

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
November 10, 2011

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2011

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-22193

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

33-0743196
(I.R.S Employer Identification No.)

1600 SUNFLOWER AVENUE, 2ND FLOOR, COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA 92626
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(714) 431-4000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

or a smaller reporting company. See definition of “accelerated filer”, “large accelerated filer”, and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

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 Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes No

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of November 10, 2011 was 10,012,626.

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q
INDEX
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1 - Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition: At September 30, 2011 (unaudited), December 31, 2010 (audited) and September 30, 2010 (unaudited)

Consolidated Statements of Operations: For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 (unaudited)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income: For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 (unaudited)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows: For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 (unaudited)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Item 2 - Management's discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Item 3 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Item 4 - Controls and Procedures

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 - Legal Proceedings

Item 1A - Risk Factors

Item 2 - Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of ProceedsItem 3 - Defaults Upon Senior SecuritiesItem 4 - ReservedItem 5 - Other InformationItem 6 - Exhibits

PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(dollars in thousands, except share data)

ASSETS	September 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010 (Audited)	September 30, 2010 (Unaudited)
Cash and due from banks	\$ 37,780	\$ 63,433	\$ 51,267
Federal funds sold	28	29	29
Cash and cash equivalents	37,808	63,462	51,296
Investment securities available for sale	107,761	155,094	172,181
FHLB stock/Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost	12,982	13,334	13,805
Loans held for investment	734,474	564,417	552,454
Allowance for loan losses	(8,522)	(8,879)	(9,170)
Loans held for investment, net	725,952	555,538	543,284
Accrued interest receivable	3,732	3,755	3,556
Other real estate owned	2,846	34	1,700
Premises and equipment	9,977	8,223	8,358
Deferred income taxes	9,047	11,103	10,346
Bank owned life insurance	12,827	12,454	12,323
Intangible assets	2,126	-	-
Other assets	3,444	3,819	4,471
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 928,502	\$ 826,816	\$ 821,320
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES:			
Deposit accounts:			
Noninterest bearing	\$ 109,194	\$ 47,229	\$ 51,798
Interest bearing:			

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Transaction accounts	285,829	203,029	198,788
Retail certificates of deposit	398,101	407,108	404,232
Wholesale/brokered certificates of deposit	4,254	1,874	1,973
Total deposits	797,378	659,240	656,791
FHLB advances and other borrowings	28,500	68,500	66,500
Subordinated debentures	10,310	10,310	10,310
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	7,694	10,164	9,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES	843,882	748,214	742,776
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares outstanding	-	-	-
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 15,000,000 shares authorized; 10,084,626 shares at September 30, 2011, 10,033,836 shares at December 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010 issued and outstanding	101	100	100
Additional paid-in capital	76,517	79,942	79,933
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	7,491	(526)	(2,126)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax (benefit) of \$357 at September 30, 2011, (\$639) at December 31, 2010, and \$446 at September 30, 2010	511	(914)	637
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	84,620	78,602	78,544
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 928,502	\$ 826,816	\$ 821,320

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	\$ 11,695	\$ 9,196	\$ 33,978	\$ 27,193
	850	1,284	3,110	3,461

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Investment securities and other interest-earning assets				
Total interest income	12,545	10,480	37,088	30,654
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Interest-bearing deposits:				
Interest on transaction accounts	364	416	1,178	1,305
Interest on certificates of deposit	1,636	1,886	5,251	5,964
Total interest-bearing deposits	2,000	2,302	6,429	7,269
FHLB advances and other borrowings	237	693	760	2,246
Subordinated debentures	77	83	230	235
Total interest expense	2,314	3,078	7,419	9,750
NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES				
	10,231	7,402	29,669	20,904
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES				
	1,322	397	2,728	2,092
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES				
	8,909	7,005	26,941	18,812
NONINTEREST INCOME (LOSS)				
Loan servicing fees	324	122	701	334
Deposit fees	558	207	1,641	603
Net gain (loss) from sales of loans	16	(37)	(2,445)	(2,677)
Net gain from sales of investment securities	845	388	1,325	762
Other-than-temporary impairment loss on investment securities, net	(170)	(252)	(538)	(908)
Gain on FDIC transaction	-	-	4,189	-
Other income	537	246	1,383	796
Total noninterest income (loss)	2,110	674	6,256	(1,090)
NONINTEREST EXPENSE				
Compensation and benefits	3,363	2,070	10,033	6,135
Premises and occupancy	903	671	2,581	1,942
Data processing and communications	387	181	1,035	594
Other real estate owned operations, net	557	195	987	1,027
FDIC insurance premiums	86	383	653	1,065
Legal and audit	385	426	1,278	815
Marketing expense	379	213	936	570
Office and postage expense	244	158	605	409
Other expense	770	512	2,180	1,382
Total noninterest expense	7,074	4,809	20,288	13,939
	3,945	2,870	12,909	3,783

NET INCOME BEFORE				
INCOME TAXES				
INCOME TAX	1,485	1,025	4,892	1,145
NET INCOME	\$ 2,460	\$ 1,845	\$ 8,017	\$ 2,638
EARNINGS PER SHARE				
Basic	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.26
Diluted	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.24
WEIGHTED AVERAGE				
SHARES OUTSTANDING				
Basic	10,084,626	10,033,836	10,072,984	10,033,836
Diluted	10,570,267	11,025,345	10,667,722	11,035,467

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

(dollars in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at							
December 31, 2010	10,033,836	\$ 100	\$ 79,942	\$ (526)	\$ (914)		\$ 78,602
Comprehensive Income:							
Net income				8,017		\$ 8,017	8,017
Unrealized holding gains on securities arising during the period, net of tax						2,207	
Reclassification adjustment for net gain on sale of securities included in net income, net of tax						(782)	
Net unrealized gain on securities, net of tax						1,425	1,425
Total comprehensive income						\$ 9,442	
Share-based compensation expense			204				204
Common stock repurchased and	(10,610)	(1)	(69)				(70)

retired						
Warrants purchased and retired			(3,660)			(3,660)
Warrants exercised	41,400	1	31			32
Stock options exercised	20,000	1	69			70
Balance at September 30, 2011	10,084,626	\$ 101	\$ 76,517	\$ 7,491	\$ 511	\$ 84,620
Balance at December 31, 2009	10,033,836	\$ 100	\$ 79,907	\$ (4,764)	\$ (1,741)	\$ 73,502
Comprehensive Income:						
Net income				2,638	\$ 2,638	2,638
Unrealized holding gains on securities arising during the period, net of tax					2,293	
Reclassification adjustment for net loss on sale of securities included in net income, net of tax					85	
Net unrealized gain on securities, net of tax					2,378	2,378
Total comprehensive income					\$ 5,016	
Share-based compensation expense			26			26
Balance at September 30, 2010	10,033,836	\$ 100	\$ 79,933	\$ (2,126)	\$ 637	\$ 78,544

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 8,017	\$ 2,638
Adjustments to net income:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	905	740
Provision for loan losses	2,728	2,092

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Share-based compensation expense	204	26
Loss on sale and disposal of premises and equipment	63	30
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	340	191
Write down of other real estate owned	110	698
Amortization of premium/discounts on securities held for sale, net	545	457
Amortization of mark-to-market discount	(1,174)	-
Gain on sale of investment securities available for sale	(1,325)	(762)
Other-than-temporary impairment loss on investment securities, net	538	908
Loss on sale of loans held for investment	2,445	2,677
Gain on FDIC transaction	(4,189)	-
Deferred income tax provision	178	1,119
Change in accrued expenses and other liabilities, net	(2,754)	(4,102)
Income from bank owned life insurance, net	(373)	(397)
Change in accrued interest receivable and other assets, net	5,006	(1,442)
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,264	4,873
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale and principal payments on loans held for investment	92,490	113,225
Net change in undisbursed loan funds	17,790	(27,031)
Purchase and origination of loans held for investment	(136,909)	(71,198)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	12,898	4,355
Principal payments on securities available for sale	12,047	11,290
Purchase of securities available for sale	(43,140)	(135,123)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities available for sale	92,667	78,031
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,656)	(414)
Redemption (purchase) of Federal Reserve Bank stock	155	(420)

Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco stock	1,519	945
Cash acquired in FDIC transaction	26,389	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	73,250	(26,340)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase (decrease) in deposit accounts	(66,540)	38,057
Repayment of FHLB advances and other borrowings	(40,000)	(25,000)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	32	-
Warrants purchased and retired	(3,660)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(110,168)	13,057
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(25,654)	(8,410)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	63,462	59,706
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 37,808	\$ 51,296

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW DISCLOSURES		
Interest paid	\$ 7,396	\$ 9,740
Income taxes paid	2,595	1,035
Assets acquired (liabilities assumed) in Canyon National acquisition (See Note 3):		
Investment securities	14,076	-
FDIC receivable	2,838	-
Loans	149,739	-
Core deposit intangible	2,270	-
Other real estate owned	11,953	-
Fixed assets	42	-
Other assets	1,599	-
Deposits	(204,678)	-

Other liabilities	(39)	-
NONCASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD			
Transfers from loans to other real estate owned	\$	4,207	\$ 3,564
Investment securities available for sale purchased and not settled	\$	358	\$ 2,081

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2011

(UNAUDITED)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Pacific Premier Bancorp, Inc. (the “Corporation”) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Pacific Premier Bank (the “Bank”) (collectively, the “Company,” “we,” “our” or “us”). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position as of September 30, 2011, December 31, 2010, and September 30, 2010, the results of its operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 and the changes in stockholders’ equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or the full year ending December 31, 2011.

Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The Company accounts for its investments in its wholly owned special purpose entity, PPBI Trust I, under the equity method whereby the subsidiary’s net earnings are recognized in the Company’s statement of income.

Note 2 – Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements. ASU 2010-06 revised two disclosure requirements concerning fair value measurements and clarifies two others. It requires separate presentation of significant transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy and disclosure of the reasons for such transfers. It will also require the presentation of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements within Level 3 on a gross basis rather than a net basis. The amendments also clarify that

disclosures should be disaggregated by class of asset or liability and that disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques should be provided for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements. The Company's disclosures about fair value measurements are presented in Note 9 – Fair Value Disclosures. These new disclosure requirements were effective for the period ended June 30, 2011, except for the requirement concerning gross presentation of Level 3 activity, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. There was no significant effect to the Company's financial statement disclosure upon adoption of this ASU.

In January 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2011-01, "Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in Update No. 2010-20." The provisions of ASU No. 2010-20, "Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses" include the required disclosure of qualitative information about how financing receivables were modified and quantitative information about the extent and financial effects of modifications made during the period. The Company is also required to disclose qualitative information about how such modifications are factored into the determination of the allowance for loan and lease losses. Furthermore, the Company is also required to disclose information about troubled debt restructurings that meet the definition of a troubled debt restructuring within the previous 12 months for which there was a payment default in the current period. The provisions of ASU No. 2010-20 were originally to be effective for the Company's reporting period ended March 31, 2011. However, the amendments in ASU No. 2011-01 deferred the effective date related to these disclosures, enabling creditors to provide such disclosures after the FASB completed their project clarifying the guidance for determining what constitutes a troubled debt restructuring.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-02, "A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring is a Troubled Debt Restructuring." The provisions of ASU No. 2011-02 provide additional guidance related to determining whether a creditor has granted a concession, include factors and examples for creditors to consider in evaluating whether a restructuring results in a delay in payment that is insignificant, prohibit creditors from using the borrower's effective rate test to evaluate whether a concession has been granted to the borrower, and adds factors for creditors to use in determining whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. A provision in ASU No. 2011-02 also ends the FASB's deferral of the additional disclosures related to troubled debt restructurings as required by ASU No. 2010-20. There was no significant effect to the Company's financial statement disclosure upon adoption of this ASU.

Future Application of Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-03, "Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements." ASU No. 2011-03 modifies the criteria for determining when repurchase agreements would be accounted for as a secured borrowing rather than as a sale. Currently, an entity that maintains effective control over transferred financial assets must account for the transfer as a secured borrowing rather than as a sale. The provisions of ASU No. 2011-03 removes from the assessment of effective control the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee. The FASB believes that contractual rights and obligations determine effective control and that there does not need to be a requirement to assess the ability to exercise those rights. ASU No. 2011-03 does not change the other existing criteria used in the assessment of effective control. The provisions of ASU No. 2011-03 are effective prospectively for transactions, or modifications of existing transactions, that occur on or after January 1, 2012. As the Company accounts for all of its repurchase agreements as collateralized financing arrangements, the adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's statements of income and condition.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, "Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs." ASU No. 2011-04 results in a consistent definition of fair value and common requirements for measurement of and disclosure about fair value between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The changes to U.S. GAAP as a result of ASU No. 2011-04 are as follows: (1) The concepts of highest and best use and valuation premise are only relevant when measuring the fair value of

nonfinancial assets (that is, it does not apply to financial assets or any liabilities); (2) U.S. GAAP currently prohibits application of a blockage factor in valuing financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets. ASU No. 2011-04 extends that prohibition to all fair value measurements; (3) An exception is provided to the basic fair value measurement principles for an entity that holds a group of financial assets and financial liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk that are managed on the basis of the entity's net exposure to either of those risks. This exception allows the entity, if certain criteria are met, to measure the fair value of the net asset or liability position in a manner consistent with how market participants would price the net risk position; (4) Aligns the fair value measurement of instruments classified within an entity's shareholders' equity with the guidance for liabilities; and (5) Disclosure requirements have been enhanced for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements to disclose quantitative information about unobservable inputs and assumptions used, to describe the valuation processes used by the entity, and to describe the sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in unobservable inputs and interrelationships between those inputs. In addition, entities must report the level in the fair value hierarchy of items that are not measured at fair value in the statement of condition but whose fair value must be disclosed. The provisions of ASU No. 2011-04 are effective for the Company's interim reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The adoption of ASU No. 2011-04 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's statements of income and condition.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, "Presentation of Comprehensive Income." The provisions of ASU No. 2011-05 allow an entity the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. The statement(s) are required to be presented with equal prominence as the other primary financial statements. ASU No. 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholders' equity but does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The provisions of ASU No. 2011-05 are effective for the Company's interim reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2011, with retrospective application required. The adoption of ASU No. 2011-05 is expected to result in presentation changes to the Company's statements of income and the addition of a statement of comprehensive income. The adoption of ASU No. 2011-05 will have no impact on the Company's statements of condition.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, "Testing Goodwill for Impairment." The provisions of ASU No. 2011-08 permits an entity an option to first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If an entity believes, as a result of its qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further impairment testing is required. ASU No. 2011-08 includes examples of events and circumstances that may indicate that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount. The provisions of ASU No. 2011-08 are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted provided that the entity has not yet performed its annual impairment test for goodwill. The adoption of ASU No. 2011-08 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's statements of income and condition.

Note 3 – Canyon National Bank Acquisition

Effective February 11, 2011, the Bank acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Canyon National Bank ("Canyon National") from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") as receiver for Canyon National (the "Canyon National Acquisition"), pursuant to the terms of a purchase and assumption agreement entered into by the Bank and the FDIC on February 11, 2011. The Canyon National Acquisition included the three branches of Canyon National, all of which became branches of the Bank upon consummation of the Canyon National Acquisition. As a result of the Canyon National Acquisition, the Bank acquired and received certain assets with a fair value of

approximately \$208.9 million, including \$149.7 million of loans, \$16.1 million of a FDIC receivable, \$13.2 million of cash and cash equivalents, \$12.8 million of investment securities, \$12.0 million of other real estate owned, \$2.3 million of a core deposit intangibles, \$1.5 million of other assets and \$1.3 million of FHLB and Federal Reserve Bank stock. Liabilities with a fair value of approximately \$206.6 million were also assumed, including \$204.7 million of deposits, \$1.9 million in deferred tax liability and \$39,000 of other liabilities. The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were determined based on the requirements of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820: Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. The foregoing fair value amounts are subject to change for up to one year after the closing date of the Canyon National Acquisition as additional information relative to closing date fair values becomes available. The amounts are also subject to adjustments based upon final settlement with the FDIC.

Note 4 – Loans Held for Investment

The following table sets forth the composition of our loan portfolio in dollar amounts at the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010
		(in thousands)	
Real estate loans:			
Multi-family	\$ 211,514	\$ 243,584	\$ 251,163
Commercial non-owner occupied	164,797	130,525	130,428
One-to-four family (1)	62,638	20,318	19,668
Land	8,496	-	-
Business loans:			
Commercial owner occupied (2)	164,268	113,025	105,415
Commercial and industrial	117,078	54,687	44,580
SBA	4,870	4,088	3,482
Other loans	2,215	1,417	3,520
Total gross loans (3)	735,876	567,644	558,256
Total gross loans held for investment	735,876	567,644	558,256
Less:			
Deferred loan origination costs/(fees) and premiums/(discounts), net	(1,402)	(3,227)	(5,802)
Allowance for loan losses	(8,522)	(8,879)	(9,170)
Loans held for investment, net	\$ 725,952	\$ 555,538	\$ 543,284

(1) Includes second trust deeds.

(2) Majority secured by real estate.

(3) Total gross loans for September 30, 2011 is net of the mark-to-market discount on Canyon National loans of \$9.3 million.

From time to time, we may purchase or sell loans in order to manage concentrations, maximize interest income, change risk profiles, improve returns and generate liquidity.

The Company grants residential and commercial loans held for investment to customers located primarily in Southern California. Consequently, the underlying collateral for our loans and a borrower's ability to repay may be impacted unfavorably by adverse changes in the economy and real estate market in the region.

Under applicable laws and regulations, the Bank may not make secured loans to one borrower in excess of 25% of unimpaired capital plus surplus and likewise in excess of 15% for unsecured loans. These loans-to-one borrower limitations result in a dollar limitation of \$23.1 million for secured loans and \$13.8 million for unsecured loans at September 30, 2011. At September 30, 2011, the Bank's largest aggregate outstanding balance of loans to one borrower was \$13.3 million of secured credit.

Purchase Credit Impaired

The following table provides a summary of the Company's investment in purchase credit impaired loans, acquired from Canyon National, as of the period indicated:

	September 30, 2011 (in thousands)
Real estate loans:	
Commercial non-owner occupied	\$ 1,085
One-to-four family	1,346
Land	2,414
Business loans:	
Commercial owner occupied	2,450
Commercial and industrial	1,736
Total purchase credit impaired	\$ 9,031

On the acquisition date, the amount by which the undiscounted expected cash flows of the purchased credit impaired loans exceed the estimated fair value of the loan is the "accretable yield". The accretable yield is measured at each financial reporting date and represents the difference between the remaining undiscounted expected cash flows and the current carrying value of the purchased credit impaired loan.

The following table summarizes the accretable yield on the purchased credit impaired for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

Nine
Months

	Ended September 30, 2011 (in thousands)
Balance at the beginning of period	\$ -
Accretible yield at acquisition	4,692
Accretion	(418)
Disposals and other	(1,141)
Change in accretible yield	615
Balance at the end of period	3,748

Impaired Loans

The following table provides a summary of the Company's investment in impaired loans as of and for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, and as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	Impaired Loans						
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	With Specific Allowance	Without Specific Allowance	Specific Allowance for Impaired Loans	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(in thousands)						
September 30, 2011							
Real estate loans:							
Multi-family	\$ 1,433	\$ 1,454	\$ -	\$ 1,433	\$ -	\$ 2,710	\$ 54
Commercial non-owner occupied	2,457	2,552	-	2,457	-	2,684	109
One-to-four family	1,218	1,785	-	1,218	-	2,064	24
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	206	-
Land	198	475	-	198	-	1,759	3
Business loans:							
Commercial owner occupied	2,760	3,453	-	2,760	-	4,360	61
Commercial and industrial	1,983	5,339	-	1,983	-	2,886	76
SBA	725	1,484	-	725	-	934	67

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Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Totals	\$ 10,774	\$ 16,542	\$ -	\$ 10,774	\$ -	\$ 17,610	\$ 394

Impaired Loans

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	With Specific Allowance	Without Specific Allowance (in thousands)	Specific Allowance for Impaired Loans	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
December 31, 2010							
Real estate loans:							
Multi-family	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,156	\$ -	\$ 1,156	\$ -	\$ 2,114	\$ 94
Commercial non-owner occupied							
One-to-four family	2,068	2,068	465	1,603	47	1,949	127
Business loans:							
Commercial owner occupied	223	224	-	223	-	249	15
Commercial and industrial	2,225	2,342	-	2,225	-	1,332	-
SBA	54	169	-	54	-	270	14
Totals	\$ 6,818	\$ 7,710	\$ 465	\$ 6,353	\$ 47	\$ 6,882	\$ 264

The following table summarizes impaired loan balances at the period indicated below:

	September 30, 2010 (in thousands)
Impaired loans without a valuation allowance	\$ 6,441
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	\$ 174
Valuation allowance related to impaired loans	\$ 54
Average recorded investment in impaired loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2010	\$ 6,913

The Company considers a loan to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement or it is determined that the likelihood of the Company receiving all scheduled payments, including interest, when due is remote. The Company has no commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose loans have been impaired.

The Company reviews loans for impairment when the loan is classified as substandard or worse, delinquent 90 days, or determined by management to be collateral dependent, or when the borrower files bankruptcy or is granted a troubled debt restructurings (“TDRs”). Measurement of impairment is based on the loan’s expected future cash flows discounted at the loan’s effective interest rate, measured by reference to an observable market value, if one exists, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is deemed collateral dependent. All loans are generally charged-off at such time the loan is classified as a loss. Valuation allowances are determined on a loan-by-loan basis or by aggregating loans with similar risk characteristics.

The following table provides additional detail on the components of impaired loans at the period end as indicated below.

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010
	(in thousands)		
Nonaccruing loans	\$ 9,357	\$ 3,277	\$ 3,037
Accruing loans	1,417	3,541	3,578
Total impaired loans	\$ 10,774	\$ 6,818	\$ 6,615

When loans are placed on nonaccrual status all accrued interest is reversed from earnings. Payments received on nonaccrual loans are generally applied as a reduction to the loan principal balance. If the likelihood of further loss is remote, the Company will recognize interest on a cash basis only. Loans may be returned to accruing status if the Company believes that all remaining principal and interest is fully collectible and there has been at least nine months of sustained repayment performance since the loan was placed on nonaccrual.

The Company does not accrue interest on loans 90 days or more past due or when, in the opinion of management, there is reasonable doubt as to the collection of interest. The Company had impaired loans on nonaccrual status at September 30, 2011 of \$9.4 million, December 31, 2010 of \$3.3 million, and September 30, 2010 of \$3.1 million. At September 30, 2011, the Company had \$9.0 million of purchased credit impaired loans acquired from Canyon National, of which \$3.0 million were placed on nonaccrual status. The Company had no loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing at September 30, 2011, December 31, 2010 or September 30, 2010.

The Company had an immaterial amount of TDRs related to three SBA loans which were all completed prior to 2011.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company’s loan portfolio was collateralized by various forms of real estate and business assets located principally in Southern California. The Company’s loan portfolio contains concentrations of credit in multi-family real estate, commercial non-owner occupied real estate and commercial owner occupied business loans. The Company maintains policies approved by the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) that address these concentrations and continues to diversify its loan portfolio through loan originations, purchases and sales to meet approved concentration levels. While management believes that the collateral presently securing these loans is adequate, there can be no assurances that further significant deterioration in the California real estate market and economy would not expose the Company to significantly greater credit risk.

Credit Quality and Credit Risk Management

The Company's credit quality is maintained and credit risk managed in two distinct areas. The first is the loan origination process, wherein the Bank underwrites credit quality and chooses which risks it is willing to accept. The second is in the ongoing oversight of the loan portfolio, where existing credit risk is measured and monitored, and where performance issues are dealt with in a timely and comprehensive fashion.

The Company maintains a comprehensive credit policy which sets forth minimum and maximum tolerances for key elements of loan risk. The policy identifies and sets forth specific guidelines for analyzing each of the loan products the Company offers from both an individual and portfolio wide basis. The credit policy is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors. Seasoned underwriters ensure all key risk factors are analyzed with nearly all underwriting including a comprehensive global cash flow analysis. The credit approval process mandates multiple-signature approval by either the management or Board credit committee for every loan which requires any subjective credit analysis.

Credit risk is managed within the loan portfolio by the Company's Portfolio Management department based on a comprehensive credit and investment review policy. This policy requires a program of financial data collection and analysis, comprehensive loan reviews, property and/or business inspections and monitoring of portfolio concentrations and trends. The Portfolio Management department also monitors asset-based lines of credit, loan covenants and other conditions associated with the Company's business loans as a means to help identify potential credit risk. Individual loans, excluding the homogeneous loan portfolio, are reviewed at least biennially, or more frequently, if deemed necessary, and includes the assignment of a risk grade.

Risk grades are based on a six-grade Pass scale, along with Special Mention, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss classifications as such classifications are defined by the regulatory agencies. The assignment of risk grades allows the Company to, among other things, identify the risk associated with each credit in the portfolio, and to provide a basis for estimating credit losses inherent in the portfolio. Risk grades are reviewed regularly by the Company's Credit and Investment Review committee, and are reviewed annually by an independent third-party, as well as by regulatory agencies during scheduled examinations.

The following provides brief definitions for risk grades assigned to loans in the portfolio:

- Pass – Pass credits are well protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Such credits exhibit few weaknesses, if any, but may include credits with exposure to certain factors that may adversely impact the credit if they materialize. The Company has established six subcategories within the pass grade to stratify risk associated with pass loans. The Company maintains a subset of pass credits designated as “watch” loans which, for any of a variety of reasons, requires close monitoring.
- Special Mention – Loans graded special mention exhibit potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may, at some future date, result in the deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or the institution's credit position. Special mention credits are not considered as part of the classified extensions of credit category and do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant classification.
- Substandard – Substandard credits are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Extensions of credit classified as substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardizes the orderly payment of the debt. Substandard credits are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loss potential, while existing in the aggregate amount of substandard credits, does not have to exist in individual extensions of credit classified substandard.
- Doubtful – Doubtful credits have all the weaknesses inherent in substandard credits, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and

values, highly questionable and improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors that may work to the advantage of and strengthen the credit, its classification as an estimated loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined.

The Portfolio Management department also manages loan performance risks, collections, workouts, bankruptcies and foreclosures. Loan performance risks are mitigated by our portfolio managers acting promptly and assertively to address problem credit when they are identified. Collection efforts are commenced immediately upon non-payment, and the portfolio managers seek to promptly determine the appropriate steps to minimize the Company's risk of loss. When foreclosure will maximize the Company's recovery for a non-performing loan, the portfolio managers will take appropriate action to initiate the foreclosure process.

When a loan is graded as special mention or worse, the Company obtains an updated valuation of the underlying collateral. If the credit in question is also identified as impaired, a valuation allowance, if necessary, is established against such loan or a loss is recognized by a charge to the allowance for loan losses if management believes that the full amount of the Company's recorded investment in the loan is no longer collectable. The Company typically continues to obtain updated valuations of underlying collateral for special mention and classified loans on an annual basis in order to have the most current indication of fair value. Once a loan is identified as impaired, an analysis of the underlying collateral is performed at least quarterly, and corresponding changes in any related valuation allowance are made or balances deemed to be fully uncollectable are charged-off.

The following tables stratifies the loan portfolio by the Company's internal risk grading system as well as certain other information concerning the credit quality of the loan portfolio as of the periods indicated:

	Credit Risk Grades (1)			Total Gross Loans
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	
September 30, 2011	(in thousands)			
Real estate loans:				
Multi-family	\$ 193,593	\$ 13,835	\$ 4,086	\$ 211,514
Commercial non-owner occupied				
One-to-four family	158,863	566	5,368	164,797
Construction	57,661	1,948	3,029	62,638
Land	-	-	-	-
Business loans:				
Commercial owner occupied	6,018	-	2,478	8,496
Commercial and industrial	150,986	5,722	7,560	164,268
SBA	111,337	1,478	4,263	117,078
Other loans	4,710	-	160	4,870
Totals	2,183	-	32	2,215
	\$ 685,351	\$ 23,549	\$ 26,976	\$ 735,876

(1) Amounts are net of the mark-to-market discount on Canyon National loans of \$10.5 million.

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	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total Gross Loans
December 31, 2010	(in thousands)			
Real estate loans:				
Multi-family	\$ 226,270	\$ 13,161	\$ 4,153	\$ 243,584
Commercial non-owner occupied				
occupied	124,513	577	5,435	130,525
One-to-four family	19,823	-	495	20,318
Business loans:				
Commercial owner occupied				
	104,475	4,074	4,476	113,025
Commercial and industrial				
	53,188	360	1,139	54,687
SBA	2,956	-	1,132	4,088
Other loans	1,417	-	-	1,417
Totals	\$ 532,642	\$ 18,172	\$ 16,830	\$ 567,644

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total Gross Loans
September 30, 2010	(in thousands)			
Real estate loans:				
Multi-family	\$ 232,352	\$ 14,958	\$ 3,853	\$ 251,163
Commercial non-owner occupied				
occupied	123,442	580	6,406	130,428
One-to-four family	19,177	-	491	19,668
Construction	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-
Business loans:				
Commercial owner occupied				
	96,828	3,579	5,008	105,415
Commercial and industrial				
	42,627	1,367	586	44,580
SBA	2,520	-	962	3,482
Other loans	3,520	-	-	3,520
Totals	\$ 520,466	\$ 20,484	\$ 17,306	\$ 558,256

	Days Past Due (1)				Total Past Due	Non- Accruing
	30-59	60-89	90	+		
September 30, 2011	(in thousands)					

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Real estate loans:					
Multi-family	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300
Commercial non-owner occupied					
One-to-four family	214	418	1,055	1,687	2,457
Land	615	320	1,018	1,953	1,018
	8	-	198	206	198
Business loans:					
Commercial owner occupied					
Commercial and industrial	417	-	1,853	2,270	2,760
SBA	1,898	158	1,983	4,039	1,983
Other loans	-	41	562	603	641
Totals	\$ 3,152	\$ 937	\$ 6,669	\$ 10,758	\$ 9,357

(1) Amounts are net of the mark-to-market discount on Canyon National loans.

	Days Past Due				Total Past Due	Non-Accruing
	30-59	60-89	90	+		
December 31, 2010	(in thousands)					
Real estate loans:						
Commercial non-owner occupied						
One-to-four family	\$ 617	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 617	\$ -
Business loans:	402	17	20		439	26
Commercial owner occupied						
Commercial and industrial	184	-	2,225		2,409	2,225
SBA	-	-	846		846	971
Totals	\$ 1,203	\$ 17	\$ 3,091		\$ 4,311	\$ 3,277

	Days Past Due				Total Past Due	Non-Accruing
	30-59	60-89	90	+		
September 30, 2010	(in thousands)					
Real estate loans:						
Multi-family						
Commercial non-owner occupied	\$ 327	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 327	\$ -
One-to-four family	-	-	-		-	-
	58	-	31		89	48

Business loans:					
Commercial owner occupied	-	-	2,239	2,239	2,239
Commercial and industrial	45	-	6	51	6
SBA	136	-	705	841	785
Totals	\$ 566	\$ -	\$ 2,981	\$ 3,547	\$ 3,078

Note 5 – Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company's allowance for loan losses ("ALLL") covers estimated credit losses on individually evaluated loans that are determined to be impaired as well as estimated credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan portfolio. The ALLL is prepared using the information provided by the Company's credit and investment review process together with data from peer institutions and economic information gathered from published sources.

The loan portfolio is segmented into groups of loans with similar risk characteristics. Each segment possesses varying degrees of risk based on, among other things, the type of loan, the type of collateral, and the sensitivity of the borrower or industry to changes in external factors such as economic conditions. An estimated loss rate calculated using the Company's actual historical loss rates adjusted for current portfolio trends, economic conditions, and other relevant internal and external factors, is applied to each group's aggregate loan balances.

The following provides a summary of the ALLL calculation for the major segments within the Company's loan portfolio.

Multi-Family and Non-Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate Loans

The Company's base ALLL factor for multi-family and non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans is determined by management using the Bank's actual trailing twenty-four month, trailing twelve month and annualized trailing six month charge-off data. Adjustments to those base factors are made for relevant internal and external factors. For multi-family and non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans, those factors include:

- Changes in national, regional and local economic conditions, including trends in real estate values and the interest rate environment,
- Changes in volume and severity of past due loans, the volume of nonaccrual loans, and the volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans, and
 - The existence and effect of concentrations of credit, and changes in the level of such concentrations.

The resulting total ALLL factor is compared for reasonableness against the 10-year average, 15-year average, and trailing twelve month total charge-off data for all FDIC insured commercial banks and savings institutions based in California. This factor is applied to balances graded pass-1 through pass-5. For loans risk graded as watch or worse, progressively higher potential loss factors are applied based on Management's judgment, taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the Bank's portfolio and analysis of results from a select group of the Company's peers.

Owner Occupied Commercial Real Estate Loans, Commercial Business Loans and SBA Loans

The Company's base ALLL factor for owner occupied commercial real estate loans, commercial business loans and SBA loans is determined by management using the Bank's actual trailing twenty-four month, trailing twelve month and annualized trailing six month charge-off data. Adjustments to those base factors are made for relevant internal and external factors. For owner occupied commercial real estate loans, commercial business loans and SBA loans, those factors include:

- Changes in national, regional and local economic conditions, including trends in real estate values and the interest rate environment,
 - Changes in the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, including new types of lending,
- Changes in volume and severity of past due loans, the volume of nonaccrual loans, and the volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans, and
 - The existence and effect of concentrations of credit, and changes in the level of such concentrations.

The resulting total ALLL factor is compared for reasonableness against the 10-year average, 15-year average, and trailing twelve month total charge-off data for all FDIC insured commercial banks and savings institutions based in California. This factor is applied to balances graded pass-1 through pass-5. For loans risk graded as watch or worse, progressively higher potential loss factors are applied based on Management's judgment, taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the Bank's portfolio and analysis of results from a select group of the Company's peers.

Single Family and Consumer Loans

The Company's base ALLL factor for single family and consumer loans is determined by management using the Bank's actual trailing twenty-four month, trailing twelve month and annualized trailing six month charge-off data. Adjustments to those base factors are made for relevant internal and external factors. For single family and consumer loans, those factors include, changes in national, regional and local economic conditions, including trends in real estate values and the interest rate environment.

The resulting total ALLL factor is compared for reasonableness against the 10-year average, 15-year average, and trailing twelve month total charge-off data for all FDIC insured commercial banks and savings institutions based in California. This factor is applied to balances graded pass-1 through pass-5. For loans risk graded as watch or worse, progressively higher potential loss factors are applied based on management's judgment, taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the Bank's portfolio and analysis of results from a select group of the Company's peers.

The following table summarizes the allocation of the allowance as well as the activity in the allowance attributed to various segments in the loan portfolio as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

	Commercial Multi-family	Commercial non-owner occupied	One-to-four family	Land	Commercial owner occupied	Commercial and industrial	SBA	Other loans	Total
	(dollars in thousands)								
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$2,730	\$1,580	\$332	\$-	\$1,687	\$2,356	\$145	\$49	\$8,879
Charge-offs	(489)	(43)	(1,080)	(164)	(98)	(1,082)	(76)	(148)	(3,180)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	77	95
Provisions for (reduction in) loan losses	872	(119)	1,419	164	(378)	704	11	55	2,728
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$3,113	\$1,418	\$671	\$-	\$1,211	\$1,979	\$97	\$33	\$8,522

Amount of
allowance
attributed to:

Specifically evaluated impaired loans	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
General portfolio allocation	\$3,113	\$1,418	\$671	\$-	\$1,211	\$1,979	\$97	\$33	\$8,522									
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$1,454	\$2,552	\$1,785	\$475	\$3,453	\$5,339	\$1,484	\$-	\$16,542									
Specific reserves to total loans individually evaluated for impairment	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	\$210,060	\$162,245	\$60,853	\$-	\$160,815	\$111,739	\$3,386	\$10,711	\$719,809									
General reserves to total loans collectively evaluated for impairment	1.48	%	0.87	%	1.10	%	0.00	%	0.75	%	1.77	%	2.86	%	0.31	%	1.18	%
Total gross loans	\$211,514	\$164,797	\$62,638	\$8,496	\$164,268	\$117,078	\$4,870	\$2,215	\$735,876									
Total allowance to gross loans	1.47	%	0.86	%	1.07	%	0.00	%	0.74	%	1.69	%	1.99	%	1.49	%	1.16	%

The following is a summary of activity in the allowance for the nine months ended September 30, 2010:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 (in thousands)
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 8,905
Provision for loan losses	2,092
Charge-offs:	
Real estate:	

Multi-family	(334)
Commercial non-owner occupied	(405)
One-to-four family	(117)
Business loans:	
Commercial owner occupied	(264)
Commercial and industrial	(547)
SBA	(371)
Other loans	-
Total charge-offs	(2,038)
Recoveries :	
Real estate:	
One-to-four family	39
Business loans:	
Commercial and industrial	11
SBA	151
Other loans	10
Total recoveries	211
Net loan charge-offs	(1,827)
Balance at end of period	\$ 9,170

Note 6 – Subordinated Debentures

In March 2004, the Corporation issued \$10.3 million of Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures (the “Subordinated Debentures”) to PPBI Trust I, which funded the payment of \$10.0 million of Floating Rate Trust Preferred Securities issued by PPBI Trust I in March 2004. The net proceeds from the offering of Trust Preferred Securities were contributed as capital to the Bank to support further growth. Interest is payable quarterly on the Subordinated Debentures at three-month LIBOR plus 2.75% per annum, for an effective rate of 3.00% per annum as of September 30, 2011.

The Corporation is not allowed to consolidate PPBI Trust I into the Company’s financial statements. The resulting effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements is to report the Subordinated Debentures as a component of liabilities.

Note 7 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income or loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, excluding common shares in treasury. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted from the issuance of common stock that would then share in earnings and excludes common shares in treasury. Stock options exercisable for 367,859 shares of common stock for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and stock options exercisable for 505,057 shares of common stock for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and stock options exercisable for 362,643 shares of common stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and stock options exercisable for 494,935 shares of common stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were not included in the computation of earnings per share because their exercise price exceeded the average market price during the respective periods.

The following table sets forth the Company's unaudited earnings per share calculations for the periods indicated:

	Net Income	Three Months Ended September 30,				Per Share Amount
		2011 Shares	Per Share Amount	2010 Net Income	2010 Shares	
		(dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
Net income	\$2,460			\$1,845		
Basic income available to common stockholders	2,460	10,084,626	\$0.25	1,845	10,033,836	\$0.18
Effect of warrants and dilutive stock options	-	485,641		-	991,509	
Diluted income available to common stockholders plus assumed conversions	\$2,460	10,570,267	\$0.23	\$1,845	11,025,345	\$0.17
		Nine Months Ended September 30,				
	2011 Net Income	2011 Shares	Per Share Amount	2010 Net Income	2010 Shares	Per Share Amount
		(dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
Net income	\$8,017			\$2,638		
Basic income available to common stockholders	\$8,017	10,072,984	\$0.80	\$2,638	10,033,836	\$0.26
Effect of warrants and dilutive stock options	-	594,738		-	1,001,631	
Diluted income available to common stockholders plus assumed conversions	\$8,017	10,667,722	\$0.75	\$2,638	11,035,467	\$0.24

Note 8 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required to develop the

estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could have realized in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for purposes of these financial statements since the balance sheet date and, therefore, current estimates of fair value may differ significantly from the amounts presented. The following methods were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments identified in the table immediately below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents—The carrying amount approximates fair value due to their short-term repricing characteristics.

Securities Available for Sale—Fair values are based on quoted market prices from securities dealers or readily available market quote systems.

Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) of San Francisco and Federal Reserve Bank Stock —The carrying value approximates the fair value based upon the redemption provisions of the stock.

Loans Held for Sale—Fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes.

Loans Held for Investment—The fair value of gross loans receivable has been estimated using the present value of cash flow method, discounting expected future cash flows by estimated market interest rates for loans with similar characteristics, including credit ratings and maturities. Consideration is also given to estimated prepayments and credit losses.

Accrued Interest Receivable/Payable—The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Deposit Accounts—The fair value disclosed for checking, passbook and money market accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of certificates of deposit accounts is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation based on interest rates currently offered for certificate of deposits of similar remaining maturities.

FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings—The fair value disclosed for FHLB advances and other borrowings is determined by discounting contractual cash flows at current market interest rates for similar instruments with similar terms.

Subordinated Debentures—The fair value of subordinated debentures is estimated by discounting the balance by the current three-month LIBOR rate plus the current market spread. The fair value is determined based on the maturity date as the Company does not currently have intentions to call the debenture.

Off-balance sheet commitments and standby letters of credit—The notional amount disclosed for off-balance sheet commitments and standby letters of credit is the amount available to be drawn down on all lines and letters of credit. The cost to assume is calculated at 10% of the notional amount.

Based on the above methods and pertinent information available to management as of the periods indicated, the following table presents the carrying amount and estimated fair value of our financial instruments:

At September 30, 2011		At December 31, 2010		At September 30, 2010	
Carrying	Estimated	Carrying	Estimated	Carrying	Estimated
Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value

(in thousands)

Assets:

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Cash and cash equivalents	\$37,808	\$37,808	\$63,462	\$63,462	\$51,296	\$51,296
Securities available for sale	107,761	107,761	155,094	155,094	172,181	172,181
Federal Reserve Bank and FHLB stock, at cost	12,982	12,982	13,334	13,334	13,805	13,805
Loans held for investment, net	725,952	795,427	555,538	603,749	543,284	618,264
Accrued interest receivable	3,732	3,732	3,755	3,755	3,556	3,556

Liabilities:

Deposit accounts	797,378	802,202	659,240	670,776	656,791	662,976
FHLB advances	-	-	40,000	40,032	38,000	38,255
Other borrowings	28,500	31,603	28,500	30,052	28,500	30,027
Subordinated debentures	10,310	7,500	10,310	5,232	10,310	7,812
Accrued interest payable	153	153	125	125	173	173

	Notional Amount	Cost to Cede or Assume	Notional Amount	Cost to Cede or Assume	Notional Amount	Cost to Cede or Assume
Off-balance sheet commitments and standby letters of credit	\$61,986	\$6,199	\$34,706	\$3,471	\$39,745	\$3,975

Note 9 – Fair Value Disclosures

The Company determines the fair market values of certain financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy established in GAAP under ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures”, and as modified by ASU No. 2010-06, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements”. GAAP requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value and describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value.

The following provides a summary of the hierarchical levels used to measure fair value:

Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets and liabilities may include debt and equity securities that are actively traded in an exchange market or an over-the-counter market and are considered highly liquid. This category generally includes U.S. Government and agency mortgage-backed debt securities.

Level 2—Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets and liabilities may include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments and other instruments whose value is determined using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. This category generally includes corporate debt securities, derivative contracts, residential mortgage and loans held-for-sale.

Level 3—Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. This category generally includes certain private equity investments, retained residual interests in securitizations, residential mortgage servicing rights, asset-backed securities (“ABS”), highly structured or long-term derivative contracts and certain collateralized debt obligations (“CDO”) where independent pricing information could not be obtained for a significant portion of the

underlying assets.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include securities available for sale and equity securities. Securities available for sale include U.S. Treasuries, municipal bonds and mortgage-backed securities. The Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include impaired loans and other real estate owned ("OREO").

Marketable Securities. Where possible, the Company utilizes quoted market prices to measure debt and equity securities; such items are classified as Level 1 in the hierarchy and include equity securities, U.S. Treasuries and securities issued by government sponsored enterprises ("GSE"). When quoted market prices for identical assets are unavailable or the market for the asset is not sufficiently active, varying valuation techniques are used. Common inputs in valuing these assets include, among others, benchmark yields, issuer spreads, forward mortgage-backed securities trade prices and recently reported trades. Such assets are classified as Level 2 in the hierarchy and typically include private label mortgage-backed securities and corporate bonds. Pricing on these securities are provided to the Company by a pricing service vendor. In the Level 3 category, the Company is classifying all the securities that its pricing service vendor cannot price due to lack of trade activity in these securities.

Impaired Loans. A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that payment of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impairment is measured based on the fair value of the underlying collateral less the anticipated selling costs or the discounted expected future cash flows. The Company does not measure loan impairment on loans less than \$100,000. As such, the Company records impaired loans as non-recurring Level 2 when the fair value of the underlying collateral is based on an observable market price or current appraised value. When current market prices are not available or the Company determines that the fair value of the underlying collateral is further impaired below appraised values, the Company records impaired loans as Level 3. At September 30, 2011, substantially all the Company's impaired loans were evaluated based on the fair value of their underlying collateral based upon the most recent appraisal available to management.

OREO. The Company generally obtains an appraisal and/or a market evaluation from a qualified third party on all OREO prior to obtaining possession. After foreclosure, an updated appraisal and/or a market evaluation is periodically performed, as deemed appropriate by management, due to changing market conditions or factors specifically attributable to the property's condition. If the carrying value of the property exceeds its fair value less estimated cost to sell, a charge to operations is recorded and the OREO value is reduced accordingly.

The Company's valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. While management believes the Company's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

The following fair value hierarchy table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the date indicated:

	September 30, 2011			Securities at Fair Value
	Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	(in thousands)			
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 164	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164

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Municipal bonds	24,029	-	-	24,029
Mortgage-backed securities	79,319	3,283	966	83,568
Total securities available for sale	\$ 103,512	\$ 3,283	\$ 966	\$ 107,761
Stock:				
FHLB stock	\$ 10,963	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,963
Federal Reserve Bank stock	2,019	-	-	2,019
Total stock	\$ 12,982	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,982
Total securities	\$ 116,494	\$ 3,283	\$ 966	\$ 120,743

The following table provides a summary of the changes in balance sheet carrying values associated with Level 3 financial instruments for the period indicated:

	Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Marketable securities (in thousands)
Beginning Balance, January 1, 2011	\$ 1,505
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized):	
Included in earnings (or changes in net assets)	(581)
Included in other comprehensive income	(274)
Purchases, issuances, and settlements	(340)
Transfer in and/or out of Level 3	656
Ending Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 966

The following fair value hierarchy table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at the date indicated:

September 30, 2011			
Fair Value Measurement Using			
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Assets at

	(in thousands)			Fair Value
Assets				
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ 10,774	\$ -	\$ 10,774
Other real estate owned	-	2,846	-	2,846
Total assets	\$ -	\$ 13,620	\$ -	\$ 13,620

Note 10 – Subsequent Events

On October 31, 2011, we purchased and subsequently retired, 72,000 shares of our common stock purchased at a price of \$6.22 per share.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains information and statements that are considered “forward looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements represent plans, estimates, objectives, goals, guidelines, expectations, intentions, projections and statements of our beliefs concerning future events, business plans, objectives, expected operating results and the assumptions upon which those statements are based. Forward-looking statements include without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or achievements, and are typically identified with words such as “may,” “could,” “should,” “will,” “would,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” or words or phrases of similar meaning. We caution that the forward-looking statements are based largely on our expectations and are subject to a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties that are subject to change based on factors which are, in many instances, beyond our control. Actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those contemplated, expressed, or implied by the forward-looking statements.

The following factors, among others, could cause our financial performance to differ materially from that expressed in such forward-looking statements:

- The strength of the United States economy in general and the strength of the local economies in which we conduct operations;
- The effects of, and changes in, trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”);
 - Inflation/deflation, interest rate, market and monetary fluctuations;
- The timely development of competitive new products and services and the acceptance of these products and services by new and existing customers;
 - The willingness of users to substitute competitors’ products and services for our products and services;
- The impact of changes in financial services policies, laws and regulations, including those concerning taxes, banking, securities and insurance, and the application thereof by regulatory bodies;

- Technological changes;
- The effect of acquisitions we may make, if any, including, without limitation, the failure to achieve the expected revenue growth and/or expense savings from such acquisitions;
 - Changes in the level of our nonperforming assets and charge-offs;
- Oversupply of inventory and continued deterioration in values of California real estate, both residential and commercial;
- The effect of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted from time-to-time by bank regulatory agencies, the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other accounting standards setters;
 - Possible other-than-temporary impairments (“OTTI”) of securities held by us;
- The impact of current governmental efforts to restructure the U.S. financial regulatory system, including enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”);
 - Changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;
- The effects of our lack of a diversified loan portfolio, including the risks of geographic and industry concentrations;
 - Ability to attract deposits and other sources of liquidity;
 - Changes in the financial performance and/or condition of our borrowers;
- Changes in the competitive environment among financial and bank holding companies and other financial service providers;
- Geopolitical conditions, including acts or threats of terrorism, actions taken by the United States or other governments in response to acts or threats of terrorism and/or military conflicts, which could impact business and economic conditions in the United States and abroad;
 - Unanticipated regulatory or judicial proceedings; and
 - Our ability to manage the risks involved in the foregoing.

If one or more of the factors affecting our forward-looking information and statements proves incorrect, then our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, forward-looking information and statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and other reports and registration statements filed by us with the SEC. Therefore, we caution you not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking information and statements. We will not update the forward-looking information and statements to reflect actual results or changes in the factors affecting the forward-looking information and statements. The above factors and other risks and uncertainties are discussed in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Forward-looking information and statements should not be viewed as predictions, and should not be the primary basis upon which investors evaluate us. Any investor in our common stock should consider all risks and uncertainties disclosed in our filings with the SEC, all of which are accessible on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

GENERAL

This discussion should be read in conjunction with our Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in the 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K, plus the unaudited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the year ending December 31, 2011.

We are a California-based bank holding company incorporated in the state of Delaware and registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (“BHCA”). Our wholly owned subsidiary, Pacific Premier Bank, is a California state chartered commercial bank. As a bank holding company, the Corporation is subject to regulation and supervision by the Federal Reserve. We are required to file with the Federal Reserve quarterly and annual reports and such additional information as the Federal Reserve may require pursuant to the BHCA. The Federal Reserve may conduct examinations of bank holding companies, such as the Corporation, and their subsidiaries. The Corporation is also a bank holding company within the meaning of the California Financial Code (the “Financial Code”). As such, the Corporation and its subsidiaries are subject to examination by, and may be required to file reports with, the California Department of Financial Institutions (“DFI”).

Under a policy of the Federal Reserve, a bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial strength to its subsidiary depository institutions and to commit resources to support such institutions in circumstances where it might not do so absent such a policy. The Federal Reserve, under the BHCA, has the authority to require a bank holding company to terminate any activity or to relinquish control of a nonbank subsidiary (other than a nonbank subsidiary of a bank) upon the Federal Reserve’s determination that such activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness and stability of any bank subsidiary of the bank holding company.

As a California state-chartered commercial bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, the Bank is subject to supervision, periodic examination and regulation by the DFI and the Federal Reserve. The Bank’s deposits are insured by the FDIC through the Deposit Insurance Fund. In general terms, insurance coverage is unlimited for non-interest bearing transaction accounts until December 31, 2012 and up to \$250,000 per depositor for all other accounts in accordance with the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Act. As a result of this deposit insurance function, the FDIC also has certain supervisory authority and powers over our bank as well as all other FDIC insured institutions. If, as a result of an examination of the Bank, the regulators should determine that the financial condition, capital resources, asset quality, earnings prospects, management, liquidity or other aspects of the Bank’s operations are unsatisfactory or that the Bank or our management is violating or has violated any law or regulation, various remedies are available to the regulators. Such remedies include the power to enjoin unsafe or unsound practices, to require affirmative action to correct any conditions resulting from any violation or practice, to issue an administrative order that can be judicially enforced, to direct an increase in capital, to restrict growth, to assess civil monetary penalties, to remove officers and directors and ultimately to request the FDIC to terminate the Bank’s deposit insurance. As a California-chartered commercial bank, the Bank is also subject to certain provisions of California law.

We provide banking services within our targeted markets in Southern California to businesses, including the owners and employees of those businesses, professionals, real estate investors and non-profit organizations, as well as consumers in the communities we serve. The Bank operates nine depository branches in Southern California located in the cities of Costa Mesa, Huntington Beach, Los Alamitos, Newport Beach, Palm Springs, Palm Desert, San Bernardino, and Seal Beach. Our corporate headquarters are located in Costa Mesa, California. Through our branches and our web site at www.ppbi.com, we offer a broad array of deposit products and services for both business and consumer customers, including checking, money market and savings accounts, cash management services, electronic banking, and on-line bill payment. We also offer a variety of loan products, including commercial business loans, lines of credit, commercial real estate loans, U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”) loans, residential home loans, and home equity loans. The Bank funds its lending and investment activities with retail deposits obtained through its branches, advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”), lines of credit, and wholesale and

brokered certificates of deposits.

Our principal source of income is the net spread between interest earned on loans and investments and the interest costs associated with deposits and borrowings used to finance the loan and investment portfolios. Additionally, the Bank generates fee income from loan and investment sales and various products and services offered to both depository and loan customers.

Regulatory Developments

On July 21, 2010, sweeping financial regulatory reform legislation entitled the “Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act” was signed into law by President Obama. The Dodd-Frank Act implements far-reaching changes across the financial regulatory landscape, including provisions that, among other things, will:

- Centralize responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, responsible for implementing, examining and enforcing compliance with federal consumer financial laws.
- Require federal bank regulators to seek to make their capital requirements countercyclical so that capital requirements increase in times of economic expansion and decrease in times of economic contraction.
- Require bank holding companies and banks to be both well-capitalized and well-managed in order to engage in interstate bank acquisitions.
- Impose comprehensive regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market, which would include certain provisions that would effectively prohibit insured depository institutions from conducting certain derivatives businesses in the institution itself.
- Implement corporate governance revisions, including with regard to executive compensation and proxy access by shareholders.
 - Make permanent the \$250,000 limit for federal deposit insurance and increase the cash limit of Securities Investor Protection Corporation protection from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and provide unlimited federal deposit insurance through December 31, 2012 for non-interest bearing demand transaction accounts at all insured depository institutions.
- Repeal the federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits, thereby permitting depository institutions to pay interest on business transaction and other accounts.
- Amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to, among other things, give the Federal Reserve the authority to establish rules regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers having assets over \$10 billion and to enforce a new statutory requirement that such fees be reasonable and proportional to the actual cost of a transaction to the issuer.
- Increase the authority of the Federal Reserve to examine bank holding companies, such as the Corporation, and their non-bank subsidiaries.
- Exempt non-accelerated filers, such as the Corporation, from the auditor attestation requirements on management’s assessment of internal controls. However, the requirement of an assessment by management of the issuer’s internal controls is not affected by this amendment.

Many aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act are subject to rulemaking and will take effect over several years, making it difficult to anticipate the overall financial impact on the Company, its customers or the financial industry generally. Provisions in the legislation that affect deposit insurance assessments, payment of interest on demand deposits and interchange fees could increase the costs associated with deposits as well as place limitations on certain revenues those deposits may generate.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management has established various accounting policies which govern the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in the preparation of our financial statements. Our significant accounting policies are described in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain accounting policies require management to make estimates and assumptions which have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities; management considers these to be critical accounting policies. The estimates and assumptions management uses are based on historical experience and other factors, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates and assumptions, which could have a material impact on the carrying value of assets and liabilities at balance sheet dates and our results of operations for future reporting periods.

We consider the allowance for loan losses (“ALLL”) to be a critical accounting policy that requires judicious estimates and assumptions in the preparation of our financial statements that is particularly susceptible to significant change. For further information, see “Allowances for Loan Losses” discussed later in this report and in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

CANYON NATIONAL BANK ACQUISITION

Effective February 11, 2011, the Bank acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Canyon National Bank (“Canyon National”) from the FDIC as receiver for Canyon National (the “Canyon National Acquisition”), pursuant to the terms of a purchase and assumption agreement entered into by the Bank and the FDIC on February 11, 2011. The Canyon National Acquisition included the three branches of Canyon National, all of which became branches of the Bank upon consummation of the Canyon National Acquisition. As a result of the Canyon National Acquisition, the Bank acquired and received certain assets with a fair value of approximately \$208.9 million, including \$149.7 million of loans, \$16.1 million of a FDIC receivable, \$13.2 million of cash and cash equivalents, \$12.8 million of investment securities, \$12.0 million of other real estate owned, \$2.3 million of a core deposit intangibles, \$1.5 million of other assets and \$1.3 million of FHLB and Federal Reserve Bank stock. Liabilities with a fair value of approximately \$206.6 million were also assumed, including \$204.7 million of deposits, \$1.9 million in deferred tax liability and \$39,000 of other liabilities. The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were determined based on the requirements of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820: Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. The foregoing fair value amounts are subject to change for up to one year after the closing date of the Canyon National Acquisition as additional information relative to closing date fair values becomes available.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In the third quarter of 2011, we recorded net income of \$2.5 million, or \$0.23 per diluted share, up from net income of \$1.8 million, or \$0.17 per diluted share, for the third quarter of 2010.

The Company’s pre-tax income totaled \$3.9 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, up from \$2.9 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2010. The increase of \$1.0 million between quarters was substantially related to the Canyon National Acquisition from the FDIC and included:

- A \$2.8 million increase in net interest income due to a higher level of interest earning assets and a higher net interest margin;
 - A \$457,000 increase in gain on sale of investment securities available for sale;
 - A \$351,000 increase in deposit fee income;
 - A \$297,000 decrease in FDIC insurance premiums, due to an improvement in our assessment rate; and
 - A \$291,000 increase in other income.

Partially offsetting the above favorable items was:

- A \$1.3 million increase in compensation and benefits;
 - A \$925,000 increase in provision for loan loss.
- A \$362,000 increase in other real estate owned (“OREO”) operations, net; and
 - A \$258,000 increase in other expense.

For the three months ended September 30, 2011, our return on average assets was 1.06% and return on average equity was 11.89%, up from a return on average assets of 0.91% and a return on average equity of 9.62% for the same comparable period of 2010.

For the first nine months of 2011, the Company’s net income totaled \$8.0 million or \$0.75 per share on a diluted basis, up from \$2.6 million or \$0.24 per share for the first nine months of 2010. The increase in net income was primarily related to the acquisition of Canyon National, which at the acquisition date of February 11, 2011, included interest-earning assets of \$179.8 million, interest-bearing liabilities of \$204.7 million and a bargain purchase pre-tax gain of \$4.2 million.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, our return on average assets was 1.14% and return on average equity was 13.24%, up from a return on average assets of 0.44% and a return on average equity of 4.68% for the same comparable period of 2010.

Net Interest Income

Our earnings are derived predominately from net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income earned on interest-earning assets, primarily loans and securities, and the interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities, primarily deposits and borrowings. The spread between the yield on interest-earning assets and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities and the relative dollar amounts of these assets and liabilities principally affect net interest income.

Net interest income totaled \$10.2 million in the third quarter of 2011, up \$2.8 million or 38.2% from the third quarter of 2010, reflecting a \$118.2 million or 15.4% increase in average interest-earning assets and a higher net interest margin. The increase in average interest-earning assets resulted primarily from the Canyon National Acquisition, which added \$179.8 million in interest earning assets. The net interest margin was 4.62% in the third current quarter of 2011, up 76 basis points from a year ago and 4 basis points from the second quarter of 2011. Compared to the same period in 2010, the increase in our net interest margin resulted from a decrease in the average costs on interest-bearing liabilities of 60 basis points and an increase in the yield on interest-earning assets of 21 basis points. For the third quarter of 2011, the decrease in costs on our interest-bearing liabilities was mainly associated with a decline in our cost of deposits of 42 basis points from 1.41% to 0.99%, primarily as a result of the deposits acquired from Canyon National, which changed our deposit composition to have a higher mix of lower costing transaction accounts. In addition, our cost of borrowings declined by 79 basis points during the third quarter of 2011 from the pay down of higher costing borrowings as a result of the liquidity received in the Canyon National Acquisition. The increase in yield on our interest-earning assets was mainly associated with a greater proportion of higher yielding loans than lower yielding investment securities in third quarter of 2011, compared with those in the third quarter 2010. Due to the accounting rules associated with our purchase credit impaired loans acquired from

Canyon National, each quarter we are required to re-estimate cash flows which can cause volatility in our yield on loans. For the third quarter of 2011, discount amortization on our purchase credit impaired loans contributed 7 basis points to our loan yield.

For the first nine months of 2011, our net interest income totaled \$29.7 million, up \$8.8 million or 41.9% from the same period in the prior year. The increase in net interest income was associated with a higher net interest margin which increased by 73 basis points to 4.45%, and higher interest-earning assets, which grew by \$139.3 million to \$888.8 million. The increase in net interest margin and average interest-earning assets primarily related to the Canyon National Acquisition. The net interest margin was positively impacted by a lower overall acquired deposit cost at the time of acquisition of 47 basis points.

The following table present for the periods indicated the average dollar amounts from selected balance sheet categories calculated from daily average balances and the total dollar amount, including adjustments to yields and costs, of:

- Interest income earned from average interest-earning assets and the resultant yields; and
- Interest expense incurred from average interest-bearing liabilities and resultant costs, expressed as rates.

The table also sets forth our net interest income, net interest rate spread and net interest rate margin for the periods indicated. The net interest rate margin reflects the relative level of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities and equals our net interest rate spread divided by average interest-earning assets for the periods indicated.

	Average Balance Sheet							
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011				Three Months Ended September 30, 2010			
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost		Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	
	(dollars in thousands)							
Assets								
Interest-earning assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$65,587	\$33	0.20	%	\$51,324	\$29	0.22	%
Federal funds sold	9,866	2	0.08	%	29	-	0.00	%
Investment securities	125,717	815	2.59	%	173,398	1,255	2.90	%
Loans receivable, net (1)	684,023	11,695	6.84	%	542,201	9,196	6.78	%
Total interest-earning assets	885,193	12,545	5.67	%	766,952	10,480	5.46	%
Noninterest-earning assets	47,183				39,849			
Total assets	\$932,376				\$806,801			
Liabilities and Equity								
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Transaction accounts	\$400,022	\$364	0.36	%	\$248,382	\$416	0.66	%
Retail certificates of deposit	395,187	1,626	1.63	%	395,193	1,883	1.89	%
Wholesale/brokered certificates of deposit	7,678	10	0.52	%	1,973	3	0.60	%
Total interest-bearing deposits	802,887	2,000	0.99	%	645,548	2,302	1.41	%
FHLB advances and other borrowings	28,500	237	3.30	%	66,663	693	4.12	%
Subordinated debentures	10,310	77	2.96	%	10,310	83	3.19	%
Total borrowings	38,810	314	3.21	%	76,973	776	4.00	%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	841,697	2,314	1.09	%	722,521	3,078	1.69	%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	7,911				7,572			
Total liabilities	849,608				730,093			

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Stockholders' equity	82,768	76,708
Total liabilities and equity	\$932,376	\$806,801
Net interest income	\$10,231	\$7,402
Net interest rate spread (2)	4.58 %	3.77 %
Net interest margin (3)	4.62 %	3.86 %
Ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities	105.17 %	106.15 %

(1) Average balance includes loans held for sale and nonperforming loans and is net of deferred loan origination fees, unamortized discounts and premiums, and ALLL.

(2) Represents the difference between the yield on interest-earning assets and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

(3) Represents net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

	Average Balance Sheet						
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010			
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	
Assets	(dollars in thousands)						
Interest-earning assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$61,344	\$94	0.20 %	\$56,189	\$95	0.23 %	
Federal funds sold	9,110	5	0.07 %	29	-	0.00 %	
Investment securities	146,658	3,011	2.74 %	150,355	3,366	2.98 %	
Loans receivable, net (1)	671,734	33,978	6.74 %	542,973	27,193	6.68 %	
Total interest-earning assets	888,846	37,088	5.56 %	749,546	30,654	5.45 %	
Noninterest-earning assets	51,594			42,040			