PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
August 13, 2012

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012

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	33-0743196
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(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 [X] 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 [X] 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 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	[ ]	Smaller reporting company	[X]

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of August 10, 2012 was 10,329,934.

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q
INDEX
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements

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

ASSETS	June 30, 2012 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2011 (Audited)	June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)
Cash and due from banks	$ 64,945	$ 60,207	$ 36,034
Federal funds sold	27	28	10,998
Cash and cash equivalents	64,972	60,235	47,032
Investment securities available for sale	146,134	115,645	141,304
FHLB stock/Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost	12,744	12,475	13,492
Loans held for sale, net	2,401	-	-
Loans held for investment	795,319	738,589	708,096
Allowance for loan losses	(7,658)	(8,522)	(8,517)
Loans held for investment, net	787,661	730,067	699,579

Accrued interest receivable		3,968		3,885		3,984
Other real estate owned		9,339		1,231		4,447
Premises and equipment		9,429		9,819		10,108
Deferred income taxes		5,585		8,998		8,960
Bank owned life insurance		13,240		12,977		12,714
Intangible assets		2,781		2,069		2,183
Other assets		6,781		3,727		4,308
TOTAL ASSETS	$	1,065,035	$	961,128	$	948,111
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY						
LIABILITIES:						
Deposit accounts:						
Noninterest bearing	$	150,538	$	112,313	$	122,539
Interest bearing:						
Transaction accounts		327,556		287,876		283,565
Retail certificates of deposit		435,097		428,688		398,985
Wholesale certificates of deposit		-		-		10,896
Total deposits		913,191		828,877		815,985
Other borrowings		28,500		28,500		28,500
Subordinated debentures		10,310		10,310		10,310
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		16,965		6,664		11,499
TOTAL LIABILITIES		968,966		874,351		866,294
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:						
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized;no shares outstanding		-		-		-
Common stock, $.01 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; 10,329,934 shares at June 30, 2012, 10,337,626 shares at December 31, 2011, and 10,084,626		103		103		101

shares at June 30, 2011 issued and outstanding			
Additional paid-in capital	76,258	76,310	76,509
Retained earnings	18,549	10,046	5,031
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax of $810 at June 30, 2012, $221 at December 31, 2011, and $123 at June 30, 2011	1,159	318	176
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	96,069	86,777	81,817
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 1,065,035	$ 961,128	$ 948,111

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		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	$ 12,098	$ 11,750	$ 23,335	$ 22,283
Investment securities and other interest-earning assets	948	1,059	1,827	2,260
Total interest income	13,046	12,809	25,162	24,543
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Interest-bearing deposits:				
Interest on transaction accounts	223	369	552	814
Interest on certificates of deposit	1,224	1,792	2,651	3,615

Total interest-bearing deposits	1,447	2,161	3,203	4,429
Other borrowings	235	235	470	523
Subordinated debentures	82	77	166	153
Total interest expense	1,764	2,473	3,839	5,105
NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	11,282	10,336	21,323	19,438
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	-	1,300	-	1,406
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	11,282	9,036	21,323	18,032
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Loan servicing fees	214	160	391	377
Deposit fees	472	635	973	1,083
Net gain (loss) from sales of loans	10	(2,547)	10	(2,461)
Net gain from sales of investment securities	174	316	174	480
Other-than-temporary impairment loss on investment securities, net	(45)	(154)	(82)	(368)
Gain on FDIC transaction	5,340	-	5,340	4,189
Other income	364	497	662	846
Total noninterest income (loss)	6,529	(1,093)	7,468	4,146
NONINTEREST EXPENSE				
Compensation and benefits	3,947	3,489	7,467	6,670
Premises and occupancy	981	878	1,859	1,678
Data processing and communications	817	347	1,184	648
Other real estate owned operations, net	590	167	737	430
FDIC insurance premiums	168	303	301	567
Legal and audit	552	501	1,038	893
Marketing expense	264	328	479	557
Office and postage expense	217	194	380	361
Other expense	669	648	1,401	1,410

Total noninterest expense	8,205	6,855	14,846	13,214
NET INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	9,606	1,088	13,945	8,964
INCOME TAX	3,795	303	5,442	3,407
NET INCOME	$ 5,811	$ 785	$ 8,503	$ 5,557
EARNINGS PER SHARE				
Basic	$ 0.56	$ 0.08	$ 0.82	$ 0.55
Diluted	$ 0.55	$ 0.08	$ 0.80	$ 0.52
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING				
Basic	10,329,934	10,084,626	10,332,935	10,067,066
Diluted	10,669,005	10,578,928	10,647,590	10,717,257

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

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(dollars in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net Income	$ 5,811	$ 785	$ 8,503	$ 5,557
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Unrealized holding gains on securities arising during the period, net of tax	760	1,648	944	1,426
Reclassification adjustment for net gain on sale of securities included in net income, net of tax	(103)	(468)	(103)	(336)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on securities, net of tax	657	1,180	841	1,090

Comprehensive Income	$ 6,468	$ 1,965	$ 9,344	$ 6,647

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 SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011
(dollars in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2011	10,337,626	$ 103	$ 76,310	$ 10,046	$ 318	$ 86,777
Total comprehensive income				8,503	841	9,344
Share-based compensation expense			27			27
Common stock repurchased and retired	(13,022)	-	(102)			(102)
Stock options exercised	5,330	-	23			23
Balance at June 30, 2012	10,329,934	$ 103	$ 76,258	$ 18,549	$ 1,159	$ 96,069
Balance at December 31, 2010	10,033,836	$ 100	$ 79,942	$ (526)	$ (914)	$ 78,602
Total comprehensive income				5,557	1,090	6,647
Share-based compensation expense			196			196
Common stock repurchased and retired	(10,610)	(1)	(69)			(70)
			(3,660)			(3,660)

Warrants purchased and retired						
Warrants exercised	41,400	1	31			32
Stock options exercised	20,000	1	69			70
Balance at June 30, 2011	10,084,626	$ 101	$ 76,509	$ 5,031	$ 176	$ 81,817

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)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 8,503	$ 5,557
Adjustments to net income:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	642	561
Provision for loan losses	-	1,406
Share-based compensation expense	27	196
Loss on sale and disposal of premises and equipment	-	63
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	305	21
Write down of other real estate owned	302	-
Amortization of premium/discounts on securities held for sale, net	378	389
Amortization of loan mark-to-market discount	(1,048)	(807)
Gain on sale of loans held for sale	(10)	-
Gain on sale of investment securities available for sale	(174)	(480)
Other-than-temporary impairment loss on investment securities, net	82	368

Loss on sale of loans held for investment	-	2,461
Purchase and origination of loans held for sale	(2,995)	-
Recoveries on loans	95	-
Proceeds from the sales of and principal payments from loans held for sale	595	-
Gain on FDIC transaction	(5,340)	(4,189)
Deferred income tax provision	3,413	265
Change in accrued expenses and other liabilities, net	(159)	(3,695)
Income from bank owned life insurance, net	(263)	(260)
Change in accrued interest receivable and other assets, net	(1,364)	4,152
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,989	6,008
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale and principal payments on loans held for investment	92,770	49,386
Net change in undisbursed loan funds	57,361	11,096
Purchase and origination of loans held for investment	(143,900)	(58,938)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	5,315	9,626
Principal payments on securities available for sale	7,505	8,977
Purchase of securities available for sale	(70,467)	(19,612)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of securities available for sale	44,151	43,141
Purchases of premises and equipment	(252)	(2,471)
Redemption of Federal Reserve Bank stock	63	155
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco stock	1,058	1,009
Cash acquired in FDIC transaction	39,491	26,389
Net cash provided by investing activities	33,095	68,758
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		

Net decrease in deposit accounts	(31,268)	(47,568)
Repayment of FHLB advances and other borrowings	-	(40,000)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	23	32
Warrants purchased and retired	-	(3,660)
Repurchase of common stock	(102)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(31,347)	(91,196)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,737	(16,430)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	60,235	63,462
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	$ 64,972	$ 47,032

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

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW DISCLOSURES		
Interest paid	$ 3,827	$ 5,030
Income taxes paid	3,775	2,445
Assets acquired (liabilities assumed) in FDIC transaction (See Note 3):		
Investment securities	101	12,753
FRB and FHLB Stock	1,390	1,323

FDIC receivable	167	2,838
Loans	63,773	149,739
Core deposit intangible	840	2,270
Other real estate owned	11,533	11,953
Fixed assets	-	42
Other assets	3,656	1,599
Deposits	(115,582)	(204,678)
Other liabilities	(29)	(39)
NONCASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD		
Transfers from loans to other real estate owned	$ 2,497	$ 2,107
Investment securities available for sale purchased and not settled	$ 10,460	$ 5,083

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

PACIFIC PREMIER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2012
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Pacific Premier Bancorp, Inc. (the "Corporation") and its wholly owned subsidiaries, including Pacific Premier Bank (the "Bank") (collectively, the "Company," "we," "our" or "us"). A 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 June 30, 2012, December 31, 2011, and June 30, 2011, the results of its operations and comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and the changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. Operating results or comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results or comprehensive income that may be expected for any other interim period or the full year ending December 31, 2012.

Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") 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, 2011.

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 operations.

Note 2 – Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("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. The Company accounts for all of its repurchase agreements as collateralized financing arrangements. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-03 effective January 1, 2012. The provisions of ASU No. 2011-03 had no impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

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." The provisions of ASU No. 2011-04 result in a consistent definition of fair value and common requirements for the 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, which prohibition extends 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, which 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 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 qualitatively describe the sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in unobservable inputs and the 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 Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-04 effective January 1, 2012. The fair value measurement provisions of ASU No. 2011-04 had no impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the enhanced disclosures required by ASU No. 2011-04.

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 options, 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. Under either method, entities are required to present on the face of the financial statements reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement(s) where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. ASU No. 2011-05 also 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. ASU No. 2011-05 was effective for the Company's interim reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2012, with retrospective application required. In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, "Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05." The provisions of ASU No. 2011-12 defer indefinitely the requirement for entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement in which net income is presented and the statement in which other comprehensive income is presented. ASU No. 2011-12, which shares the same effective date as ASU No. 2011-05, does not defer the requirement for entities to present components of comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-05 and ASU No. 2011-12 which resulted in a new statement of comprehensive income beginning with the interim period ended March 31, 2012. The adoption of ASU No. 2011-05 and ASU No. 2011-12 had no impact on the Company's statements of income and condition.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets: Testing Goodwill for Impairment". The provisions of ASU No. 2011-08 allows an entity the option to first assess the qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that is it more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Under ASU 2011-08, if, after that assessment is made, an entity determines that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of goodwill is not impaired, then the two-step impairment test is not required. However, if the entity concludes otherwise, the two-step impairment test would be required. The provisions of ASU 2011-08 are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, although early adoption was allowed. Adoption of ASU 2011-08 had no material impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Future Application of Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, "Disclosures About Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." This project began as an attempt to converge the offsetting requirements under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. However, as the financial accounting Boards were not able to reach a converged solution with regards to offsetting requirements, the Boards developed convergent disclosure requirements to assist in reconciling differences in the offsetting requirements under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The new disclosure requirements mandate that entities disclose both gross and net information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position as well as instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. ASU No. 2011-11 also requires disclosure of collateral received and posted in connection with master netting agreements or similar arrangements. ASU No. 2011-11 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. As the provisions of ASU No. 2011-11 only impact the disclosure requirements related to the offsetting of assets and liabilities, the adoption will have no impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 – Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") Acquisitions

Palm Desert National Bank Acquisition

Effective April 27, 2012, the Bank acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Palm Desert National Bank ("Palm Desert National") from the FDIC as receiver for Palm Desert National (the "Palm Desert National Acquisition"), pursuant to the terms of a purchase and assumption agreement entered into by the Bank and the FDIC on April 27, 2012. The Palm Desert National Acquisition included one branch of Palm Desert National that became a branch of the Bank upon consummation of the Palm Desert National Acquisition. The Bank did not enter into any loss sharing agreements with the FDIC in connection the Palm Desert national Acquisition. As a result of the Palm

Desert National Acquisition, the Bank acquired and recorded at the acquisition date certain assets with a fair value of approximately $120.9 million, including:

- $63.8 million of loans;
- $39.5 million of cash and cash equivalents;
- $11.5 million of other real estate owned ("OREO");
- $1.5 million in investment securities, including Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") and Federal Reserve Bank stock;
- $840,000 of a core deposit intangible; and
- $3.8 million of other types of assets.

Also as a result of the Palm Desert National Acquisition, the Bank assumed and recorded at acquisition date certain liabilities with a fair value of approximately $118.0 million, including:

- $50.1 million in deposit transaction accounts;
- $30.8 million in retail certificates of deposit;
- $34.1 million in whole sale certificates of deposits, which were purposefully run off during the second quarter of 2012;
- $2.4 million in deferred tax liability; and
- $578,000 of other liabilities.

The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were determined based on the requirements of FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 820: Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

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. The Bank did not enter into any loss sharing agreements with the FDIC in connection with 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 OREO, $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 FASB ASC Topic 820: Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

Note 4 – Loans Held for Investment

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

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011 (in thousands)	June 30, 2011
Real estate loans:			
Multi-family	$ 183,742	$ 193,830	$ 231,604
Commercial non-owner occupied	242,700	164,341	155,419
One-to-four family (1)	56,694	60,027	64,550
Construction	281	-	-
Land	11,191	6,438	8,752
Business loans:			
Commercial owner occupied (2)	150,428	152,299	147,186
Commercial and industrial	84,191	86,684	70,744
Warehouse facilities	61,111	67,518	21,758
SBA	3,995	4,727	4,682
Other loans	4,019	3,390	6,497
Total gross loans (3)	798,352	739,254	711,192
Less loans held for sale, net	2,401	-	-
Total gross loans held for investment	795,951	739,254	711,192
Less:			
Deferred loan origination costs/(fees) and premiums/(discounts), net	(632)	(665)	(3,096)
Allowance for loan losses	(7,658)	(8,522)	(8,517)
Loans held for investment, net	$ 787,661	$ 730,067	$ 699,579

(1) Includes second trust deeds.
(2) Majority secured by real estate.
(3) Total gross loans for June 30, 2012 is net of the mark-to-market discounts on Canyon National loans of $3.7 million and on Palm Desert National loans of $11.0 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 $25.6 million for secured loans and $15.4 million for unsecured loans at June 30, 2012. At June 30, 2012, the Bank's largest aggregate outstanding balance of loans to one borrower was $11.9 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 and Palm Desert National, as of the period indicated:

	June 30, 2012		
	Canyon National	Palm Desert National	Total
	(in thousands)		
Real estate loans:			
Multi-family	$ -	$ 2,835	$ 2,835
Commercial non-owner occupied	1,061	4,950	6,011
One-to-four family	-	36	36
Land	2,272	691	2,963
Business loans:			
Commercial owner occupied	1,760	1,135	2,895
Commercial and industrial	75	-	75
Total purchase credit impaired	$ 5,168	$ 9,647	$ 14,815

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. At June 30, 2012, the Company had $14.8 million of purchased credit impaired loans, of which $4.6 million were placed on nonaccrual status.

The following table summarizes the accretable yield on the purchased credit impaired for the six months ended June 30, 2012:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Canyon National	Palm Desert National	Total
	(in thousands)		
Balance at the beginning of period	$ 3,248	$ -	$ 3,248
Accretable yield at acquisition	-	3,908	3,908
Accretion	(303)	(74)	(377)
Disposals and other	(53)	(8)	(61)
Change in accretable yield	(813)	-	(813)
Balance at the end of period	$ 2,079	$ 3,826	$ 5,905

Impaired Loans

The following tables provide a summary of the Company's investment in impaired loans as of the period indicated:

			Impaired Loans				
	Contractual Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	With Specific Allowance	Without Specific Allowance	Specific Allowance for Impaired Loans	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(in thousands)						
June 30, 2012							
Real estate loans:							
Multi-family	$ 1,442	$ 1,404	$ -	$ 1,404	$ -	$ 1,412	$ 45
Commercial non-owner occupied	2,304	2,095	-	2,095	-	1,279	32
One-to-four family	670	667	-	667	-	708	22
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business loans:							

Commercial owner occupied	507	478	-	478	-	889	-
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
Warehouse facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SBA	1,723	549	-	549	-	564	16
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	$ 6,646	$ 5,193	$ -	$ 5,193	$ -	$ 5,052	$ 115

	Impaired Loans						
	Contractual Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	With Specific Allowance	Without Specific Allowance	Specific Allowance for Impaired Loans	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(in thousands)						
December 31, 2011							
Real estate loans:							
Multi-family	$ 1,450	$ 1,423	$ -	$ 1,423	$ -	$ 2,309	$ 88
Commercial non-owner occupied	1,592	1,495	-	1,495	-	2,283	198
One-to-four family	705	521	-	521	-	311	47
Land	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
Business loans:							
Commercial owner occupied	1,771	1,641	-	1,641	-	1,635	64
Commercial and industrial	1,321	1,138	-	1,138	-	373	62
SBA	2,427	773	-	773	-	887	68
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Totals	$ 9,266	$ 6,991	$ -	$ 6,991	$ -	$ 7,811	$ 528

	Impaired Loans						
	Contractual Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	With Specific Allowance	Without Specific Allowance	Specific Allowance for Impaired Loans	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(in thousands)						
June 30, 2011							

Real estate loans:							
Multi-family	$ 4,149	$ 4,149	$ -	$ 4,149	$ -	$ 2,786	$ 52
Commercial non-owner occupied	3,427	3,427	462	2,965	44	2,736	82
One-to-four family	1,569	1,567	-	1,567	-	2,893	42
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	309	-
Land	2,523	2,523	-	2,523	-	2,627	54
Business loans:							
Commercial owner occupied	5,267	5,124	-	5,124	-	5,945	124
Commercial and industrial	2,143	2,143	-	2,143	-	4,200	61
SBA	1,659	930	-	930	-	1,001	28
Other loans	22	22	-	22	-	9	2
Totals	$ 20,759	$ 19,885	$ 462	$ 19,423	$ 44	$ 22,506	$ 445

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 indicated:

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	June 30, 2011
		(in thousands)	
Nonaccruing loans	$ 3,826	$ 5,590	$ 10,808
Accruing loans	1,367	1,401	9,077
Total impaired loans	$ 5,193	$ 6,991	$ 19,885

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 three 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 June 30, 2012 of $3.8 million, December 31, 2011 of $5.6 million, and June 30, 2011 of $10.8 million. The Company had no loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing at June 30, 2012, December 31, 2011 or June 30, 2011.

The Company had an immaterial amount of TDRs related to three U.S. Small Business Administration ("SBA") loans which were all completed prior to 2011.

Concentration of Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2012, 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. The Bank's seasoned underwriters ensure all key risk factors are analyzed with nearly all underwriting including a comprehensive global cash flow analysis of the prospective borrowers. The credit approval process mandates multiple-signature approval by the management credit committee for every loan that 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, and in most cases more often, including 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, require 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 credits 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 substandard or doubtful, 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 ("ALLL") 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

June 30, 2012	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total Gross Loans
		(in thousands)		
Real estate loans:				
Multi-family	$ 166,309	$ 9,898	$ 7,535	$ 183,742
Commercial non-owner occupied	236,685	668	5,347	242,700
One-to-four family	55,303	-	1,391	56,694
Construction	281	-	-	281
Land	8,591	-	2,600	11,191
Business loans:				
Commercial owner occupied	134,749	4,036	11,643	150,428
Commercial and industrial	81,359	1,753	1,079	84,191
Warehouse facilities	61,111	-	-	61,111
SBA	3,858	-	137	3,995
Other loans	3,892	-	127	4,019
Totals	$ 752,138	$ 16,355	$ 29,859	$ 798,352

		Credit Risk Grades		
December 31, 2011	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total Gross Loans
		(in thousands)		
Real estate loans:				
Multi-family	$ 176,477	$ 13,286	$ 4,067	$ 193,830
Commercial non-owner occupied	160,051	676	3,614	164,341
One-to-four family	57,685	-	2,342	60,027
Land	6,386	-	52	6,438
Business loans:				
Commercial owner occupied	138,975	5,689	7,635	152,299
Commercial and industrial	83,441	1,046	2,197	86,684
	67,518	-	-	67,518

Warehouse facilities				
SBA	4,548	-	179	4,727
Other loans	3,352	-	38	3,390
Totals	$ 698,433	$ 20,697	$ 20,124	$ 739,254

	Credit Risk Grades			
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Total Gross Loans
June 30, 2011	(in thousands)			
Real estate loans:				
Multi-family	$ 211,734	$ 13,058	$ 6,812	$ 231,604
Commercial non-owner occupied	149,974	604	4,841	155,419
One-to-four family	59,991	1,951	2,608	64,550
Land	8,367	-	385	8,752
Business loans:				-
Commercial owner occupied	131,777	6,376	9,033	147,186
Commercial and industrial	64,145	1,665	4,934	70,744
Warehouse facilities	21,758	-	-	21,758
SBA	4,474	-	208	4,682
Other loans	6,396	-	101	6,497
Totals	$ 658,616	$ 23,654	$ 28,922	$ 711,192

The following tables set forth delinquencies in the Company’s loan portfolio at the dates indicated:

		Days Past Due				Non-
	Current	30-59	60-89	90+	Total	Accruing
June 30, 2012	(in thousands)					
Real estate loans:						
Multi-family	$ 180,907	$ -	$ 2,835	$ -	$ 183,742	$ 3,115
Commercial non-owner occupied	241,290	259	-	1,151	242,700	2,094
One-to-four family	56,588	93	-	13	56,694	486

Construction	281	-	-	-	281	-
Land	10,934	-	-	257	11,191	691
Business loans:						
Commercial owner occupied	148,900	-	-	1,528	150,428	1,528
Commercial and industrial	84,141	-	50	-	84,191	9
Warehouse facilities	61,111	-	-	-	61,111	-
SBA	3,475	46	-	474	3,995	503
Other loans	4,018	1	-	-	4,019	-
Totals	$ 791,645	$ 399	$ 2,885	$ 3,423	$ 798,352	$ 8,426

		Days Past Due				Non-
	Current	30-59	60-89	90	Total	Accruing
December 31, 2011			(in thousands)			
Real estate loans:						
Multi-family	$ 193,830	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 193,830	$ 293
Commercial non-owner occupied	162,663	434	-	1,244	164,341	1,495
One-to-four family	59,503	201	-	323	60,027	323
Land	5,769	-	617	52	6,438	52
Business loans:						
Commercial owner occupied	151,380	-	-	919	152,299	2,053
Commercial and industrial	85,615	12	-	1,057	86,684	1,177
Warehouse facilities	67,518	-	-	-	67,518	-
SBA	3,900	49	113	665	4,727	700
Other loans	3,386	3	1	-	3,390	-
Totals	$ 733,564	$ 699	$ 731	$ 4,260	$ 739,254	$ 6,093

		Days Past Due				Non-
	Current	30-59	60-89	90	Total	Accruing
June 30, 2011			(in thousands)			
Real estate loans:						
Multi-family	$ 228,899	$ -	$ -	$ 2,705	$ 231,604	$ 3,011
	153,280	328	989	822	155,419	2,502

Commercial non-owner occupied						
One-to-four family	63,591	116	518	325	64,550	332
Land	8,433	62	-	257	8,752	257
Business loans:						
Commercial owner occupied	142,756	852	1,709	1,869	147,186	1,869
Commercial and industrial	68,557	1,089	20	1,078	70,744	2,063
Warehouse facilities	21,758	-	-	-	21,758	-
SBA	3,890	72	-	720	4,682	834
Other loans	6,415	37	26	19	6,497	20
Totals	$ 697,579	$ 2,556	$ 3,262	$ 7,795	$ 711,192	$ 10,888

Note 5 – Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company's 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 24 month, trailing 12 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 12 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 and Industrial 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 24 month, trailing 12 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 12 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.

One-to-Four Family and Consumer Loans

The Company's base ALLL factor for one-to-four family and consumer loans is determined by management using the Bank's actual trailing 24 month, trailing 12 month and annualized trailing six month charge-off data. Adjustments to those base factors are made for relevant internal and external factors. For one-to-four 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 12 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.

Warehouse Facilities

The Company's warehouse facilities are structured as repurchase facilities, whereby we purchase funded one-to-four family loans on an interim basis. Therefore, the base ALLL factor for warehouse facilities is equal to that for one-to-four family and consumer loans as discussed above. Adjustments to the base factor are made for relevant internal and external factors. 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 12 month total charge-off data for one-to-four family loans 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 tables summarize the allocation of the ALLL as well as the activity in the ALLL attributed to various segments in the loan portfolio as of and for the six months ended for the periods indicated:

	Multi-family	Commercial non-owner occupied	One-to-four family	Construction	Land	Commercial owner occupied	Commercial and industrial	Warehouse	SBA	Other loans	Total
						(dollars in thousands)					
nce, ember 31, 1	$2,281	$1,287	$931	$-	$39	$1,119	$1,361	$1,347	$80	$77	$8,522
rge-offs	-	(88)	(305)	-	-	(265)	(191)	-	(109)	(1)	(959
overies	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	77	11	95
visions for uction in) losses	3	468	(328)	-	(39)	222	78	(439)	103	(68)	-
nce, June 2012	$2,284	$1,667	$303	$-	$-	$1,076	$1,250	$908	$151	$19	$7,658
ount of wance buted to:											
cifically uated aired loans	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
eral folio cation	$2,284	$1,667	$303	$-	$-	$1,076	$1,250	$908	$151	$19	$7,658
ns vidually uated for airment	$1,404	$2,095	$667	$-	$-	$478	$-	$-	$549	$-	$5,193
cific rves to loans vidually uated for airment	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00
ns ectively	$182,338	$240,605	$56,027	$281	$11,191	$149,950	$84,191	$61,111	$3,446	$4,019	$793,15

uated for airment											
eral rves to loans ectively uated for airment	1.25 %	0.69 %	0.54 %	0.00%	0.00 %	0.72 %	1.48 %	1.49 %	4.38 %	0.47 %	0.97
l gross s	$183,742	$242,700	$56,694	$281	$11,191	$150,428	$84,191	$61,111	$3,995	$4,019	$798,35
l wance to s loans	1.24 %	0.69 %	0.53 %	0.00%	0.00 %	0.72 %	1.48 %	1.49 %	3.78 %	0.47 %	0.96

	Multi-family	Commercial non-owner occupied	One-to-four family	Land	Commercial owner occupied	Commercial and industrial	Warehouse	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	(321)	-	(274)	(161)	(98)	(712)	-	(52)	(55)	(1,673)
Recoveries	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	11
Provisions for (reduction in) loan losses	47	(90)	265	161	(53)	315	602	(1)	54	1,300
Balance, June 30, 2011	$2,456	$1,490	$324	$-	$1,536	$1,959	$602	$97	$53	$8,517
Amount of allowance attributed to:										
Specifically evaluated impaired loans	$-	$44	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$44
General portfolio allocation	$2,456	$1,446	$324	$-	$1,536	$1,959	$602	$97	$53	$8,473
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	$4,149	$3,427	$1,567	$2,523	$5,124	$2,143	$-	$930	$22	$19,885
Specific reserves to total loans individually	0.00 %	1.28 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.22 %

evaluated for impairment										
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	$227,455	$151,992	$62,983	$6,229	$142,062	$68,601	$21,758	$3,752	$6,475	$691,307
General reserves to total loans collectively evaluated for impairment	1.08 %	0.95 %	0.51 %	0.00 %	1.08 %	2.86 %	2.77 %	2.59 %	0.82 %	1.23 %
Total gross loans	$231,604	$155,419	$64,550	$8,752	$147,186	$70,744	$21,758	$4,682	$6,497	$711,192
Total allowance to gross loans	1.06 %	0.96 %	0.50 %	0.00 %	1.04 %	2.77 %	2.77 %	2.07 %	0.82 %	1.20 %

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 (“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 3.22% per annum as of June 30, 2012.

The Corporation is not allowed to consolidate PPBI Trust I into the Company’s consolidated financial statements. The resulting effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements is to report only the Subordinated Debentures as a component of the Company’s 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 shares of common stock are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share if they are anti-dilutive due to their exercise price exceeding the average market price during the period.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, the impact of 410,179 stock options for the three months ended June 30, 2012, 362,198 stock options for the three months ended June 30, 2011, 434,595 stock options for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 362,992 stock options for the six months ended June 30, 2011 were anti-dilutive and excluded from the computations. The dilutive impact of these securities could be included in future computations of diluted earnings per share if the market price of the common stock increases.

The following tables set forth the Company’s unaudited earnings per share calculations for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2012			2011		
	Net Income	Shares	Per Share Amount	Net Income	Shares	Per Share Amount
	(dollars in thousands, except per share data)					
Net income	$5,811			$785		
Basic income available to common stockholders	5,811	10,329,934	$0.56	785	10,084,626	$0.08
Effect of warrants and dilutive stock options	-	339,071		-	494,302	
Diluted income available to common stockholders plus assumed conversions	$5,811	10,669,005	$0.55	$785	10,578,928	$0.08

	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2012			2011		
	Net Income	Shares	Per Share Amount	Net Income	Shares	Per Share Amount
	(dollars in thousands, except per share data)					
Net income	$8,503			$5,557		
Basic income available to common stockholders	8,503	10,332,935	$0.82	5,557	10,067,066	$0.55
Effect of warrants and dilutive stock options	-	314,655		-	650,191	
Diluted income available to common stockholders plus assumed conversions	$8,503	10,647,590	$0.80	$5,557	10,717,257	$0.52

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 amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate the fair value and are classified as either Level I or Level II in the fair value hierarchy.

Securities available for sale—Fair values are based on quoted market prices from securities dealers or readily available market quote systems and are classified as either Level I, Level II, or Level III in the fair value hierarchy.

FHLB of San Francisco and Federal Reserve Bank Stock —The carrying value approximates the fair value based upon the redemption provisions of the stock resulting in a Level II classification in the fair value hierarchy.

Loans held for sale—Fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes resulting in a Level II classification in the fair value hierarchy.

Loans held for investment— The fair value of variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk is based on the carrying value and results in a classification of Level III within the fair value hierarchy. Fair value for other loans are estimated using discounted cash flows analysis using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality resulting in a Level III classification in the fair value hierarchy. The methods used to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

Accrued interest receivable/payable—The carrying amount approximates fair value.

Deposit accounts— The fair value of demand deposits (e.g. interest and non-interest bearing, savings and certain types of money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable in demand at the reporting date (i.e. carrying value) resulting in a Level II classification in the fair value hierarchy. The carrying amounts of variable rate, fixed-term money market accounts and certificate of deposits approximates their fair value at the reporting date in a Level II classification in the fair value hierarchy. Fair values for fixed rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flows calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits resulting in a Level II classification.

Other borrowings—The fair value disclosed for other borrowings is determined by discounting contractual cash flows at current market interest rates for similar instruments with similar terms resulting in a Level II classification in the fair value hierarchy.

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 resulting in a Level II classification in the fair value hierarchy.

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, resulting in a Level II classification in the fair value hierarchy.

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 June 30, 2012		At December 31, 2011		At June 30, 2011	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
			(in thousands)			
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 64,972	$ 64,972	$ 60,235	$ 60,235	$ 47,032	$ 47,032
Securities available for sale	146,134	146,134	115,645	115,645	141,304	141,304
Federal Reserve Bank and FHLB stock, at cost	12,744	12,744	12,475	12,475	13,492	13,492
Loans held for investment, net	787,661	869,751	730,067	794,906	699,579	779,001
Accrued interest receivable	3,968	3,968	3,885	3,885	3,984	3,984
Liabilities:						
Deposit accounts	913,191	916,989	828,877	833,241	815,985	820,232
Other borrowings	28,500	32,177	28,500	31,361	28,500	30,925
Subordinated debentures	10,310	7,513	10,310	5,405	10,310	5,119
Accrued interest payable	151	151	147	147	176	176
	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	$ 126,544	$ 12,654	$ 73,053	$ 7,305	$ 65,495	$ 6,550

and standby
letters of
credit

Note 9 – Fair Value Disclosures

The Company determines the fair market values of certain financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy established in U.S. 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”. U.S. 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 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 June 30, 2012, 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 tables present information about the Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2012 Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Securities at Fair Value
		(in thousands)		
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury	$ 261	$ -	$ -	$ 261
Corporate	-	-	-	-
Municipal bonds	41,116	-	-	41,116
Mortgage-backed securities	101,743	2,087	927	104,757
Total securities available for sale	$ 143,120	$ 2,087	$ 927	$ 146,134
Stock:				
FHLB stock	$ 10,725	$ -	$ -	$ 10,725
Federal Reserve Bank stock	2,019	-	-	2,019

Total stock	$ 12,744	$ -	$ -	$ 12,744
Total securities	$ 155,864	$ 2,087	$ 927	$ 158,878

	June 30, 2011 Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Securities at Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury	$ 161	$ -	$ -	$ 161
Municipal bonds	23,184	-	-	23,184
Mortgage-backed securities	113,150	3,555	1,254	117,959
Total securities available for sale	$ 136,495	$ 3,555	$ 1,254	$ 141,304
Stock:				
FHLB stock	$ 11,473	$ -	$ -	$ 11,473
Federal Reserve Bank stock	2,019	-	-	2,019
Total stock	$ 13,492	$ -	$ -	$ 13,492
Total securities	$ 149,987	$ 3,555	$ 1,254	$ 154,796

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balance of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs during the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011
	(in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	$ 991	$ 1,505
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:		
Included in earnings (or changes in net assets)	(102)	(394)
Included in other comprehensive income	144	(189)
Purchases, issuances, and settlements	(146)	(256)

Transfer in and/or out of Level 3	40	588
Balance, end of period	$ 927	$ 1,254

The fair value using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs is determined based on third party analysis. The values may be further discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of valuation, and/or management's expertise and knowledge.

The following fair value hierarchy tables present information about the Company's assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at the dates indicated:

	June 30, 2012 Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Assets at Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Assets				
Impaired loans	$ -	$ 5,193	$ -	$ 5,193
Loans held for sale	-	2,401	-	2,401
Other real estate owned	-	9,339	-	9,339
Total assets	$ -	$ 16,933	$ -	$ 16,933

	June 30, 2011 Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Assets at Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Assets				
Impaired loans	$ -	$ 19,885	$ -	$ 19,885
Other real estate owned	-	4,447	-	4,447
Total assets	$ -	$ 24,332	$ -	$ 24,332

Note 10 – Subsequent Events

In July 2012, the Company entered into a long-term operating lease agreement for office space to move its corporate offices from the city of Costa Mesa to 17901 Von Karman Avenue, Irvine, California. It is intended that part of the corporate facility will house a branch office of the Bank and a majority of the administrative operations of the Company. The lease commences on March 1, 2013 with an early access period commencing on November 1, 2012, for which no rent is payable. The lease is non-cancelable and has a term of seven-years expiring on February 28, 2021 with options to renew and extend. The cost of any leasehold improvements will be amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the term of the lease. The following table summarizes the Company's future minimum lease commitments under this non-cancelable lease:

	Lease Commitment
2012	$0
2013	$80
2014	$1,210
2015	$1,260
2016	$1,304
Thereafter	$4,265
Total	$8,119

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 ca 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 the Palm Desert National Acquisition, the Canyon National Acquisition and other 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 FASB 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 United States 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. For information on the factors that could cause actual results to differ from the expectations stated in the forward-looking statements, see “Risk Factors” under Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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 our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, 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 six months ended June 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the year ending December 31, 2012.

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 its 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 Dodd-Frank Act codified this policy as a statutory requirement. 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, 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 Dodd-Frank Act. As a result of this deposit insurance function, the FDIC also has certain supervisory authority and powers over the Bank. 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. At June 30, 2012, the Bank operated ten 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, 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 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.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management has established various accounting policies that govern the application of U.S. GAAP in the preparation of our financial statements. Our significant accounting policies are described in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. There have been no significant changes to our Critical Accounting Policies as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.
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 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 in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

PALM DESERT NATIONAL BANK ACQUISITION

Effective April 27, 2012, the Bank acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Palm Desert National Bank from the FDIC as receiver for Palm Desert National Acquisition, pursuant to the terms of a purchase and assumption agreement entered into by the Bank and the FDIC on April 27, 2012. The Palm Desert National Acquisition included one branch of Palm Desert National that became a branch of the Bank upon consummation of the Palm Desert National Acquisition. The Bank did not enter into any loss sharing agreements with the FDIC in connection with the Palm Desert National Acquisition. As a result of the Palm Desert National Acquisition, the Bank acquired and recorded at the acquisition date certain assets with a fair value of approximately $120.9 million, including:

$63.8 million of loans;

$39.5 million of cash and cash equivalents;

$11.5 million of OREO;

$1.5 million in investment securities, including FHLB and Federal Reserve Bank stock;

$840,000 of a core deposit intangible; and

$3.8 million of other types of assets.

Also as a result of the Palm Desert National Acquisition the Bank assumed and recorded at acquisition date certain liabilities with a fair value of approximately $118.0 million, including:

$50.1 million in deposit transaction accounts;

$30.8 million in retail certificates of deposit;

$34.1 million in whole sale certificates of deposits, which were purposefully run off during the second quarter of 2012;

$2.4 million in deferred tax liability associated with the bargain purchase gain; and

$578,000 of other liabilities.

The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were determined based on the requirements of FASB ASC Topic 820: Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In the second quarter of 2012, we recorded net income of $5.8 million, or $0.55 per diluted share, up from net income of $785,000, or $0.08 per diluted share, for the second quarter of 2011. For the three months ended June 30, 2012, our return on average assets was 2.28% and return on average equity was 25.21%, up from a return on average assets of 0.33% and a return on average equity of 3.88% for the same comparable period of 2011. The increase in our net income and returns was primarily related to the Palm Desert National Acquisition from the FDIC, as receiver, on April 27, 2012. The Palm Desert National Acquisition at the acquisition date included assets with a fair market value of $120.9 million, liabilities with a fair market value of $115.6 million and a bargain purchase pre-tax gain of $5.3 million.

For the first six months of 2012, the Company's net income totaled $8.5 million or $0.80 per diluted share, up from $5.6 million or $0.52 per diluted share for the first six months of 2011. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, our return on average assets was 1.71% and return on average equity was 18.88%, up from a return on average assets of 1.19% and a return on average equity of 13.94% for the same comparable period of 2011. The increase was primarily due to a $2.5 million loss from the sale of loans generated in the first six months of 2011, compared to a gain of less than $100,000 in 2012 and the Palm Desert National Acquisition, which added a larger bargain purchase pre-tax gain by $1.2 million in 2012 than in 2011.

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 $11.3 million in the second quarter of 2012, up $946,000 or 9.2% from the second quarter of 2011. The increase in net interest income reflected an increase in average interest-earning assets of $68.7 million in the current quarter to total $972.3 million and a higher net interest margin of 4.64% in the current quarter, compared with 4.58% in the second quarter of 2011. The increase in average interest-earning assets during the current quarter was primarily due to the Palm Desert National Acquisition, which added $65.3 million in interest earning assets on April 27, 2012 with a weighted average rate of 5.61%. The increase in the current quarter net interest margin of 6 basis points primarily reflected a decrease in deposit costs of 39 basis points to 0.66% that more than offset the decrease in the yield on loans of 30 basis points to 6.57%. The Palm Desert National Acquisition added $80.9 million in deposits as of the closing of the transaction, excluding the runoff of $34.1 million in wholesale certificates of deposits in the subsequent month to the acquisition, at a weighted average cost of 42 basis points.

For the first six months of 2012, our net interest income totaled $21.3 million, up $1.9 million or 9.7% from the same period in the prior year. The increase in net interest income was associated with higher interest-earning assets, which grew by $67.4 million to $951.8 million and a higher net interest margin which increased by 8 basis points to 4.48%. The increase in average interest-earning assets was primarily related to the Palm Desert National Acquisition. The increase in net interest margin was predominantly impacted by a decrease in our deposit costs of 38 basis points that more than offset the decrease in our loan yield of 27 basis points.

The following tables 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 tables also set 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 June 30, 2012				Three Months Ended June 30, 2011			
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost		Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	
Assets			(dollars in thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 72,988	$ 35	0.19	%	$ 63,393	$ 32	0.20	%
Federal funds sold	27	-	0.00	%	10,406	2	0.08	%
Investment securities	163,151	913	2.24	%	145,503	1,025	2.82	%
	736,178	12,098	6.57	%	684,346	11,750	6.87	%

Loans receivable, net (1)								
Total interest-earning assets	972,344	13,046	5.36	%	903,648	12,809	5.67	%
Noninterest-earning assets	48,880				49,164			
Total assets	$ 1,021,224				$ 952,812			
Liabilities and Equity								
Deposit accounts:								
Noninterest-bearing	$ 140,352	$ -	0.00	%	$ 121,678	$ -	0.00	%
Interest-bearing:								
Transaction accounts	323,813	223	0.28	%	283,418	369	0.52	%
Retail certificates of deposit	416,818	1,221	1.18	%	410,022	1,777	1.74	%
Wholesale certificates of deposit	3,514	3	0.34	%	11,792	15	0.51	%
Total deposits	884,497	1,447	0.66	%	826,910	2,161	1.05	%
Other borrowings	28,588	235	3.31	%	28,676	235	3.29	%
Subordinated debentures	10,310	82	3.20	%	10,310	77	3.00	%
Total borrowings	38,898	317	3.28	%	38,986	312	3.21	%
Total deposits and borrowings	923,395	1,764	0.77	%	865,896	2,473	1.15	%
Other liabilities	5,627				5,948			
Total liabilities	929,022				871,844			
Stockholders' equity	92,202				80,968			
Total liabilities and equity	$ 1,021,224				$ 952,812			
Net interest income		$ 11,282				$ 10,336		
Net interest rate spread (2)			4.59	%			4.52	%
Net interest margin (3)			4.64	%			4.58	%
Ratio of interest-earning assets to deposits and borrowings			105.30	%			104.36	%

(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

Assets	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost		Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	
	(dollars in thousands)							
Interest-earning assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 84,583	$ 86	0.20	%	$ 59,779	$ 61	0.21	%
Federal funds sold	27	-	0.00	%	8,165	3	0.07	%
Investment securities	149,683	1,741	2.33	%	158,125	2,196	2.78	%
Loans receivable, net (1)	717,551	23,335	6.50	%	658,365	22,283	6.77	%
Total interest-earning assets	951,844	25,162	5.28	%	884,434	24,543	5.55	%
Noninterest-earning assets	44,690				46,658			
Total assets	$ 996,534				$ 931,092			
Liabilities and Equity								
Deposit accounts:								
Noninterest-bearing	$ 129,269	$ -	0.00	%	$ 104,520	$ -	0.00	%
Interest-bearing:								
Transaction accounts	309,614	552	0.36	%	268,284	814	0.61	%
Retail certificates of deposit	420,226	2,649	1.27	%	410,602	3,590	1.76	%
Wholesale certificates of deposit	1,757	2	0.23	%	9,841	25	0.51	%
Total deposits	860,866	3,203	0.75	%	793,247	4,429	1.13	%
Other borrowings	28,577	470	3.31	%	41,793	523	2.52	%
Subordinated debentures	10,310	166	3.24	%	10,310	153	2.99	%
Total borrowings	38,887	636	3.29	%	52,103	676	2.62	%
Total deposits and borrowings	899,753	3,839	0.86	%	845,350	5,105	1.22	%
Other liabilities	6,689				6,034			
Total liabilities	906,442				851,384			
Stockholders' equity	90,092				79,708			
Total liabilities and equity	$ 996,534				$ 931,092			
Net interest income		$ 21,323				$ 19,438		
Net interest rate spread (2)			4.42	%			4.33	%
Net interest margin (3)			4.48	%			4.40	%

Ratio of interest-earning assets to deposits and borrowings	105.79 %	104.62 %

(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.

Changes in our net interest income are a function of changes in both volumes and rates of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The following table presents the impact the volume and rate changes have had on our net interest income for the periods indicated. For each category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, we have provided information on changes to our net interest income with respect to:

Changes in interest rates (changes in interest rates multiplied by prior volume);

Changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate); and

The net change or the combined impact of volume and rate changes allocated proportionately to changes in volume and changes in interest rates.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 Increase (decrease) due to			Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Increase (decrease) due to		
	Rate	Volume	Net	Rate	Volume	Net
			(in thousands)			
Interest-earning assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ (2)	$ 5	$ 3	$ -	$ 25	$ 25
Federal funds sold	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(3)
Investment securities	(227)	115	(112)	(342)	(113)	(455)
Loans receivable, net	(512)	860	348	(908)	1,960	1,052
Total interest-earning assets	$ (742)	$ 979	$ 237	$ (1,252)	$ 1,871	$ 619
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Transaction accounts	$ (194)	$ 48	$			