

WESBANCO INC
Form 10-K
February 29, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

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 000-08467

WESBANCO, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

WEST VIRGINIA
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
1 Bank Plaza, Wheeling, WV
(Address of principal executive offices)

55-0571723
(IRS Employer

Identification No.)

26003
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **304-234-9000**

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

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Title of each class	Name of each Exchange on which registered
Common Stock \$2.0833 Par Value	NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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 15 (d) of the 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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (section 229.405 of this chapter) 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 definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's outstanding voting common stock held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2011, determined using a per share closing price on that date of \$19.66, was \$488,957,569.

As of February 27, 2012, there were 26,628,181 shares of WesBanco, Inc. common stock \$2.0833 par value per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain specifically designated portions of WesBanco, Inc.'s definitive proxy statement which will be filed by April 29, 2012 for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the Proxy Statement) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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WESBANCO, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

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PART I

**ITEM 1. BUSINESS
GENERAL**

WesBanco, Inc. (WesBanco), a bank holding company incorporated in 1968 and headquartered in Wheeling, West Virginia, offers a full range of financial services including retail banking, corporate banking, personal and corporate trust services, brokerage services, mortgage banking and insurance. WesBanco offers these services through two reportable segments, community banking and trust and investment services. For additional information regarding WesBanco's business segments, please refer to Note 23, Business Segments in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

At December 31, 2011, WesBanco operated one commercial bank, WesBanco Bank, Inc., (WesBanco Bank or the Bank) through 112 offices, one loan production office and 122 ATM machines located in West Virginia, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. Total assets of WesBanco Bank as of December 31, 2011 approximated \$5.5 billion. WesBanco Bank also offers trust and investment services and various alternative investment products including mutual funds and annuities. The market value of assets under management of the trust and investment services segment was approximately \$3.0 billion as of December 31, 2011. These assets are held by WesBanco Bank in fiduciary or agency capacities for its customers and therefore are not included as assets on WesBanco's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

WesBanco offers additional services through its non-banking subsidiaries, WesBanco Insurance Services, Inc. (WesBanco Insurance), a multi-line insurance agency specializing in property, casualty and life insurance, and benefit plan sales and administration for personal and commercial clients; and WesBanco Securities, Inc. (WesBanco Securities), a full service broker-dealer, which also offers discount brokerage services.

WesBanco Asset Management, Inc., which was incorporated in 2002, holds certain investment securities in a Delaware-based subsidiary.

WesBanco Properties, Inc. holds certain commercial real estate properties. The commercial property is leased to WesBanco Bank and to non-related third parties.

WesBanco, Inc. has eight capital trusts, which are all wholly-owned trust subsidiaries of WesBanco formed for the purpose of issuing trust preferred securities (Trust Preferred Securities) and lending the proceeds to WesBanco. For more information regarding WesBanco's issuance of trust preferred securities please refer to Note 12, Junior Subordinated Debt Owed to Unconsolidated Subsidiary Trusts in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

WesBanco Bank's Investment Department also serves as investment adviser to a family of mutual funds, namely the WesMark Funds . The fund family is composed of the WesMark Growth Fund, the WesMark Balanced Fund, the WesMark Small Company Growth Fund, the WesMark Government Bond Fund, and the WesMark West Virginia Municipal Bond Fund.

As of December 31, 2011, none of WesBanco's subsidiaries were engaged in any operations in foreign countries, and none had transactions with customers in foreign countries.

EMPLOYEES

There were 1,368 full-time equivalent employees employed by WesBanco and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2011. None of the employees were represented by collective bargaining agreements. WesBanco believes its employee relations to be satisfactory.

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WEB SITE ACCESS TO WESBANCO'S FILINGS WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

All of WesBanco's electronic filings for 2011 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including this Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, are made available at no cost on WesBanco's website, www.wesbanco.com, in the "About Us" section through the "Investor Relations" link as soon as reasonably practicable after WesBanco files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. WesBanco's SEC filings are also available through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Upon written request of any shareholder of record on December 31, 2011, WesBanco will provide, without charge, a printed copy of its 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K, including financial statements and schedules, as required to be filed with the SEC. To obtain a copy of the 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K, contact: Linda Woodfin, WesBanco, Inc., 1 Bank Plaza, Wheeling, WV 26003 (304) 234-9201.

COMPETITION

Competition in the form of price and service from other banks, including local, regional and national banks and financial companies such as savings and loans, internet banks, credit unions, finance companies, brokerage firms and other non-banking companies providing various regulated and non-regulated financial services and products, is intense in most of the markets served by WesBanco and its subsidiaries. WesBanco's trust and investment services segment receives competition from commercial banks, trust companies, mutual fund companies, investment advisory firms, law firms, brokerage firms and other financial services companies. As a result of consolidation within the financial services industry, mergers between, and the expansion of, financial institutions both within and outside West Virginia have provided significant competitive pressure in WesBanco's major markets. Some of WesBanco's competitors have greater resources and, as such, may have higher lending limits and may offer other products and services that are not provided by WesBanco. WesBanco generally competes on the basis of customer service and responsiveness to customer needs, available loan and deposit products, rates of interest charged on loans, rates of interest paid for deposits, and the availability and pricing of trust, brokerage and insurance services. As WesBanco has expanded into new, larger Ohio metropolitan markets, it faces entrenched large bank competitors with an already existing customer base that may far exceed WesBanco's initial entry position into those markets. As a result, WesBanco may be forced to compete more aggressively for loans, deposits, trust and insurance products in order to grow its market share, potentially reducing its current and future profit potential from such markets.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

As a bank holding company and a financial holding company under federal law, WesBanco is subject to supervision and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve Board") under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (the "BHCA"), as amended, and is required to file with the Federal Reserve Board reports and other information regarding its business operations and the business operations of its subsidiaries. WesBanco also is required to obtain Federal Reserve Board approval prior to acquiring, directly or indirectly, ownership or control of certain voting shares of other banks, as described below. Since WesBanco is both a bank holding company and a financial holding company, WesBanco can offer customers virtually any type of service that is financial in nature or incidental thereto, including banking and activities closely related to banking, securities underwriting, insurance (both underwriting and agency) and merchant banking.

As indicated above, WesBanco presently operates one bank subsidiary, WesBanco Bank. The Bank is a West Virginia banking corporation and is not a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. It is subject to examination and supervision by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") and the West Virginia Division of Banking. The deposits of WesBanco Bank are insured by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC.

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WesBanco's nonbank subsidiaries are subject to examination and supervision by the Federal Reserve Board and examination by other federal and state agencies, including, in the case of certain securities activities, regulation by the SEC, the Financial Institution Regulatory Authority (FINRA), Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and the Securities Investors Protection Corporation. WesBanco Bank maintains one designated financial subsidiary, WesBanco Insurance Services, Inc., which, as indicated above, is a multi-line insurance agency specializing in property, casualty and life insurance, and benefit plan sales and administration, for personal and commercial clients.

WesBanco is also under the jurisdiction of the SEC and certain state securities commissions for matters relating to the offering and sale of its securities. WesBanco is subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as administered by the SEC. WesBanco is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (the NASDAQ) under the trading symbol "WSBC" and is subject to the rules of the NASDAQ for listed companies.

Under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (the Riegle-Neal Act), as amended, a bank holding company may acquire banks in states other than its home state, subject to certain limitations. The Riegle-Neal Act also authorizes banks to merge across state lines, thereby creating interstate banking. Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), banks are also permitted to establish de novo branches across state lines to the same extent that a state-chartered bank in each host state would be permitted to open branches.

Under the BHCA, prior Federal Reserve Board approval is required for WesBanco to acquire more than 5% of the voting stock of any bank. In determining whether to approve a proposed bank acquisition, federal banking regulators will consider, among other factors, the effect of the acquisition on competition, the public benefits expected to be received from the acquisition, the projected capital ratios and levels on a post-acquisition basis, and the acquiring institution's record of addressing the credit needs of the communities it serves, including the needs of low and moderate income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound operation of the bank, under the Community Reinvestment Act (the CRA) and its amendments.

HOLDING COMPANY REGULATIONS

As indicated above, WesBanco has one state bank subsidiary, WesBanco Bank, as well as nonbank subsidiaries, which are described further in Item 1. Business - General section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The subsidiary bank is subject to affiliate transaction restrictions under federal law, which limit covered transactions by the subsidiary bank with the parent and any nonbank subsidiaries of the parent, which are referred to in the aggregate in this paragraph as affiliates of the subsidiary bank. Covered transactions include loans or extensions of credit to an affiliate (including repurchase agreements), purchases of or investments in securities issued by an affiliate, purchases of assets from an affiliate, the acceptance of securities issued by an affiliate as collateral for a loan or extension of credit, the issuance of a guarantee, acceptance or letter of credit on behalf of an affiliate, certain transactions that involve borrowing or lending securities, and certain derivative transactions with an affiliate. Such covered transactions between the subsidiary bank and any single affiliate are limited in amount to 10% of the subsidiary bank's capital and surplus, respectively, and, with respect to covered transactions with all affiliates in the aggregate, are limited in amount to 20% of the subsidiary bank's capital and surplus, respectively. Furthermore, such loans or extensions of credit, guarantees, acceptances and letters of credit, and any credit exposure resulting from securities borrowing or lending transactions or derivatives transactions, are required to be secured by collateral at all times in amounts specified by law. In addition, all covered transactions must be conducted on terms and conditions that are consistent with safe and sound banking practices.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires a bank holding company to act as a source of financial strength to its subsidiary bank. Under this source of strength requirement, the Federal Reserve Board may require a bank holding company to make capital infusions into a troubled subsidiary bank, and may charge the bank holding

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company with engaging in unsafe and unsound practices for failure to commit resources to such a subsidiary bank. A capital infusion conceivably could be required at a time when WesBanco may not have the resources to provide it.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Dividends from the subsidiary bank are a significant source of funds for payment of dividends to WesBanco's shareholders. For the year ended December 31, 2011, WesBanco declared cash dividends to its common shareholders of approximately \$16.5 million.

As of December 31, 2011, WesBanco Bank was well capitalized under the definition in Section 325.103 of the FDIC Regulations. Therefore, as long as the Bank remains well capitalized or even becomes adequately capitalized, there would be no basis under Section 325.105 to limit the ability of the Bank to pay dividends because it had not become undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized or critically undercapitalized.

All financial institutions are subject to the prompt corrective action provisions set forth in Section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (the FDI Act) and the provisions set forth in Section 325.105 of the FDIC Regulations. Immediately upon a state non-member bank receiving notice, or being deemed to have notice, that the bank is undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, or critically undercapitalized, as defined in Section 325.103 of the FDIC Regulations, the bank is precluded from being able to pay dividends to its shareholders based upon the requirements in Section 38(d) of the FDI Act, 12. U.S.C. § 1831o(d).

In addition, with respect to possible dividends by the Bank, under Section 31A-4-25 of the West Virginia Code, the prior approval of the West Virginia Commissioner of Banking would be required if the total of all dividends declared by the Bank in any calendar year would exceed the total of the Bank's net profits for that year combined with its retained net profits of the preceding two years. In addition, Section 31A-4-25 limits the ability of a West Virginia banking institution to pay dividends until the surplus fund of the banking institution equals the common stock of the banking institution and if certain specified amounts of recent profits of the banking institution have not been carried to the surplus fund.

If, in the opinion of the applicable regulatory authority, a bank under its jurisdiction is engaged in or is about to engage in an unsafe or unsound practice which, depending on the financial condition of the bank, could include the payment of dividends, such authority may require, after notice and hearing, that such bank cease and desist from such practice. The Federal Reserve Board has issued policy statements which provide that insured banks and bank holding companies should generally only pay dividends out of current operating earnings. Additional information regarding dividend restrictions is set forth in Note 21, "Regulatory Matters" in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

On February 24, 2009 the Federal Reserve Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation issued a letter providing direction to bank holding companies on the payment of dividends, capital repurchases and capital redemptions. Although the letter largely reiterates longstanding Federal Reserve supervisory policies, it emphasizes the need for a bank holding company to review various factors when considering the declaration of a dividend or taking action that would reduce regulatory capital provided by outstanding financial instruments. These factors include the potential need to increase loan loss reserves, write down assets and reflect declines in asset values in equity. In addition, the bank holding company should consider its past and anticipated future earnings, the dividend payout ratio in relation to earnings, and adequacy of regulatory capital before any action is taken. The consideration of capital adequacy should include a review of all known factors that may affect capital in the future.

In certain circumstances, defined by regulation relating to levels of earnings and capital, advance notification to, and in some circumstances, approval by the regulator could be required to declare a dividend or repurchase or redeem capital instruments.

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FDIC INSURANCE

FDIC insurance premiums are assessed by the FDIC using a risk-based approach by placing insured institutions into categories based on capital and risk profile. In 2011, WesBanco Bank paid deposit insurance premiums that were significantly less than those paid in 2010. The decrease was largely due to the FDIC changing how deposit insurance premiums are calculated effective April 1, 2011 as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The assessment base was expanded to include all liabilities (i.e. all assets minus tangible equity) rather than deposits only and the assessment rates were reduced. This change was advantageous to WesBanco Bank as assessments dropped from \$6.2 million in 2010 to \$4.4 million in 2011.

In May 2009, the FDIC imposed its final rule on a special assessment as of June 30, 2009. This special assessment was collected September 30, 2009 and impacted the Bank's 2009 second quarter expenses by \$2.6 million.

In November 2009, the FDIC adopted a final rule requiring banks to prepay their estimated quarterly assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, as well as all of 2010, 2011 and 2012, on December 30, 2009 along with their regular third quarter assessment. The assessment rate was based on the bank's total base assessment rate as of September 30, 2009. The rate was increased for 2011 and 2012, and a 5% annual growth rate in the deposit base was assumed. WesBanco Bank paid \$24.1 million on December 30, 2009 to satisfy the requirements of this rule, with the portion related to the years 2010-2012 recorded as a prepaid expense, to be amortized on an actual, pro rata basis over those three years. Although the actual assessments corresponding to 2010 of \$6.2 million did not materially differ from the prepaid estimates, the 2011 actual assessments were \$3.6 million less due to the new calculation requirements enacted by the Dodd-Frank Act.

WesBanco's prepaid assessment balance at December 31, 2011 was approximately \$12.1 million which is \$3.7 million greater than that of the 2009 estimation model. The difference is expected to increase throughout 2012. Any unused prepaid assessment is expected to be refunded in the second quarter of 2013 or utilized to pay assessments in the first half of 2013.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Federal Reserve Board has issued risk-based capital ratio and leverage ratio guidelines for bank holding companies. The risk-based capital ratio guidelines establish a systematic analytical framework that makes regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banking organizations, takes off-balance sheet exposures into explicit account in assessing capital adequacy, and minimizes disincentives to holding liquid, low-risk assets. Under the guidelines and related policies, bank holding companies must maintain capital sufficient to meet both a risk-based asset ratio test and a leverage ratio test on a consolidated basis. The risk-based ratio is determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet commitments into four weighted categories, with higher weightings being assigned to categories perceived as representing greater risk. A bank holding company's capital is then divided by total risk-weighted assets to yield the risk-based ratio. The leverage ratio is determined by relating core capital to total assets adjusted as specified in the guidelines. The bank is subject to substantially similar capital requirements.

Generally, under the applicable guidelines, a financial institution's capital is divided into three tiers. Tier 1, or core capital, includes common equity, noncumulative perpetual preferred stock excluding auction rate issues, and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and, with certain limited exceptions, all other intangible assets. Certain bank holding companies, however, may include certain trust preferred securities that underlie junior subordinated debt in their Tier 1 capital. (See below within this section for more information regarding the capital treatment of trust preferred securities.) In addition, bank holding companies may include cumulative preferred stock in their Tier 1 capital, up to a limit of 25% of such Tier 1 capital.

Tier 2, or supplementary capital, includes, among other things, portions of trust preferred securities and cumulative preferred stock not otherwise counted in Tier 1 capital, as well as limited-life preferred stock, hybrid

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capital instruments, mandatory convertible securities, qualifying subordinated debt, and the allowance for loan and lease losses, subject to certain limitations. Institutions that must incorporate market risk exposure into their risk-based capital requirements may also have a third tier of capital in the form of restricted short-term unsecured subordinated debt.

Tier 3 capital consists of subordinated debt that meets certain conditions, including being unsecured, being fully paid up, having an original maturity of at least two years, and not being redeemable before maturity without prior Federal Reserve Board approval. The Federal Reserve Board requires bank holding companies that engage in trading activities to adjust their risk-based capital ratios to take into consideration market risks that may result from movements in market prices of covered trading positions in trading accounts, or from foreign exchange or commodity positions, whether or not in trading accounts, including changes in interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates or commodity prices. Any capital required to be maintained under these provisions may consist of new Tier 3 capital. Total capital is the sum of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital.

The Federal Reserve Board and the other federal banking regulators require that all intangible assets, with certain limited exceptions, be deducted from Tier 1 capital. Under the Federal Reserve Board's rules, the only types of intangible assets that may be included in (i.e., not deducted from) a bank holding company's capital are originated or purchased mortgage servicing rights, non-mortgage servicing assets, and purchased credit card relationships, provided that, in the aggregate, the amount of these items included in capital does not exceed 100% of Tier 1 capital.

Under the risk-based guidelines, financial institutions are required to maintain a risk-based ratio, which is total capital to risk-weighted assets, of at least 8%, of which at least 4% must be Tier 1 capital. The appropriate regulatory authority may set higher capital requirements when an institution's circumstances warrant.

The Federal Reserve Board has established a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to total assets of 3.0% for strong bank holding companies rated composite 1 under the RFI/C (D) (Risk Management, Financial Condition, Impact, Composite Rating and Depository Institution) component rating system for bank holding companies, and for certain bank holding companies that have implemented the Federal Reserve Board's risk-based capital measure for market risk. For all other bank holding companies, the minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to total assets is 4.0%. Banking organizations with supervisory, financial, operational, or managerial weaknesses, as well as organizations that are anticipating or experiencing significant growth are expected to maintain capital ratios well above the minimum levels. Moreover, higher capital ratios may be required for any bank holding company if warranted by its particular circumstances or risk profile. In all cases, bank holding companies should hold capital commensurate with the level and nature of the risks, including the volume and severity of problem loans, to which they are exposed. The Federal Reserve Board has also indicated that it will consider a tangible Tier 1 capital ratio (deducting all intangibles) and other indications of capital strength in evaluating proposals for expansion or new activities. More recently, in its February 24, 2009 supervisory letter, the Federal Reserve Board noted that a bank holding company's predominant form of tangible capital should be common equity.

The bank regulatory agencies have established special minimum capital requirements for equity investments in nonfinancial companies. The requirements consist of a series of marginal capital charges that increase within a range from 8% to 25% of the adjusted carrying value of the equity investments as a financial institution's overall exposure to equity investments increases as a percentage of its Tier 1 capital. At December 31, 2011, capital charges relating to WesBanco's equity investments in nonfinancial companies were immaterial.

Failure to meet applicable capital guidelines could subject a financial institution to a variety of enforcement remedies available to the federal regulatory authorities, including limitations on the ability to pay dividends, the issuance by the regulatory authority of a capital directive to increase capital, and the termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC, as well as to the measures described below under Prompt Corrective Action as applicable to undercapitalized institutions.

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As of December 31, 2011, WesBanco's Tier 1 and total capital to risk-adjusted assets ratios were 12.68% and 13.93%, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, WesBanco Bank also had capital in excess of the minimum requirements. Neither WesBanco nor the Bank had been advised by the appropriate federal banking regulator of any specific leverage ratio applicable to it. As of December 31, 2011, WesBanco's leverage ratio was 8.71%.

As of December 31, 2011, WesBanco had \$106.1 million in junior subordinated debt on its Consolidated Balance Sheets presented as a separate category of long-term debt. For regulatory purposes, Trust Preferred Securities totaling \$103.0 million underlying such junior subordinated debt were included in Tier 1 capital as of December 31, 2011, in accordance with regulatory reporting requirements. On March 1, 2005, the Federal Reserve Board adopted a rule retaining trust preferred securities in Tier 1 capital, but with stricter quantitative limits and clearer qualitative standards. Under this rule, after a transition period initially set to expire on March 31, 2009 but extended to March 31, 2011, the aggregate amount of trust preferred securities and certain other capital elements would be limited to 25 percent of Tier 1 capital elements, net of goodwill. The amount of trust preferred securities and certain other elements in excess of the limit could be included in Tier 2 capital, subject to restrictions.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires the federal banking agencies to develop consolidated capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies and banks. These new requirements must be at least as stringent as those currently applicable to banks, meaning that trust preferred securities will generally be excluded from Tier 1 capital. A grandfather provision, however, will permit bank holding companies with consolidated assets of less than \$15 billion, such as WesBanco, to continue counting existing trust preferred securities as Tier 1 capital until they mature. WesBanco currently believes all of its Trust Preferred Securities will remain in Tier 1 capital. For more information regarding trust preferred securities, please refer to Note 12, "Junior Subordinated Debt Owed to Unconsolidated Subsidiary Trusts" in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The risk-based capital standards of the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC specify that evaluations by the banking agencies of a bank's capital adequacy will include an assessment of the exposure to declines in the economic value of the bank's capital due to changes in interest rates. These banking agencies issued a joint policy statement on interest rate risk describing prudent methods for monitoring such risk that rely principally on internal measures of exposure and active oversight of risk management activities by senior management.

The federal regulatory authorities' risk-based capital guidelines are based upon agreements reached by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the "Basel Committee"). The Basel Committee is a committee of central banks and bank supervisors and regulators from the major industrialized countries that develops broad policy guidelines for use by each country's supervisors in determining the supervisory policies they apply. In December 2010, the Basel Committee issued a strengthened set of international capital and liquidity standards for banks and bank holding companies, known as "Basel III." The Basel III reforms are supported by the U.S. federal banking agencies and will increase both the quantity and quality of capital banks and bank holding companies are required to hold. Regulators in each participating country will be expected to implement Basel III beginning January 1, 2013.

When Basel III is fully phased-in on January 1, 2019, banks and bank holding companies will be required to maintain: (i) a minimum Tier 1 common equity ratio of at least 4.5 percent, (ii) a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 6 percent, (iii) a minimum total capital ratio (Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital) of at least 8 percent; and (iv) a non-risk-based minimum leverage ratio (Tier 1 capital to average consolidated assets) of 3 percent. Although not presented as a minimum requirement, banks and bank holding companies will not be able to pay dividends unless they have an additional capital conservation buffer equal to a Tier 1 common equity ratio of 2.5 percent. Adding the capital conservation buffer on top of the minimums, banks and bank holding companies will generally need a Tier 1 common equity ratio of 7 percent, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5 percent, and a total capital ratio of 10.5 percent. Under Basel III, regulators would also be able to impose a countercyclical capital buffer during periods of excessive credit growth. The countercyclical capital buffer would be an additional Tier 1 common equity ratio of up to 2.5 percent. Under Basel III, regulatory adjustments to common equity

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will generally be eliminated by January 1, 2018, although an exception will permit a portion of mortgage servicing rights to continue being treated as common equity.

WesBanco cannot predict the precise timing or final form of forthcoming capital regulations that could be applicable to WesBanco or their impact on WesBanco. Capital requirements that may arise from regulations issued under the Dodd-Frank Act, Basel III, or some other initiative could increase the minimum capital requirements applicable to WesBanco and its subsidiaries.

PROMPT CORRECTIVE ACTION

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA) requires federal banking regulatory authorities to take prompt corrective action with respect to depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. For these purposes, FDICIA establishes five capital tiers: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized.

An institution is deemed to be well-capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater, and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5% or greater and is not subject to a regulatory order, agreement, or directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. An institution is deemed to be adequately capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4% or greater, and generally a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% or greater and the institution does not meet the definition of a well-capitalized institution. An institution that does not meet one or more of the adequately capitalized tests is deemed to be undercapitalized. If the institution has a total risk-based capital ratio that is less than 6%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio that is less than 3%, or a Tier 1 leverage ratio that is less than 3%, it is deemed to be significantly undercapitalized. Finally, an institution is deemed to be critically undercapitalized if it has a ratio of tangible equity (as defined in the regulations) to total assets that is equal to or less than 2%. At December 31, 2011, WesBanco Bank had capital levels that met the well-capitalized standards under FDICIA and its implementing regulations.

FDICIA generally prohibits a depository institution from making any capital distribution, including payment of a cash dividend, or paying any management fee to its holding company, if the depository institution would thereafter be undercapitalized. Undercapitalized institutions are subject to growth limitations and are required to submit a capital restoration plan. If any depository institution subsidiary of a holding company is required to submit a capital restoration plan, the holding company would be required to provide a limited guarantee regarding compliance with the plan as a condition of approval of such plan by the appropriate federal banking agency. If an undercapitalized institution fails to submit an acceptable plan, it is treated as if it is significantly undercapitalized. Significantly undercapitalized institutions may be subject to a number of requirements and restrictions, including orders to sell sufficient voting stock to become adequately capitalized, requirements to reduce total assets, and cessation of receipt of deposits from correspondent banks. Critically undercapitalized institutions may not, beginning 60 days after becoming critically undercapitalized, make any payment of principal or interest on their subordinated debt and/or trust preferred securities. In addition, critically undercapitalized institutions are subject to appointment of a receiver or conservator within 90 days of becoming critically undercapitalized.

GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT

Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the GLB Act), banks are no longer prohibited from associating with, or having management interlocks with, a business organization engaged principally in securities activities. By qualifying as a financial holding company, as authorized under the GLB Act, which WesBanco has done, a bank holding company acquires new powers not otherwise available to it. As indicated above, WesBanco has elected to become a financial holding company under the GLB Act. It also has qualified a subsidiary of the Bank as a financial subsidiary under the GLB Act.

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Financial holding company powers relate to financial activities that are determined by the Federal Reserve Board, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, to be financial in nature, incidental to an activity that is financial in nature, or complementary to a financial activity, provided that the complementary activity does not pose a safety and soundness risk. The GLB Act itself defines certain activities as financial in nature, including but not limited to: underwriting insurance or annuities; providing financial or investment advice; underwriting, dealing in, or making markets in securities; merchant banking, subject to significant limitations; insurance company portfolio investing, subject to significant limitations; and any activities previously found by the Federal Reserve Board to be closely related to banking.

National and state banks are permitted under the GLB Act, subject to capital, management, size, debt rating, and CRA qualification factors, to have financial subsidiaries that are permitted to engage in financial activities not otherwise permissible. However, unlike financial holding companies, financial subsidiaries may not engage in insurance or annuity underwriting; developing or investing in real estate; merchant banking (for at least five years); or insurance company portfolio investing.

DODD-FRANK ACT

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Act, which contains numerous and wide-ranging reforms to the structure of the U.S. financial system. Portions of the Dodd-Frank Act are effective at different times, and many of the provisions are general statements directing regulators to draft more detailed rules. Although the full scope of the Dodd-Frank Act's impact remains somewhat unclear, management expects that it will, over time, reduce revenue and increase expenses.

As a bank holding company, WesBanco will be subjected to increased capital requirements (discussed above under Item 1. Business Capital Requirements). A provision known as the Volcker Rule will limit WesBanco's ability to engage in proprietary trading, as well as its ability to sponsor or invest in hedge funds or private equity funds. A provision known as the Lincoln Rule will prevent WesBanco Bank from engaging in certain swap transactions unless they are carried out through a separately capitalized affiliate. Increased restrictions also will apply to transactions with and among WesBanco subsidiaries (discussed above under Item 1. Business Holding Company Regulations), and the Federal Reserve Board will have increased authority to examine and take enforcement action against WesBanco and its subsidiaries that are not banks.

The Dodd-Frank Act makes several changes affecting the securitization markets, which may affect WesBanco's ability or desire to use those markets to meet funding or liquidity needs. One of these changes calls for federal regulators to adopt regulations requiring the sponsor of a securitization to retain at least 5 percent of the credit risk, with exceptions for qualified residential mortgages.

As a publicly traded company, WesBanco is required to give shareholders an advisory vote on executive compensation, and, in some cases, golden parachute arrangements. The Dodd-Frank Act also calls for regulators to issue new rules relating to compensation committee independence, incentive-based compensation arrangements deemed excessive, and proxy access by shareholders.

WesBanco Bank and other insured depository institutions will have increased authority to open new branches across state lines (discussed above under Item 1. Business Supervision and Regulation). A provision authorizing insured depository institutions to pay interest on checking accounts will likely increase WesBanco's interest expenses. A new government agency, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (the Consumer Bureau), will have the authority to write rules implementing numerous consumer protection laws applicable to all banks (discussed below under Item 1. Business Consumer Protection Laws).

CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

In connection with its lending and leasing activities, WesBanco Bank is subject to a number of federal and state laws designed to protect consumers and promote lending and other financial services to various sectors of

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the economy and population. These laws include the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, and, in some cases, their respective state law counterparts. The new Consumer Bureau created by the Dodd-Frank Act now has consolidated authority to write regulations implementing these and other laws. WesBanco's other subsidiaries that provide services relating to consumer financial products and services will also be subject to the Consumer Bureau's regulations. As an institution with assets of less than \$10 billion, WesBanco Bank will continue to be examined by the FDIC for compliance with these rules. Relating to mortgage lending, the Dodd-Frank Act requires new disclosures, verification, and restrictions, some of which are expected to limit the creation of variable-rate mortgages. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act required the Federal Reserve Board to write rules to limit debit card interchange fees to those reasonable and proportional to the cost of transactions, which were implemented on October 1, 2011. Even though the limits on debit card interchange fees apply only to institutions with more than \$10 billion in assets, market forces may over time limit debit card interchange fees as a source of revenue for all banks, including smaller banks like WesBanco Bank.

Federal law currently contains extensive customer privacy protection provisions. Under these provisions, a financial institution must provide to its customers, at the inception of the customer relationship and annually thereafter, the institution's policies and procedures regarding the handling of customers' nonpublic personal financial information. These provisions also provide that, except for certain limited exceptions, an institution may not provide such personal information to unaffiliated third parties unless the institution discloses to the customer that such information may be so provided and the customer is given the opportunity to opt out of such disclosure. Federal law makes it a criminal offense, except in limited circumstances, to obtain or attempt to obtain customer information of a financial nature by fraudulent or deceptive means.

The CRA requires WesBanco Bank's primary federal bank regulatory agency, the FDIC, to assess WesBanco Bank's record in meeting the credit needs of the communities served by the bank, including low and moderate-income neighborhoods and persons. Institutions are assigned one of four ratings: Outstanding, Satisfactory, Needs to Improve or Substantial Noncompliance. This assessment is reviewed when a bank applies to merge or consolidate with or acquire the assets or assume the liabilities of an insured depository institution, or to open or relocate a branch office. WesBanco Bank's current CRA rating is Outstanding.

SECURITIES REGULATION

WesBanco's full service broker-dealer subsidiary, WesBanco Securities, is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and in the states in which it does business. WesBanco Securities also is a member of FINRA. WesBanco Securities is subject to regulation by the SEC, FINRA and the securities administrators of the states in which it is registered. WesBanco Securities is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, which in the event of the liquidation of a broker-dealer, provides protection for customers' securities accounts held by WesBanco Securities of up to \$500,000 for each eligible customer, subject to a limitation of \$250,000 for claims for cash balances.

In addition, WesBanco Bank's Investment Department serves as an investment adviser to a family of mutual funds and is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and in some states.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING INITIATIVES AND THE USA PATRIOT ACT

A major focus of governmental policy on financial institutions in recent years has been aimed at combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 (the USA Patriot Act) substantially broadened the scope of United States anti-money laundering laws and regulations by imposing significant new compliance and due diligence obligations, creating new crimes and penalties and expanding the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The United States Treasury Department has issued various implementing regulations which apply various requirements of the USA Patriot Act to financial institutions, such as WesBanco Bank and WesBanco's broker-dealer subsidiary. These regulations impose obligations on financial institutions to

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maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the identity of their customers. Failure of WesBanco and its subsidiaries to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, or to comply with all of the relevant laws or regulations, could have serious legal and reputational consequences for WesBanco and its subsidiaries.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks described below are not the only ones we face in our business. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition or operating results could be materially harmed.

DUE TO INCREASED COMPETITION, WESBANCO MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN BANKING CUSTOMERS AT CURRENT LEVELS.

WesBanco operates in a highly competitive banking and financial industry that could become even more competitive as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes. WesBanco faces banking competition in all the markets it serves from the following:

local, regional and national banks;

savings and loans;

internet banks;

credit unions;

finance companies; and

brokerage firms serving WesBanco's market areas.

In particular, WesBanco Bank's competitors include several major national financial companies whose greater resources may afford them a marketplace advantage by enabling them to maintain numerous banking locations and mount extensive promotional and advertising campaigns. Additionally, banks and other financial institutions may have products and services not offered by WesBanco, which may cause current and potential customers to choose those institutions. Areas of competition include interest rates for loans and deposits, efforts to obtain deposits and range and quality of services provided. If WesBanco is unable to attract new and retain current customers, loan and deposit growth could decrease, causing WesBanco's results of operations and financial condition to be negatively impacted.

WESBANCO MAY NOT BE ABLE TO EXPAND ITS TRUST AND INVESTMENT SERVICES SEGMENT AND RETAIN ITS CURRENT CUSTOMERS.

WesBanco may not be able to attract new and retain current investment management clients due to competition from the following:

commercial banks and trust companies;

mutual fund companies;

investment advisory firms;

law firms;

brokerage firms; and

other financial services companies.

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Its ability to successfully attract and retain investment management clients is dependent upon its ability to compete with competitors' investment products, level of investment performance, client services and marketing and distribution capabilities. Due to changes in economic conditions, the performance of the trust and investment services segment may be negatively impacted by the financial markets in which investment clients' assets are invested, causing clients to seek other alternative investment options. If WesBanco is not successful, its results from operations and financial position may be negatively impacted.

CUSTOMERS MAY DEFAULT ON THE REPAYMENT OF LOANS WHICH COULD SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS THROUGH INCREASES IN THE PROVISION AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES.

The Bank's customers may default on the repayment of loans, which may negatively impact WesBanco's earnings due to loss of principal and interest income. Increased operating expenses may result from the allocation of management time and resources to the collection and work-out of the loan. Collection efforts may or may not be successful causing WesBanco to write off the loan or repossess the collateral securing the loan, which may or may not exceed the balance of the loan.

WesBanco maintains an allowance for loan losses, which is a reserve established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense, to provide for probable incurred losses in our loan portfolio. Management evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses at least quarterly, which includes testing certain individual loans as well as collective pools of loans for impairment. This evaluation includes an assessment of actual loss experience within each category of the portfolio, individual commercial and commercial real estate loans that exhibit credit weakness; current economic events, including employment statistics, trends in bankruptcy filings, and other pertinent factors; industry or geographic concentrations; and regulatory guidance.

WesBanco's regulatory agencies periodically review the allowance for loan losses. Based on their assessment the regulatory agencies may require WesBanco to adjust the allowance for loan losses. These adjustments could negatively impact WesBanco's results of operations or financial position.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN WESBANCO'S MARKET AREAS COULD NEGATIVELY IMPACT EARNINGS.

WesBanco Bank serves both individuals and business customers throughout West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The substantial majority of WesBanco's loan portfolio is to individuals and businesses in these markets. As a result, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of WesBanco are affected by local and regional economic conditions. A downturn in these economies could have a negative impact on WesBanco and the ability of the Bank's customers to repay their loans. The value of the collateral securing loans to borrowers may also decline as the economy declines. As a result, deteriorating economic conditions in these markets could cause a decline in the overall quality of WesBanco's loan portfolio requiring WesBanco to charge-off a higher percentage of loans and/or increase its allowance for loan losses. A decline in economic conditions in these markets may also force customers to utilize deposits held by WesBanco Bank in order to pay current expenses causing the Bank's deposit base to shrink. As a result the Bank may have to borrow funds at higher rates in order to meet liquidity needs. These events may have a negative impact on WesBanco's earnings and financial condition.

CURRENT MARKET INTEREST RATES AND COST OF FUNDS MAY NEGATIVELY IMPACT WESBANCO'S BANKING BUSINESS.

Fluctuations in interest rates may negatively impact the business of the Bank. The Bank's main source of income from operations is net interest income, which is equal to the difference between the interest income received on interest-bearing assets (usually loans and investment securities) and the interest expense incurred in connection with interest-bearing liabilities (usually deposits and borrowings). These rates are highly sensitive to

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many factors beyond WesBanco's control, including general economic conditions, both domestic and foreign, and the monetary and fiscal policies of various governmental and regulatory authorities. WesBanco Bank's net interest income can be affected significantly by changes in market interest rates. Changes in relative interest rates may reduce the Bank's net interest income as the difference between interest income and interest expense decreases. As a result, the Bank has adopted asset and liability management policies to minimize the potential adverse effects of changes in interest rates on net interest income, primarily by altering the mix and maturity of loans, investments and funding sources. However, even with these policies in place, WesBanco cannot be certain that changes in interest rates or the shape of the interest rate yield curve will not negatively impact its results of operations or financial position.

WesBanco's cost of funds for banking operations may not decrease at the same pace as asset yields, particularly in the current very low interest rate environment, where certain rates are subject to artificial floors or are approaching 0%. Cost of funds also may increase as a result of future general economic conditions, interest rates and competitive pressures. The Bank has traditionally obtained funds principally through deposits and wholesale borrowings. As a general matter, deposits are a cheaper source of funds than borrowings because interest rates paid for deposits are typically less than interest rates charged for borrowings. If, as a result of general economic conditions, market interest rates, competitive pressures or otherwise, the value of deposits at the Bank decreases relative to its overall banking operations, the Bank may have to rely more heavily on borrowings as a source of funds in the future.

SIGNIFICANT DECLINES IN U.S. AND FOREIGN MARKETS COULD HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON WESBANCO'S EARNINGS.

The capital and credit markets have experienced extreme disruption in recent years. These conditions resulted in less liquidity, greater volatility, widening of credit spreads and a lack of price transparency in certain asset types. In many cases, the markets have exerted downward pressure on stock prices, security prices and credit capacity for certain issuers without regard to those issuers' underlying financial strength. Sustained weakness in business and economic conditions in any or all of the domestic or foreign financial markets could result in credit deterioration in investment securities held by us, rating agency downgrades for such securities or other market factors that could result in us having to recognize other-than-temporary impairment in the value of such investment securities, with a corresponding charge against earnings. Furthermore, our pension assets are primarily invested in equity and debt securities, and weakness in capital and credit markets could result in deterioration of these assets, and changes in certain key pension assumptions based on current interest rates, long-term rates of return and other economic or actuarial assumptions may increase minimum funding contributions and future pension expense. If the markets deteriorate further, these conditions may be material to WesBanco's ability to access capital and may adversely impact results of operations.

Further, WesBanco's trust and investment services income could be impacted by fluctuations in the securities market. A portion of this revenue is based on the value of the underlying investment portfolios. If the values of those investment portfolios decline, the Bank's revenue could be negatively impacted.

WESBANCO MAY BE REQUIRED TO WRITE DOWN GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, CAUSING ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS TO BE NEGATIVELY AFFECTED.

When WesBanco acquires a business, a portion of the purchase price of the acquisition is allocated to goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets. The amount of the purchase price which is allocated to goodwill and other intangible assets is determined by the excess of the purchase price over the net identifiable assets acquired. Under current accounting standards, if WesBanco determines goodwill or intangible assets are impaired, it is required to write down the carrying value of these assets. WesBanco conducts an annual review to determine whether goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets are impaired. WesBanco completed such an impairment analysis in 2011 and concluded that no impairment charge was necessary for the year ended December 31, 2011. WesBanco cannot provide assurance that it will not be required to take an impairment charge in the future. Any impairment charge would have a negative effect on its stockholders' equity and financial results and may cause a decline in our stock price.

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ACQUISITION OPPORTUNITIES MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE TO WESBANCO IN THE FUTURE.

WesBanco continually evaluates opportunities to acquire other businesses. However, WesBanco may not have the opportunity to make suitable acquisitions on favorable terms in the future, which could negatively impact the growth of its business. WesBanco expects that other banking and financial companies, many of which have significantly greater resources, will compete to acquire compatible businesses. This competition could increase prices for acquisitions that WesBanco would likely pursue, and its competitors may have greater resources than it does. Also, acquisitions of regulated businesses such as banks are subject to various regulatory approvals. If WesBanco fails to receive the appropriate regulatory approvals, it will not be able to consummate an acquisition that it believes is in its best interests.

WESBANCO IS SUBJECT TO EXTENSIVE GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND SUPERVISION.

WesBanco is subject to extensive federal and state regulation, supervision and examination. Banking regulations are primarily intended to protect depositors' funds, federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole, not shareholders. These regulations affect WesBanco's lending practices, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy, operations and growth, among other things. These regulations also impose obligations to maintain appropriate policies, procedure and controls. Congress and federal regulatory agencies continually review banking laws, regulations and policies for possible changes. Changes to statutes, regulations or regulatory policies, including changes in interpretation or implementation of statutes, regulations or policies, could affect WesBanco in substantial and unpredictable ways. Such changes could subject WesBanco to additional costs, limit the types of financial services and products that could be offered, and/or increase the ability of non-banks to offer competing financial services and products, among other things. Failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies could result in sanctions by regulatory agencies, civil penalties and/or reputation damage, which could have a material adverse effect on WesBanco's business, financial condition and result of operations.

As of December 31, 2011, WesBanco had \$106.1 million in junior subordinated debt presented as a separate category of long-term debt on its Consolidated Balance Sheets. For regulatory purposes, Trust Preferred Securities totaling \$103.0 million underlying such junior subordinated debt are included in Tier 1 capital in accordance with regulatory reporting requirements. On March 1, 2005, the Federal Reserve Board adopted a rule that retains trust preferred securities in Tier 1 capital, but with stricter quantitative limits and clearer qualitative standards. Under the rule, after a transition period that was originally set to end on March 31, 2009 but has since been extended to March 31, 2011, the aggregate amount of trust preferred securities and certain other capital elements will be limited to 25 percent of Tier 1 capital elements, net of goodwill. The amount of trust preferred securities and certain other elements in excess of the limit can be included in Tier 2 capital, subject to restrictions. The Dodd-Frank Act requires the federal banking agencies to develop new consolidated capital requirements applicable to bank holding companies and banks. These rules will generally exclude trust preferred securities from Tier 1 capital. A grandfather provision will permit bank holding companies with consolidated assets of less than \$15 billion, such as WesBanco, to continue counting existing trust preferred securities as Tier 1 capital until they mature.

The rule is not expected to have an impact on WesBanco's Tier 1 capital; but if WesBanco issued additional trust preferred securities, they would not count as Tier 1 capital. Furthermore, if WesBanco incurs material operating losses, WesBanco's Tier 1 capital ratio may be negatively impacted. WesBanco's earnings may also be negatively impacted due to prepayment penalties associated with the redemption of certain of the trust preferred securities.

In addition, new international capital standards known as Basel III are expected to further increase the minimum capital requirements applicable to WesBanco and WesBanco Bank, which may negatively impact WesBanco and the Bank. Additional information about these and other expected changes in capital requirements are described above in Item 1. Business Capital Requirements.

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Regulation of WesBanco and its subsidiaries is expected to continue to expand in scope and complexity in the future. These laws are expected to have the effect of increasing WesBanco's costs of doing business, reducing its revenues, and may limit its ability to pursue business opportunities or otherwise adversely affect its business and financial condition. The Dodd-Frank Act and other laws, as well as rules implementing or related to them, may adversely affect WesBanco. Specifically, any governmental or regulatory action having the effect of requiring WesBanco to obtain additional capital could reduce earnings and have a material dilutive effect on current shareholders, including the Dodd-Frank Act source of strength requirement that bank holding companies make capital infusions into a troubled subsidiary bank. Legislation and regulation of debit card fees, credit cards and other bank services, as well as changes in WesBanco's practices relating to those and other bank services, may affect WesBanco's revenue and other financial results. Additional information about increased regulation is provided in Item 1. Business under the headings Supervision and Regulation, Holding Company Regulations, Capital Requirements, Dodd-Frank Act, and Consumer Protection Law.

WesBanco is also subject to tax laws and regulations promulgated by the United States government and the states in which it operates. Changes to these laws and regulations or the interpretations of such laws and regulations by taxing authorities could impact future tax expense and the value of deferred tax assets.

LIMITED AVAILABILITY OF BORROWINGS AND LIQUIDITY FROM THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM AND OTHER SOURCES COULD NEGATIVELY IMPACT EARNINGS.

WesBanco Bank is currently a member bank of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Pittsburgh, and retains certain short-term borrowings from the FHLB of Cincinnati from prior bank acquisitions, but is no longer considered a member bank of such FHLB. Membership in this system of quasi-governmental, regional home-loan oriented agency banks allows us to participate in various programs offered by the FHLB. We borrow funds from the FHLB, which are secured by a blanket lien on certain residential mortgage loans or securities with collateral values in excess of the outstanding balances. Current and future earnings shortfalls and minimum capital requirements of the FHLB may impact the collateral necessary to secure borrowings and limit the borrowings extended to their member banks, as well as require additional capital contributions by member banks. Should this occur, WesBanco's short-term liquidity needs could be negatively impacted. Should WesBanco be restricted from using FHLB advances due to weakness in the system or with the FHLB of Pittsburgh, WesBanco may be forced to find alternative funding sources. If WesBanco is required to rely more heavily on higher cost funding sources, revenues may not increase proportionately to cover these costs, which would adversely affect WesBanco's results of operations and financial position.

On February 22, 2012, the FHLB of Pittsburgh announced that it would pay a dividend on the average capital stock balance held during the three month period ended December 31, 2011 at an annualized rate of 0.10% for the first time since late 2008. They also will continue to partially repurchase certain amounts of excess stock held by member banks. Such repurchase was also suspended in late 2008 and partially restored five quarters ago. However, the FHLB also noted future dividend payments and capital stock repurchases will continue to be reviewed on a quarterly basis. The FHLB of Pittsburgh stock owned by WesBanco totaled \$20.4 million and \$25.0 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. If the financial condition of the FHLB of Pittsburgh were to further deteriorate, the corresponding FHLB stock owned by WesBanco may be deemed a non-earning asset and could potentially be evaluated for impairment with any loss recognized through earnings.

WESBANCO'S FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS DEPEND ON THE SUCCESSFUL GROWTH OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES.

WesBanco's primary business activity for the foreseeable future will be to act as the holding company of its banking and other subsidiaries. Therefore, WesBanco's future profitability will depend on the success and growth of these subsidiaries. In the future, part of WesBanco's growth may come from buying other banks and buying or establishing other companies. Such entities may not be profitable after they are purchased or established, and they may lose money or be dilutive to earnings per share, particularly for the first few years. A new bank or company may bring with it unexpected liabilities, bad loans, or poor employee relations, or the new bank or company may lose customers and the associated revenue.

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WESBANCO'S ABILITY TO PAY DIVIDENDS IS LIMITED, AND COMMON STOCK DIVIDENDS MAY HAVE TO BE REDUCED OR ELIMINATED.

Holders of shares of WesBanco's common stock are entitled to dividends if, when, and as declared by WesBanco's Board of Directors out of funds legally available for that purpose. Although the Board of Directors has declared cash dividends in the past, the current ability to pay dividends is largely dependent upon the receipt of dividends from the Bank. Federal and state laws impose restrictions on the ability of the Bank to pay dividends, which restrictions are more fully described in Item 1. Business Payment of Dividends. In general, future dividend policy is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon a number of factors, including WesBanco's and the Bank's future earnings, liquidity and capital requirements, regulatory constraints and financial condition.

WESBANCO MAY ENCOUNTER INTEGRATION DIFFICULTIES OR MAY FAIL TO REALIZE THE ANTICIPATED BENEFITS OF ACQUISITIONS.

WesBanco may not be able to integrate any new acquisitions without encountering difficulties including, without limitation, the loss of key employees and customers, the disruption of ongoing businesses or possible inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies. Any future acquisitions may also result in other unforeseen difficulties, including integration of the combined companies, which could require significant time and attention from our management that would otherwise be directed at developing our existing business and expenses may be higher than initially projected. In addition, we could discover undisclosed liabilities resulting from any acquisitions for which we may become responsible. Further, benefits such as enhanced earnings that we anticipate from these acquisitions may not develop and future results of the combined companies may be materially lower from those estimated.

HIGHER FDIC DEPOSIT INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND ASSESSMENTS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT WESBANCO'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Since 2008, the economic environment caused higher levels of bank failures, which dramatically increased FDIC resolution costs and led to a significant reduction in the deposit insurance fund. In order to restore reserve ratios of the deposit insurance fund, the FDIC has in the past few years significantly increased the assessment rates paid by financial institutions for deposit insurance. In addition, in May 2009, the FDIC imposed a special assessment on all insured institutions, and in November 2009, it adopted a rule requiring banks to prepay their FDIC assessments for years through 2012 which accompanied a rate increase beginning in 2011. While the Deposit Insurance Fund balance has improved recently, and a new assessment base that reduced rates for smaller community banks was adopted in 2011, the FDIC has indicated that future special assessments are possible, although it has not determined the magnitude or timing of any future assessments. Additional increases in FDIC insurance premiums and future special assessments may adversely affect WesBanco's results of operations and financial condition.

INTERRUPTION TO OUR INFORMATION SYSTEMS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT WESBANCO'S OPERATIONS.

WesBanco relies on information systems and communications for operating and monitoring all major aspects of business, as well as internal management functions. Any failure, interruption, intrusion or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or disruptions in the WesBanco customer relationship, management, general ledger, deposit, loan and other systems. While WesBanco has policies, procedures and technical safeguards designed to prevent or limit the effect of any failure, interruption, intrusion or security breach of its information systems, there can be no assurance that the above-noted issues will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. Any disruption in the operation of WesBanco's information systems could damage WesBanco's reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject WesBanco to additional regulatory scrutiny, and expose WesBanco to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material effect on WesBanco's business, results of operations and financial condition.

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LOSS OF KEY EMPLOYEES COULD IMPACT GROWTH AND EARNINGS AND MAY HAVE AN ADVERSE IMPACT ON BUSINESS.

Our operating results and ability to adequately manage our growth are highly dependent on the services, managerial abilities and performance of our key employees, including executive officers and senior management. Our success depends upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled and qualified management, loan origination, finance, administrative, marketing and technical personnel and upon the continued contributions of this management and personnel. The loss of services, or the inability to successfully complete planned transitions of key personnel approaching normal retirement age, could have an adverse impact on WesBanco's business, operating results and financial condition because of their skills, knowledge of the local markets, years of industry experience and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel.

WESBANCO IS SUBJECT TO LENDING CONCENTRATION RISKS.

As of December 31, 2011, approximately 65% of WesBanco's loan portfolio consisted of commercial loans including commercial real estate. Commercial loans are generally viewed as having more inherent risk of default than residential mortgage or consumer loans. The repayment of these loans often depends on the successful operation of a business or the sale or development of the underlying property and as a result, is more likely to be adversely affected by adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy in general. Also, the commercial loan balance per borrower is typically larger than that for residential mortgage loans and consumer loans, inferring higher potential losses on an individual loan basis. The deterioration of one or a few of these loans could cause a significant increase in nonperforming loans and a reduction in interest income. An increase in nonperforming loans could result in an increase in the provision for loan losses and an increase in loan charge-offs, both of which could have a material adverse effect on WesBanco's financial condition and results of operations.

WESBANCO MAY NEED TO RAISE CAPITAL IN THE FUTURE, BUT CAPITAL MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED OR AT ACCEPTABLE TERMS.

Federal and state banking regulators require WesBanco and its banking subsidiary, WesBanco Bank, to maintain adequate levels of capital to support its operations. In addition, in the future WesBanco may need to raise additional capital to support its business or to finance acquisitions, if any, or WesBanco may otherwise elect to raise additional capital in anticipation of future growth opportunities. Many financial institutions have sought to raise considerable amounts of capital over the last few years in response to deterioration in their results of operations and financial condition arising from the turmoil in the mortgage loan market, deteriorating economic conditions, declines in real estate values and other factors, including capital requirements that have been or are anticipated to be imposed by new regulations, such as the Basel III reforms or the Dodd-Frank Act. Such overall market demand for capital may diminish WesBanco's ability to raise additional capital if and when it is needed. Future growth in WesBanco's earning assets at rates in excess of the rate at which its capital is increased through retained earnings would result in a reduction of WesBanco's regulatory capital ratios. Also, future unexpected losses, whether resulting from loan losses or other causes, would reduce total capital.

WesBanco's ability to raise additional capital for parent company or banking subsidiary needs will depend on conditions at that time in the capital markets, overall economic conditions, WesBanco's financial performance and condition, and other factors, many of which are outside our control. There is no assurance that, if needed, WesBanco will be able to raise additional capital on favorable terms or at all. An inability to raise additional capital may have a material adverse effect on our ability to expand operations, and on our financial condition, results of operations and future prospects.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

WesBanco's subsidiaries generally own their respective offices, related facilities and any unimproved real property held for future expansion. At December 31, 2011, WesBanco operated 112 banking offices in West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and one loan production office, of which 87 were owned and 26 were leased under long-term operating leases. These leases expire at various dates through October 2027 and generally include options to renew. The Bank also owns several regional headquarters buildings in various markets that may also house certain back office functions.

The main office of WesBanco is located at 1 Bank Plaza, Wheeling, West Virginia, in a building owned by the Bank. The building contains approximately 100,000 square feet and serves as the main office for both WesBanco's community banking segment and its trust and investment services segment. The Bank's back office operations currently occupy approximately 80% of the space available in an office building adjacent to the main office, which is owned by WesBanco Properties, Inc., a subsidiary of WesBanco, with the remainder of the building leased to unrelated businesses.

At various building locations, WesBanco rents or looks to provide commercial office space to unrelated businesses. Rental income totaled \$0.6 million for both 2011 and 2010. For additional disclosures related to WesBanco's properties, other fixed assets and leases, please refer to Note 6, Premises and Equipment in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

WesBanco is involved in lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of business. There are no such matters pending that WesBanco expects to be material in relation to its business, financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

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WesBanco's common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Stock Market under the symbol WSBC. The approximate number of holders of WesBanco's \$2.0833 par value common stock as of February 27, 2012 was 4,858, not including shares held in nominee positions. The number of holders does not include WesBanco employees who have had stock allocated to them through WesBanco's KSOP. All WesBanco employees who meet the eligibility requirements of the KSOP are included in the Plan.

The table below presents for each quarter in 2011 and 2010, the high and low sales price per share as reported by NASDAQ and cash dividends declared per share.

	2011			2010		
	High	Low	Dividend Declared	High	Low	Dividend Declared
Fourth quarter	\$ 21.19	\$ 16.06	\$ 0.160	\$ 19.98	\$ 15.92	\$ 0.140
Third quarter	20.78	16.34	0.160	17.90	14.15	0.140
Second quarter	21.44	18.45	0.150	20.18	16.04	0.140
First quarter	20.99	17.76	0.150	17.40	11.90	0.140

WesBanco, Inc. has eight capital trusts, which are all wholly-owned trust subsidiaries of WesBanco formed for the purpose of issuing Trust Preferred Securities and lending the proceeds to WesBanco. The debentures and trust preferred securities issued by the trusts provide that WesBanco has the right to elect to defer the payment of interest on the debentures and trust preferred securities for up to an aggregate of 20 quarterly periods. However, if WesBanco should defer the payment of interest or default on the payment of interest, it may not declare or pay any dividends on its common stock during any such period.

Federal and state laws impose restrictions on the ability of the Bank to pay dividends, which restrictions are more fully described in Item 1. Business Payment of Dividends.

For additional disclosure relating to WesBanco Trust Preferred Securities, refer to Note 12, Junior Subordinated Debt Owed to Unconsolidated Subsidiary Trusts in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2011, WesBanco had a stock repurchase plan in which up to one million shares can be acquired. The plan was originally approved by the Board of Directors on March 21, 2007 and provides for shares to be repurchased for general corporate purposes, which may include a subsequent resource for potential acquisitions, shareholder dividend reinvestment and employee benefit plans. The timing, price and quantity of purchases are at the discretion of WesBanco, and the plan may be discontinued or suspended at any time. There were no general open market repurchases in 2011, other than those for KSOP and dividend reinvestment plans. At December 31, 2011, there were 584,325 shares remaining to be purchased under the plan.

Certain information relating to securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is set forth under the heading Equity Compensation Plan Information in Part III, Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

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The following table shows the activity in WesBanco's stock repurchase plan and other purchases for the quarter ended December 31, 2011:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans
Balance at September 30, 2011				584,325
October 1, 2011 to October 31, 2011				
Open market repurchases		\$		584,325
Other transactions (1)	23,476	17.51	N/A	N/A
November 1, 2011 to November 30, 2011				
Open market repurchases				584,325
Other transactions (1)	6,226	19.34	N/A	N/A
December 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011				
Open market repurchases				584,325
Other transactions (1)	2,149	19.63	N/A	N/A
Fourth Quarter 2011				
Open market repurchases				584,325
Other transactions (1)	31,851	18.01	N/A	N/A
Total	31,851	\$ 18.01		584,325

(1) Consists of open market purchases transacted in the KSOP and dividend reinvestment plans.
N/A Not applicable

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The following graph shows a comparison of cumulative total shareholder returns for WesBanco, the Russell 2000 Index, and the SNL Small Cap Bank Index. The total shareholder return assumes a \$100 investment in the common stock of WesBanco and each index since December 31, 2006 with reinvestment of dividends.

<i>Index</i>	December 31,					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
WesBanco, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 64.03	\$ 88.74	\$ 42.55	\$ 67.60	\$ 71.66
Russell 2000	100.00	98.43	65.18	82.89	105.14	100.75
SNL Small Cap Bank Index	100.00	72.30	60.78	42.72	52.19	49.84

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The following consolidated selected financial data is derived from WesBanco's audited financial statements as of and for the five years ended December 31, 2011. The following consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) and the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report. WesBanco's acquisitions during the five years ended December 31, 2011, which include Oak Hill Financial, Inc., on November 30, 2007 and five former AmTrust branches on March 27, 2009, are included in results of operations since their respective dates of acquisition.

<i>(dollars in thousands, except shares and per share amounts)</i>	For the years ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
PER COMMON SHARE INFORMATION					
Earnings per common share - basic	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.70	\$ 1.42	\$ 2.09
Earnings per common share - diluted	1.65	1.34	0.70	1.42	2.09
Dividends per common share	0.62	0.56	0.84	1.12	1.10
Book value at year end	23.80	22.83	22.16	24.82	21.86
Tangible book value at year end (1)	13.17	12.09	11.31	14.74	11.44
Average common shares outstanding - basic	26,614,697	26,579,735	26,566,133	26,551,467	21,359,935
Average common shares outstanding - diluted	26,615,281	26,580,293	26,567,291	26,563,320	21,392,010
SELECTED BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION					
Securities	\$ 1,609,265	\$ 1,426,191	\$ 1,263,254	\$ 935,588	\$ 937,084
Loans held for sale	6,084	10,800	9,441	3,874	39,717
Net portfolio loans	3,184,558	3,227,625	3,409,786	3,554,506	3,682,006
Total assets	5,536,030	5,361,458	5,397,352	5,222,041	5,384,326
Deposits	4,393,866	4,172,423	3,974,233	3,503,916	3,907,930
Total FHLB and other borrowings	365,073	440,991	684,915	894,695	735,313
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated subsidiary trusts	106,066	106,034	111,176	111,110	111,024
Shareholders' equity	633,790	606,863	588,716	659,371	580,319
SELECTED RATIOS					
Return on average assets	0.81%	0.66%	0.43%	0.73%	1.09%
Return on average tangible assets (1)	0.88%	0.73%	0.49%	0.82%	1.17%
Return on average equity	7.01%	5.88%	3.73%	6.42%	10.63%
Return on average tangible equity (1)	13.32%	11.72%	7.26%	12.58%	17.48%
Return on average common equity	7.01%	5.88%	3.16%	6.48%	10.63%
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.69%	1.86%	1.76%	1.38%	1.03%
Allowance for loan losses to total non-performing loans	0.63x	0.63x	0.76x	1.37x	1.94x
Non-performing assets to total assets	1.62%	1.95%	1.65%	0.74%	0.44%
Net loan charge-offs to average loans	1.30%	1.28%	1.10%	0.58%	0.28%
Shareholders' equity to total assets	11.45%	11.32%	10.91%	12.63%	10.78%
Tangible equity to tangible assets (1)	6.68%	6.33%	5.88%	7.90%	5.94%
Tangible common equity to tangible assets (1)	6.68%	6.33%	5.88%	6.44%	5.94%
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.71%	8.35%	7.86%	10.27%	9.90%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	12.68%	11.94%	11.12%	13.21%	10.43%
Total capital to risk-weighted assets	13.93%	13.20%	12.37%	14.46%	11.41%
Dividend payout ratio	37.58				