

Net foregone interest income on impaired loans and leases for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$393,000.

A summary of the activity in the allowance for loan and lease losses follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2009		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008	
	(Dollars In Thousands)			
Allowance at beginning of period	\$ 12,690	\$ 10,723	\$ 11,846	\$ 9,854
Charge-offs:				
Commercial real estate and other mortgage	(1,126)	(9)	(2,062)	(417)
Commercial and industrial	(3)		(1,813)	(24)
Direct financing leases			(231)	
Home equity and second mortgage	(135)		(154)	
Consumer			(8)	
Total charge-offs	(1,264)	(9)	(4,268)	(441)

Recoveries:

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Commercial real estate and other mortgage		84		87
Commercial and industrial	1	1	3	2
Direct financial leases				
Home equity and second mortgage			2	
Consumer				
Total recoveries	1	85	5	89
Net charge-offs	(1,263)	76	(4,263)	(352)
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,378	17	5,222	1,314
Allowance at end of period	\$ 12,805	\$ 10,816	\$ 12,805	\$ 10,816

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008, the Banks did not make any dividend payments to the Corporation. The Banks are subject to certain regulatory limitations regarding their ability to pay dividends to the Corporation. Management believes that the Corporation will not be adversely affected by these dividend limitations. The Corporation's principal liquidity requirements at September 30, 2009 are the repayment of interest payments due on subordinated and junior subordinated notes. The Corporation expects to meet its liquidity needs through existing cash on hand, established cash flow sources such as payments from subsidiaries for services provided, its line of credit in the amount of \$10.5 million of which \$10,000 is outstanding on September 30, 2009 and through any future dividends received from the Banks. The Corporation and its subsidiaries continue to have a strong capital base and the Corporation's regulatory capital ratios continue to be above the defined minimum regulatory ratios.

On March 12, 2009, we received preliminary approval from the U.S. Treasury to issue up to \$27 million of preferred stock under the U.S. Treasury Troubled Asset Relief Program Capital Purchase Program (CPP). Subsequently, our Board of Directors elected not to participate in the CPP after fully evaluating the related costs and benefits, as well as the potential impact on the long-term value of the Corporation's common stock outstanding.

We manage our liquidity to ensure that funds are available to each of our Banks to satisfy the cash flow requirements of depositors and borrowers and to ensure the Corporation's own cash requirements are met. The Banks maintain liquidity by obtaining funds from several sources.

The Banks' primary sources of funds are principal and interest payments on loans receivable and mortgage-related securities, deposits and other borrowings such as federal funds and FHLB advances. The scheduled payments of loans and mortgage-related securities are generally a predictable source of funds. Deposit flows and loan prepayments, however, are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

We had \$457.7 million of outstanding brokered deposits at September 30, 2009, compared to \$477.7 million of brokered deposits as of December 31, 2008. We are committed to our continued efforts to raise in-market deposits and reduce our overall dependence on brokered certificates of deposit. However, brokered deposits are an efficient source of funding for the Banks and allow them to gather funds across a larger geographic base at price levels and maturities that are more attractive than single service deposits when required to raise a similar level of deposits within a short time period. Access to such deposits allows us the flexibility to decline pursuing single service deposit relationships in markets that have experienced unfavorable pricing levels. In addition, the administrative costs associated with brokered deposits are considerably lower than those that would be incurred to administer a similar level of local deposits with a similar maturity structure. Our local market deposits have increased, and we expect to continue to increase as we establish new client relationships and further marketing efforts to increase the balances in existing clients' deposit accounts. Nonetheless, we will likely continue to use brokered deposits to compensate for shortfalls in deposit gathering in maturity periods needed to effectively match the interest rate sensitivity measured through our defined asset/liability management process. In order to provide for ongoing liquidity and funding, all of our brokered deposits are certificates of deposit that do not allow for withdrawal at the option of the depositor before the stated maturity.

The Banks have been able to access the brokered certificate of deposit market as needed at rates and terms comparable to market standards. In the event that there is a disruption in the availability of brokered deposits at maturity, the Banks have managed the maturity structure so that at least 120 days of maturities could be funded through borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank or Federal Reserve Discount Window utilizing currently unencumbered securities as collateral. We believe the Banks will also have access to the unused federal funds lines, cash flows from borrower repayments, cash flows from security maturities and have the ability to raise local market deposits by offering attractive rates to generate the level required to fulfill the liquidity need.

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The Banks are required by federal regulation to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure safe and sound operations. We believe that the Banks have sufficient liquidity to match the balance of net withdrawable deposits and short-term borrowings in light of present economic conditions and deposit flows.

Under Federal law and regulation, the Corporation and the Banks are required to meet certain Tier 1 and risk-based capital requirements. Tier 1 capital generally consists of stockholders' equity plus certain qualifying debentures and other specified items less intangible assets such as goodwill. Risk-based capital requirements presently address credit risk related to both recorded and off-balance sheet commitments and obligations.

As of September 30, 2009, the most recent notification from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the State of Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions categorized the Banks as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

In addition, the Banks exceeded the minimum net worth requirement of 6.0% required by the State of Wisconsin at December 31, 2008, the latest evaluation date.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's and Banks' capital ratios and the ratios required by their federal regulators at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively:

	Actual		Minimum Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimum Required to be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Requirements	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of September 30, 2009						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	\$ 110,931	12.15%	\$ 73,067	8.00%	N/A	N/A
First Business Bank	94,190	11.59	65,036	8.00	\$ 81,295	10.00%
First Business Bank Milwaukee	14,316	14.50	7,896	8.00	9,870	10.00
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	\$ 60,497	6.62%	\$ 36,534	4.00%	N/A	N/A
First Business Bank	84,020	10.34	32,518	4.00	\$ 48,777	6.00%
First Business Bank Milwaukee	13,074	13.25	3,948	4.00	5,922	6.00
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)						
Consolidated	\$ 60,497	5.73%	\$ 42,213	4.00%	N/A	N/A
First Business Bank	84,020	9.24	36,364	4.00	\$ 45,455	5.00%
First Business Bank Milwaukee	13,074	9.03	5,794	4.00	7,242	5.00

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	Actual		Minimum Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimum Required to be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Requirements	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2008						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	\$ 110,005	12.00%	\$ 73,088	8.00%	N/A	N/A
First Business Bank	91,062	11.13	65,448	8.00	\$ 81,810	10.00%
First Business Bank Milwaukee	14,590	15.13	7,714	8.00	9,642	10.00
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Consolidated	\$ 59,178	6.48%	\$ 36,544	4.00%	N/A	N/A
First Business Bank	80,880	9.89	32,724	4.00	\$ 49,086	6.00%
First Business Bank Milwaukee	13,375	13.87	3,857	4.00	5,785	6.00
Tier 1 capital (to average assets)						
Consolidated	\$ 59,178	5.94%	\$ 39,819	4.00%	N/A	N/A
First Business Bank	80,880	9.23	35,064	4.00	\$ 43,830	5.00%
First Business Bank Milwaukee	13,375	10.61	5,042	4.00	6,302	5.00

Contractual Obligations and Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

There have been no significant changes to the Corporation's contractual obligations and off-balance arrangements disclosed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. We continue to believe that we have adequate capital and liquidity available from various sources to fund projected contractual obligations and commitments.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest rate risk, or market risk, arises from exposure of our financial position to changes in interest rates. It is our strategy to reduce the impact of interest rate risk on net interest margin by maintaining a favorable match between the maturities and repricing dates of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. This strategy is monitored by the Banks' respective Asset/Liability Management Committees, in accordance with policies approved by the Banks' respective Boards of Directors. These committees meet regularly to review the sensitivity of each Bank's assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates, liquidity needs and sources, and pricing and funding strategies.

We use two techniques to measure interest rate risk. The first is simulation of earnings. The balance sheet is modeled as an ongoing entity whereby future growth, pricing, and funding assumptions are implemented. These assumptions are modeled under different rate scenarios.

The second measurement technique used is static gap analysis. Gap analysis involves measurement of the difference in asset and liability repricing on a cumulative basis within a specified time frame. A positive gap indicates that more interest-earning assets than interest-bearing liabilities reprice/mature in a time frame and a negative gap indicates the

opposite. In addition to the gap position, other determinants of net interest income are the shape of the yield curve, general rate levels, reinvestment spreads, balance sheet growth and mix, and interest rate spreads. We manage the structure of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities by adjusting their mix, yield, maturity and/or repricing characteristics based on market conditions.

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The process of asset and liability management requires management to make a number of assumptions as to when an asset or liability will reprice or mature. Management believes that its assumptions approximate actual experience and considers them reasonable, although the actual amortization and repayment of assets and liabilities may vary substantially. Our economic sensitivity to changes in interest rates at September 30, 2009 has not changed materially since December 31, 2008.

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures

The Corporation's management, with the participation of the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon that evaluation, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2009.

There was no change in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. Other Information**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

From time to time, the Corporation and its subsidiaries are engaged in legal proceedings in the ordinary course of their respective businesses. Management believes that any liability arising from any such proceedings currently existing or threatened will not have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to risk factors as previously disclosed in Item 1A. to Part I of the Corporation's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

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

(a) None.

(b) None.

(c) 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	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 - July 31, 2009	3,846	\$ 10.62		\$ 177,150
August 1 - August 31, 2009	166	11.40		177,150
September 1 - September 30, 2009	320	9.90		177,150

For the three months ended September 30, 2009, 4,332 shares were surrendered to us to satisfy income tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted shares.

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Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

(31.1) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.

(31.2) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.

(32) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. paragraph 1350.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

**FIRST BUSINESS FINANCIAL SERVICES,
INC.**

November 2, 2009

/s/ Corey A. Chambas
Corey A. Chambas
Chief Executive Officer

November 2, 2009

/s/ James F. Ropella
James F. Ropella
Chief Financial Officer

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**FIRST BUSINESS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.
Exhibit Index to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q**

Exhibit Number

31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer
32	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. paragraph 1350