

OLD SECOND BANCORP INC
Form 10-K
March 16, 2009
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

OR

o

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 0-10537

OLD SECOND BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

36-3143493
(IRS Employer Identification Number)

37 South River Street, Aurora, Illinois 60507

(Address of principal executive offices, including Zip Code)

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(630) 892-0202

(Registrant's telephone number, including Area Code)

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

Title of Class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$1.00 par value	The Nasdaq Stock Market
Preferred Securities of Old Second Capital Trust I	The Nasdaq Stock Market

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

Preferred Share Purchase Rights

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(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒
Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☐

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, on June 30, 2008, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$160 million. The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, was 13,827,259 at March 12, 2009.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Company's Annual Report the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 are incorporated by reference into Parts I, II and IV. Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Old Second Bancorp, Inc. (the Company or the Registrant) was organized under the laws of Delaware on September 8, 1981. It is a registered financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (the BHCA). The Company's office is located at 37 South River Street, Aurora, Illinois 60507.

The Company conducts a full service community banking and trust business through its wholly owned subsidiaries, which are together referred to as the Company:

- Old Second National Bank (the Bank).
- Old Second Financial, Inc., which provides insurance agency services.
- Old Second Capital Trust I, which was formed for the exclusive purpose of issuing trust preferred securities in an offering that was completed in July 2003.
- Old Second Capital Trust II, which was formed for the exclusive purpose of issuing trust preferred securities in an offering that was completed in April 2007.
- Old Second Affordable Housing Fund, L.L.C., which was formed for the purpose of providing down payment assistance for home ownership to qualified individuals.
- Old Second Management, LLC (OSM), which was formed for the purpose of providing a possible future source of capital as well as providing certain tax advantages. Old Second Bank owns 100% of the common stock of OSM. Old Second Realty, LLC (OSR) is a Delaware real estate investment trust and 100% of the common stock of OSR is owned by OSM. As of January 2, 2007, there were various minority holders of preferred stock in OSR.
- Old Second Acquisition, Inc., which was formed as part of the November 5, 2007 Agreement and Plan of Merger between the Company, Old Second Acquisition, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and HeritageBanc, Inc. (Heritage). The parties consummated the merger on February 8, 2008, at which time, Old Second Acquisition, Inc. was merged with and into Heritage with Heritage as the surviving corporation as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Additionally, the parties merged Heritage Bank, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Heritage, with and into Old Second National Bank, with Old Second National Bank as the surviving bank. After the completion of the merger transaction, Heritage was dissolved and is no longer an existing subsidiary.

- Station I, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Old Second National Bank, which was formed in August 2008 to hold property acquired by the Bank through foreclosure or in the ordinary course of collecting a debt previously contracted.

Inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation. The Company provided financial services through its thirty-five banking locations and one commercial loan production office located in Kane, Kendall, DeKalb, DuPage, LaSalle, Will and southwestern Cook counties in Illinois as of December 31, 2008. In consideration of the Heritage transaction, the Company expanded its franchise into Cook County and the desirable, higher growth markets of the south Chicago suburbs by adding five additional retail locations. The Heritage transaction allowed the Company to fill in its footprint surrounding the Chicago metropolitan area. With the application of relationship focused banking strategies, the Company now provides the new client base with wealth management and expanded mortgage, treasury and retail services in addition to the traditional loan and deposit products that had been previously offered. The Company also offers insurance products in this new market area through Old Second Financial, Inc.

Business of the Company and its Subsidiaries

The Bank's full service banking businesses includes the customary consumer and commercial products and services that banks provide including demand, NOW, money market, savings, time deposit, individual retirement and Keogh deposit accounts; commercial, industrial, consumer and real estate lending, including installment loans, student loans, farm loans, lines of credit and overdraft checking; safe deposit operations; trust services; wealth management services, and an extensive variety of additional services tailored to the needs of individual customers, such as the acquisition of U.S. Treasury notes and bonds, the sale of traveler's checks, money orders, cashier's checks and foreign currency, direct deposit, discount brokerage, debit cards, credit cards, and other special services. The Bank also offers a full complement of electronic banking services such as Internet banking and corporate cash management including remote

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deposit capture. Commercial and consumer loans are made to corporations, partnerships and individuals, primarily on a secured basis. Commercial lending focuses on business, capital, construction, inventory and real estate lending. Installment lending includes direct and indirect loans to consumers and commercial customers. The Bank originates residential mortgages, offering a wide range of products including conventional, government, and jumbo loans. Secondary marketing of those mortgages is handled at the Bank.

Operating segments are components of a business about which separate financial information is available and that are evaluated regularly by the Company's management in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. Public companies are required to report certain financial information about operating segments. The Company's chief operating decision maker evaluates the operations of the Company as one operating segment, Community Banking. As a result, disclosure of separate segment information is not required. The Company offers the products and services described above to its external customers as part of its customary banking business.

Market Area

The Bank is the principal operating subsidiary of Old Second Bancorp, Inc. The Bank's primary market area is Aurora, Illinois, its surrounding communities as well as southwestern Cook county. The city of Aurora is located in northeastern Illinois, approximately 40 miles west of Chicago. Aurora is strategically situated on U.S. Interstate 88 and is centrally located near our banking offices in Kane, Kendall, DeKalb, DuPage, LaSalle and Will counties in Illinois. Based upon 2007 estimates, these counties together represent a market of more than 2.4 million people. The city of Aurora has a reported population of over 170,000 residents according to the most recent 2007 census population estimates. The Bank expanded its footprint in the Chicago metropolitan area in 2008 with the February acquisition of Heritage. Following the transaction, the Bank acquired a presence in the southern suburbs of Chicago, which compliment its presence in the western and northwestern suburbs.

Lending Activities

In 2009, the Company received an investment from the U.S. Department of Treasury through the Capital Purchase Program. The Company is committed to using these funds to enable the Bank to continue to make loans to customers in its market areas. The Bank made \$232.0 million in new loans in the fourth quarter of 2008 and has continued to make new loans since receiving funds from Treasury.

General. The Bank provides a broad range of commercial and retail lending services to corporations, partnerships, individuals and government agencies. The Bank actively markets its services to qualified borrowers. Lending officers actively solicit the business of new borrowers entering our market areas as well as long-standing members of the local business community. The Bank has established lending policies that include a number of underwriting factors to be considered in making a loan, including location, amortization, loan to value ratio, cash flow, pricing, documentation and the credit history of the borrower. The Bank's loan portfolios are comprised primarily of loans in the areas of commercial real estate, residential real estate, construction, general commercial and consumer lending. As of December 31, 2008, residential mortgages made up approximately 31% of its loan portfolio, commercial real estate loans comprised approximately 41%, construction lending comprised approximately 17%, general commercial loans comprised approximately 11% and consumer and other lending comprised 1%. It is the Bank's policy to comply at all times with the various consumer protection laws and regulations including, but not limited to, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Community Reinvestment Act, the Truth in Lending Act, and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. The Bank does not discriminate in application procedures, loan availability, pricing, structure, or terms on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, familial status, handicap, age (provided the applicant has the legal capacity to enter into a binding contract), whether income is derived from public assistance, whether a borrower resides or his property is located in a low- or moderate-income area, or whether a right was exercised under the Consumer Credit Protection Act. The Bank strives to offer all of their credit services throughout their primary market area, including low- and moderate-income areas.

Commercial Loans. As noted above, the Bank is an active commercial lender. The areas of emphasis include loans to wholesalers, manufacturers, building contractors, developers, business services companies and retailers. The Bank provides a wide range of business loans, including lines of credit for working capital and operational purposes and term loans for the acquisition of equipment and other purposes. Collateral for these loans generally includes accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and real estate. In addition, the Bank may take personal guarantees to help assure repayment. Loans may be made on an unsecured basis if warranted by the overall financial condition of the borrower. Commercial lines of credit are generally for 1 year and have floating rates. Commercial term loans range from 1 to 7 years with the majority falling in the 3 to 5 year range with rates fixed for the duration of the loan. There was a slight increase in the percentage of the portfolio attributed to commercial loans in 2008. This trend reflects increased demand for working capital and equipment financing as well as a decision by management to diversify the loan portfolio composition. Repayment of commercial loans is largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the operations of the commercial

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enterprise. The Bank's underwriting procedures identify the sources of those cash flows and seek to match the repayment terms of the commercial loans to the sources. Secondary repayment sources are typically found in collateralization and guarantor support.

Commercial Real Estate Loans. A large portion of the loan portfolio is comprised of commercial real estate loans. At December 31, 2008 approximately \$488.5 million, or 52.6%, of the total commercial real estate loan portfolio of \$929.6 million was to owner occupied borrowers. A primary repayment risk for a commercial real estate loan is interruption or discontinuance of cash flows from operations. Such cash flows are usually derived from rent in the case of nonowner occupied commercial properties, and repayment could also be influenced by economic events, which may or may not be under the control of the borrower, or changes in governmental regulations that negatively impact the future cash flow and market values of the affected properties. Repayment risk can also arise from general downward shifts in the valuations of classes of properties over a given geographic area such as the price adjustments observed in 2008. Property valuations could continue to be affected by changes in demand and other economic factors, which could further influence cash flows associated with the borrower and/or the property. The Bank mitigates these risks through staying apprised of market conditions and by maintaining underwriting practices that provide for adequate cash flow margins and multiple repayment sources as well as remaining in regular contact with the borrowers. In most cases, the Bank has collateralized these loans and/or has taken personal guarantees to help assure repayment. Commercial real estate loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flow of the borrower and/or the property and secondarily on the underlying real estate acting as collateral. Additional credit support is provided by the borrower for most of these loans and the probability of repayment is based on the liquidation of the real estate and enforcement of a personal guarantee, if any exists.

Construction Loans. The Bank originates loans to finance the construction of residential and commercial properties located in its market area. The Bank uses underwriting and construction loan guidelines for financing where reputable contractors are involved. Construction loans are structured most often to be converted to permanent loans at the end of the construction phase or, infrequently, to be paid off upon receiving financing from another financial institution. Construction loans are generally limited to locally known markets and construction lending is typically based upon cost supplemented by information based on the appraised value of the property, as determined by an independent appraiser, and an analysis of the potential marketability and profitability of the project, and identification of a cash flow source to service the permanent loan, or verification of a refinancing source. Construction loans generally have terms of up to 12 months, with extensions as needed. The Bank disburses loan proceeds in increments as construction progresses and as inspections warrant.

Construction loans afford the Bank the opportunity to increase the interest rate sensitivity of their loan portfolio and to receive yields higher than those obtainable on ARM loans secured by existing residential properties. These higher yields correspond to the higher risks associated with construction lending.

Construction development loans involve additional risks. Development lending often involves the disbursement of substantial funds with repayment dependent, in part, on the success of the ultimate project rather than the ability of the borrower or guarantor to repay principal and interest. This involves more risk than other lending because it is based on future estimates of value and economic circumstances. While appraisals are required prior to funding, and advances are limited to the value determined by the appraisal, there is the possibility of an unforeseen event affecting the value and/or costs of the project. Development loans are primarily used for single-family developments, where the sale of lots and houses are tied to customer preferences and interest rates. If the borrower defaults prior to completion of the project, the Bank may be required to fund additional amounts so that another developer can complete the project. The Bank is located in an area where a large amount of development activity has occurred as rural and semi-rural areas were being suburbanized. This type of growth presents some economic risks should a sustained shift occur in the local demand for housing. The Bank has attempted to address these risks by closely monitoring local real estate activity, developing strong underwriting procedures, closely monitoring construction projects, and by limiting the amount of construction development lending. The Bank did observe a slower rate of real estate building and development activity in the market area that started in 2006 and activity in this sector further halted with the downward economic trends in real estate and other markets that was experienced in 2008. The Company anticipates that the markedly slower growth trend will continue into 2009.

Residential Real Estate Loans. Residential first mortgage loans, second mortgages, and home equity line of credit mortgages are included in this category. First mortgage loans may include fixed rate loans that are generally sold to investors. The Bank is a direct seller to Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and to other investors and periodically retains servicing rights for sold mortgages. Management believes that selling of mortgage servicing can

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provide the Company with a relatively steady source of income. The periodic retention of such servicing rights also allows the Bank an opportunity to have regular contact with mortgage customers and can help to solidify community involvement. Other loans that are not sold include adjustable rate mortgages, lot loans, and constructions loans that are held in portfolio by the Bank.

Consumer Loans. The Bank also provides many types of consumer loans including motor vehicle, home improvement, home equity, signature loans and small personal credit lines. Consumer loans typically have shorter terms and lower balances with higher yields as compared to other loans, but generally carry higher risks of default. Consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances. Home equity lending has continued to slow in the past year but is still a significant portion of the Bank's business and the largest share of consumer loans.

Competition

The Bank's market area is highly competitive. Many financial institutions based in Aurora's surrounding communities and in Chicago, Illinois, operate banking offices in the greater Aurora area or actively compete for customers within the Company's market area. The Bank also faces competition from finance companies, insurance companies, mortgage companies, securities brokerage firms, money market funds, loan production offices and other providers of financial services.

The Bank competes for loans principally through the range and quality of the services it provides, interest rates and loan fees. Management believes that its long-standing presence in the community and personal service philosophy enhances its ability to compete favorably in attracting and retaining individual and business customers. The Bank actively solicits deposit-related clients and competes for deposits by offering personal attention, competitive interest rates, and professional services made available through practiced bankers and multiple delivery channels that fit the needs of its market.

The Bank is subject to vigorous competition from other banks and savings and loan associations, as well as credit unions and other financial institutions in the area. Within the Aurora banking market, which geographically covers the southern two-thirds of Kane County and the northern one-third of Kendall County, there were 22 other financial institutions with a total of 47 branches as of mid 2008. The Bank operated 35 offices located in the seven counties of Kane, Kendall, LaSalle, Will, DeKalb, DuPage and southwestern Cook as of December 31, 2008. The Bank is the deposit market leader in Kane and Kendall counties where it has a concentrated number of branches, facing competition with over 49 different financial institutions representing in excess of 228 branches. The Bank's branches in the remaining counties face many of these same competitors as well as competition from additional local institutions. Competition for residential mortgage lending also includes a number of mortgage brokerage operations as well as traditional banks, thrifts and credit unions. The Bank's wealth management division includes traditional trust services as well as investment advisory, brokerage, insurance and employee benefit administration services. This diverse array of products and services allows us to compete against other larger banks as well as specialized brokerage companies. The financial services industry is also likely to become more competitive as further technological advances enable more companies to provide financial services without having a physical presence in our market. These technological advances may diminish the importance of depository institutions and other financial intermediaries in the transfer of funds between parties.

Employees

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At December 31, 2008, the Company employed 615 full-time equivalent employees. The Company places a high priority on staff development, which involves extensive training, including customer service training. New employees are selected on the basis of both technical skills and customer service capabilities. None of the Company's employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the Company. The Company offers a variety of employee benefits and management considers its employee relations to be excellent.

Internet

The Company maintains a corporate web site at <http://www.oldsecond.com>. The Company makes available free of charge on or through its web site the Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as

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soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Many of the Company's policies, committee charters and other investor information including our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, are available on the web site. The Company will also provide copies of its filings free of charge upon written request to: J. Douglas Cheatham, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Old Second Bancorp, Inc., 37 South River Street, Aurora, Illinois 60507.

Recent Developments

On January 16, 2009, the Company announced that the United States Department of the Treasury (Treasury) completed its investment of \$73 million in Series B Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock and warrants to purchase common stock of Old Second as part of Treasury's Treasury Asset Relief Program (TARP) Capital Purchase Program (CPP).

The Series B preferred shares issued to Treasury pay a dividend of 5% per year for the first five years and will reset to 9% per year thereafter. The Series B preferred shares are callable at their liquidation value of \$1,000 per share and can be redeemed prior to then only with the approval of the Federal Reserve. Old Second also issued to Treasury a ten-year warrant to purchase 815,339 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$13.43 per share. The warrant is immediately exercisable.

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SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

General

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Financial institutions, their holding companies and their affiliates are extensively regulated under federal and state law. As a result, the growth and earnings performance of the Company may be affected not only by management decisions and general economic conditions, but also by the requirements of federal and state statutes and by the regulations and policies of various bank regulatory authorities, including the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the OCC), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC). Furthermore, taxation laws administered by the Internal Revenue Service and state taxing authorities and securities laws administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) and state securities authorities have an impact on the business of the Company. The effect of these statutes, regulations and regulatory policies may be significant, and cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty.

Federal and state laws and regulations generally applicable to financial institutions regulate, among other things, the scope of business, the kinds and amounts of investments, reserve requirements, capital levels relative to operations, the nature and amount of collateral for loans, the establishment of branches, mergers and consolidations and the payment of dividends. This system of supervision and regulation establishes a comprehensive framework for the respective operations of the Company and its subsidiaries and is intended primarily for the protection of the FDIC-insured deposits and depositors of the Bank, rather than shareholders. In addition to this generally applicable regulatory framework, recent turmoil in the credit markets prompted the enactment of unprecedented legislation that has allowed the Treasury to make equity capital available to qualifying financial institutions to help restore confidence and stability in the U.S. financial markets, which imposes additional requirements on institutions in which the U.S. Treasury Department invests.

The following is a summary of the material elements of the regulatory framework that applies to the Company and its subsidiaries. It does not describe all of the statutes, regulations and regulatory policies that apply, nor does it restate all of the requirements of those that are described. As such, the following is qualified in its entirety by reference to applicable law. Any change in statutes, regulations or regulatory policies may have a material effect on the business of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Company

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General. The Company, as the sole shareholder of the Bank, is a bank holding company. As a bank holding company, the Company is registered with, and is subject to regulation by, the Federal Reserve under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"). In accordance with Federal Reserve policy, the Company is expected to act as a source of financial strength to the Bank and to commit resources to support the Bank in circumstances where the Company might not otherwise do so. Under the BHCA, the Company is subject to periodic examination by the Federal Reserve. The Company is also required to file with the Federal Reserve periodic reports of the Company's operations and such additional information regarding the Company and its subsidiaries as the Federal Reserve may require.

Acquisitions, Activities and Change in Control. The primary purpose of a bank holding company is to control and manage banks. The BHCA generally requires the prior approval of the Federal Reserve for any merger involving a bank holding company or any acquisition by a bank holding company of another bank or bank holding company. Subject to certain conditions (including deposit concentration limits established by the BHCA), the Federal Reserve may allow a bank holding company to acquire banks located in any state of the United States. In approving interstate acquisitions, the Federal Reserve is required to give effect to applicable state law limitations on the aggregate amount of deposits that may be held by the acquiring bank holding company and its insured depository institution affiliates in the state in which the target bank is located (provided that those limits do not discriminate against out-of-state depository institutions or their holding companies) and state laws that require that the target bank have been in existence for a minimum period of time (not to exceed five years) before being acquired by an out-of-state bank holding company.

The BHCA generally prohibits a bank holding company from acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any company that is not a bank and from engaging in any business other than that of banking, managing and controlling banks or furnishing services to banks and their subsidiaries. This general prohibition is subject to a number of exceptions. The principal exception allows bank holding companies to engage in, and to own shares of companies engaged in, certain businesses found by the Federal Reserve to be so closely related to banking ... as to be a

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proper incident thereto. This authority would permit the Company to engage in a variety of banking-related businesses, including the ownership and operation of a thrift, or any entity engaged in consumer finance, equipment leasing, the operation of a computer service bureau (including software development), and mortgage banking and brokerage. The BHCA generally does not place territorial restrictions on the domestic activities of non-bank subsidiaries of bank holding companies.

Additionally, bank holding companies that meet certain eligibility requirements prescribed by the BHCA and elect to operate as financial holding companies may engage in, or own shares in companies engaged in, a wider range of nonbanking activities, including securities and insurance underwriting and sales, merchant banking and any other activity that the Federal Reserve, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines by regulation or order is financial in nature, incidental to any such financial activity or complementary to any such financial activity and does not pose a substantial risk to the safety or soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally. The Company has elected (and the Federal Reserve has accepted the Company's election) to operate as a financial holding company.

Federal law also prohibits any person or company from acquiring control of an FDIC-insured depository institution or its holding company without prior notice to the appropriate federal bank regulator. Control is conclusively presumed to exist upon the acquisition of 25% or more of the outstanding voting securities of a bank or bank holding company, but may arise under certain circumstances between 10% and 24.99% ownership.

Capital Requirements. Bank holding companies are required to maintain minimum levels of capital in accordance with Federal Reserve capital adequacy guidelines. If capital levels fall below the minimum required levels, a bank holding company, among other things, may be denied approval to acquire or establish additional banks or non-bank businesses.

The Federal Reserve's capital guidelines establish the following minimum regulatory capital requirements for bank holding companies: (i) a risk-based requirement expressed as a percentage of total assets weighted according to risk; and (ii) a leverage requirement expressed as a percentage of total assets. The risk-based requirement consists of a minimum ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets of 8% and a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets of 4%. The leverage requirement consists of a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to total assets of 3% for the most highly rated companies, with a minimum requirement of 4% for all others. For purposes of these capital standards, Tier 1 capital consists primarily of permanent stockholders' equity less intangible assets (other than certain loan servicing rights and purchased credit card relationships). Total capital consists primarily of Tier 1 capital plus certain other debt and equity instruments that do not qualify as Tier 1 capital and a portion of the company's allowance for loan and lease losses.

The risk-based and leverage standards described above are minimum requirements. Higher capital levels will be required if warranted by the particular circumstances or risk profiles of individual banking organizations. For example, the Federal Reserve's capital guidelines contemplate that additional capital may be required to take adequate account of, among other things, interest rate risk, or the risks posed by concentrations of credit, nontraditional activities or securities trading activities. Further, any banking organization experiencing or anticipating significant growth would be expected to maintain capital ratios, including tangible capital positions (i.e., Tier 1 capital less all intangible assets), well above the minimum levels. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had regulatory capital in excess of the Federal Reserve's minimum requirements.

Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Recent events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including the deterioration of the worldwide credit markets, have created significant challenges for financial institutions throughout the country. Dramatic declines in the housing market during the past year, marked by falling home prices and increasing levels of mortgage foreclosures, have resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by financial institutions, including government-sponsored entities and major commercial and investment banks. In

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addition, many lenders and institutional investors have reduced and, in some cases, ceased to provide funding to borrowers, including other financial institutions, as a result of concern about the stability of the financial markets and the strength of counterparties.

In response to the crises affecting the U.S. banking system and financial markets and to bolster the distressed economy and improve consumer confidence in the financial system, on October 3, 2008, the U.S. Congress passed, and the President signed into law, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the EESA). The EESA authorizes the Secretary of the United States Department of Treasury (Treasury) to implement various temporary emergency programs designed to strengthen the capital positions of financial institutions and stimulate the availability of credit within the U.S.

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financial system. Financial institutions participating in certain of the programs established under the EESA will be required to adopt the Treasury's standards for executive compensation, as they are modified and amended from time to time by Congress, and corporate governance.

The TARP Capital Purchase Program. On October 14, 2008, Treasury announced that it will provide Tier 1 capital (in the form of perpetual preferred stock) to eligible financial institutions. This program, known as the TARP Capital Purchase Program (the "CPP"), allocates \$250 billion from the \$700 billion authorized by the EESA to Treasury for the purchase of senior preferred shares from qualifying financial institutions (the "CPP Preferred Stock"). Under the program, eligible institutions are able to sell equity interests to the Treasury in amounts equal to between 1% and 3% of the institution's risk-weighted assets. The CPP Preferred Stock will generally be non-voting and will pay dividends at the rate of 5% per annum for the first five years and thereafter at a rate of 9% per annum. In conjunction with the purchase of the CPP Preferred Stock, the Treasury will receive warrants to purchase common stock from the participating public institutions with an aggregate market price equal to 15% of the preferred stock investment. Participating financial institutions will be required to adopt Treasury's standards for executive compensation and corporate governance for the period during which Treasury holds equity issued under the CPP.

Pursuant to the CPP, on January 16, 2009, The Company entered into a Letter Agreement with Treasury, pursuant to which the Company issued (i) 73,000 shares of the Company's Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series D and (ii) a warrant to purchase 815,339 shares of the Company's common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$73.0 million in cash. The Company also expects that its federal regulators and the Treasury will maintain significant oversight over the Company as a participating institution, to evaluate how it uses the capital provided and to ensure that it complies with the requirements on executive compensation and corporate governance.

Dividend Payments. The Company's ability to pay dividends to its shareholders may be affected by both general corporate law considerations and policies of the Federal Reserve applicable to bank holding companies. As a Delaware corporation, the Company is subject to the limitations of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"). The DGCL allows the Company to pay dividends only out of its surplus (as defined and computed in accordance with the provisions of the DGCL) or if the Company has no such surplus, out of its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. Additionally, policies of the Federal Reserve caution that a bank holding company should not pay cash dividends unless its net income available to common shareholders over the past year has been sufficient to fully fund the dividends and the prospective rate of earnings retention appears consistent with its capital needs, asset quality, and overall financial condition. The Federal Reserve also possesses enforcement powers over bank holding companies and their non-bank subsidiaries to prevent or remedy actions that represent unsafe or unsound practices or violations of applicable statutes and regulations. Among these powers is the ability to proscribe the payment of dividends by banks and bank holding companies. Further, if the Company participates in the CPP, the Company anticipates that the terms of the CPP Preferred Stock provide that no dividends on any common or preferred stock that ranks equal to or junior to the CPP Preferred Stock may be paid unless and until all accrued and unpaid dividends for all past dividend periods on the CPP Preferred Stock have been fully paid.

Federal Securities Regulation. The Company's common stock is registered with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Consequently, the Company is subject to the information, proxy solicitation, insider trading and other restrictions and requirements of the SEC under the Exchange Act.

The Bank

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General. Old Second National Bank (the Bank) is a national bank chartered by the OCC under the National Bank Act. The deposit accounts of the Bank are insured by the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) to the maximum extent provided under federal law and FDIC regulations, and the Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank is subject to the examination, supervision, reporting and enforcement requirements of the OCC, the chartering authority for national banks. The FDIC, as administrator of the DIF, also has regulatory authority over the Bank.

As an FDIC-insured institution, the Bank is required to pay deposit insurance premium assessments to the FDIC. The FDIC has adopted a risk-based assessment system whereby FDIC-insured depository institutions pay insurance premiums at rates based on their risk classification. An institution's risk classification is assigned based on its capital levels

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and the level of supervisory concern the institution poses to the regulators. Under the regulations of the FDIC, as presently in effect, insurance assessments range from 0.12% to 0.50% of total deposits for the first quarter 2009 assessment period only (subject to the application of assessment credits, if any, issued by the FDIC in 2008). Effective April 1, 2009, insurance assessments will range from 0.07% to 0.78% of total deposits, depending on an institution's risk classification, its levels of unsecured debt and secured liabilities, and, in certain cases, its level of brokered deposits. In addition, the FDIC recently passed an interim rule authorizing the FDIC to impose an emergency special assessment equal to 0.20% of total deposits on June 30, 2009 (that will be collected on September 30, 2009), and further authorizing the FDIC to impose additional emergency special assessments after June 30, 2009, of up to 0.10% of total deposits, whenever the FDIC estimates that the reserve ratio of the DIF will fall to a level that the FDIC believes would adversely affect public confidence in federal deposit insurance or to a level that will be close to zero or negative at the end of a calendar quarter. The interim rule, however, is subject to a 30-day comment period that will expire on April 2, 2009, and may be subject to change before any special assessments are imposed on insured depository institutions.

FDIC Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program. In connection with the recently enacted EESA and in conjunction with the Treasury's actions to address the current credit and liquidity crisis in financial markets, the FDIC announced the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, which will temporarily provide to participating institutions unlimited deposit insurance coverage for non-interest bearing transaction accounts maintained at FDIC insured institutions (the transaction account guarantee program), and provide a limited guarantee on certain newly-issued senior unsecured debt (the debt guarantee program). For an initial 30-day period, all eligible financial institutions were automatically covered under this program without incurring any fees. Institutions that did not opt out by December 5, 2008, will be subject to the following potential assessments for participation: (i) for the debt guarantee program, between 50 and 100 basis points per annum for eligible senior unsecured debt (depending on the maturity date) issued between October 14, 2008 and June 30, 2009; and (ii) for the transaction account guarantee program, 10 basis points per annum on amounts in excess of \$250,000 in non-interest bearing transaction accounts from November 13, 2008 through and including December 31, 2009. The Bank decided to continue to participate in these programs and did not opt out. As a result, the Bank expects to incur fees associated with the programs.

FICO Assessments. The Financing Corporation (FICO) is a mixed-ownership governmental corporation chartered by the former Federal Home Loan Bank Board pursuant to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Recapitalization Act of 1987 to function as a financing vehicle for the recapitalization of the former Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. FICO issued 30-year non-callable bonds of approximately \$8.2 billion that mature by 2019. Since 1996, federal legislation has required that all FDIC-insured depository institutions pay assessments to cover interest payments on FICO's outstanding obligations. These FICO assessments are in addition to amounts assessed by the FDIC for deposit insurance. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the FICO assessment rate was approximately 0.01% of deposits.

Supervisory Assessments. National banks are required to pay supervisory assessments to the OCC to fund the operations of the agency. The amount of the assessment paid to the OCC is calculated using a formula that takes into account the bank's size and its supervisory condition (as determined by the composite rating assigned to the bank as a result of its most recent OCC examination). During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Bank paid supervisory assessments to the OCC totaling \$487,841.

Capital Requirements. Banks are generally required to maintain capital levels in excess of other businesses. The OCC has established the following minimum capital standards for national banks, such as the Bank: (i) a leverage requirement consisting of a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to total assets of 3% for the most highly-rated banks with a minimum requirement of at least 4% for all others; and (ii) a risk-based capital requirement consisting of a minimum ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets of 8% and a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets of 4%. In general, the components of Tier 1 capital and total capital are the same as those for bank holding companies discussed above.

The capital requirements described above are minimum requirements. Higher capital levels will be required if warranted by the particular circumstances or risk profiles of individual institutions. For example, OCC regulations provide that additional capital may be required to take

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adequate account of, among other things, interest rate risk or the risks posed by concentrations of credit, nontraditional activities or securities trading activities.

Further, federal law and regulations provide various incentives for financial institutions to maintain regulatory capital at levels in excess of minimum regulatory requirements. For example, a financial institution that is well-capitalized may qualify for exemptions from prior notice or application requirements otherwise applicable to certain types of activities and may qualify for expedited processing of other required notices or applications. Additionally, one of the

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criteria that determines a bank holding company's eligibility to operate as a financial holding company is a requirement that all of its financial institution subsidiaries be well-capitalized. Under the OCC regulations, in order to be well-capitalized a financial institution must maintain a ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets of 10% or greater, a ratio of Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets of 6% or greater and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to total assets of 5% or greater.

Federal law also provides the federal banking regulators with broad power to take prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of undercapitalized institutions. The extent of the regulators' powers depends on whether the institution in question is adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized or critically undercapitalized, in each case as defined by regulation. Depending upon the capital category to which an institution is assigned, the regulators' corrective powers include: (i) requiring the institution to submit a capital restoration plan; (ii) limiting the institution's asset growth and restricting its activities; (iii) requiring the institution to issue additional capital stock (including additional voting stock) or to be acquired; (iv) restricting transactions between the institution and its affiliates; (v) restricting the interest rate the institution may pay on deposits; (vi) ordering a new election of directors of the institution; (vii) requiring that senior executive officers or directors be dismissed; (viii) prohibiting the institution from accepting deposits from correspondent banks; (ix) requiring the institution to divest certain subsidiaries; (x) prohibiting the payment of principal or interest on subordinated debt; and (xi) ultimately, appointing a receiver for the institution.

As of December 31, 2008, the Bank: (i) was not subject to a directive from the OCC to increase its capital to an amount in excess of the minimum regulatory capital requirements; (ii) exceeded its minimum regulatory capital requirements under applicable capital adequacy guidelines; and (iii) was well-capitalized, as defined by applicable regulations.

Dividend Payments. The primary source of funds for the Company is dividends from the Bank. Under the National Bank Act, the Bank may pay dividends out of its undivided profits in such amounts and at such times as its board of directors deems prudent. Without prior OCC approval, however, the Bank may not pay dividends in any calendar year that, in the aggregate, exceed its year-to-date net income plus its retained net income for the two preceding years.

The payment of dividends by any financial institution is affected by the requirement to maintain adequate capital pursuant to applicable capital adequacy guidelines and regulations, and a financial institution generally is prohibited from paying any dividends if, following payment thereof, the institution would be undercapitalized. As described above, the Bank exceeded its minimum capital requirements under applicable guidelines as of December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2008, approximately \$40.3 million was available to be paid as dividends by the Bank. Notwithstanding the availability of funds for dividends, however, the OCC may prohibit the payment of any dividends if the agency determines such payment would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice.

Insider Transactions. The Bank is subject to certain restrictions imposed by federal law on extensions of credit to the Company and its subsidiaries, on investments in the stock or other securities of the Company and its subsidiaries and the acceptance of the stock or other securities of the Company or its subsidiaries as collateral for loans made by the Bank. Certain limitations and reporting requirements are also placed on extensions of credit by the Bank to its directors and officers, to directors and officers of the Company and its subsidiaries, to principal shareholders of the Company and to related interests of such directors, officers and principal shareholders. In addition, federal law and regulations may affect the terms upon which any person who is a director or officer of the Company or one of its subsidiaries or a principal shareholder of the Company may obtain credit from banks with which the Bank maintains correspondent relationships.

Safety and Soundness Standards. The federal banking agencies have adopted guidelines that establish operational and managerial standards to promote the safety and soundness of federally insured depository institutions. The guidelines set forth standards for internal controls,

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information systems, internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, compensation, fees and benefits, asset quality and earnings.

In general, the safety and soundness guidelines prescribe the goals to be achieved in each area, and each institution is responsible for establishing its own procedures to achieve those goals. If an institution fails to comply with any of the standards set forth in the guidelines, the institution's primary federal regulator may require the institution to submit a plan for achieving and maintaining compliance. If an institution fails to submit an acceptable compliance plan, or fails in any material respect to implement a compliance plan that has been accepted by its primary federal regulator, the regulator is required to issue an order directing the institution to cure the deficiency. Until the deficiency cited in the regulator's order

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is cured, the regulator may restrict the institution's rate of growth, require the institution to increase its capital, restrict the rates the institution pays on deposits or require the institution to take any action the regulator deems appropriate under the circumstances. Noncompliance with the standards established by the safety and soundness guidelines may also constitute grounds for other enforcement action by the federal banking regulators, including cease and desist orders and civil money penalty assessments.

Branching Authority. National banks headquartered in Illinois, such as the Bank, have the authority to establish branches anywhere in the State of Illinois, subject to OCC approval.

Federal law permits national banks to merge with banks in other states subject to: (i) regulatory approval; (ii) federal and state deposit concentration limits; and (iii) state law limitations requiring the merging bank to have been in existence for a minimum period of time (not to exceed five years) prior to the merger. The establishment of new interstate branches or the acquisition of individual branches of a bank in another state (rather than the acquisition of an out-of-state bank in its entirety) is permitted only in those states the laws of which expressly authorize such expansion.

Financial Subsidiaries. Under Federal law and OCC regulations, national banks are authorized to engage, through financial subsidiaries, in any activity that is permissible for a financial holding company and any activity that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Federal Reserve, determines is financial in nature or incidental to any such financial activity, except (i) insurance underwriting, (ii) real estate development or real estate investment activities (unless otherwise permitted by law), (iii) insurance company portfolio investments and (iv) merchant banking. The authority of a national bank to invest in a financial subsidiary is subject to a number of conditions, including, among other things, requirements that the bank must be well-managed and well-capitalized (after deducting from capital the bank's outstanding investments in financial subsidiaries). The Bank has not applied for approval to establish any financial subsidiaries.

Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve regulations, as presently in effect, require depository institutions to maintain reserves against their transaction accounts (primarily NOW and regular checking accounts), as follows: for transaction accounts aggregating \$44.4 million or less, the reserve requirement is 3% of total transaction accounts; and for transaction accounts aggregating in excess of \$44.4 million, the reserve requirement is \$1.023 million plus 10% of the aggregate amount of total transaction accounts in excess of \$44.4 million. The first \$10.3 million of otherwise reservable balances are exempted from the reserve requirements. These reserve requirements are subject to annual adjustment by the Federal Reserve. The Bank is in compliance with the foregoing requirements.

GUIDE 3 STATISTICAL DATA REQUIREMENTS

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The statistical data required by Guide 3 of the Guides for Preparation and Filing of Reports and Registration Statements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is set forth in the following pages. This data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations as set forth in the 2008 Annual Report incorporated herein by reference (attached hereto as Exhibit 13.1). All dollars in the tables are expressed in thousands.

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The following table sets forth certain information relating to the Company's average consolidated balance sheets and reflects the yield on average earning assets and cost of average liabilities for the years indicated. Dividing the related interest by the average balance of assets or liabilities derives rates. Average balances are derived from daily balances.

ANALYSIS OF AVERAGE BALANCES, TAX EQUIVALENT INTEREST AND RATES

Years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	2008			2007			2006		
	Average Balance	Interest	Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Rate
ASSETS									
Interest bearing deposits	\$ 1,310	\$ 44	3.30%	\$ 1,438	\$ 51	3.50%	\$ 968	\$ 38	3.87%
Federal funds sold	10,032	146	1.43	6,248	317	5.00	809	42	5.12
Securities:									
Taxable	326,542	15,745	4.82	356,040	17,095	4.80	311,222	12,537	4.03
Non-taxable (tax equivalent)	151,408	9,134	6.03	147,875	8,842	5.98	140,864	7,709	5.47
Total securities	477,950	24,879	5.21	503,915	25,937	5.15	452,086	20,246	4.48
FRB and FHLB stock	10,816	83	0.77	8,902	239	2.68	8,770	300	3.42
Loans and loans held for sale									
(1)	2,192,540	136,187	6.11	1,835,121	132,486	7.12	1,756,360	124,327	6.98
Total interest earning assets	2,692,648	161,339	5.91	2,355,624	159,030	6.67	2,218,993	144,953	6.45
Cash and due from banks	49,916			49,775			53,114		
Allowance for loan losses	(22,058)			(16,648)			(16,085)		
Other noninterest-bearing assets	200,085			126,989			121,749		
Total assets	\$ 2,920,591			\$ 2,515,740			\$ 2,377,771		
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY									
NOW accounts	\$ 291,274	2,699	0.93	\$ 250,984	4,345	1.73	\$ 259,666	3,944	1.52
Money market accounts	554,358	11,194	2.02	499,647	19,264	3.86	415,610	13,980	3.36
Savings accounts	110,426	620	0.56	102,659	882	0.86	114,787	647	0.56
Time deposits	1,085,924	42,046	3.87	985,861	48,525	4.92	947,577	40,965	4.32
Interest bearing deposits	2,041,982	56,559	2.77	1,839,151	73,016	3.97	1,737,640	59,536	3.43
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	45,183	837	1.85	53,323	2,391	4.48	46,461	2,030	4.37
Federal funds purchased	45,420	1,372	2.97	58,777	3,115	5.23	74,583	3,852	5.09
Other short-term borrowings	137,800	2,593	1.85	76,600	3,967	5.11	54,278	2,456	4.46
Junior subordinated debentures	58,295	4,281	7.34	48,996	3,629	7.41	31,625	2,467	7.80
Subordinated debt	40,451	1,831	4.45						
Notes payable and other borrowings	23,988	940	3.85	16,338	1,025	6.19	7,905	489	6.10
Total interest bearing liabilities	2,393,119	68,413	2.85	2,093,185	87,143	4.16	1,952,492	70,830	3.62
Noninterest bearing deposits	312,943			257,090			254,609		
Accrued interest and other liabilities	18,419			16,813			15,980		
Stockholders' equity	196,110			148,652			154,690		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,920,591			\$ 2,515,740			\$ 2,377,771		
Net interest income (tax equivalent)		\$ 92,926			\$ 71,887			\$ 74,123	

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Net interest income (tax equivalent) to total earning assets	3.45%	3.05%	3.34%
Interest bearing liabilities to earnings assets	88.88%	88.86%	87.99%

(1) Interest income from loans is shown tax equivalent as discussed below and includes fees of \$4,006,000, \$3,725,000 and \$3,764,000 for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Nonaccrual loans are included in the above stated average balances.

Notes: For purposes of discussion, net interest income and net interest income to earning assets have been adjusted to a non-GAAP tax equivalent (TE) basis using a marginal rate of 35% to more appropriately compare returns on tax-exempt loans and securities to other earning assets. The table below provides a reconciliation of each non-GAAP TE measure to the GAAP equivalent:

	Effect of Tax Equivalent Adjustment		
	2008	2007	2006
Interest income (GAAP)	\$ 157,927	\$ 155,741	\$ 142,029
Taxable equivalent adjustment - loans	215	194	226
Taxable equivalent adjustment - securities	3,197	3,095	2,698
Interest income (TE)	161,339	159,030	144,953
Less: interest expense (GAAP)	68,413	87,143	70,830
Net interest income (TE)	\$ 92,926	\$ 71,887	\$ 74,123
Net interest and income (GAAP)	\$ 89,514	\$ 68,598	\$ 71,199
Net interest income to total interest earning assets	3.32%	2.91%	3.21%
Net interest income to total interest earning assets (TE)	3.45%	3.05%	3.34%

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The following table allocates the changes in net interest income to changes in either average balances or average rates for earnings assets and interest bearing liabilities. The changes in interest due to both volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the change due to balance and due to rate. Interest income is measured on a tax-equivalent basis using a 35% rate as per the note to the analysis of averages balance table on page 15.

ANALYSIS OF YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN NET INTEREST INCOME

	2008 Compared to 2007			2007 Compared to 2006		
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Total Change	Average Balance	Average Rate	Total Change
EARNING ASSETS/INTEREST INCOME						
Interest bearing deposits	\$ (4)	\$ (3)	\$ (7)	\$ 16	\$ (3)	\$ 13
Federal funds sold	956	(1,127)	(171)	276	(1)	275
Securities:						
Taxable	(1,423)	73	(1,350)	1,954	2,604	4,558
Tax-exempt	213	79	292	396	737	1,133
FRB and FHLB Stock	67	(223)	(156)	5	(66)	(61)
Loans and loans held for sale	13,657	(9,956)	3,701	5,652	2,507	8,159
TOTAL EARNING ASSETS	13,466	(11,157)	2,309	8,299	5,778	14,077
INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES/ INTEREST EXPENSE						
NOW accounts	869	(2,515)	(1,646)	(126)	527	401
Money market accounts	2,409	(10,479)	(8,070)	3,067	2,217	5,284
Savings accounts	73	(335)	(262)	(59)	294	235
Time deposits	5,879	(12,358)	(6,479)	1,707	5,853	7,560
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(321)	(1,233)	(1,554)	307	54	361
Federal funds purchased	(601)	(1,142)	(1,743)	(841)	104	(737)
Other short-term borrowings	(6,805)	5,431	(1,374)	1,118	393	1,511
Junior subordinated debentures	683	(31)	652	1,280	(118)	1,162
Subordinated debt	1,831		1,831			
Notes payable and other borrowings	(437)	352	(85)	529	7	536
INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES	3,580	(22,310)	(18,730)	6,982	9,331	16,313
NET INTEREST INCOME	\$ 9,886	\$ 11,153	\$ 21,039	\$ 1,317	\$ (3,553)	\$ (2,236)

The following table presents the composition of the securities portfolio by major category as of December 31, of each year indicated:

SECURITIES PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

2008		2007		2006	
Amortized	Fair	Amortized	Fair	Amortized	Fair

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	Cost	Value	Cost	Value	Cost	Value
SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE						
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,496	\$ 1,568	\$ 10,018	\$ 10,150	\$ 10,014	\$ 9,630
U.S. government agencies	95,290	96,355	209,799	210,551	270,439	267,167
U.S. government agency mortgage-backed	86,062	87,250	95,839	96,875	19,775	19,604
States and political subdivisions	150,313	151,593	158,862	159,758	149,843	149,642
Collateralized mortgage obligations	58,684	59,270	73,518	73,941	26,904	26,724
Collateralized debt obligations	17,834	10,267	9,507	9,532		
Equity securities	99	83	52	52	130	130
	\$ 409,778	\$ 406,386	\$ 557,595	\$ 560,859	\$ 477,105	\$ 472,897

The Company's holdings of U.S. government agency and U.S. government agency mortgage-backed securities are comprised of government-sponsored enterprises, such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks, which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

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SECURITIES AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE MATURITY AND YIELDS

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The following table presents the expected maturities or call dates and weighted average yield (non tax equivalent) of securities by major category as of December 31, 2008:

	Within One Year		After One But Within Five Years		After Five But Within Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
U.S. Treasury	\$		\$	1,568	3.79%	\$		\$	1,568	3.79%
U.S. government agencies	11,396	3.44%	41,196	3.73%	24,448	5.54%	19,315	5.58%	96,355	4.52%
States and political subdivisions	4,405	3.59%	35,472	3.86%	68,861	4.05%	42,855	4.15%	151,593	4.02%
	15,801	3.48%	78,236	3.79%	93,309	4.44%	62,170	4.58%	249,516	4.21%
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations									146,520	5.29%
Collateralized debt obligations									10,267	4.08%
Asset-backed and equity securities									83	0.16%
	\$ 15,801	3.48%	\$ 78,236	3.79%	\$ 93,309	4.44%	\$ 62,170	4.58%	\$ 406,386	4.59%

As of December 31, 2008, net unrealized losses of \$3,392,000, offset by deferred income taxes of \$1,364,000, resulted in a decrease in equity capital of \$2,028,000. As of December 31, 2007, net unrealized gains of \$3,264,000, offset by deferred income taxes of \$1,293,000, resulted in an increase in equity capital of \$1,971,000. At year-end 2008 and 2007, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of shareholders' equity.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

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The following table presents the composition of the loan portfolio at December 31, for the years indicated:

	2008		2007		2006		2005		2004	
Commercial and industrial	\$	243,272	\$	196,392	\$	174,964	\$	168,052	\$	170,535
Real estate - commercial		928,747		660,608		624,289		592,814		513,938
Real estate - construction		373,371		371,436		354,518		357,997		269,100
Real estate - residential		700,595		633,682		586,393		550,027		513,180
Installment		19,972		20,356		16,556		25,539		36,290
Overdraft		761		714		551		1,039		998
Lease Financing Receivables		4,396		7,922		6,641		8,914		5,035
Gross loans		2,271,114		1,891,110		1,763,912		1,704,382		1,509,076
Allowance for loan losses		(41,271)		(16,835)		(16,193)		(15,329)		(15,495)
Loans, net	\$	2,229,843	\$	1,874,275	\$	1,747,719	\$	1,689,053	\$	1,493,581

The above loan total includes net unearned and deferred loan fees and costs.

MATURITY AND RATE SENSITIVITY OF LOANS

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The following table sets forth the remaining contractual maturities for certain loan categories at December 31, 2008:

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	One Year or Less		Over 1 Year Through 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
			Fixed Rate	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate		
Commercial and industrial	\$	123,737	\$	61,521	\$	28,230	\$	243,272
Real estate - commercial		135,017		632,473		49,100		928,747
Real estate - construction		249,889		57,420		56,098		373,371
Real estate - residential		61,897		196,249		42,919		700,595
Installment		10,134		6,462		3,177		19,972
Overdraft		761				199		761
Lease financing receivables		1,705		2,691				4,396
Total	\$	583,140	\$	956,816	\$	179,524	\$	2,271,114

The Company had no concentration of loans exceeding 10% of total loans at December 31, 2008.

NONPERFORMING ASSETS

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The following table sets forth the amounts of nonperforming assets at December 31, of the years indicated:

	2008		2007		2006		2005		2004
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 106,510	\$	5,346	\$	1,632	\$	3,845	\$	5,129
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest	2,119		625		583		2,752		116
Total nonperforming loans	108,629		5,971		2,215		6,597		5,245
Other real estate owned	15,212				48		251		
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 123,841	\$	5,971	\$	2,263	\$	6,848	\$	5,245

Accrual of interest is discontinued on a loan when principal or interest is ninety days or more past due, unless the loan is well secured and in the process of collection. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, interest previously accrued but not collected in the current period is reversed against current period interest income. Interest accrued in prior years but not collected is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Interest income of approximately \$4,064,000, \$179,000 and \$199,000 was recorded during 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively on loans in nonaccrual status at year-end. Interest income, which would have been recognized during 2008, 2007, and 2006, had these loans been on an accrual basis throughout the year, was approximately \$7,714,000, \$480,000, and \$325,000, respectively. There were no troubled debt restructurings for the four-year period ending December 31, 2007. Additionally, there were no troubled debt restructurings not included in the non-accrual or nonperforming loans listed above for the period ending December 31, 2008.

ANALYSIS OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The following table summarizes, for the years indicated, activity in the allowance for loan losses, including amounts charged off, amounts of recoveries, additions to the allowance charged to operating expense, and the ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding:

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	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Average total loans (exclusive of loans held for sale)	\$ 2,181,675	\$ 1,825,176	\$ 1,748,328	\$ 1,617,557	\$ 1,421,483
Allowance at beginning of year	16,835	16,193	15,329	15,495	18,301
Addition resulting from acquisition	3,039				
Charge-offs:					
Commercial and industrial	425	185	243	674	402
Real estate - commercial	6,193	51			
Real estate - construction	1,516				
Real estate - residential	522	16	73	70	18
Installment and other loans	728	817	572	305	337
Total charge-offs	9,384	1,069	888	1,049	757
Recoveries:					
Commercial and industrial	202	286	151	468	688
Real estate - commercial	4				
Real estate - construction	16	7			
Real estate - residential	0	8	80		11
Installment and other loans	244	222	277	62	152
Total recoveries	466	523	508	530	851
Net charge-offs	8,918	546	380	519	(94)
Provision for loan losses	30,315	1,188	1,244	353	(2,900)
Allowance at end of year	\$ 41,271	\$ 16,835	\$ 16,193	\$ 15,329	\$ 15,495
Net charge-offs to average loans	0.41%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	-0.01%
Allowance at year end to average loans	1.89%	0.92%	0.93%	0.95%	1.09%

The provision for loan losses is based upon management's estimate of losses inherent in the portfolio and its evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Factors which influence management's judgment in estimating loan losses are the composition of the portfolio, past loss experience, loan delinquencies, nonperforming loans, and other factors that, in management's judgment, deserve evaluation in estimating loan losses.

ALLOCATION OF THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

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The following table shows the Company's allocation of the allowance for loan losses by types of loans and the amount of unallocated allowance, at December 31, of the years indicated:

	2008		2007		2006		2005		2004	
	Amount	Loan Type to Total Loans	Amount	Loan Type to Total Loans	Amount	Loan Type to Total Loans	Amount	Loan Type to Total Loans	Amount	Loan Type to Total Loans
Commercial and industrial	\$ 2,912	10.7%	\$ 2,577	10.4%	\$ 2,252	9.9%	\$ 3,332	9.9%	\$ 5,221	11.3%
Real estate - commercial	13,741	40.9%	5,947	34.9%	7,403	35.4%	1,379	34.8%	1,349	34.1%
Real estate - construction	20,546	16.5%	5,403	19.7%	3,816	20.1%	8,059	21.0%	6,144	17.8%
Real estate - residential	2,365	30.8%	358	33.5%	751	33.2%	332	32.3%	700	34.0%
Installment	557	0.9%	1,067	1.1%	506	1.0%	738	1.5%	400	2.5%
Overdraft										
Lease financing receivables	50	0.2%		0.4%		0.4%		0.5%		0.3%
Unallocated	1,100		1,483		1,465		1,489		1,681	
Total	\$ 41,271	100.0%	\$ 16,835	100.0%	\$ 16,193	100.0%	\$ 15,329	100.0%	\$ 15,495	100.0%

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES,

AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

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The Company has various financial obligations that may require future cash payments. The following table presents, as of December 31, 2008, significant fixed and determinable contractual obligations to third parties by payment date:

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	Within One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
Deposits without a stated maturity	\$ 1,246,296	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,246,296
Certificates of deposit	882,087	199,212	59,298	235	1,140,832
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	46,345				46,345
Federal Funds purchased	28,900				28,900
Other short-term borrowings	169,383				169,383
Junior subordinated debentures				58,378	58,378
Subordinated debt				45,000	45,000
Notes payable and other borrowings		22,684		500	23,184
Purchase obligations	1,218	620	99		1,937
Operating leases	363	386	190	227	1,166
Nonqualified voluntary deferred compensation plan	156	645	349	492	1,642
Total	\$ 2,374,748	\$ 223,547	\$ 59,936	\$ 104,832	\$ 2,763,063

Purchase obligations represent obligations under agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding on the Company and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. The purchase obligation amounts presented above primarily relate to certain contractual payments for services provided for information technology, capital expenditures, and the outsourcing of certain operational activities.

The following table details the amounts and expected maturities of significant commitments to extend credit as of December 31, 2008:

	Within One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
Commitment to extend credit:					
Commercial secured by real estate	\$ 67,779	\$ 21,698	\$ 25,234	\$ 4,296	\$ 119,007
Revolving open end residential	4,169	9,256	40,326	109,272	163,023
Other	141,952	11,678	517	1,861	156,008
Financial standby letters of credit	15,453	6,031			21,484
Performance standby letters of credit	26,954	1,328			28,282
Commercial letters of credit	2,647	10,494			13,141
Total	\$ 258,954	\$ 60,485	\$ 66,077	\$ 115,429	\$ 500,945

Commitments to extend credit do not necessarily represent future cash requirements, in that these commitments often expire without being drawn upon.

DEPOSITS

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The following table sets forth the amount and maturities of deposits of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2008:

3 months or less	\$	88,080
Over 3 months through 6 months		117,629
Over 6 months through 12 months		137,271
Over 12 months		101,612
	\$	444,592

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SELECTED RATIOS

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The following table presents selected financial ratios as of December 31, for the years indicated:

	2008	2007	2006
Return on average total assets	0.40%	0.95%	0.99%
Return on average equity	6.03%	16.13%	15.29%
Average equity to average assets	6.71%	5.91%	6.51%
Dividend payout ratio	72.41%	30.73%	31.07%

SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

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The following table presents categories of short-term borrowings having average balances during the year greater than 30% of stockholders equity of the Company at the end of the year. The information presented is as of or for the year ended December 31, for the years indicated:

	2008	2007	2006
Federal funds purchased			
Average daily balance during the year	\$ 45,420	\$ 58,777	\$ 74,583
Average interest rate during the year	2.97%	5.23%	5.09%
Maximum month-end balance during the year	\$ 119,260	\$ 165,100	\$ 155,000
Balance at year-end	\$ 28,900	\$ 165,100	\$ 54,000
Weighted average interest rate at year-end	0.60%	4.09%	5.45%
FHLB advances			
Average daily balance during the year	\$ 136,598	\$ 76,329	\$ 53,808
Average interest rate during the year	1.93%	5.13%	5.25%
Maximum month-end balance during the year	\$ 219,036	\$ 80,000	\$ 90,000
Balance at year-end	\$ 167,018	\$ 80,000	\$ 70,000
Weighted average interest rate at year-end	0.40%	4.21%	5.38%
Securities sold under repurchase agreements			
Average daily balance during the year	\$ 45,183	\$ 53,323	N/A
Average interest rate during the year	1.85%	4.48%	N/A
Maximum month-end balance during the year	\$ 60,014	\$ 58,509	N/A
Balance at year-end	\$ 46,345	\$ 53,222	N/A
Weighted average interest rate at year-end	0.95%	4.03%	N/A

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Item 1.A. Risk Factors

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In addition to the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, stockholders or prospective investors should carefully consider the following risk factors:

Our business may be adversely affected by conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions generally.

The United States has been in a recession since December 2007. Business activity across a wide range of industries and regions is greatly reduced, and many businesses and local governments are experiencing serious difficulty in remaining profitable due to the lack of consumer spending and the lack of liquidity in the credit markets. Unemployment has increased significantly. Since mid-2007, and particularly during the second half of 2008, the financial services industry and the securities markets generally were materially and adversely affected by significant declines in the values of nearly all asset classes and by a serious lack of liquidity.

As a result of this economic downturn, many lending institutions, including us, have experienced declines in the performance of their loans, including commercial loans, commercial real estate loans and consumer loans. Moreover, competition among depository institutions for deposits and quality loans has increased significantly. In addition, the values of real estate collateral supporting many commercial loans and home mortgages have declined and may continue to decline. Bank and bank holding company stock prices have been negatively affected, and the ability of banks and bank holding companies to raise capital or borrow in the debt markets has become more difficult compared to recent years. There is also the potential for new federal or state laws and regulations regarding lending and funding practices and liquidity standards, and bank regulatory agencies are expected to be very aggressive in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations, including the expected issuance of many formal or informal enforcement actions or orders. The impact of new legislation in response to those developments, may negatively impact our operations by restricting our business operations, including our ability to originate or sell loans, and adversely impact our financial performance or our stock price.

In addition, further negative market developments may affect consumer confidence levels and may cause adverse changes in payment patterns, causing increases in delinquencies and default rates, which may impact our charge-offs and provision for credit losses. A worsening of these conditions would likely exacerbate the adverse effects of these difficult market conditions on us and others in the financial services industry.

Overall, during the past year, the general business environment has had an adverse effect on our business, and there can be no assurance that the environment will improve in the near term. Until conditions improve, we expect our business, financial condition and results of operations to be adversely affected.

Our loan portfolio is concentrated heavily in residential and commercial real estate loans, including construction loans, which involve risks specific to real estate values and the real estate and mortgage markets in general, all of which have been experiencing significant weakness.

Our loan portfolio generally reflects the profile of the communities in which we operate. Because we are located in areas that have seen rapid growth over the past several years, real estate lending (including commercial, construction and residential) is a significant portion of our loan portfolio, with these three categories constituting \$2.0 billion, or approximately 88.3% of our total loan portfolio, as of December 31, 2008. Specifically, as of December 31, 2008, commercial real estate loans comprised approximately 40.9% of our total loan portfolio, real estate construction loans comprised approximately 16.5% and residential real estate loans comprised approximately 30.8%. Given that the primary (if not only) source of collateral on these loans is real estate, adverse developments affecting real estate values in our market area could increase the credit risk associated with our real estate loan portfolio. Additionally, if the loans are not repaid according to their terms, we may not be able to realize the amount of security that we anticipated at the time of originating the loan.

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The effects of ongoing mortgage market challenges, combined with the ongoing correction in residential real estate market prices and reduced levels of home sales, has the potential to adversely affect our real estate loan portfolio in several ways, each of which could adversely affect our operating results and/or financial condition. First, as noted above, approximately 16.5% of our loan portfolio consists of real estate construction loans, which primarily are loans made to

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home builders and developers. A decrease in demand for the properties constructed by home builders and developers could result in higher delinquencies and greater charge-offs in future periods on loans made to such borrowers. Second, the current market environment has led to a slowdown in the demand for residential real estate loans, which constitute a significant part of our overall portfolio. A slowdown in residential real estate lending may require us to devote a larger portion of our total assets to lower yielding investment securities, which could adversely affect our net interest margin.

Finally, if the problems that have occurred in the residential real estate and mortgage markets were to spread to the commercial real estate market, particularly within our market area, the value of collateral securing our real estate loans could decline and the demand for our commercial real estate loans could decrease. In light of the uncertainty that exists in the economy and credit markets nationally, there can be no guarantee that we will not experience any deterioration in such performance.

Our business is concentrated in and dependent upon the continued growth and welfare of several counties in Illinois.

Our primary market area is Aurora, Illinois, and its surrounding communities. The city of Aurora is located in northeastern Illinois, approximately 40 miles west of Chicago. The Bank operates primarily in Kane, Kendall, DeKalb, DuPage, LaSalle, Will and southwestern Cook Counties in Illinois, and as a result, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows are subject to changes in the economic conditions in those areas. We have developed a strong presence in the counties we serve, with particular concentration in Aurora, Illinois and surrounding communities. Based on 2007 estimates, these counties together represent a market of more than 2.4 million people. The 2008 addition of southwestern Cook County office adds a market presence in a county which in total is estimated to contain 5.3 million people. The most recent 2007 census of the city of Aurora estimated a population of over 170,000 residents. The Bank offers banking services for retail, commercial, industrial, and public entity customers in the Aurora, North Aurora, Batavia, Geneva, St. Charles, Burlington, Elburn, Elgin, Maple Park, Kaneville, Sugar Grove, Naperville, Lisle, Joliet, Yorkville, Plano, Wasco, DeKalb, Ottawa, Oswego, Shorewood, Sycamore, New Lenox, Mokena, Frankfort, and Chicago Heights communities and surrounding areas. The Bank also offers complete trust investment management and other fiduciary services and, through a registered broker/dealer and member of NASD and SIPC, provides stocks, bonds, securities, annuities, and non-FDIC insured mutual funds.

Although the communities that we serve have been growing rapidly in recent years and we anticipate continuing to concentrate our business efforts in the communities we currently serve and the immediately surrounding communities, our continued success is largely dependent upon the continued growth of these communities and the economic health of these communities. Because of our geographic concentration, we are less able than other regional or national financial institutions to diversify our credit risks across multiple markets. A decline in the growth of these communities could negatively impact our net income and profitability. Additionally, declines in the economies of these communities could affect our ability to generate new loans or to receive repayments of existing loans, adversely affecting our financial condition.

Interest rates and other conditions impact our results of operations.

Our profitability is in part a function of the spread between the interest rates earned on investments and loans and the interest rates paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. Like most banking institutions, our net interest spread and margin will be affected by general economic conditions and other factors, including fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government, that influence market interest rates and our ability to respond to changes in such rates. At any given time, our assets and liabilities will be such that they are affected differently by a given change in interest rates. As a result, an increase or decrease in rates, the length of loan terms or the mix of adjustable and fixed rate loans in our portfolio could have a positive or negative effect on our net income, capital and liquidity. We measure interest rate risk under various rate scenarios and using specific criteria and assumptions. A summary of this process, along with the results of our net interest income simulations is

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presented at Interest Rate Risk included in the Annual Report to Stockholders attached to this Form 10-K as Exhibit 13.1. Although we believe our current level of interest rate sensitivity is reasonable and effectively managed, significant fluctuations in interest rates may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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We face intense competition in all phases of our business from other banks and financial institutions.

Our right size strategy is to provide a broad range of services and the convenience of a large bank as well as the personal relationships and community focus of a smaller bank. Many of the entities that we compete with are substantially larger in size and may have greater resources available to them, offer the consumers the most competitive interest rates, have more locations and may provide a greater range of products than we do. We also compete with smaller financial institutions that may be perceived to offer a higher degree of customer service. Additionally, many non-bank financial intermediaries are not subject to the regulatory restrictions applicable to our bank subsidiaries. We have experienced an increase in the level of competition as well as the number of competitors in recent years and this increase may affect our future profitability.

With respect to specific products, we compete for deposits with a large number of depository institutions including commercial banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, money market funds and other financial institutions and financial intermediaries serving our market area. We also compete for loans with other banks headquartered in northern Illinois, with loan production offices of large money center banks headquartered in other states, as well as with savings and loan associations, credit unions, finance companies, mortgage bankers, leasing companies and other institutions. This competition may lead to a reduction in our net interest income and increases in our costs of doing business.

Commercial and industrial loans make up a significant portion of our loan portfolio.

Commercial and industrial loans were \$244.0 million, or approximately 10.7% of our total loan portfolio, as of December 31, 2008. Our commercial loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flow of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. Most often, this collateral is accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and real estate. Credit support is provided by the borrower for most of these loans and the probability of repayment is based on the liquidation of the pledged collateral and enforcement of a personal guarantee, if any exists. As a result, in the case of loans secured by accounts receivable, the availability of funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers. The collateral securing other loans may depreciate over time, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based on the success of the business.

We must effectively manage our credit risk.

There are risks inherent in making any loan, including risks inherent in dealing with individual borrowers, risks of nonpayment, risks resulting from uncertainties as to the future value of collateral and risks resulting from changes in economic and industry conditions. We attempt to minimize our credit risk through prudent loan application approval procedures, careful monitoring of the concentration of our loans within specific industries and periodic independent reviews of outstanding loans by our credit review department. However, we cannot assure you that such approval and monitoring procedures will reduce these credit risks. Should the economic climate worsen, borrowers may experience difficulty, and the level of non-performing loans, charge-offs, and delinquencies could rise and require further increases in the provision for loan losses, which would cause our net income and return on equity to decrease.

Our allowance for loan losses may prove to be insufficient to absorb potential losses in our loan portfolio.

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We establish our allowance for loan losses in consultation with management of our Bank and maintain it at a level considered adequate by management to absorb loan losses that are inherent in the portfolio. The amount of future loan losses is susceptible to changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates, which may be beyond our control, and such losses may exceed current estimates. At December 31, 2008, our allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans was 1.82% and as a percentage of total non-performing loans was approximately 38.0%. Although management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb losses on any existing loans that may become uncollectible, we cannot predict loan losses with certainty, and we cannot assure you that our allowance for loan losses will prove sufficient to cover actual loan losses in the future. Loan losses in excess of our reserves may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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The widespread effect of falling housing prices on financial markets could adversely affect the Company's profitability, liquidity, and financial condition.

In addition to the risks faced in our real estate lending portfolio, turmoil in the financial markets, precipitated by falling housing prices and rising delinquencies and foreclosures, has negatively impacted the valuation of securities supported by real estate collateral, including certain securities owned by the Company. The Company relies on its investment portfolio as a source of net interest income and as a means to manage its funding and liquidity needs. If defaults in the underlying collateral are such that the security can no longer meet its debt service requirements, the Company's net interest income, cash flows, and capital will be reduced.

Our continued pace of growth may require us to raise additional capital in the future, but that capital may not be available when it is needed.

We are required by federal and state regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations. We recently received capital as part of the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program. We anticipate that our existing capital resources will satisfy our capital requirements for the foreseeable future. However, we may at some point need to raise additional capital to support continued growth, both internally and through acquisitions.

Our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside our control, and on our financial performance. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of our ability to raise additional capital if needed on terms acceptable to us. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed, our ability to further expand our operations through internal growth and acquisitions could be materially impaired.

Our community banking strategy relies heavily on our management team, and the unexpected loss of key managers may adversely affect our operations.

Much of our success to date has been influenced strongly by our ability to attract and to retain senior management experienced in banking and financial services and familiar with the communities in our market area. Our ability to retain executive officers, the current management teams, branch managers and loan officers of the Bank will continue to be important to the successful implementation of our "right size" strategy. It is also critical, as we grow, to be able to attract and retain qualified additional management and loan officers with the appropriate level of experience and knowledge about our market area to implement our community-based operating strategy. The unexpected loss of services of any key management personnel, or the inability to recruit and retain qualified personnel in the future, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Government regulation can result in limitations on our operations.

We operate in a highly regulated environment and are subject to supervision and regulation by a number of governmental regulatory agencies, including the Federal Reserve, Treasury, the FDIC, the OCC and the DFPR. Regulations adopted by these agencies, which are generally

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intended to provide protection for depositors and customers rather than for the benefit of shareholders, govern a comprehensive range of matters relating to ownership and control of our shares, our acquisition of other companies and businesses, permissible activities for us to engage in, maintenance of adequate capital levels and other aspects of our operations. These bank regulators possess broad authority to prevent or remedy unsafe or unsound practices or violations of law. The laws and regulations applicable to the banking industry could change at any time and we cannot predict the effects of these changes on our business and profitability. Increased regulation could increase our cost of compliance and adversely affect profitability. For example, new legislation or regulation may limit the manner in which we may conduct our business, including our ability to offer new products, obtain financing, attract deposits, make loans and achieve satisfactory interest spreads.

In addition, there have been a number of legislative and regulatory proposals that have arisen in the wake of the recent troubles in the credit markets in the United States that would have an impact on the operation of bank holding companies and their bank and non-bank subsidiaries. It is impossible to predict whether or in what form these proposals may be adopted in the future and, if adopted, what their effect will be on us.

We may experience difficulties in managing our growth and our growth strategy involves risks that may negatively impact our net income.

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As part of our general growth strategy, we may expand into additional communities or attempt to strengthen our position in our current markets by opening new branches and acquiring existing branches of other financial institutions. To the extent that we undertake additional branch openings and acquisitions, we are likely to continue to experience the effects of higher operating expenses relative to operating income from the new operations, which may have an adverse effect on our levels of reported net income, return on average equity and return on average assets. Other effects of engaging in such growth strategies may include potential diversion of our management's time and attention and general disruption to our business.

Although we do not have any current plans to do so, we may also acquire banks and related businesses that we believe provide a strategic fit with our business or engage in de novo bank formations. To the extent that we grow through acquisitions and de novo bank formations, we cannot assure you that we will be able to adequately and profitably manage this growth. Acquiring other banks and businesses will involve similar risks to those commonly associated with branching, but may also involve additional risks, including:

- potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of banks and businesses we acquire;
- exposure to potential asset quality issues of the acquired bank or related business;
- difficulty and expense of integrating the operations and personnel of banks and businesses we acquire; and
- the possible loss of key employees and customers of the banks and businesses we acquire.

We have a continuing need for technological change and we may not have the resources to effectively implement new technology.

The financial services industry is undergoing rapid technological changes with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. In addition to better serving customers, the effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to reduce costs. Our future success will depend in part upon our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands for convenience as well as to create additional efficiencies in our operations as we continue to grow and expand our market area. Many of our larger competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. As a result, they may be able to offer additional or superior products to those that we will be able to offer, which would put us at a competitive disadvantage. Accordingly, we cannot provide you with assurance that we will be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing such products and services to our customers.

System failure or breaches of our network security could subject us to increased operating costs as well as litigation and other liabilities.

The computer systems and network infrastructure we use could be vulnerable to unforeseen problems. Our operations are dependent upon our ability to protect our computer equipment against damage from physical theft, fire, power loss, telecommunications failure or a similar catastrophic event, as well as from security breaches, denial of service attacks, viruses, worms and other disruptive problems caused by hackers. Any damage or failure that causes an interruption in our operations could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Computer break-ins, phishing and other disruptions could also jeopardize the security of information stored in and transmitted through our computer systems and network infrastructure, which may result in significant liability to us and may cause existing and potential customers to refrain from doing business with us. Although we, with the help of third-party service providers, intend to continue to implement

security technology and establish operational procedures to prevent such damage, there can be no assurance that these security measures will be successful. In addition, advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments could result in a compromise or breach of the algorithms we and our third-party service providers use to encrypt and protect customer transaction data. A failure of such security measures could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to certain operational risks, including, but not limited to, customer or employee fraud and data processing system failures and errors.

Employee errors and employee and customer misconduct could subject us to financial losses or regulatory sanctions and seriously harm our reputation. Misconduct by our employees could include hiding unauthorized activities from us, improper or unauthorized activities on behalf of our customers or improper use of confidential information. It is

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not always possible to prevent employee errors and misconduct, and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in all cases. Employee errors could also subject us to financial claims for negligence.

We maintain a system of internal controls and insurance coverage to mitigate against operational risks, including data processing system failures and errors and customer or employee fraud. Should our internal controls fail to prevent or detect an occurrence, or if any resulting loss is not insured or exceeds applicable insurance limits, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There is a limited trading market for our common shares, and you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the price you paid for them.

Although our common shares are traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, the trading in our common shares has less liquidity than many other companies traded on Nasdaq. A public trading market having the desired characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends on the presence in the market of willing buyers and sellers of our common shares at any given time. This presence depends on the individual decisions of investors and general economic and market conditions over which we have no control. We cannot assure you that volume of trading in our common shares will increase in the future.

Failure to pay interest on our debt may adversely impact our ability to pay dividends.

As of December 31, 2008, we had \$32.6 million of junior subordinated debentures that are held by Old Second Capital Trust I and \$25.8 million of junior subordinated debentures that are held by Old Second Capital Trust II, which are business trusts that we control. Beginning in 2008, interest payments on the debentures totaled \$4.2 million per year, which must be paid before we pay dividends on our capital stock, including our Common Stock. We have the right to defer interest payments on the debentures for up to 20 consecutive quarters. However, if we elect to defer interest payments, all deferred interest must be paid before we may pay dividends on our capital stock. Deferral of interest payments could also cause a decline in the market price of our common stock.

Additionally, in January of 2009 we issued 73,000 shares of preferred stock to Treasury as part of the Capital Purchase Program. Pursuant to the terms of the investment we cannot increase our dividends paid on common stock for three years or until the preferred stock has been redeemed. Additionally, we cannot pay dividends on our common stock if we have not paid distributions on the preferred shares.

Our strategy to minimize Illinois state taxes on our loan and investment portfolio may be subject to challenge, which may result in a higher consolidated effective tax rate.

Since 2006, our Illinois franchise income tax has been reduced by our use of a Nevada-domiciled subsidiary and a subsidiary structured to qualify as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, to hold certain commercial real estate loans, residential real estate loans and other loans, as well as mortgage-backed investment securities. The Nevada-domiciled subsidiary owns 100% of the common units and 82% of the Series A units in the REIT. The REIT, because of its status as such, is not subject to federal or state-income tax. Nevada has no state or local income tax,

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so the dividends it receives from the REIT are not taxed at the state level. We take the position that none of the dividends received by the Nevada-domiciled subsidiary from the REIT prior to 2009 is subject to Illinois state income tax under current law, and we have not been challenged on such position. The Illinois legislature, however, recently enacted a law that is contrary to our position, and such law became effective January 1, 2009. Thus, beginning in our 2009 fiscal year, we will no longer be able to minimize our Illinois state taxes through the use of the REIT and the Nevada-domiciled subsidiary. The Illinois Department of Revenue recently has indicated that, even though the new law was not effective until January 1, 2009, it may attempt to apply the new law retroactively. If the Illinois Department of Revenue were to successfully challenge our prior state income tax returns, we could owe additional taxes, interest, and penalties for such year, which could result in us taking a special charge to our earnings in the amount of any such assessment.

In addition to the foregoing risk, our strategy to minimize Illinois state taxes is dependent on our REIT subsidiary continuing to qualify as a REIT. Qualification as a REIT involves application of specific provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to various technical asset and income tests. If the subsidiary fails to satisfy any such provisions, or if there are changes in tax laws or interpretations thereof, it could no longer qualify as a REIT and the resulting tax consequences would increase our effective tax rate.

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The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to examinations and challenges by taxing authorities, and tax laws or interpretations of existing laws may change.

In the normal course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries are routinely subject to examinations and challenges from federal and state taxing authorities regarding the amount of taxes due in connection with investments made and the businesses in which it has engaged. Federal and state taxing authorities have recently become increasingly aggressive in challenging tax positions taken by financial institutions, including positions that have been taken by the Company. These tax positions may relate to tax compliance, sales and use, franchise, gross receipts, payroll, property, or income tax issues, including tax base, apportionment, and tax credit planning. The challenges made by taxing authorities may result in adjustments to the timing or amount of taxable income or deductions or the allocation of income among tax jurisdictions. If any such challenges are not resolved in the Company's favor, they could have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. In addition, changes in federal and state tax laws or interpretations, including changes affecting tax rates, income not subject to tax under existing laws or interpretations, income sourcing, or consolidation and combination rules may also have an adverse impact upon the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to new state tax laws.

In August 2007, the State of Illinois enacted new legislation affecting the taxation of banks operating in the state. The new law changes the rules related to the sourcing and apportionment of items of income and expense to Illinois. The provisions were further modified by legislation enacted in January 2008. The legislative provisions have various effective dates, the earliest beginning January 1, 2008. The legislation is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's 2008 state tax expense. The Company continues to evaluate this legislation, and while the impact on subsequent years is currently unknown, no assurance can be given that it will not adversely impact the Company's profitability.

Turmoil in the financial markets could impair the market value of fixed income securities.

Major disruptions in the capital markets, similar to the recent turmoil experienced in response to the decline of the sub-prime mortgage market could adversely affect the market values of fixed income securities that we may hold in our securities portfolio from time to time. Significant reduced investor demand for a fixed income security could materially impact liquidity, and as a result, the market value of such security. Such circumstances could negatively impact our financial statements.

Downgrades in the credit rating of one or more insurers that provide credit enhancement for the Company's state and municipal securities portfolio may have an adverse impact on the market for and valuation of these types of securities.

The Company invests in tax-exempt state and local municipal securities. A majority are insured by monoline insurers. Recently, several of these insurers have come under scrutiny by rating agencies. One insurer has been downgraded and two others have been placed on rating review. The reduction in the credit rating of an insurer may negatively impact the market for and valuation of the Company's securities. This could adversely affect the Company's net interest income, liquidity, and capital.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

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The Company's corporate headquarters and the main office of Old Second National Bank are located at 37 South River Street, Aurora, Illinois. Old Second Bank has full-service branches located in Illinois at: 1991 West Wilson Street, Batavia; 4080 Fox Valley Center Drive, Aurora; 555 Redwood Drive, Aurora; 1200 Douglas Road, Oswego; 200 West John Street, North Aurora; 1350 North Farnsworth Avenue, Aurora; Route 47 at Cross Street, Sugar Grove; 3101 Ogden Avenue, Lisle; 23 South Fourth Street, Geneva; 801 South Kirk Road, St. Charles; 1230 North Orchard Road, Aurora; 1078 East Wilson Street, Batavia; 850 Essington, Joliet; 1015 Brook Forest Drive, Shorewood; 1000 South McLean Blvd, Elgin; Route 20 at Nessler Road, Elgin; 102 East Van Emmon Street, Yorkville; 26 West Countryside Parkway, Yorkville; 6800 West Route 34, Plano; 323 East Norris Drive, Ottawa; 4041 Veterans Road, Ottawa; 7050 Burroughs Road, Plano; 749 North Main Street, Elburn; 40W422 Route 64, Wasco; 194 South Main Street, Burlington; 1100 South County Line Road, Maple Park; 2 S 101 Harter Road, Kaneville; 1810 DeKalb Avenue, Sycamore; 195 West Joe Orr Road, Chicago Heights; 20201 South La Grange Road, Frankfort; 20005 Wolf Road, Mokena; 951 East Lincoln Highway, New Lenox; 2141 Calistoga Drive, New Lenox; and a mobile depository branch at 3633 Breakers Drive, Olympia Fields. The Bank has trust offices at 37 South River Street in Aurora. The Bank has a commercial loan office at 1964 Springbrook Square, in Naperville.

Each full-service bank branch has an onsite 24 hour Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs). The Bank also has 50 offsite ATMs.

The Company or its subsidiaries own the land and buildings for all of the locations listed above except the following: 23 South Fourth Street, Geneva, 1015 Brookforest Road, Shorewood, 1000 South McLean Blvd, Elgin, and 2S101 Harter Road, Kaneville, which are leased offices. The offices at 6800 West Route 34 in Plano and 4041 Veterans Road in Ottawa are leased spaces in Wal-Mart stores and the offices at 20005 Wolf Rd. in Mokena and 2141 Calistoga Dr. in New Lenox which were acquired in the February 2008 merger with Heritage, are located inside leased spaces in Berkots grocery stores.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

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The Company and its subsidiaries have, from time to time, collection suits in the ordinary course of business against its debtors and are defendants in legal actions arising from normal business activities. Management, after consultation with legal counsel, believes that the ultimate liabilities, if any, resulting from these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Bank or on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

A verdict for approximately \$2.0 million was entered in the Circuit Court of LaSalle County on January 17, 2007 in favor of Old Second Bank - Yorkville, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and against an insurance company. The insurance company filed a Notice of Appeal on February 8, 2007 in the Third District Appellate Court of Illinois and oral argument took place in January of 2008. On February 27, 2009, the Appellate Court issued a split decision reversing the trial court ruling against West American. The Company is currently in the process of seeking a review from the Illinois Supreme Court of the Appellate Court's decision. As a result, the Company has not recorded any amount of the original judgment.

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

There were no items submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2008.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company incorporates by reference the information contained on page 15 and 51 of the 2008 Annual Report (attached hereto as Exhibit 13) under the caption "Capital and Corporate Information." As of February 16, 2009 there were 1,080 holders of record of the Company's common stock.

The Company also incorporates by reference the information contained on page 51 of the 2008 Annual Report (attached hereto as Exhibit 13) under the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note S: Capital."

The Company paid dividends as set forth in the table incorporated by reference above. The Company's shareholders are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor, the Company's ability to pay dividends to shareholders is largely dependent upon the dividends it receives from the Bank, and the Bank is subject to regulatory limitations on the amount of cash dividends it may pay. See "Business Supervision and Regulation The Company Dividend Payments and Business - Supervision and Regulation The Bank Dividend Payments" for a more detailed description of these limitations. The Company has the right to, and may from time to time, enter into borrowing arrangements or issue other debt instruments, the provisions of which may contain restrictions on payment of dividends and other distributions on the Company's common stock. The Company has issued \$58.4 million in junior subordinated debentures to Old Second Capital Trust I and Old Second Capital Trust II in connection with its trust preferred offerings. Under the terms of the debentures, the Company may be prohibited, under certain circumstances, from paying dividends on shares of its common stock. None of these circumstances currently exist. In February 2008, the Company entered into a subordinated debenture purchase agreement which has terms under which the Company may be prohibited, under certain circumstances, from paying dividends on shares of its common stock. In addition, as a result of the Company's participation in the TARP Capital Purchase Program, the Company may not increase the quarterly dividends it pays on the Company's common stock above \$0.16 per share for three years, without the consent of Treasury, unless Treasury no longer holds shares of the preferred stock. As of the date hereof, the Company has not entered into any other arrangements that contain restrictions on the payment of dividends. The Company's policy has been to pay dividends on a quarterly basis, the amount of which is determined by the Board of Directors considering the Company's capital needs and other plans at the time. However, the declaration of future dividends is in the sole discretion of the Board [and the Board intends to closely examine whether the Company will continue to pay dividends at historical levels]. There is no assurance as to future dividends because they are dependent upon earnings, general economic conditions, the financial condition of the Company and the Bank and other factors as may be appropriate in the Board's determination of dividend policy, including but not limited to, restrictions arising from federal and state banking laws and regulations to which the Company and the Bank are subject.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

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The Company incorporates by reference the information contained on page 4 of the 2008 Annual Report (attached hereto as Exhibit 13) under the caption Old Second Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries Financial Highlights.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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The Company incorporates by reference the information contained on pages 6 – 19 of the 2008 Annual Report (attached hereto as Exhibit 13) under the caption Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

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The Company incorporates by reference the information contained on pages 17 and 18 of the 2008 Annual Report (attached hereto as Exhibit 13) under the caption Interest rate risk.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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The Company incorporates by reference the following financial statements and related notes from the 2008 Annual Report (attached hereto as Exhibit 13):

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Consolidated Statements of Income	22
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	23
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	25
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	26-59
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's Report	60

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of December 31, 2008. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of December 31, 2008 the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and such information is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2008 that have materially affected or a reasonably likely to affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As of December 31, 2008, management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, management has determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008 based on the criteria specified.

Grant Thornton LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements of the Company incorporated by reference to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, has issued an attestation report, included herein, on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders

Old Second Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited Old Second Bancorp, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Old Second Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Old Second Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Old Second Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Old Second Bancorp, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, and our report dated March 15, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Chicago, Illinois
March 15, 2009

Item 9B. Other Information

None

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance

The Company incorporates by reference the information contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Executive Officers of the Registrant and Subsidiary

**Name, Age and Year
Became Executive Officer**

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of the Registrant

Positions with Registrant

William B. Skoglund Age 58; 1992	Chairman of the Board President and CEO of the Company
J. Douglas Cheatham Age 52; 1999	Chief Financial Officer of the Company Executive Vice President
James L. Eccher Age 43; 2005	President and Chief Executive Officer of Old Second National Bank
Rodney L. Sloan Age 49; 2007	Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer Senior Lending Officer of Old Second National Bank

There are no arrangements or understandings between any of the executive officers or any other persons pursuant to which any of the executive officers have been selected for their respective positions.

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires directors, executive officers and 10% stockholders of the Company file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such persons are also required to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16 (a) forms they file. Based solely upon a review of these forms, the Company is not aware that any of our directors, executive officers or 10% stockholders failed to comply with the filing requirements of Section 16(a) during 2008.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The Company incorporates by reference the information contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the caption Election of Directors, and under the caption Executive Compensation. The sections in the Proxy Statement marked Executive Compensation, Director Compensation, Compensation Discussion and Analysis and Compensation Committee Report is furnished for the information of the Commission and is not deemed filed as part of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters**

The Company incorporates by reference the information contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the caption Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.

The table below sets forth the following information as of December 31, 2008 for (i) all equity compensation plans previously approved by the Company's stockholders and (ii) all equity compensation plans not previously approved by the Company's stockholders:

(a) the number of securities to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights;

(b) the weighted-average exercise price of such outstanding options, warrants and rights;

(c) other than securities to be issued upon the exercise of such outstanding options, warrants and rights, the number of securities remaining available for future issuance under the plans.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,333,332	\$ 24.03	664,277
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	1,333,332	\$ 24.03	664,277

Security holders approved 100,000 shares in 1994, 250,000 shares in 2002 and 575,000 in 2008 to be issued upon the exercise of options. Subsequent stock splits are reflected in the table above.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

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The Company incorporates by reference the information contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the caption Transactions with Management.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

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The Company incorporates by reference the information contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the caption Independent Registered Public Accountants.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(1) **Index to Financial Statements**

The following consolidated financial statements and related notes are incorporated by reference from the 2008 Annual Report (attached hereto as Exhibit 13).

	Annual Report Page No.
Consolidated Balance Sheets	21
Consolidated Statements of Income	22
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(2) **Financial Statement Schedules**

All financial statement schedules as required by Item 8 of Form 10-K have been omitted because the information requested is either not applicable or has been included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) **Exhibits**

The following exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K are included along with this 10-K filing:

**Item 601
Table II. No.**

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 2.1 | Agreement and Plan of Merger between Old Second Bancorp, Inc., Old Second Acquisition Inc., and Heritage Banc, Inc. dated November 5, 2007 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 Of the Form 8-K filed by Old Second Bancorp, Inc. on November 6, 2007) |
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation of Old Second Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Form S-4 filed by Old Second Bancorp, Inc., on December 19, 2007) |

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- 3.2 By-laws of Old Second Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Form S-4 filed by Old Second Bancorp, Inc., on December 19, 2007)
- 4.1 Rights Agreement between Old Second Bancorp, Inc. and Old Second National Bank, as Rights Agent, dated as of September 17, 2002, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the form 8-K filed by Old Second Bancorp, Inc., September 20, 2002
- 10.1 Form of Compensation and Benefits Assurance Agreements for the executive officers (filed as exhibit 10.1 to the Company's 10 - Q filed on November 9, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.2 Old Second Bancorp, Inc. Employees 401 (k) Savings Plan and Trust (filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form S-8 filed on June 9, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference)

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10.3	Form of indenture relating to trust preferred securities (filed as exhibit 4.1 to the Company's registration statement on Form S-3 filed on May 20, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.4	Old Second Bancorp, Inc. 2008 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as an exhibit to the Company's DEF14A filed on March 17, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.5	Compensation and Benefits Assurance Agreement for Mr. Eccher (filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K filed on February 10, 2005)
10.6	Amended and restated Voluntary Deferred Compensation Plan for Executives and Directors (filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K filed on March 28, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.7	Amendment to the Old Second Bancorp, Inc. Supplemental Executive and Retirement Plan (filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K filed on October 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.8	Form of Amended Stock Option Award Agreement (filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K filed on December 20, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.9	Loan and Subordinated Debenture Purchase Agreement, dated January 31, 2008, between LaSalle Bank National Association (now Bank of America) and Old Second Bancorp, Inc.
10.10	Agreed Upon Terms and Procedures, dated January 31, 2008, between LaSalle Bank National Association (now Bank of America) and Old Second Bancorp, Inc.
10.11	Letter Agreement, dated January 16, 2009, by and between Old Second Bancorp, Inc., and the United States Department of the Treasury, which includes the Securities Purchase Agreement - Standard Terms with respect to the issuance and sale of the Series B Preferred Stock and the Warrant (filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K filed on January 16, 2009 and incorporated here in by reference)
13.1	The Company's 2008 Annual Report to Stockholders (filed herewith)
21.1	A list of all subsidiaries of the Company (filed herewith)
23.1	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP (filed herewith)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) (filed herewith)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) (filed herewith)
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)
32.2	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

OLD SECOND BANCORP, INC.

BY: /s/ William B. Skoglund
William B. Skoglund

Chairman of the Board, Director
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

BY: /s/ J. Douglas Cheatham
J. Douglas Cheatham

Executive Vice-President and
Chief Financial Officer, Director
(principal financial officer)

DATE: March 16, 2009

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SIGNATURES (Continued)

SIGNATURES (Continued)

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ William B. Skoglund William B. Skoglund	Chairman of the Board, Director President and Chief Executive Officer	March 16, 2009
/s/ James Eccher James Eccher	President and Chief Executive Officer Old Second Bank	March 16, 2009
/s/ J. Douglas Cheatham J. Douglas Cheatham	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Edward Bonifas Edward Bonifas	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Marvin Fagel Marvin Fagel	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Barry Finn Barry Finn	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ William Kane William Kane	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Mary Krasner Mary Krasner	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ John Ladowicz John Ladowicz	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Kenneth Lindgren Kenneth Lindgren	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ William Meyer William Meyer	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ D. Chet McKee D. Chet McKee	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Gerald Palmer Gerald Palmer	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ James Carl Schmitz James Carl Schmitz	Director	March 16, 2009

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS	SEQUENTIAL PAGE NO.
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3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Old Second Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Form S-4 filed by Old Second Bancorp, Inc., on December 19, 2007)	
3.2	By-laws of Old Second Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Form S-4 filed by Old Second Bancorp, Inc., on December 19, 2007)	
4.1	Rights Agreement between Old Second Bancorp, Inc. and Old Second National Bank, as Rights Agent, dated as of September 17, 2002, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the form 8-K filed by Old Second Bancorp, Inc., September 20, 2002	
10.1	Form of Compensation and Benefits Assurance Agreements for Mr. Skoglund and Mr. Cheatham (filed as an exhibit to the Company's 10 - Q filed on November 9, 2006)	
10.2	Old Second Bancorp, Inc. Employees 401 (k) Savings Plan and Trust (filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form S-8 filed on June 9, 2000)	
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10.9	Loan and Subordinated Debenture Purchase Agreement, dated January 31, 2008, between LaSalle Bank National Association (now Bank of America) and Old Second Bancorp, Inc.	
10.10	Agreed Upon Terms and Procedures, dated January 31, 2008, between LaSalle Bank National Association (now Bank of America) and Old Second Bancorp, Inc.	
10.11	Letter Agreement, dated January 16, 2009, by and between Old Second Bancorp, Inc., and the United States Department of the Treasury, which includes the Securities Purchase Agreement Standard Terms with respect to the issuance and sale of the Series B Preferred Stock and the Warrant (filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K filed on January 16, 2009 and incorporated here in by reference)	
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SUMMARY OF FEES FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Each director of Old Second Bancorp, Inc. also serves as a director of Old Second National Bank, and may serve on boards of its other subsidiaries. In 2008, non-employee directors received \$1,000 for every board meeting attended and \$500 for each committee meeting attended. Non-employee directors of Old Second National Bank received a \$13,000 annual retainer and directors that also serve as committee chair of the Audit, Compensation, or Governance committees receive \$18,000 annual retainer. Additionally, prior to the July 1, 2007 statutory merger, non-employee directors of Old Second Bank-Yorkville received \$500 for directors and \$250 for directors emeriti per meeting, Old Second Bank-Kane County received \$500 for directors and \$300 for directors emeriti per meeting.

Non-employee directors of Old Second National Bank are also eligible to receive options pursuant to the Old Second Bancorp, Inc. 2008 Long Term Incentive Plan. The Company also maintains the Old Second Bancorp Directors Fee Deferral Plan, under which directors are permitted to defer receipt of their directors' fees. The plan is unqualified and the directors have no interest in the trust. The deferred fees and any earnings thereon are unsecured obligations of Old Second National Bank.