CVB FINANCIAL CORP
Form 10-K
March 01, 2019
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

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: 000-10140

CVB FINANCIAL CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California	**95-3629339**
(State or other jurisdiction of	(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization)	Identification No.)
701 N. Haven Avenue, Suite 350	**91764**
Ontario, California	
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: **(909) 980-4030**

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

Title of Class	**Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered**
Common Stock, no par value	NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company	

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the

Exchange Act

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

As of June 30, 2018, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately $2,304,857,385.

Number of shares of common stock of the registrant outstanding as of February 15, 2019: 139,973,017.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE	**PART OF**
Definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders which will be filed within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018	Part III of Form 10-K

Table of Contents

CVB FINANCIAL CORP.

2018 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

ITEM 1.	BUSINESS	5
ITEM 1A.	RISK FACTORS	21
ITEM 1B.	UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS	36
ITEM 2.	PROPERTIES	36
ITEM 3.	LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	36
ITEM 4.	MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES	37

PART II

ITEM 5.	MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES	38
ITEM 6.	SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA	40
ITEM 7.	MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	41
	CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES	41
	OVERVIEW	43
	ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	45
	ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION	56
	RISK MANAGEMENT	80
ITEM 7A.	QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK	91
ITEM 8.	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	92
ITEM 9.	CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	92
ITEM 9A.	CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES	92
ITEM 9B.	OTHER INFORMATION	94

PART III

ITEM 10.	DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	95
ITEM 11.	EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION	95
ITEM 12.	SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS	95
ITEM 13.	CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE	96
ITEM 14.	PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES	96

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES 97
ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY 97
SIGNATURES 101

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Rule 175 promulgated thereunder, Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Rule 3b-6 promulgated thereunder, or Exchange Act, and as such involve risk and uncertainties. All statements in this Form 10-K other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements for purposes of federal and state securities laws. Words such as will likely result, aims , anticipates , believes , could estimates , expects , hopes , intends , may , plans , projects , seeks , should , will and variations of these expressions help to identify these forward looking statements, which involve risks and uncertainties.

These forward-looking statements relate to, among other things, anticipated future operating and financial performance, the allowance for loan losses, our financial position and liquidity, business strategies, regulatory and competitive outlook, investment and expenditure plans, capital and financing needs and availability, plans and objectives of management for future operations, expectations of the environment in which we operate, projections of future performance, perceived opportunities in the market and strategies regarding our mission and vision and statements relating to any of the foregoing. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include but are not limited to:

- local, regional, national and international economic and market conditions and events and the impact they may have on us, our customers and our assets and liabilities;
- our ability to attract deposits and other sources of funding or liquidity;
- supply and demand for real estate and periodic deterioration in real estate prices and/or values in California or other states where we lend, including both residential and commercial real estate;
- a prolonged slowdown or decline in real estate construction, sales or leasing activities;
- changes in the financial performance and/or condition of our borrowers, depositors, key vendors or counterparties;
- changes in our levels of delinquent loans, nonperforming assets, allowance for loan losses and charge-offs;
- the costs or effects of mergers, acquisitions or dispositions we may make, including the 2018 merger of Community Bank with and into Citizens Business Bank, whether we are able to obtain any required governmental approvals in connection with any such mergers, acquisitions or dispositions, and/or our ability to realize the contemplated financial or business benefits, including cost savings or synergies, associated with any such mergers, acquisitions or dispositions;

the effect of changes in laws, regulations and applicable judicial decisions (including laws, regulations and judicial decisions concerning financial reforms, taxes, bank capital levels, allowance for loan losses, consumer, commercial or secured lending, securities and securities trading and hedging, bank operations, compliance, fair lending, employment, executive compensation, insurance, vendor management and information security) with which we and our subsidiaries must comply or believe we should comply;

the effects of additional legal and regulatory requirements to which we have or will become subject;

changes in estimates of future reserve requirements and minimum capital requirements based upon the periodic review thereof under relevant regulatory and accounting requirements, including changes in the Basel Committee framework establishing capital standards for credit, operations and market risk;

Table of Contents

the accuracy of the assumptions and estimates and the absence of technical error in implementation or calibration of models used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments or incurred credit losses or loan delinquencies;

inflation, interest rate, securities market and monetary fluctuations;

changes in government or bank-established interest rates or monetary policies, including the anticipated replacement of the LIBOR index on our loans which are tied to that index;

changes in the amount, cost and availability of deposit insurance;

political developments, uncertainties or instability, catastrophic events, acts of war or terrorism, or natural disasters, such as earthquakes, drought, pandemic diseases or extreme weather events, any of which may affect services we use or affect our customers, employees or third parties with which we conduct business;

disruptions in the infrastructure that supports our business and the communities where we are located, which are concentrated in California, involving or related to physical site access and /or communications facilities which we utilize,

information technology and cyber security incidents, disruptions or attacks and the possible blocking, theft or loss of Company or customer access, functionality, data, funding or money;

our timely development and acceptance of new banking products and services and the perceived overall value of these products and services by our customers and potential customers;

the Company s relationships with and reliance upon vendors with respect to certain of the Company s key internal and external systems and applications;

changes in commercial or consumer spending, borrowing and savings preferences or behaviors;

technological changes and the expanding use of technology in banking (including the adoption of mobile banking, funds transfer applications and electronic marketplaces for loans and other banking products or services);

our ability to retain and increase market share, retain and grow customers and control expenses;

changes in the competitive environment among financial and bank holding companies, banks and other financial service providers;

competition and innovation with respect to financial products and services by banks, financial institutions and non-traditional providers including retail businesses and technology companies;

volatility in the credit and equity markets and its effect on the general economy or local or regional business conditions or on the Company s customers;

fluctuations in the price of the Company s common stock or other securities, and the resulting impact on the Company s ability to raise capital or make acquisitions;

the effect of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted from time-to-time by the regulatory agencies, as well as by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the Financial Accounting Standards Board and other accounting standard-setters;

changes in our organization, management, compensation and benefit plans, and our ability to retain or expand our workforce, management team and/or board of directors;

the costs and effects of legal, compliance and regulatory actions, changes and developments, including the initiation and resolution of legal proceedings (such as securities, bank operations, consumer or employee class action litigation), and any legal claims or liabilities we inherit due to an acquisition or merger;

Table of Contents

regulatory or other governmental inquiries or investigations, and/or the results of regulatory examinations or reviews;

our ongoing relations with our various federal and state regulators, including the SEC, Federal Reserve Board, FDIC and California DBO; and

our success at managing the risks involved in the foregoing items and all other risk factors set forth in the Company s public reports and releases.

For additional information concerning risks we face, see Item 1A. *Risk Factors* and any additional information we set forth in our periodic reports filed pursuant to the Exchange Act, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K. We do not undertake any obligation to update our forward-looking statements to reflect occurrences or unanticipated events or circumstances arising after the date of such statements, except as required by law.

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. *BUSINESS*

CVB Financial Corp.

CVB Financial Corp. (referred to herein on an unconsolidated basis as CVB and on a consolidated basis as we , our or the Company) is a bank holding company incorporated in California on April 27, 1981 and registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve) under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the Bank Holding Company Act). The Company commenced business on December 30, 1981 when, pursuant to a reorganization, it acquired all of the voting stock of Chino Valley Bank. On March 29, 1996, Chino Valley Bank changed its name to Citizens Business Bank (CBB or the Bank). The Bank is our principal asset. The Company also has one inactive subsidiary, Chino Valley Bancorp. The Company is also the common stockholder of CVB Statutory Trust III. CVB Statutory Trust III was created in January 2006 to issue trust preferred securities in order to raise capital for the Company.

CVB s principal business is to serve as a holding company for the Bank and for other banking or banking related subsidiaries, which the Company may establish or acquire. CVB has not engaged in any other material activities to date. As a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiaries, CVB s principal source of funds is, and will continue to be, dividends paid by and other funds advanced from the Bank and capital raised directly by CVB. Legal limitations are imposed on the amount of dividends that may be paid and loans that may be made by the Bank to CVB. See Item 1. *Business Regulation and Supervision Dividends*. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had $11.53 billion in total consolidated assets, $7.70 billion in net loans, $8.83 billion in deposits, and $1.85 billion in shareholders equity.

On August 10, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Community Bank (CB), a California banking corporation headquartered in Pasadena, California. At such time, CB merged with and into the Bank and we issued approximately 29.8 million shares of Company common stock and paid approximately $180.7 million in aggregate cash consideration to the former Community Bank shareholders. Our consolidated financial operations for 2018 include CB operations, post-merger. See Note 4 *Business Combinations* included herein.

The principal executive offices of CVB and the Bank are located at 701 North Haven Avenue, Suite 350, Ontario, California. Our phone number is (909) 980-4030.

Citizens Business Bank

The Bank commenced operations as a California state-chartered bank on August 9, 1974. The Bank s deposit accounts are insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act up to applicable limits. The Bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. At December 31, 2018, the Bank had $11.52 billion in assets, $7.70 billion in net loans, $8.85 billion in deposits, and $1.87 billion in total equity. The significant increase in our assets, loans and deposits from December 31, 2017 was primarily due to the acquisition of CB.

As of December 31, 2018, there were 68 Banking Centers (Centers) located in the Inland Empire, Los Angeles County, Orange County, San Diego County, Ventura County, Santa Barbara County, and the Central Valley area of California.

We also have three trust offices located in Ontario, Newport Beach and Pasadena. These offices serve as sales offices for the Bank s wealth management, trust and investment products.

Through our network of Centers, we emphasize personalized service combined with a wide range of banking and trust services for businesses, professionals and individuals located in the service areas of our Centers. Although we focus the marketing of our services to small-and medium-sized businesses, a wide range of banking, investment and trust services are made available to the local consumer market.

Table of Contents

We offer a standard range of bank deposit instruments. These include checking, savings, money market and time certificates of deposit for both business and personal accounts. We also serve as a federal tax depository for our business customers.

We also provide a full complement of lending products, including commercial, agribusiness, consumer, SBA loans, real estate loans and equipment and vehicle leasing. Commercial products include lines of credit and other working capital financing, accounts receivable lending and letters of credit. Agribusiness products are loans to finance the operating needs of wholesale dairy farm operations, cattle feeders, livestock raisers, and farmers. We provide bank qualified lease financing for municipal governments. Commercial real estate and construction loans are secured by a range of property types and include both owner-occupied and investor owned properties. Financing products for consumers include automobile leasing and financing, lines of credit, credit cards, home mortgages, and home equity loans and lines of credit.

We also offer a wide range of specialized services designed for the needs of our commercial customers. These services include cash management systems for monitoring cash flow, a credit card program for merchants, courier pick-up and delivery, payroll services, remote deposit capture, electronic funds transfers by way of domestic and international wires and automated clearinghouse, and on-line account access. We make available investment products offered by other providers to our customers, including mutual funds, a full array of fixed income vehicles and a program to diversify our customers funds in federally insured time certificates of deposit of other institutions.

In addition, we offer a wide range of financial services and trust services through our CitizensTrust division. These services include fiduciary services, mutual funds, annuities, 401(k) plans and individual investment accounts.

Business Segments

We are a community bank with one reportable operating segment. See the sections captioned Business Segments in Item 7. *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Business Segments* of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Competition

The banking and financial services business is highly competitive. The competitive environment faced by banks is a result primarily of changes in laws and regulations, changes in technology and product delivery systems, and the ongoing consolidation among insured financial institutions. We compete for loans, deposits, and customers with other commercial banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, securities and brokerage companies, mortgage companies, insurance companies, finance companies, money market funds, credit unions, and other nonbank financial service providers, including online banks and peer-to-peer or marketplace payment processors, lenders and other small business and consumer lenders. Many competitors are much larger in total assets and capitalization, have greater access to capital markets and/or offer a broader range of financial products and services, including technology-based services. Additionally, some smaller competitors, including non-bank entities, may be more nimble and responsive to customer preferences or requirements.

Economic Conditions/Government Policies

Our profitability, like most financial institutions, is primarily dependent on interest rate spreads and noninterest income. In general, the difference between the interest rates paid by the Bank on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and other borrowings, and the interest rates received by the Bank on interest-earning assets, such as loans extended to customers and securities held in the investment portfolio, will comprise the major portion of our earnings.

These rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond our control, such as inflation, recession and unemployment, government monetary and other policies, and the impact which future changes in domestic and foreign economic conditions might have on us cannot be predicted.

Table of Contents

Opportunity for banks to earn fees and other noninterest income have also been limited by restrictions imposed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) and other government regulations. As the following sections indicate, the impact of current and future changes in government laws and regulations on our ability to maintain current levels of fees and other noninterest income could be material and cannot be predicted.

Our business is also influenced by the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government and the policies of regulatory agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve implements national monetary policies (with objectives such as curbing inflation, increasing employment and combating recession) through its open-market operations in U.S. Government securities by buying and selling treasury and mortgage-backed securities, by adjusting the required level of reserves for depository institutions subject to its reserve requirements, and by varying the target federal funds and discount rates applicable to borrowings by depository institutions. The actions of the Federal Reserve in these areas influence the growth and performance of bank loans, investments, and deposits and also affect interest earned on interest-earning assets and paid on interest-bearing liabilities. In recent years, the impact of the Federal Reserve s actions and policies have tended to assume even greater importance and impact on the lending and securities markets, and these actions and policies are continuing to evolve and change based on political and economic events and incoming data. Government fiscal and budgetary policies, including deficit spending, can also have a significant impact on the capital markets and interest rates. The nature and impact of any future changes in monetary and fiscal policies on us cannot be predicted.

Regulation and Supervision

General

The Bank is subject to significant regulation and restrictions by federal and state laws and regulatory agencies. These regulations and restrictions are intended primarily for the protection of depositors and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) and for the protection of borrowers, and secondarily for the stability of the U.S. banking system. The following discussion of statutes and regulations is a summary and does not purport to be complete nor does it address all applicable statutes and regulations. This discussion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the statutes and regulations referred to in this discussion. From time to time, federal and state legislation is enacted and implemented by regulations which may have the effect of materially increasing the cost of doing business, limiting or expanding permissible activities, or affecting the competitive balance between banks and other financial services providers.

We cannot predict whether or when other legislation or new regulations may be enacted, and if enacted, the effect that new legislation or any implemented regulations and supervisory policies would have on our financial condition and results of operations. Such developments may further alter the structure, regulation, and competitive relationship among financial institutions, may limit the types or pricing of the products and services we offer, and may subject us to increased regulation, disclosure, and reporting requirements.

Legislation and Regulatory Developments

The federal banking agencies continue to implement the remaining requirements in the Dodd-Frank Act as well as promulgating other regulations and guidelines intended to assure the financial strength and safety and soundness of banks and the stability of the U.S. banking system. On February 3, 2017 the President of the United States issued an executive order identifying certain core principles for the administration s financial services regulatory policy and directing the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the heads of other financial regulatory agencies, to evaluate how the current regulatory framework promotes or inhibits the principles and what actions have been, and are being, taken to promote the principles. In response to the executive order, on June 12, 2017, October 6, 2017 and

October 26, 2017, respectively, the United States Department of the Treasury issued the first three of four reports recommending a number of comprehensive

Table of Contents

changes in the current regulatory system for U.S. depository institutions, the U.S. capital markets and the U.S. asset management and insurance industries, around the following principles:

Improving regulatory efficiency and effectiveness by critically evaluating mandates and regulatory fragmentation, overlap, and duplication across regulatory agencies;

Aligning the financial system to help support the U.S. economy;

Reducing regulatory burden by decreasing unnecessary complexity;

Tailoring the regulatory approach based on size and complexity of regulated firms and requiring greater regulatory cooperation and coordination among financial regulators; and

Aligning regulations to support market liquidity, investment, and lending in the U.S. economy. The scope and breadth of regulatory changes that will be implemented in response to the President s executive order have not yet been determined.

Capital Adequacy Requirements

Bank holding companies and banks are subject to similar regulatory capital requirements administered by state and federal banking agencies. The basic capital rule changes in the new capital rules (the New Capital Rules) adopted by the federal bank regulatory agencies were fully effective on January 1, 2015, but many elements are being phased in over multiple future years. The risk-based capital guidelines for bank holding companies, and additionally for banks, require capital ratios that vary based on the perceived degree of risk associated with a banking organization s operations, both for transactions reported on the balance sheet as assets, such as loans, and for those recorded as off-balance sheet items, such as commitments, letters of credit and recourse arrangements. The risk-based capital ratio is determined by classifying assets and certain off-balance sheet financial instruments into weighted categories, with higher levels of capital being required for those categories perceived as representing greater risks, and with the applicable ratios calculated by dividing qualifying capital by total risk-adjusted assets and off-balance sheet items. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators about components, risk weighting and other factors. Bank holding companies and banks engaged in significant trading activity may also be subject to the market risk capital guidelines and be required to incorporate additional market and interest rate risk components into their risk-based capital standards. To the extent that the new rules are not fully phased in, the prior capital rules will continue to apply.

The New Capital Rules revised the previous risk-based and leverage capital requirements for banking organizations to meet the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act and to implement the international Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Basel III agreements. Many of the requirements in the New Capital Rules and other regulations and rules are applicable only to larger or internationally active institutions and not to all banking organizations. These include required annual stress tests for institutions with $100 billion or more of assets and Enhanced Prudential Standards, Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review requirements, Capital Plan and Resolution Plan or living will submissions. These also include an additional countercyclical capital buffer, a supplementary leverage ratio and the Liquidity Coverage Ratio rule requiring sufficient high-quality liquid assets, which may in turn apply to institutions

with $50 billion or more in assets, $250 billion or more in assets, or institutions which may be identified as Global Systematically Important Banking Institutions (G-SIBs). We anticipate increased compliance costs and regulatory requirements following our acquisition of CB, which increased our asset size to over $10 billion. Under the risk-based capital guidelines in place prior to the effectiveness of the New Capital Rules, which trace back to the 1988 Basel I accord, there were three fundamental capital ratios: a total risk-based capital ratio, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and a Tier 1 leverage ratio. To be deemed well capitalized, a bank must have a total risk-based capital ratio, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least ten percent, six percent and five percent, respectively.

Table of Contents

The following are the New Capital Rules applicable to the Company and the Bank which began January 1, 2015:

- an increase in the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio from 4.00% to 6.00% of risk-weighted assets;
- a new category and a required 4.50% of risk-weighted assets ratio is established for common equity Tier 1 as a subset of Tier 1 capital limited to common equity;
- a minimum non-risk-based leverage ratio is set at 4.00%;
- changes in the permitted composition of Tier 1 capital to exclude trust preferred securities subject to certain grandfathering exceptions for organizations like CVB which were under $15 billion in assets as of December 31, 2009, mortgage servicing rights and certain deferred tax assets and include unrealized gains and losses on available for sale debt and equity securities unless the organization opts out of including such unrealized gains and losses, which election the Company made in 2015;
- the risk-weights of certain assets for purposes of calculating the risk-based capital ratios are changed for high volatility commercial real estate acquisition, development and construction loans, certain past due non-residential mortgage loans and certain mortgage-backed and other securities exposures; and
- an additional capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk weighted assets above the regulatory minimum capital ratios, which was phased in over four years beginning at the rate of 0.625% of risk-weighted assets per year beginning 2016 and which must be met to avoid limitations on the ability of the Bank to pay dividends, repurchase shares or pay discretionary bonuses.

Management believes that, as of December 31, 2018, the Company and the Bank meet all requirements under the New Capital Rules applicable to them.

Including the capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, the New Capital Rules result in the following minimum ratios to be considered well capitalized: (i) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5%, (ii) a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.0%, and (iii) a total capital ratio of 10.5%. At December 31, 2018, the respective capital ratios of the Company and the Bank exceeded the minimum percentage requirements to be deemed well-capitalized for regulatory purposes. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Capital Resources.

While the New Capital Rules set higher regulatory capital standards for the Company and the Bank, bank regulators may also continue their past policies of expecting banks to maintain additional capital beyond the new minimum requirements. The implementation of the New Capital Rules or more stringent requirements to maintain higher levels of capital or to maintain higher levels of liquid assets could adversely impact the Company s net income and return on equity, restrict the ability to pay dividends or executive bonuses and require the raising of additional capital. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Capital Resources.

In September 2017, the federal bank regulators proposed to revise and simplify the capital treatment for certain deferred tax assets, mortgage servicing assets, investments in non-consolidated financial entities and minority interests

for banking organizations, such as the Company and the Bank, that are not subject to the advanced approaches requirements. In November 2017, the federal banking regulators revised the Basel III Capital Rules to extend the current transitional treatment of these items for non-advanced approaches banking organizations until the September 2017 proposal is finalized. The September 2017 proposal would also change the capital treatment of certain commercial real estate loans under the standardized approach, which we use to calculate our capital ratios.

In December 2017, the Basel Committee published standards that it described as the finalization of the Basel III post-crisis regulatory reforms (the standards are commonly referred to as Basel IV). Among other things, these standards revise the Basel Committee s standardized approach for credit risk (including by

Table of Contents

recalibrating risk weights and introducing new capital requirements for certain unconditionally cancellable commitments, such as unused credit card lines of credit) and provides a new standardized approach for operational risk capital. Under the Basel framework, these standards will generally be effective on January 1, 2022, with an aggregate output floor phasing in through January 1, 2027. Under the current U.S. capital rules, operational risk capital requirements and a capital floor apply only to advanced approaches institutions, and not to the Company and the Bank. The impact of Basel IV on us will depend on the manner in which it is implemented by the federal bank regulators.

Prompt Corrective Action Provisions

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act requires the federal bank regulatory agencies to take prompt corrective action with respect to a depository institution if that institution does not meet certain capital adequacy standards, including requiring the prompt submission of an acceptable capital restoration plan. Depending on the bank s capital ratios, the agencies regulations define five categories in which an insured depository institution will be placed: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized. At each successive lower capital category, an insured bank is subject to more restrictions, including restrictions on the bank s activities, operational practices or the ability to pay dividends or executive bonuses. Based upon its capital levels, a bank that is classified as well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, or undercapitalized may be treated as though it were in the next lower capital category if the appropriate federal banking agency, after notice and opportunity for hearing, determines that an unsafe or unsound condition, or an unsafe or unsound practice, warrants such treatment.

The prompt corrective action standards were changed to conform with the New Capital Rules. Under the new standards, in order to be considered well-capitalized, the bank will be required to meet the new common equity Tier 1 ratio of 6.5%, an increased Tier 1 ratio of 8% (increased from 6%), a total capital ratio of 10% (unchanged) and a leverage ratio of 5% (unchanged).

The federal banking agencies also may require banks and bank holding companies subject to enforcement actions to maintain capital ratios in excess of the minimum ratios otherwise required to be deemed well capitalized, in which case institutions may no longer be deemed to be well capitalized and may therefore be subject to certain restrictions such as taking brokered deposits.

Volcker Rule

In December 2013, the federal bank regulatory agencies adopted final rules that implement a part of the Dodd-Frank Act commonly referred to as the Volcker Rule. Under these rules and subject to certain exceptions, banking entities are restricted from engaging in activities that are considered proprietary trading and from sponsoring or investing in certain entities, including hedge or private equity funds that are considered covered funds. These rules became effective on April 1, 2014, although certain provisions are subject to delayed effectiveness under rules promulgated by the FRB. The Company and the Bank held no investment positions at December 31, 2018 which were subject to the final rule. Therefore, while these new rules may require us to conduct certain internal analysis and reporting to ensure continued compliance, they did not require any material changes in our operations or business.

Bank Holding Company Regulation

Bank holding companies and their subsidiaries are subject to significant regulation and restrictions by Federal and State laws and regulatory agencies, which may affect the cost of doing business, and may limit permissible activities and expansion or impact the competitive balance between banks and other financial services providers.

Table of Contents

A wide range of requirements and restrictions are contained in both federal and state banking laws, which together with implementing regulatory authority:

Require periodic reports and such additional reports of information as the Federal Reserve may require;

Require bank holding companies to meet or exceed increased levels of capital (See Capital Adequacy Requirements);

Require that bank holding companies serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to subsidiary banks and commit resources as necessary to support each subsidiary bank;

Limit of dividends payable to shareholders and restrict the ability of bank holding companies to obtain dividends or other distributions from their subsidiary banks. The Company s ability to pay dividends on both its common and preferred stock is subject to legal and regulatory restrictions. Substantially all of CVB s funds to pay dividends or to pay principal and interest on our debt obligations are derived from dividends paid by the Bank;

Require a bank holding company to terminate an activity or terminate control of or liquidate or divest certain subsidiaries, affiliates or investments if the Federal Reserve believes the activity or the control of the subsidiary or affiliate constitutes a significant risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of any bank subsidiary;

Require the prior approval of senior executive officer or director changes and prohibit golden parachute payments, including change in control agreements, or new employment agreements with such payment terms, which are contingent upon termination if an institution is in troubled condition ;

Regulate provisions of certain bank holding company debt, including the authority to impose interest ceilings and reserve requirements on such debt and require prior approval to purchase or redeem securities in certain situations;

Require prior approval for the acquisition of 5% or more of the voting stock of a bank or bank holding company by bank holding companies or other acquisitions and mergers with banks and consider certain competitive, management, financial, anti-money-laundering compliance, potential impact on U.S. financial stability or other factors in granting these approvals, in addition to similar California or other state banking agency approvals which may also be required; and

Require prior notice and/or prior approval of the acquisition of control of a bank or a bank holding company by a shareholder or individuals acting in concert with ownership or control of 10% of the voting stock being

a presumption of control.

Other Restrictions on the Company s Activities

Subject to prior notice or Federal Reserve approval, bank holding companies may generally engage in, or acquire shares of companies engaged in, activities determined by the Federal Reserve to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto. Bank holding companies which elect and retain financial holding company status pursuant to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (GLBA) may engage in these nonbanking activities and broader securities, insurance, merchant banking and other activities that are determined to be financial in nature or are incidental or complementary to activities that are financial in nature without prior Federal Reserve approval. Pursuant to GLBA and Dodd-Frank, in order to elect and retain financial holding company status, a bank holding company and all depository institution subsidiaries of a bank holding company must be considered well capitalized and well managed, and, except in limited circumstances, depository subsidiaries must be in satisfactory compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), which requires banks to help meet the credit needs of the communities in which they operate. Failure to sustain compliance with these requirements or correct any non-compliance within a fixed time period could lead to divestiture of subsidiary banks or require all activities to conform to those permissible for a bank holding company. CVB has not elected financial holding company status and neither CVB nor the Bank has engaged in any activities determined by the Federal Reserve to be financial in nature or incidental or complementary to activities that are financial in nature.

Table of Contents

CVB is also a bank holding company within the meaning of Section 3700 of the California Financial Code. Therefore, CVB and any of its subsidiaries are subject to examination by, and may be required to file reports with, the California Department of Business Oversight (DBO). DBO approvals may also be required for certain mergers and acquisitions.

Securities Exchange Act of 1934

CVB s common stock is publicly held and listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market (NASDAQ), and CVB is subject to the periodic reporting, information, proxy solicitation, insider trading, corporate governance and other requirements and restrictions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) promulgated thereunder as well as listing requirements of NASDAQ.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

The Company is subject to the accounting oversight and corporate governance requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, including, among other things, required executive certification of financial presentations, requirements for board audit committees and their members, and disclosure of controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting.

Bank Regulation

As a California commercial bank whose deposits are insured by the FDIC, the Bank is subject to regulation, supervision, and regular examination by the DBO and by the FDIC, as the Bank s primary Federal regulator, and must additionally comply with certain applicable regulations of the Federal Reserve. Specific federal and state laws and regulations which are applicable to banks regulate, among other things, the scope of their business, their investments, their reserves against deposits, the timing of the availability of deposited funds, their activities relating to dividends, investments, loans, the nature and amount of and collateral for certain loans, servicing and foreclosing on loans, borrowings, capital requirements, certain check-clearing activities, branching, and mergers and acquisitions. California banks are also subject to statutes and regulations including Federal Reserve Regulation O and Federal Reserve Act Sections 23A and 23B and Regulation W, which restrict or limit loans or extensions of credit to insiders , including officers, directors, and principal shareholders, and loans or extension of credit by banks to affiliates or purchases of assets from affiliates, including parent bank holding companies, except pursuant to certain exceptions and only on terms and conditions at least as favorable to those prevailing for comparable transactions with unaffiliated parties. Failure to comply with applicable bank regulation or adverse results from any examinations of the Bank could affect the cost of doing business, and may limit or impede otherwise permissible activities and expansion activities by the Bank.

Pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) and the California Financial Code, California state chartered commercial banks may generally engage in any activity permissible for national banks. Therefore, the Bank may form subsidiaries to engage in the many so-called closely related to banking or nonbanking activities commonly conducted by national banks in operating subsidiaries or in subsidiaries of bank holding companies. Further, California banks may conduct certain financial activities permitted under GLBA in a financial subsidiary to the same extent as may a national bank, provided the bank is and remains well-capitalized, well-managed and in satisfactory compliance with the CRA. The Bank currently has no financial subsidiaries.

FDIC and DBO Enforcement Authority

The federal and California regulatory structure gives the bank regulatory agencies extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies, including policies with respect to the

classification of assets and the establishment of appropriate loan loss reserves for regulatory purposes. The regulatory agencies have adopted guidelines to assist in identifying and addressing potential safety

Table of Contents

and soundness concerns before an institution s capital becomes impaired. The guidelines establish operational and managerial standards generally relating to: (1) internal controls, information systems, and internal audit systems; (2) loan documentation; (3) credit underwriting; (4) interest-rate exposure; (5) asset growth and asset quality; and (6) compensation, fees, and benefits. Further, the regulatory agencies have adopted safety and soundness guidelines for asset quality and for evaluating and monitoring earnings to ensure that earnings are sufficient for the maintenance of adequate capital and reserves. If, as a result of an examination, the DBO or the FDIC 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 its management is violating or has violated any law or regulation, the DBO and the FDIC, and separately the FDIC as insurer of the Bank s deposits, have residual authority to:

Require affirmative action to correct any conditions resulting from any violation or practice;

Direct an increase in capital and the maintenance of higher specific minimum capital ratios, which could preclude the Bank from being deemed well capitalized and restrict its ability to accept certain brokered deposits;

Restrict the Bank s growth geographically, by products and services, or by mergers and acquisitions, including bidding in FDIC receiverships for failed banks;

Enter into or issue informal or formal enforcement actions, including required Board resolutions, Matters Requiring Board Attention (MRBA), written agreements and consent or cease and desist orders or prompt corrective action orders to take corrective action and cease unsafe and unsound practices;

Require prior approval of senior executive officer or director changes; remove officers and directors and assess civil monetary penalties; and

Terminate FDIC insurance, revoke the charter and/or take possession of and close and liquidate the Bank or appoint the FDIC as receiver.

Deposit Insurance

The FDIC is an independent federal agency that insures deposits, up to prescribed statutory limits, of federally insured banks and savings institutions and safeguards the safety and soundness of the banking and savings industries. The FDIC insures our customer deposits through the DIF up to prescribed limits for each depositor. The Dodd-Frank Act revised the FDIC s DIF management authority by setting requirements for the Designated Reserve Ratio (the DIF balance divided by estimated insured deposits) and redefining the assessment base, which is used to calculate banks quarterly assessments. The amount of FDIC assessments paid by each DIF member institution is based on its asset size and relative risk of default as measured by regulatory capital ratios and other supervisory factors. The FDIC may terminate a depository institution s deposit insurance upon a finding that the institution s financial condition is unsafe or unsound or that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices that pose a risk to the DIF or that may prejudice the interest of the bank s depositors. The termination of deposit insurance for a bank would also result in the

revocation of the bank s charter by the DBO.

We are generally unable to control the amount of premiums that we are required to pay for FDIC insurance, which can be affected by the cost of bank failures to the FDIC among other factors. The FDIC is an independent federal agency that insures deposits through the DIF up to prescribed statutory limits of federally insured banks and savings institutions and safeguards the safety and soundness of the banking and savings industries. The Dodd-Frank Act revised the FDIC s DIF management authority by setting requirements for the Designated Reserve Ratio (the DRR , calculated as the DIF balance divided by estimated insured deposits) and redefining the assessment base which is used to calculate banks quarterly assessments. The amount of FDIC assessments paid by each DIF member institution is based on its asset size and its relative risk of default as measured by regulatory capital ratios and other supervisory factors. As a result of our acquisition of CB our FDIC assessments will increase.

Table of Contents

On September 30, 2018, the DRR reached 1.36%. Because the reserve ratio has exceeded 1.35%, two deposit insurance assessment changes occurred under the FDIC regulations: 1) surcharges on large banks (total consolidated assets of $10 billion or more) ended; the last surcharge on large banks was collected on December 28, 2018. and 2) small banks (total consolidated assets of less than $10 billion) were awarded assessment credits for the portion of their assessments that contributed to the growth in the reserve ratio from 1.15% to 1.35%, to be applied when the reserve ratio is at least 1.38%.The FDIC will, at least semi-annually, update its income and loss projections for the Deposit Insurance Fund and, if necessary, propose rules to further increase assessment rates. Any future increases in FDIC insurance premiums may have a material and adverse effect on our earnings and could have a material adverse effect on the value of, or market for, our common stock.

Dividends

It is the Federal Reserve s policy that bank holding companies should generally pay dividends on common stock only out of income available over the past year, and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization s expected future needs and financial condition. It is also the Federal Reserve s policy that bank holding companies should not maintain dividend levels that undermine their ability to be a source of strength to its banking subsidiaries. The Federal Reserve also discourages dividend payment ratios that are at maximum allowable levels unless both asset quality and capital are very strong. In addition, a bank holding company may be unable to pay dividends on its common stock if it fails to maintain an adequate capital conservation buffer under the New Capital Rules.

The Bank is a legal entity that is separate and distinct from its holding company. CVB relies on dividends received from the Bank for use in the operation of the Company and the ability of CVB to pay dividends to shareholders. Future cash dividends by the Bank will also depend upon management s assessment of future capital requirements, contractual restrictions, and other factors. The new Capital Rules may restrict dividends by the Bank if the additional capital conservation buffer is not achieved. See Capital Adequacy Requirements .

The ability of the Bank to declare a cash dividend to CVB is subject to California law, which restricts the amount available for cash dividends to the lesser of a bank s retained earnings or net income for its last three fiscal years (less any distributions to shareholders made during such period). Where the above test is not met, cash dividends may still be paid, with the prior approval of the DBO, in an amount not exceeding the greatest of (1) retained earnings of the bank; (2) the net income of the bank for its last fiscal year; or (3) the net income of the bank for its current fiscal year.

Compensation

The Dodd-Frank Act requires the federal bank regulators and the SEC to establish joint regulations or guidelines prohibiting incentive-based payment arrangements at specified regulated entities, including the Company and the Bank, having at least $1 billion in total assets that encourage inappropriate risks by providing an executive officer, employee, director or principal stockholder with excessive compensation, fees or benefits or that could lead to material financial loss to the entity. In addition, these regulators must establish regulations or guidelines requiring enhanced disclosure to regulators of incentive-based compensation arrangements. The agencies proposed such regulations initially in April 2011 and in April 2016, the Federal Reserve and other federal financial agencies re-proposed restrictions on incentive-based compensation. For institutions with at least $1 billion but less than $50 billion in total consolidated assets, such as the Company and the Bank, the proposal would impose principles-based restrictions that are broadly consistent with existing interagency guidance on incentive-based compensation. Such institutions would be prohibited from entering into incentive compensation arrangements that encourage inappropriate risks by the institution (1) by providing an executive officer, employee, director, or principal shareholder with excessive compensation, fees, or benefits, or (2) that could lead to material financial loss to the

institution. The proposal would also impose certain governance and recordkeeping requirements on institutions of the Company s and the Bank s size. The regulatory organizations

Table of Contents

would reserve the authority to impose more stringent requirements on institutions of the Company s and the Bank s size. We are evaluating the expected impact of the proposal on our business.

Cybersecurity

Federal regulators have issued multiple statements regarding cybersecurity and that financial institutions need to design multiple layers of security controls to establish lines of defense and to ensure that their risk management processes also address the risk posed by compromised customer credentials, including security measures to reliably authenticate customers accessing internet-based services of the financial institution. In addition, a financial institution s management is expected to maintain sufficient business continuity planning processes to ensure the rapid recovery, resumption and maintenance of the institution s operations in the event of a cyber-attack. A financial institution is also expected to develop appropriate processes to enable recovery of data and business operations and address rebuilding network capabilities and restoring data if the institution or its critical service providers fall victim to a cyber-attack. If we fail to observe the regulatory guidance, we could be subject to various regulatory sanctions, including financial penalties.

State regulators have also been increasingly active in implementing privacy and cybersecurity standards and regulations. Recently, several states, notably including California where we conduct substantially all our banking business, have adopted laws and/or regulations requiring certain financial institutions to implement cybersecurity programs and providing detailed requirements with respect to these programs, including data encryption requirements. Many such states (including California) have also recently implemented or modified their data breach notification and data privacy requirements. We expect this trend of state-level activity in those areas to continue, and we continue to monitor relevant legislative and regulatory developments in California where nearly all our customers are located.

In the ordinary course of business, we rely on electronic communications and information systems to conduct our operations and to store sensitive data. We employ a layered, defensive approach that leverages people, processes and technology to manage and maintain cybersecurity controls. We employ a variety of preventative and detective tools to monitor, block, and provide alerts regarding suspicious activity, as well as to report on any suspected advanced persistent threats. Notwithstanding the strength of our defensive measures, the threat from cyber-attacks is severe, attacks are sophisticated and increasing in volume, and attackers respond rapidly to changes in defensive measures. While to date we have not detected a significant compromise, significant data loss or any material financial losses related to cybersecurity attacks, our systems and those of our customers and third-party service providers are under constant threat and it is possible that we could experience a significant event in the future. Risks and exposures related to cybersecurity attacks are expected to remain high for the foreseeable future due to the rapidly evolving nature and sophistication of these threats, as well as due to the expanding use of Internet banking, mobile banking and other technology-based products and services by us and our customers. See Item 1A. Risk Factors for a further discussion of risks related to cybersecurity.

Operations and Consumer Compliance Laws

The Bank must comply with numerous federal and state anti-money laundering and consumer protection statutes and implementing regulations, including the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, the Bank Secrecy Act, the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, the CRA, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the National Flood Insurance Act, the California Homeowner Bill of Rights and various federal and state privacy protection laws, including the Telephone Consumer Protection Act , CAN-SPAM Act. Noncompliance with any of these laws could subject the Bank to compliance enforcement actions as well as lawsuits and could also result in administrative penalties, including, fines and reimbursements. The Bank and the Company are

also subject to federal and state laws prohibiting unfair or fraudulent business practices, untrue or misleading advertising and unfair competition.

Table of Contents

These laws and regulations mandate certain disclosure and reporting requirements and regulate the manner in which financial institutions must deal with customers when taking deposits, making loans, servicing, collecting and foreclosure of loans, and providing other services. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations can subject the Bank and the Company to various penalties, including but not limited to enforcement actions, injunctions, fines or criminal penalties, punitive damages to consumers, and the loss of certain contractual rights.

The Bank received a Satisfactory rating in its most recent FDIC overall CRA performance evaluation, which measures how financial institutions support their communities in the areas of lending, investment and service, although the Bank received Low Satisfactory ratings on certain of the components within its most recent overall CRA performance rating evaluation.

The Dodd-Frank Act provided for the creation of the Bureau of Consumer Finance Protection (CFPB) as an independent entity within the Federal Reserve with broad rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement authority over consumer financial products and services, including deposit products, residential mortgages, home-equity loans and credit cards. The CFPB s functions include investigating consumer complaints, conducting market research, rulemaking, and enforcing rules related to consumer financial products and services. CFPB regulations and guidance apply to all covered persons and banks with $10 billion or more in assets are subject to supervision including examination by the CFPB, including the Bank following completion of the acquisition of CB.

The CFPB has finalized a number of significant rules which impact nearly every aspect of the lifecycle of a residential mortgage loan. These rules implement the Dodd-Frank Act amendments to the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Truth in Lending Act and the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act. Among other things, the rules adopted by the CFPB require covered persons including banks making residential mortgage loans to: (i) develop and implement procedures to ensure compliance with an ability-to-repay test and identify whether a loan meets a new definition for a qualified mortgage , in which case a rebuttable presumption exists that the creditor extending the loan has satisfied the ability-to-repay test; (ii) implement new or revised disclosures, policies and procedures for originating and servicing mortgages including, but not limited to, pre-loan counseling, early intervention with delinquent borrowers and specific loss mitigation procedures for loans secured by a borrower s principal residence; (iii) comply with additional restrictions on mortgage loan originator hiring and compensation; (iv) comply with new disclosure requirements and standards for appraisals and certain financial products; and (v) maintain escrow accounts for higher-priced mortgage loans for a longer period of time.

The review of products and practices to prevent unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices (UDAAP) is a continuing focus of the CFPB, and of banking regulators more broadly. The ultimate impact of this heightened scrutiny is uncertain but could result in changes to pricing, practices, products and procedures. It could also result in increased costs related to regulatory oversight, supervision and examination, additional remediation efforts and possible penalties. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act provides the CFPB with broad supervisory, examination and enforcement authority over various consumer financial products and services, including the ability to require reimbursements and other payments to customers for alleged violations of UDAAP and other legal requirements and to impose significant penalties, as well as injunctive relief that prohibits lenders from engaging in allegedly unlawful practices. The CFPB also has the authority to obtain cease and desist orders providing for affirmative relief or monetary penalties. The Dodd-Frank Act does not prevent states from adopting stricter consumer protection standards. State regulation of financial products and potential enforcement actions could also adversely affect the Bank s business, financial condition or results of operations.

The federal bank regulators have adopted rules limiting the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose non-public information about consumers to unaffiliated third parties. These limitations require disclosure of privacy policies to consumers and, in some circumstances, allow consumers to prevent disclosure of certain personal

information to a nonaffiliated third party. These regulations affect how consumer information is transmitted through diversified financial companies and conveyed to outside vendors. In addition, consumers

Table of Contents

may also prevent disclosure of certain information among affiliated companies that is assembled or used to determine eligibility for a product or service, such as that shown on consumer credit reports and asset and income information from applications. Consumers also have the option to direct banks and other financial institutions not to share information about transactions and experiences with affiliated companies for the purpose of marketing products or services.

Under the Durbin Amendment to the Dodd-Frank Act, the Federal Reserve adopted rules establishing standards for assessing whether the interchange fees that may be charged with respect to certain electronic debit transactions are reasonable and proportional to the costs incurred by issuers for processing such transactions.

Interchange fees, or swipe fees, are charges that merchants pay to us and other card-issuing banks for processing electronic payment transactions. Under the final rules, the maximum permissible interchange fee is equal to no more than 21 cents plus 5 basis points of the transaction value for many types of debit interchange transactions. The Federal Reserve also adopted a rule to allow a debit card issuer to recover one cent per transaction for fraud prevention purposes if the issuer complies with certain fraud-related requirements required by the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve also has rules governing routing and exclusivity that require issuers to offer two unaffiliated networks for routing transactions on each debit or prepaid product.

Currently, we qualify for the small issuer exemption from the interchange fee cap, which applies to any debit card issuer that, together with its affiliates, has total assets of less than $10 billion as of the end of the previous calendar year. However, as a result of our acquisition of CB, we will become subject to the interchange fee cap beginning July 1, 2019. We do not expect the interchange fee cap to have a material impact on our noninterest income. Reliance on the small issuer exemption does not exempt us from federal regulations prohibiting network exclusivity arrangements or from routing restrictions, however.

Commercial Real Estate Concentration Limits

In December 2006, the federal banking regulators issued guidance entitled Concentrations in Commercial Real Estate Lending, Sound Risk Management Practices to address increased concentrations in commercial real estate, or CRE, loans. In addition, in December 2015, the federal bank agencies issued additional guidance entitled Statement on Prudent Risk Management for Commercial Real Estate Lending. Together, these guidelines describe the criteria the agencies will use as indicators to identify institutions potentially exposed to CRE concentration risk. An institution that has (i) experienced rapid growth in CRE lending, (ii) notable exposure to a specific type of CRE, (iii) total reported loans for construction, land development, and other land representing 100% or more of the institution s capital, or (iv) total CRE loans representing 300% or more of the institution s capital, and the outstanding balance of the institutions CRE portfolio has increased by 50% or more in the prior 36 months, may be identified for further supervisory analysis of the level and nature of its CRE concentration risk. As of December 31, 2018, the Bank s total CRE loans and unfunded loan commitments represented 289% of its capital.

Office of Foreign Assets Control Regulation

The U.S. Treasury Department s Office of Foreign Assets Control, or OFAC, administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries and regimes, under authority of various laws, including designated foreign countries, nationals and others. OFAC publishes lists of specially designated targets and countries. We are responsible for, among other things, blocking accounts of, and transactions with, such targets and countries, prohibiting unlicensed trade and financial transactions with them and reporting blocked transactions after their occurrence. Failure to comply with these sanctions could have serious financial, legal and reputational consequences, including causing applicable bank regulatory authorities not to approve merger or acquisition transactions when

regulatory approval is required or to prohibit such transactions even if approval is not required. Regulatory authorities have imposed cease and desist orders and civil money penalties against institutions found to be violating these obligations.

Table of Contents

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the Tax Reform Act)

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Tax Reform Act) was signed into law. The Tax Reform Act included a number of provisions that impact us, including the following:

Tax Rate. The Tax Reform Act replaces the corporate tax rates applicable under prior law, which imposed a maximum tax rate of 35%, with a reduced 21% tax rate for 2018. Although the reduced tax rate generally should be favorable to us by resulting in lower tax expense in future periods, it decreased the value of our existing deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2017. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires that the impact of the provisions of the Tax Reform Act be accounted for in the period of enactment. Accordingly, the incremental income tax expense recorded by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2017 related to the Tax Reform Act was $13.2 million, resulting primarily from a re-measurement of deferred tax assets;

FDIC Insurance Premiums. The Tax Reform Act prohibits taxpayers with consolidated assets over $50 billion from deducting any FDIC insurance premiums and prohibits taxpayers with consolidated assets between $10 and $50 billion from deducting the portion of their FDIC premiums equal to the ratio, expressed as a percentage, that (i) the taxpayer s total consolidated assets over $10 billion, as of the close of the taxable year, bears to (ii) $40 billion;

Employee Compensation. A publicly held company is not permitted to deduct compensation in excess of $1 million per year paid to certain employees. The Tax Reform Act eliminates certain exceptions to the $1 million limit applicable under prior law related to performance-based compensation, such as equity grants and cash bonuses that are paid only on the attainment of performance goals. As a result, our ability to deduct certain compensation paid to our most highly compensated employees is limited; and

Business Asset Expensing. The Tax Reform Act allows taxpayers immediately to expense the entire cost (instead of only 50%, as under prior law) of certain depreciable tangible property and real property improvements acquired and placed in service after September 27, 2017 and before January 1, 2023 (with an additional year for certain property). This 100% bonus depreciation is phased out proportionately for property placed in service on or after January 1, 2023 and before January 1, 2027 (with an additional year for certain property).

The foregoing description of the impact of the Tax Reform Act on us should be read in conjunction with Note 12 *Income Taxes* of the notes to consolidated financial statements for more information.

Future Legislation and Regulation

Congress may enact, modify or repeal legislation from time to time that affects the regulation of the financial services industry, and state legislatures may enact, modify or repeal legislation from time to time affecting the regulation of financial institutions chartered by or operating in those states. Federal and state regulatory agencies also periodically propose and adopt changes to their regulations or change the manner in which existing regulations are applied. The substance or impact of pending or future legislation or regulation, or the application thereof, cannot be predicted, although enactment of proposed legislation (or modification or repeal of existing legislation) could impact the regulatory structure under which the Company and Bank operate and may significantly increase its costs, impede the efficiency of its internal business processes, require the Bank to increase its regulatory capital and modify its business strategy, and limit its ability to pursue business opportunities in an efficient manner. The Company s business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects may be adversely affected, perhaps materially.

18

Table of Contents

Available Information

Reports filed with the SEC include our proxy statements, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K. The SEC maintains a website that contains the reports, proxy and information statements and other information we file with them. The address of the site is http://www.sec.gov. The Company also maintains an Internet website at http://www.cbbank.com. We make available, free of charge through our website, our Proxy Statement, Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments thereto, as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such reports with the SEC. None of the information contained in or hyperlinked from our website is incorporated into this Form 10-K.

Executive Officers of the Company

The following sets forth certain information regarding our executive officers, their positions and their ages.

Executive Officers:

Name	Position	Age
Christopher D. Myers	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and the Bank	56
E. Allen Nicholson	Chief Financial Officer of the Company and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Bank	51
David F. Farnsworth	Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of the Bank	62
David A. Brager	Executive Vice President and Sales Division Manager of the Bank	51
David C. Harvey	Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer of the Bank	51
Richard H. Wohl	Executive Vice President and General Counsel	60
Yamynn DeAngelis	Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer	62

Mr. Myers assumed the position of President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and the Bank on August 1, 2006. Prior to that, Mr. Myers served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Mellon First Business Bank from 2004 to 2006. From 1996 to 2003, Mr. Myers held several management positions with Mellon First Business Bank, including Executive Vice President, Regional Vice President, and Vice President/Group Manager.

Mr. Nicholson was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Bank on May 4, 2016. Previously, Mr. Nicholson served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Pacific Premier Bank and its holding company, Pacific Premier Bancorp Inc. from June of 2015 to May of 2016, and from 2008 to 2014, Mr. Nicholson was Chief Financial Officer of 1st Enterprise Bank. From 2005 to 2008, he was the Chief Financial Officer of Mellon First Business Bank.

Mr. Farnsworth was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of the Bank on July 18, 2016. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Farnsworth was Executive Vice President, Global Risk Management, and National CRE Risk Executive at BBVA Compass. Previously, Mr. Farnsworth held senior credit management positions with US Bank and AmSouth.

Mr. Brager assumed the position of Executive Vice President and Sales Division Manager of the Bank on November 22, 2010. From 2007 to 2010, he served as Senior Vice President and Regional Manager of the Central Valley Region for the Bank. From 2003 to 2007, he served as Senior Vice President and Manager of the Fresno Business Financial Center for the Bank. From 1997 to 2003, Mr. Brager held management positions with Westamerica

Bank.

Mr. Harvey assumed the position of Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer of the Bank on December 31, 2009. From 2000 to 2008, he served as Senior Vice President and Operations Manager at Bank of the West. From 2008 to 2009 he served as Executive Vice President and Commercial and Treasury Services Manager at Bank of the West.

Table of Contents

Mr. Wohl was initially appointed Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Company and the Bank on October 11, 2011, and he rejoined the Company and the Bank in the same position on July 10, 2017 after a one-year hiatus at another financial institution. Prior to his initial appointment in 2011, Mr. Wohl served in senior business and legal roles at Indymac Bank, the law firm of Morrison & Foerster, and the U.S. Department of State.

Ms. DeAngelis assumed the position of Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of the Bank on January 5, 2009. From 2006 to 2008, she served as Executive Vice President and Service Division Manager for the Bank. From 1995 to 2005, she served as Senior Vice President and Division Service Manager for the Bank.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. ***RISK FACTORS***

Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results Together with the other information on the risks we face and our management of risk contained in this Annual Report or in our other SEC filings, the following presents significant risks which may affect us. Events or circumstances arising from one or more of these risks could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and prospects and the value and price of our common stock could decline. The risks identified below are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all risks we face, and additional risks that we may currently view as not material may also impair our business operations and results.

Strategic and External Risks

Changes in economic, market and political conditions can adversely affect our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition.

Our success depends, to a certain extent, upon local, national and global economic and political conditions, as well as governmental monetary policies. Conditions such as an economic recession, rising unemployment, changes in interest rates, money supply and other factors beyond our control may adversely affect our asset quality, deposit levels and loan demand and, therefore, our earnings. Because we have a significant amount of real estate loans, decreases in real estate values could adversely affect the value of property used as collateral. Adverse changes in the economy may also have a negative effect on the ability of our borrowers to make timely repayments of their loans, which could have an adverse impact on our earnings. In addition, we may face the following risks in connection with any downward turn in the economy:

The process we use to estimate losses inherent in our credit exposure requires difficult, subjective and complex judgments, including forecasts of economic conditions and how these economic conditions might impair the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans. The level of uncertainty concerning economic conditions may adversely affect the accuracy of our estimates which may, in turn, impact the reliability of the process;

The Company s commercial, residential and consumer borrowers may be unable to make timely repayments of their loans, or the decrease in value of real estate collateral securing the payment of such loans could result in significant credit losses, increasing delinquencies, foreclosures and customer bankruptcies, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company s operating results;

A sustained environment of low interest rates would continue to cause lending margins to stay compressed, which in turn may limit our revenues and profitability;

The value of the portfolio of investment securities that we hold may be adversely affected by increasing interest rates and defaults by debtors;

Further disruptions in the capital markets or other events, including actions by rating agencies and deteriorating investor expectations, may result in changes in applicable rates of interest, difficulty in accessing capital or an inability to borrow on favorable terms or at all from other financial institutions;

and

Increased competition among financial services companies due to expected further consolidation in the industry may adversely affect the Company s ability to market its products and services.

Although the Company and the Bank exceed the minimum capital ratio requirements to be deemed well capitalized for regulatory purposes and have not suffered any significant liquidity issues as a result of these types of events, the cost and availability of funds may be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and the demand for our products and services may decline as our borrowers and customers continue to realize the impact of

Table of Contents

slower than customary economic growth, after-effects of the previous recession and ongoing underemployment of the workforce. In view of the concentration of our operations and the collateral securing our loan portfolio in Central and Southern California, we may be particularly susceptible to adverse economic conditions in the state of California, where our business is concentrated. In addition, adverse economic conditions may exacerbate our exposure to credit risk and adversely affect the ability of borrowers to perform, and thereby, adversely affect our liquidity, financial condition, results or operations and profitability.

Our earnings are significantly affected by the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies.

The policies of the Federal Reserve impact us significantly. Its policies directly and indirectly influence the rate of interest earned on loans and paid on borrowings and interest-bearing deposits and can also affect the value of financial instruments we hold. Changes in those policies are beyond our control and are difficult to predict. Federal Reserve policies can also affect our borrowers, potentially increasing the risk that they may fail to repay their loans. As an example, monetary tightening by the Federal Reserve could adversely affect our borrowers earnings and ability to repay their loans, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the Federal Reserve s recent actions to reduce its own balance sheet of government and mortgage-backed securities could impact the credit markets and thus prevailing interest rates.

Future legislation, regulatory reform or policy changes under the current U.S. administration could have a material effect on our business and results of operations.

New legislation, regulatory reform or policy changes under the current U.S. administration, including financial services regulatory reform, U.S. oil deregulation, tax reform, government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) reform and increased infrastructure spending, could impact our business. At this time, we cannot predict the scope or nature of these changes or assess what the overall effect of such potential changes could be on our results of operations or cash flows.

We face strong competition from financial services companies and other companies that offer banking services

We conduct most of our operations in the state of California. The banking and financial services businesses in the state of California are highly competitive and increased competition in our primary market area may adversely impact the level of our loans and deposits. Ultimately, we may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors. These competitors include national banks, regional banks and other community banks. We also face competition from many other types of financial institutions, including savings and loan associations, finance companies, brokerage firms, insurance companies, credit unions, mortgage companies and other financial intermediaries. In addition, as noted below, we face competition from certain non-traditional entities, including so called FinTech companies which specialize in the provision of technology-based financial services, such as payment processing and lending marketplaces, and which may offer or be perceived to offer more responsive or currently desirable financial products and services.

In particular, our competitors include major financial companies whose greater resources may afford them a marketplace advantage by enabling them to offer products at lower costs, maintain numerous locations, and mount extensive promotional and advertising campaigns. Areas of competition include interest rates for loans and deposits, efforts to obtain loan and deposit customers and a range in quality of products and services provided, including new technology driven products and services. If we are unable to attract and retain banking customers, we may be unable to continue our loan growth and level of deposits.

Potential acquisitions may disrupt our business and dilute shareholder value

We generally seek merger or acquisition partners that are culturally similar and have experienced management and possess either significant market presence or have potential for improved profitability through

Table of Contents

financial management, economies of scale or expanded services. Acquiring other banks, businesses, or branches including our recently completed acquisition of Community Bank, involves various risks commonly associated with acquisitions, including, among other things:

Potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of the target company;

Exposure to potential asset quality issues of the target company;

Potential disruption to our business;

Potential diversion of our management s time and attention;

The possible loss of key employees and customers of the target company;

Difficulty in estimating the value of the target company; and

Potential changes in banking or tax laws or regulations that may affect the target company.

Acquisitions typically involve the payment of a premium over book and market values, and, therefore, some dilution of our tangible book value and net income per common share may occur in connection with any future transaction. Furthermore, failure to realize the expected revenue increases, cost savings, increases in geographic or product presence, and/or other projected benefits from an acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Consumers may decide not to use banks to complete their financial transactions.

Technology and other changes are allowing parties to complete financial transactions through alternative methods that historically have involved banks. For example, consumers can now maintain funds that would have historically been held as bank deposits in brokerage accounts, mutual funds or general-purpose reloadable prepaid cards. Consumers can also complete transactions, such as paying bills and/or transferring funds directly without the assistance of banks. The process of eliminating banks as intermediaries, known as disintermediation, could result in the loss of fee income, as well as the loss of customer deposits and the related income generated from those deposits. The loss of these revenue streams and the lower cost of deposits as a source of funds could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Credit Risks

Our allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover actual losses

A significant source of risk arises from the possibility that we could sustain losses because borrowers, guarantors, and related parties may fail to perform in accordance with the terms of their loans and leases. The underwriting and credit

monitoring policies and procedures that we have adopted to address this risk may not prevent unexpected losses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We maintain an allowance for loan losses to provide for loan and lease defaults and non-performance, which also includes increases for new loan growth. While we believe that our allowance for loan losses is appropriate to cover inherent losses, we cannot assure you that we will not increase the allowance for loan losses further or that regulators will not require us to increase this allowance.

We may be required to make additional provisions for credit losses and charge-off additional loans in the future, which could adversely affect our results of operations

For the year ended December 31, 2018, we recorded $1.5 million in loan loss provision. During 2018 we experienced charge-offs of $291,000 and recoveries of $2.8 million. Because we have a significant amount of real estate loans, decreases in real estate values could adversely affect the value of property used as collateral. As of December 31, 2018, we had $5.41 billion in commercial real estate loans, $122.8 million in construction loans, $394.5 million in dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans, and $296.6 million in single-family residential

Table of Contents

mortgages. Although the U.S. economy has emerged from a prior period of severe recession followed by slower than normal growth, business activity and real estate values continue to grow more slowly than in past economic recoveries, and may not recover fully or could again decline from current levels, and this in turn could affect the ability of our loan customers to service their debts, including those customers whose loans are secured by commercial or residential real estate. This, in turn, could result in loan charge-offs and provisions for credit losses in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, net income and capital. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board and other government officials have expressed concerns about banks concentration in commercial real estate lending and the ability of commercial real estate borrowers to perform pursuant to the terms of their loans.

Dairy & livestock and agribusiness lending presents unique credit risks.

As of December 31, 2018, approximately 5.1% of our total gross loan portfolio was comprised of dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans. As of December 31, 2018, we had $394.5 million in dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans, including $340.5 in dairy & livestock loans, $54.0 million in agribusiness loans. Repayment of dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans depends primarily on the successful raising and feeding of livestock or planting and harvest of crops and marketing the harvested commodity (including milk production). Collateral securing these loans may be illiquid. In addition, the limited purpose of some agricultural -related collateral affects credit risk because such collateral may have limited or no other uses to support values when loan repayment problems emerge. Our dairy & livestock and agribusiness lending staff have specific technical expertise that we depend on to mitigate our lending risks for these loans and we may have difficulty retaining or replacing such individuals. Many external factors can impact our agricultural borrowers ability to repay their loans, including adverse weather conditions, water issues, commodity price volatility (i.e. milk prices), diseases, land values, production costs, changing government regulations and subsidy programs, changing tax treatment, technological changes, labor market shortages/increased wages, and changes in consumers preferences, over which our borrowers may have no control. These factors, as well as recent volatility in certain commodity prices, including milk prices, could adversely impact the ability of those to whom we have made dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans to perform under the terms of their borrowing arrangements with us, which in turn could result in credit losses and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The FASB has recently issued an accounting standard update that will result in a significant change in how we recognize credit losses and may have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an accounting standard update, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, which replaces the current incurred loss model for recognizing credit losses with an expected loss model referred to as the Current Expected Credit Loss (CECL) model. Under the CECL model, we will be required to present certain financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as loans held for investment and held-to-maturity debt securities, at the net amount expected to be collected. The measurement of expected credit losses is to be based on information about past events, including historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount. This measurement will take place at the time the financial asset is first added to the balance sheet and periodically thereafter. This differs significantly from the incurred loss model required under current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which delays recognition until it is probable a loss has been incurred. Accordingly, we expect that the adoption of the CECL model will materially affect how we determine our allowance for loan losses and could require us to significantly increase our allowance. Moreover, the CECL model may create more volatility in the level of our allowance for loan losses. If we are required to materially increase our level of allowance for loan losses for any reason, such increase could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The new CECL standard will become effective for us for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the impact the CECL model will have on our accounting, but we expect to recognize a one-time cumulative-effect adjustment to our allowance for

Table of Contents

loan losses as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the new standard is effective, consistent with regulatory expectations set forth in interagency guidance issued at the end of 2016. Under the final interagency rule released on December, 21, 2018, banking organizations that experience a reduction in retained earnings due to the adoption of CECL at the beginning of the fiscal year in which it is adopted may elect to phase in the regulatory capital impact of adopting CECL over a three-year transition period. We cannot yet determine the magnitude of any such one-time cumulative adjustment or of the overall impact of the new standard on our financial condition or results of operations.

Our loan portfolio is predominantly secured by real estate and thus we have a higher degree of risk from a downturn in our real estate markets

A renewed downturn in our real estate markets could hurt our business because many of our loans are secured by real estate. Real estate values and real estate markets are generally affected by changes in national, regional or local economic conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and the availability of loans to potential purchasers, changes in tax laws and other governmental statutes, regulations and policies, and acts of nature, such as earthquakes, prolonged drought and disasters particular to California. Substantially all of our real estate collateral is located in the state of California. If real estate values, including values of land held for development, should again start to decline, the value of real estate collateral securing our loans could be significantly reduced. Our ability to recover on defaulted loans by foreclosing and selling the real estate collateral would then be diminished and we would be more likely to suffer losses on defaulted loans. Commercial real estate loans typically involve large balances to single borrowers or a group of related borrowers. Since payments on these loans are often dependent on the successful operation or management of the properties, as well as the business and financial condition of the borrower(s), repayment of such loans may be subject to adverse conditions in the real estate market, adverse economic conditions or changes in applicable government regulations.

Additional risks associated with our real estate construction loan portfolio include failure of developers and/or contractors to complete construction on a timely basis or at all, market deterioration during construction, cost overruns and failure to sell or lease the security underlying the construction loans so as to generate the cash flow anticipated by our borrower.

A decline in the economy may cause renewed declines in real estate values and increases in unemployment, which may result in higher than expected loan delinquencies or problem assets, a decline in demand for our products and services, or a lack of growth or decrease in deposits, which may cause us to incur losses, adversely affect our capital or hurt our business.

Our commercial real estate loan portfolio exposes us to risks that may be greater than the risks related to our other loans

Federal and state banking regulators are examining commercial real estate lending activity with heightened scrutiny and may require banks with higher levels of commercial real estate loans to implement more stringent underwriting, internal controls, risk management policies and portfolio stress testing, as well as possibly higher levels of allowances for losses and capital levels as a result of commercial real estate lending growth and exposures. Because a significant portion of our loan portfolio is comprised of commercial real estate loans, the banking regulators may require us to maintain higher levels of capital than we would otherwise be expected to maintain, which could limit our ability to leverage our capital and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We are exposed to risk of environmental liabilities with respect to properties to which we take title

In the course of our business, we may foreclose and take title to real estate, and could be subject to environmental liabilities with respect to these properties. While we will take steps to mitigate this risk, we may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage, personal injury, investigation and clean-up costs incurred by these parties in connection with environmental contamination, or we may be required

Table of Contents

to investigate or clean-up hazardous or toxic substances, or chemical releases at one or more properties. The costs associated with investigation or remediation activities could be substantial. In addition, while there are certain statutory protections afforded lenders who take title to property through foreclosure on a loan, if we are the owner or former owner of a contaminated site, we may be subject to common law claims by third parties based on damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination emanating from the property. If we become subject to significant environmental liabilities, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be adversely affected.

Liquidity risk could impair our ability to fund operations and jeopardize our financial condition

Liquidity is essential to our business. An inability to raise funds through deposits, borrowings, the sale of loans and other sources could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity. Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities could be impaired by factors that affect us specifically or the financial services industry in general. Factors that could detrimentally impact our access to liquidity sources include a decrease in the level of our business activity due to a market downturn or adverse regulatory action against us. Our ability to acquire deposits or borrow could also be impaired by factors that are not specific to us, such as a severe disruption of the financial markets or negative views and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry as a whole. Many if not all of these same factors could also significantly raise the cost of deposits to our Company and/or to the banking industry in general. This in turn could negatively affect the amount of interest we pay on our interest-bearing liabilities, which could have an adverse impact on our interest rate spread and profitability.

The actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions could affect our ability to engage in routine funding transactions

Financial service institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty or other relationships. We have exposure to different industries and counterparties, and execute transactions with various counterparties in the financial industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual funds, and other institutional clients. Defaults by financial services institutions, even rumors or questions about one or more financial institutions or the financial services industry in general, could lead to market wide liquidity problems and further, could lead to losses or defaults by the Company or other institutions. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of the applicable counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may increase when the collateral held by us cannot be realized upon or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due to us. Any such losses could materially and adversely affect our consolidated financial statements.

Changes in interest rates could reduce the value of our investment securities holdings.

The Bank maintains an investment portfolio consisting of various high quality liquid fixed-income securities. The total book value of the securities portfolio as of December 31, 2018 was $2.48 billion, of which $1.73 billion is available for sale. The nature of fixed-income securities is such that changes in market interest rates impact the value of these assets.

Our business is subject to interest rate risk and variations in interest rates may negatively affect our financial performance

A substantial portion of our income is derived from the differential or spread between the interest earned on loans, securities and other interest-earning assets, and the interest paid on deposits, borrowings and other interest-bearing liabilities. Because of the differences in the maturities and repricing characteristics of our interest-earning assets and

interest-bearing liabilities, changes in interest rates do not produce equivalent changes in interest income earned on interest-earning assets and interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities. At December 31, 2018 our balance sheet was positioned with an asset sensitive bias over both a one and two-year horizon assuming no balance sheet growth, and as a result, our net interest margin tends to expand in a rising

Table of Contents

interest rate environment and decrease in a declining interest rate environment. Accordingly, fluctuations in interest rates could adversely affect our interest rate spread and, in turn, our profitability. In addition, loan origination volumes are affected by market interest rates. Rising interest rates, generally, are associated with a lower volume of loan originations while lower interest rates are usually associated with higher loan originations. Conversely, in rising interest rate environments, loan repayment rates may decline and in falling interest rate environments, loan repayment rates may increase. In addition, in a rising interest rate environment, we may need to accelerate the pace of rate increases on our deposit accounts as compared to the pace of future increases in short-term market rates. Accordingly, changes in levels of market interest rates could materially and adversely affect our net interest spread, asset quality, as well as loan origination and prepayment volume.

We may be adversely impacted by the transition from LIBOR as a reference rate

In 2017, the United Kingdom s Financial Conduct Authority announced that after 2021 it would no longer compel banks to submit the rates required to calculate the London Interbank Offered Rate (**LIBOR**). This announcement indicates that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed after 2021. Consequently, at this time, it is not possible to predict whether and to what extent banks will continue to provide submissions for the calculation of LIBOR. Similarly, it is not possible to predict whether LIBOR will continue to be viewed as an acceptable market benchmark, what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to LIBOR or what the effect of any such changes in views or alternatives may be on the markets for LIBOR-indexed financial instruments.

We have a number of loans, derivative contracts, borrowings and other financial instruments with attributes that are either directly or indirectly dependent on LIBOR. The transition from LIBOR could create additional costs and risk. Since proposed alternative rates are calculated differently, payments under contracts referencing new rates will differ from those referencing LIBOR. The transition could change our market risk profiles, requiring changes to risk and pricing models, valuation tools, product design and hedging strategies. Furthermore, failure to adequately manage this transition process with our customers could adversely impact our reputation. Although we are currently unable to assess what the ultimate impact of the transition from LIBOR will be, failure to adequately manage the transition could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We will be subject to additional regulatory scrutiny following our acquisition of CB.

Following our acquisition of CB in the third quarter of 2018, our total assets exceeded $10 billion. As a result, we will be subject to a number of additional regulatory requirements, including general oversight by the CFPB, that will impose additional compliance costs on our business. The $10 billion threshold is calculated in different ways for the various requirements (from simply reaching the $10 billion as of a certain date, to reaching it for four consecutive quarters or to reaching it by averaging total consolidated assets for four consecutive quarters) and the dates the new requirements are triggered also vary (from immediate application to a period of over two years to achieve compliance). Being subject to these additional requirements may also result in higher expectations from regulators. The CFPB has near exclusive supervision authority, including examination authority, over institutions of that size and their affiliates to assess compliance with federal consumer financial laws, to obtain information about the institutions activities and compliance systems and procedures, and to detect and assess risks to consumers and markets.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, our assessment base for federal deposit insurance will change from the amount of insured deposits to consolidated average assets less tangible capital to a scorecard method. The scorecard method uses a performance score and a loss severity score, which are combined and converted into an initial base assessment rate. The performance score is based on measures of the bank s ability to withstand asset-related stress and funding-related stress and weighted CAMELS ratings, which are ratings ascribed under the CAMELS supervisory rating system and

assigned based on a supervisory authority s analysis of a bank s financial statements and on-site examinations. The loss severity score is a measure of potential losses to the FDIC in the event of the bank s failure. Under a formula, the performance score and loss severity score are combined and

Table of Contents

converted to a total score that determines the bank s initial base assessment rate. The FDIC has the discretion to alter the total score based on factors not captured by the scorecard. The resulting initial base assessment rate is also subject to adjustments downward based on long term unsecured debt issued by the bank, to adjustment upward based on long term unsecured debt held by the bank that is issued by other FDIC-insured institutions, and to further adjustment upward if the bank s brokered deposits exceed 10% of its domestic deposits.

In addition, all financial institutions with total assets exceeding $10 billion are required to centrally clear their derivative trades through a central clearing house. This requirement will become effective for CBB at the end of 2018 and will affect trades designated as clearable transactions. This regulatory requirement will impose additional compliance costs on our business.

Further, we will be affected by the Durbin Amendment to the Dodd-Frank Act regarding limits on debit card interchange fees. The Durbin Amendment gave the FRB the authority to establish rules regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by a payment card issuer that, together with its affiliates, has assets of $10 billion or more and to enforce a new statutory requirement that such fees be reasonable and proportional to the actual cost of a transaction to the issuer. The FRB has adopted rules under this provision that limit the swipe fees that a debit card issuer can charge a merchant for a transaction to the sum of 21 cents and five basis points times the value of the transaction, plus up to one cent for fraud prevention costs.

As a result of the above, deposit insurance assessments and expenses related to regulatory compliance are likely to increase, and interchange fee income will decrease, the cumulative effect of which may be material to our results of operations.

We may experience goodwill impairment

If our estimates of fair value change due to changes in our businesses or other factors, we may determine that impairment charges on goodwill recorded as a result of acquisitions are necessary. Estimates of fair value are determined based on a complex model using cash flows, the fair value of our Company as determined by our stock price, and company comparisons. If management s estimates of future cash flows are inaccurate, fair value determined could be inaccurate and impairment may not be recognized in a timely manner. If the fair value of the Company declines, we may need to recognize goodwill impairment in the future which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and capital levels.

Our accounting estimates and risk management processes rely on analytical and forecasting models

The processes we use to estimate our inherent loan losses and to measure the fair value of financial instruments, as well as the processes used to estimate the effects of changing interest rates and other market measures on our financial condition and results of operations, depends upon the use of analytical and forecasting models. These models reflect assumptions that may not be accurate, particularly in times of market stress or other unforeseen circumstances. Even if these assumptions are adequate, the models may prove to be inadequate or inaccurate because of other flaws in their design or their implementation. If the models we use for interest rate risk and asset-liability management are inadequate, we may incur increased or unexpected losses upon changes in market interest rates or other market measures. If the models we use for determining our probable loan losses are inadequate, the allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to support future charge-offs. If the models we use to measure the fair value of financial instruments are inadequate, the fair value of such financial instruments may fluctuate unexpectedly or may not accurately reflect what we could realize upon sale or settlement of such financial instruments. Any such failure in our analytical or forecasting models could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our decisions regarding the fair value of assets acquired could be different than initially estimated, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and future prospects

In business combinations, we acquire significant portfolios of loans that are marked to their estimated fair value. There is no assurance that the acquired loans will not suffer deterioration in value. The fluctuations in

Table of Contents

national, regional and local economic conditions, including those related to local residential, commercial real estate and construction markets, may increase the level of charge-offs in the loan portfolio that we acquire and correspondingly reduce our net income. These fluctuations are not predictable, cannot be controlled and may have a material adverse impact on our operations and financial condition, even if other favorable events occur.

Our combination with CB may be more difficult, costly or time-consuming than expected

Realizing the anticipated benefits of the acquisition of CB will depend, in part, on our ability to successfully combine the businesses of the Bank and CB. Although we completed the merger in August 2018, it is still possible that the ongoing integration process could result in:

- the loss of key employees;
- the disruption of our ongoing businesses, including from planned branch consolidation; or
- inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies that adversely affect our ability to maintain relationships with clients, customers, depositors and employees or to achieve the anticipated benefits of the merger.

If we experience difficulty with the integration process, the anticipated benefits of the merger may not be realized fully or at all, or may take longer to realize than expected. As with any merger of financial institutions, there also may be business disruptions that cause us to lose customers or cause customers to remove their accounts and move their business to competing financial institutions. These integration matters could have a material adverse effect on us for an undetermined period after consummation of the merger.

We may fail to fully realize cost savings from our acquisition of CB

Although we expect to realize cost savings from the merger when fully phased in, it is possible that these potential cost savings may not be fully realized, or may take longer to realize than expected. For example, future business developments may require us to continue to operate or maintain some facilities or support functions that we expected to be combined or reduced. Cost savings also depend on our ability to successfully combine our businesses in a manner that permits those costs savings to be realized. If we are not able to combine the two companies successfully, these anticipated cost savings may not be fully realized or realized at all, or may take longer to realize than expected. This in turn could reduce or otherwise adversely affect our profitability and our stock price.

Operational Risks

Failure to manage our growth may adversely affect our performance

Our financial performance and profitability depend on our ability to manage past and possible future growth, including the significant growth we experienced following the acquisition of CB. Future acquisitions and our continued growth may present operating, integration, regulatory, management and other issues that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The occurrence of fraudulent activity, breaches or failures of our information security controls or cybersecurity-related incidents could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations

As a financial institution, we are susceptible to fraudulent activity, information security breaches and cybersecurity-related incidents that may be committed against us or our clients, which may result in financial losses or increased costs to us or our clients, disclosure or misuse of our information or our client information, misappropriation of assets, privacy breaches against our clients, litigation, or damage to our reputation. Such

Table of Contents

fraudulent activity may take many forms, including check fraud, electronic fraud, wire fraud, on-line banking, takeover, phishing, social engineering and other dishonest acts. Information security breaches and cybersecurity-related incidents may include fraudulent or unauthorized access to systems used by us or our clients, denial or degradation of service attacks, and malware or other cyber-attacks. There continues to be a rise in electronic fraudulent activity, security breaches and cyber-attacks within the financial services industry, especially in the commercial banking sector due to cyber criminals targeting commercial bank accounts. In recent periods, several large corporations, including financial institutions, medical providers and retail companies, have suffered major data breaches, in some cases exposing not only confidential and proprietary corporate information, but also sensitive financial and other personal information of their customers and employees and subjecting them to potential fraudulent activity. Some of our clients may have been affected by these breaches, which increase their risks of identity theft, credit card fraud and other fraudulent activity that could involve their accounts with us.

Information pertaining to us and our clients is maintained, and transactions are executed, such as our online banking or core systems on the networks and systems of ours, our clients and certain of our third party providers. The secure maintenance and transmission of confidential information, as well as execution of transactions over these systems, are essential to protect us and our clients against fraud and security breaches and to maintain our clients confidence. In addition, increases in criminal activity levels and sophistication, advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries, vulnerabilities in third-party technologies (including browsers and operating systems) or other developments could result in a compromise or breach of the technology, processes and controls that we use to prevent fraudulent transactions and to protect data about us, our clients and underlying transactions, as well as the technology used by our clients to access our systems. Although we continue to invest in systems and processes that are designed to detect and prevent security breaches and cyber-attacks and periodically test our security, our inability to anticipate, or failure to adequately mitigate, breaches of security could result in: losses to us or our clients; our loss of business and/or clients; damage to our reputation; the incurrence of additional expenses; disruption to our business; our inability to grow our online services or other businesses; additional regulatory scrutiny or penalties; or our exposure to civil litigation and possible financial liability any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

More generally, continued publicized information concerning security and cyber-related problems could inhibit the use or growth of electronic or web-based applications or solutions as a means of conducting commercial transactions for us and other financial institutions. Such publicity may also cause damage to our reputation as a financial institution. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our business is exposed to the risk of changes in technology

The rapid pace of technology changes and the impact of such changes on financial services generally and on our Company specifically could impact our cost structure and our competitive position with our customers. Such developments include the rapid movement by customers and some competitor financial institutions to web-based services, mobile banking and cloud computing. Our failure or inability to anticipate, plan for or implement technology change could adversely affect our competitive position, financial condition and profitability.

Our controls and procedures could fail or be circumvented

Management regularly reviews and updates our internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures and corporate governance policies and procedures. Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and on the conduct of individuals, and can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurances of the effectiveness of these systems and controls, and that the objectives of these controls have been met. Any failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures, and any failure to comply with regulations related to controls and

procedures could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents

Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures could adversely affect our ability to report our financial condition and results of operations accurately and on a timely basis

A failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures could adversely affect our ability to report our financial results accurately and on a timely basis, which could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reporting or adversely affect our access to sources of liquidity. Furthermore, because of the inherent limitations of any system of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls and fraud, even effective internal controls may not prevent or detect all misstatements.

We rely on communications, information, operating and financial control systems technology from third-party service providers, and we may suffer an interruption in those systems

We rely heavily on third-party service providers for much of our communications, information, operating and financial control systems technology, including our internet banking services and data processing systems. Any failure or interruption of these services or systems or breaches in the security of these systems could result in failures or interruptions to serve our customers, including deposit, servicing and/or loan origination systems. The occurrence of any failures or interruptions may require us to identify alternative sources of such services, which may result in increased costs or other consequences that in turn could have an adverse effect on our business, including damage to the Bank s reputation.

We are dependent on key personnel and the loss of one or more of those key personnel may materially and adversely affect our prospects

Competition for qualified employees and personnel in the banking industry is intense and there are a limited number of qualified persons with knowledge of, and experience in, the California community banking industry. The process of recruiting personnel with the combination of skills and attributes required to carry out our strategies is often lengthy. In addition, legislation and regulations which impose restrictions on executive compensation may make it more difficult for us to retain and recruit key personnel. Our success depends to a significant degree upon our ability to attract and retain qualified management, loan origination, finance, administrative, risk management, marketing and technical personnel and upon the continued contributions of our management and personnel. In particular, our success has been and continues to be highly dependent upon the abilities of key executives, including our President and Chief Executive Officer, and certain other employees.

Legal, Regulatory, Compliance and Reputational Risks

We are subject to extensive government regulation that could limit or restrict our activities, which, in turn, may hamper our ability to increase our assets and earnings

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by federal, state and local governmental authorities and we are subject to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions imposing requirements and restrictions on part or all of our operations. Similarly, the lending, credit and deposit products we offer are subject to broad oversight and regulation. Because our business is highly regulated, the laws, rules, regulations and supervisory guidance and policies applicable to us are subject to regular modification and change. Perennially, various laws, rules and regulations are proposed, which, if adopted, could impact our operations by making compliance much more difficult or expensive, restricting our ability to originate or sell loans or further restricting the amount of interest or other charges or fees earned on loans or other products. Current and future legal and regulatory requirements, restrictions and regulations,

including those imposed under Dodd-Frank, may adversely impact our profitability and may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations, may require us to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make any changes required by the legislation and accompanying rules, and may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified executive officers and employees. The implementation of certain final Dodd-Frank rules is

Table of Contents

delayed or phased in over several years; therefore, as yet we cannot definitively assess what may be the short or longer term specific or aggregate effect of the full implementation of Dodd-Frank on us.

We face a risk of noncompliance and enforcement action with the Bank Secrecy Act and other anti-money laundering statutes and regulations

The Bank Secrecy Act, the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, and other laws and regulations require financial institutions, among other duties, to institute and maintain an effective anti-money laundering program and file suspicious activity and currency transaction reports as appropriate. The federal Financial Crimes Enforcement Network is authorized to impose significant civil money penalties for violations of those requirements and has recently engaged in coordinated enforcement efforts with the individual federal banking regulators, as well as the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, and Internal Revenue Service. We are also subject to scrutiny of compliance with the rules enforced by the Office of Foreign Assets Control and compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. If our policies, procedures and systems are deemed deficient, we would be subject to liability, including fines and regulatory actions, which may include restrictions on our ability to pay dividends and the necessity to obtain regulatory approvals to proceed with certain aspects of our business plan. Failure to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing could also have serious reputational consequences for us. Any of these results could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Mortgage regulations may adversely impact our business

Revisions made pursuant to Dodd-Frank to Regulation Z, which implements the Truth in Lending Act (TILA), effective in January 2014, apply to all consumer mortgages (except home equity lines of credit, timeshare plans, reverse mortgages, or temporary loans), and mandate specific underwriting criteria and ability to repay requirements for home loans. This may impact our offering and underwriting of single family residential loans in our residential mortgage lending operation and could have a resulting unknown effect on potential delinquencies. In addition, the relatively uniform requirements may make it difficult for regional and community banks to compete against the larger national banks for single family residential loan originations.

The impact of new capital rules will impose enhanced capital adequacy requirements on us and may materially affect our operations

We are subject to more stringent capital requirements. Pursuant to Dodd-Frank and to implement for U.S. banking institutions the principles of the international Basel III standards, the federal banking agencies have adopted a set of rules on minimum leverage and risk-based capital that will apply to both insured banks and their holding companies. These regulations were issued in July 2013, and have been phased in for the Bank and the Company beginning in 2016. The new capital rules, among other things:

- impose more restrictive eligibility requirements for Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital;
- introduce a new category of capital, called Common Equity Tier 1 capital, which must be at least 4.5% of risk-based assets, net of regulatory deductions, and a capital conservation buffer of an additional 2.5% of common equity to risk-weighted assets, raising the target minimum common equity ratio to 7%;

increase the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio to 8.5% inclusive of the capital conservation buffer;

increase the minimum total capital ratio to 10.5% inclusive of the capital conservation buffer; and

introduce a non-risk adjusted Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3%, based on a measure of total exposure rather than total assets, and new liquidity standards.

The full implementation of the new capital rule may adversely affect our ability to pay dividends, or require us to reduce business levels or raise capital, including in ways that may adversely affect our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

The new Basel III-based capital standards could limit our ability to pay dividends or make stock repurchases and our ability to compensate our executives with discretionary bonuses. Under the new capital standards, if our Common Equity Tier 1 Capital does not include a newly required capital conservation buffer, we will be prohibited from making distributions to our stockholders. The capital conservation buffer requirement, which is measured in addition to the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital of 4.5%, was phased in over four years, starting at 0.625% for 2016, and is now 2.5% for 2019 and subsequent years. Additionally, under the new capital standards, if our Common Equity Tier 1 Capital does not include the newly required capital conservation buffer, we will also be prohibited from paying discretionary bonuses to our executive employees. This may affect our ability to attract or retain employees, or alter the nature of the compensation arrangements that we may enter into with them.

Managing reputational risk is important to attracting and maintaining customers, investors and employees

Threats to our reputation can come from many sources, including adverse sentiment about financial institutions generally, unethical practices, employee mistakes, misconduct or fraud, failure to deliver minimum standards of service or quality, failure of any product or service offered by us to meet our customers expectations, compliance deficiencies, government investigations, litigation, and questionable or fraudulent activities of our customers. We have policies and procedures in place to protect our reputation and promote ethical conduct, but these policies and procedures may not be fully effective. Negative publicity regarding our business, employees, or customers, with or without merit, may result in the loss of customers, investors and employees, costly litigation, a decline in revenues and increased governmental scrutiny and regulation.

We are subject to legal and litigation risk which could adversely affect us

Because our Company is extensively regulated by a variety of federal and state agencies, and because we are subject to a wide range of business, consumer and employment laws and regulations at the federal, state and local levels, we are at risk of governmental investigations and lawsuits as well as claims and litigation from private parties. We are from time to time involved in disputes with and claims from investors, customers, government agencies, vendors, employees and other business parties, and such disputes and claims may result in litigation or settlements, any one of which or in the aggregate could have an adverse impact on the Company s operating flexibility, employee relations, financial condition or results of operations, as a result of the costs of any judgment, the terms of any settlement and/or the expenses incurred in defending the applicable claim.

We are unable, at this time, to estimate our potential liability in these matters, but we may be required to pay judgments, settlements or other penalties and incur other costs and expenses in connection with any one or more of these lawsuits, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, responding to requests for information in connection with discovery demanded by the plaintiffs in any of these lawsuits may be costly and divert internal resources away from managing our business. See Item 3 *Legal Proceedings* below.

We may be subject to customer claims and legal actions pertaining to the performance of our fiduciary responsibilities. Whether or not such customer claims and legal actions are founded or unfounded, if such claims and legal actions are not resolved in a manner favorable to us, they may result in significant financial liability and/or adversely affect the market perception of us and our products and services, as well as impact customer demand for those products and services. Any financial liability or reputation damage could have a material adverse effect on our business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Federal and state laws and regulations may restrict our ability to pay dividends

The ability of the Bank to pay dividends to the Company and of the Company to pay dividends to its shareholders is limited by applicable federal and California law and regulations. See Business Regulation

Table of Contents

and Supervision and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Cash Flow.

Risks Associated with our Common Stock

The price of our common stock may be volatile or may decline

The trading price of our common stock may fluctuate widely as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside our control. In addition, the stock market is subject to fluctuations in its share prices and trading volumes that affect the market prices of the shares of many companies. These specific and broad market fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Among the factors that could affect our stock price are:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results and financial condition;
- changes in revenue or earnings estimates or publication of research reports and recommendations by financial analysts;
- credit events or losses;
- failure to meet analysts revenue or earnings estimates;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;
- actions or trades by institutional shareholders or other large shareholders;
- our capital position;
- fluctuations in the stock price and operating results of our competitors;
- actions by hedge funds, short term investors, activist shareholders or shareholder representative organizations;
- general market conditions and, in particular, developments related to market conditions for the financial services industry;

proposed or adopted regulatory changes or developments;

anticipated or pending investigations, proceedings or litigation that involve or affect the Company and/or the Bank; or

domestic and international economic factors, whether related or unrelated to the Company s performance.

The stock market and, in particular, the market for financial institution stocks, has experienced significant volatility in recent years. The market price of our common stock and the trading volume in our common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. The trading price of the shares of our common stock and the value of our other securities will depend on many factors, which may change from time to time, including, without limitation, our financial condition, performance, creditworthiness and prospects, future sales of our equity or equity related securities, and other factors identified above in Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statement . The capital and credit markets have been experiencing volatility and disruption for more than five years. In some cases, the markets have produced downward pressure on stock prices and credit availability for certain issuers without regard to those issuers underlying financial strength. A significant decline in our stock price could result in substantial losses for individual shareholders and could lead to costly and disruptive securities litigation. Extensive sales by large shareholders could also exert sustained downward pressure on our stock price.

Table of Contents

An investment in our common stock is not an insured deposit

Our common stock is not a bank deposit and, therefore, is not insured against loss by the FDIC, any other deposit insurance fund or by any other public or private entity. Investment in our common stock is inherently risky for the reasons described in this Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this report and is subject to the same market forces that affect the price of common stock in any company. As a result, if you acquire our common stock, you could lose some or all of your investment.

Anti-takeover provisions and federal law may limit the ability of another party to acquire us, which could cause our stock price to decline

Various provisions of our articles of incorporation and by-laws and certain other actions we have taken could delay or prevent a third-party from acquiring us, even if doing so might be beneficial to our shareholders. The Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and the Change in Bank Control Act of 1978, as amended, together with federal regulations, require that, depending on the particular circumstances, regulatory approval and/or appropriate regulatory filings may be required from either or all the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, the DBO prior to any person or entity acquiring control (as defined in the applicable regulations) of a state non-member bank, such as the Bank. These provisions may prevent a merger or acquisition that would be attractive to shareholders and could limit the price investors would be willing to pay in the future for our common stock.

Changes in stock market prices could reduce fee income from our brokerage, asset management and investment advisory businesses

We earn substantial wealth management fee income for managing assets for our clients and also providing brokerage and investment advisory services. Because investment management and advisory fees are often based on the value of assets under management, a fall in the market prices of those assets could reduce our fee income. Changes in stock market prices could affect the trading activity of investors, reducing commissions and other fees we earn from our brokerage business.

CVB is a holding company and depends on the Bank for dividends, distributions and other payments

CVB is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank. CVB s principal source of cash flow, including cash flow to pay dividends to our shareholders is dividends from the Bank. CVB s ability to pay dividends to its stockholders is substantially dependent upon the Bank s ability to pay dividends to CVB. Federal and state law imposes limits on the ability of the Bank to pay dividends and make other distributions and payments. If the Bank is unable to meet regulatory requirements to pay dividends or make other distributions to CVB, CVB will be unable to pay dividends to its shareholders.

We may face other risks

From time to time, we detail other risks with respect to our business and/or financial results in our filings with the SEC. For further discussion on additional areas of risk, see Item 7. *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1B. ***UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS***

None

ITEM 2. ***PROPERTIES***

The principal executive offices of the Company and the Bank are located in Ontario, California, and are owned by the Company.

As of December 31, 2018, the Bank occupied a total of 70 premises consisting of (i) 68 Banking Centers (Centers) of which one Center is located at our Corporate Headquarters in Ontario California and (ii) two operation and technology centers. We own 18 of these locations and the remaining properties are leased under various agreements with expiration dates ranging from 2019 through 2028, some with lease renewal options that could extend certain leases through 2039. All properties are located in Southern and Central California.

For additional information concerning properties, see Note 10 *Premises and Equipment* of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this report. See Item 8 *Financial Statements and Supplemental Data*.

ITEM 3. ***LEGAL PROCEEDINGS***

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various lawsuits and threatened lawsuits in the ordinary and non-ordinary course of business. From time to time, such lawsuits and threatened lawsuits may include, but are not limited to, actions involving securities litigation, employment matters, wage-hour and labor law claims, consumer, lender liability claims and negligence claims, some of which may be styled as class action or representative cases. Some of these lawsuits may be similar in nature to other lawsuits pending against the Company s competitors.

The Company is a defendant and cross-complainant in an action entitled Edward A. Dunagan *et al* v. Citizens Business Bank, as successor to American Security Bank (ASB), Case No. CVDS1408287, filed in the Superior Court for San Bernardino County. The complaint was initially filed in May, 2014 against ASB, which was acquired during the same month by CBB, and a Second Amended Complaint (SAC) was filed on September 9, 2015, naming CBB as the primary defendant. The case arises out of a number of defaulted commercial real estate loans originally made by ASB to the Dunagans and various entities owned by the Dunagans (Dunagan Parties), and the SAC includes claims by the Dunagans (1) contesting their liabilities under their personal guarantees for deficiencies on certain of the defaulted loans, (2) attacking the validity of ASB s foreclosures on certain properties owned by the Dunagan Parties, and (3) claiming emotional distress caused by ASB s allegedly wrongful actions in connection with such foreclosures. The Dunagans sought compensatory damages in excess of $2 million plus punitive damages. ASB/CBB filed a cross-complaint against the Dunagans alleging breach of guaranty and demanding additional damages. A bench trial on the respective claims by the Dunagans and ASB/CBB took place in late July and early August, 2018.

On November 7, 2018, the Court issued a statement of decision finding in favor of the Dunagans and against ASB on all three claims made by the plaintiffs enumerated above, denying ASB s claims under the cross-complaint, and awarding damages and attorney s fees and costs to the Dunagans in an aggregate amount of approximately $1.34 million. The Company has filed to appeal this decision. The Company also believes that the bankers professional liability insurance policy previously obtained by ASB (which provides for a $5 million per claim limit subject to a $100,000 deductible) may cover all or a substantial portion of any final monetary award to the plaintiffs. The Company continues to believe that this adverse decision and any monetary award ultimately payable by CBB are not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company s results of operations, financial condition or cash

flows.

Table of Contents

For lawsuits where the Company has determined that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable, a liability representing the best estimate of the Company s financial exposure based on known facts has been recorded in accordance with FASB guidance over loss contingencies (ASC 450). However, as a result of inherent uncertainties in judicial interpretation and application of a myriad of laws applicable to the Company s business, and the unique, complex factual issues presented in any given lawsuit, the Company often cannot determine the probability of loss or estimate the amount of damages which a plaintiff might successfully prove if the Company were found to be liable. For lawsuits or threatened lawsuits where a claim has been asserted or the Company has determined that it is probable that a claim will be asserted, and there is a reasonable possibility that the outcome will be unfavorable, the Company will disclose the existence of the loss contingency, even if the Company is not able to make an estimate of the possible loss or range of possible loss with respect to the action or potential action in question, unless the Company believes that the nature, potential magnitude or potential timing (if known) of the loss contingency is not reasonably likely to be material to the Company s liquidity, consolidated financial position, and/or results of operations.

Our accruals and disclosures for loss contingencies are reviewed quarterly and adjusted as additional information becomes available. We disclose a loss contingency and/or the amount accrued if we believe it is reasonably likely to be material or if we believe such disclosure is necessary for our financial statements to not be misleading. If we determine that an exposure to loss exists in excess of an amount previously accrued or disclosed, we assess whether there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss, or additional loss, may have been incurred, and we adjust our accruals and disclosures accordingly.

We do not presently believe that the ultimate resolution of any lawsuits currently pending against the Company will have a material adverse effect on the Company s results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows. The outcome of litigation and other legal and regulatory matters is inherently uncertain, however, and it is possible that one or more of the legal matters currently pending or threatened against the Company could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows

ITEM 4. ***MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES***

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

PART II

ITEM 5. *MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES*

CVB s common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select National Market under the symbol CVBF. CVB had approximately 139,973,017 shares of common stock outstanding with 1,630 registered shareholders of record as of February 15, 2019. Refer to the section entitled Information about the Annual Meeting and Voting of our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the last fiscal year.

For information on the statutory and regulatory limitations on the ability of the Company to pay dividends to its shareholders and on the Bank to pay dividends to CVB, see Item 1. *Business-Regulation and Supervision Dividends* and Item 7. *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Cash Flow*.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On July 16, 2008, our Board of Directors approved a program to repurchase up to 10,000,000 shares of CVB common stock (such number will not be adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, and the like) in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, at times and at prices considered appropriate by us, depending upon prevailing market conditions and other corporate and legal considerations. As a result of various repurchases made under the 2008 repurchase program, on August 11, 2016, our Board of Directors authorized an increase in CVB s common stock repurchase program back to 10,000,000 shares, or approximately 9.3% of CVB s currently outstanding shares at the time of authorization, and adopted a 10b5-1 plan. There is no expiration date for this repurchase program. The Company terminated its 10b5-1 plan in January 2017 in order to comply with Regulation M. A new 10b5-1 plan was approved by the Board of Directors effective as of May 2, 2017. On March 30, 2018, the Company terminated its 10b5-1 plan in order to comply with Regulation M, due to the then-pending CB acquisition and contemplated issuance of shares of CVB. A new 10b5-1 plan was approved by the Board of Directors effective as of November 1, 2018. During the fourth quarter and for the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company repurchased 340,283 shares of CVB common stock outstanding. As of December 31, 2018, we have 9,577,917 shares of CVB common stock remaining that are eligible for repurchase under the common stock repurchase program.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Average Price Paid Per Share	Maximum Number of Shares Available for Repurchase Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 - 31, 2018	-	$ -	9,918,200
November 1 - 30, 2018	-	$ -	9,918,200
December 1 - 31, 2018	340,283	$ 19.49	9,577,917
Total	340,283	$ 19.49	9,577,917

38

Table of Contents

Performance Graph

The following Performance Graph and related information shall not be deemed soliciting material or be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each as amended, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference into such filing.

The following graph compares the yearly percentage change in CVB s cumulative total shareholder return (stock price appreciation plus reinvested dividends) on common stock (i) the cumulative total return of the Nasdaq Composite Index; and (ii) a published index comprised by Morningstar (formerly Hemscott, Inc.) of banks and bank holding companies in the Pacific region (the peer group line depicted below). The graph assumes an initial investment of $100 on December 31, 2013, and reinvestment of dividends through December 31, 2018. Points on the graph represent the performance as of the last business day of each of the years indicated. The graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

ASSUMES $100 INVESTED ON DECEMBER 31, 2013

ASSUMES DIVIDEND REINVESTED

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2018

Company/Market/Peer Group	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	12/31/2015	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2018
CVB Financial Corp.	100.00	96.27	104.59	144.83	152.20	133.97
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	114.62	122.81	133.19	172.11	165.84
Peer Group Index	100.00	103.41	109.73	151.58	173.71	139.83

Source: Research Data Group, Inc., www.researchdatagroup.com

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. ***SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA***

The following table reflects selected financial information at and for the five years ended December 31. Throughout the past five years, the Company has acquired other banks. This may affect the comparability of the data.

	At or For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Interest income	$ 361,860	$ 287,226	$ 265,050	$ 261,513	$ 252,903
Interest expense	12,815	8,296	7,976	8,571	16,389
Net interest income	349,045	278,930	257,074	252,942	236,514
Provision for (recapture of) loan losses	1,500	(8,500)	(6,400)	(5,600)	(16,100)
Noninterest income	43,481	42,118	35,552	33,483	36,412
Noninterest expense	179,911	140,753	136,740	140,659	126,229
Earnings before income taxes	211,115	188,795	162,286	151,366	162,797
Income taxes	59,112	84,384	60,857	52,221	58,776
NET EARNINGS	$ 152,003	$ 104,411	$ 101,429	$ 99,145	$ 104,021
Basic earnings per common share	$ 1.25	$ 0.95	$ 0.94	$ 0.93	$ 0.98
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 1.24	$ 0.95	$ 0.94	$ 0.93	$ 0.98
Cash dividends declared per common share	$ 0.560	$ 0.540	$ 0.480	$ 0.480	$ 0.400
Cash dividends declared on common shares	$ 70,203	$ 59,483	$ 51,849	$ 51,040	$ 42,356
Dividend pay-out ratio (1)	46.19%	56.97%	51.12%	51.48%	40.72%
Weighted average common shares:					
Basic	121,670,113	109,409,301	107,282,332	105,715,247	105,239,421
Diluted	121,957,364	109,806,710	107,686,955	106,192,472	105,759,523
Common Stock Data:					
Common shares outstanding at year end	140,000,017	110,184,922	108,251,981	106,384,982	105,893,216
Book value per share	$ 13.22	$ 9.70	$ 9.15	$ 8.68	$ 8.29
Financial Position:					
Assets	$ 11,529,153	$ 8,270,586	$ 8,073,707	$ 7,671,200	$ 7,377,920
Investment securities available-for-sale	1,734,085	2,080,985	2,270,466	2,368,646	3,137,158

Investment securities held-to-maturity	744,440	829,890	911,676	850,989	1,528
Net loans, excluding PCI loans (2)	7,683,988	4,742,531	4,263,158	3,867,941	3,630,875
Net PCI loans (3)	17,010	28,515	70,366	89,840	126,367
Deposits	8,827,490	6,546,853	6,309,680	5,917,260	5,604,658
Borrowings	722,255	553,773	656,028	736,704	809,106
Junior subordinated debentures	25,774	25,774	25,774	25,774	25,774
Stockholders' equity	1,851,190	1,069,266	990,862	923,399	878,109
Equity-to-assets ratio (4)	16.06%	12.93%	12.27%	12.04%	11.90%
Financial Performance:					
Return on beginning equity	14.22%	10.54%	10.98%	11.29%	13.48%
Return on average equity (ROAE)	11.00%	9.84%	10.26%	10.87%	12.50%
Return on average assets (ROAA)	1.60%	1.26%	1.26%	1.31%	1.45%
Net interest margin, tax-equivalent (TE) (5)	4.03%	3.63%	3.46%	3.62%	3.62%
Efficiency ratio (6)	45.83%	43.84%	46.73%	49.11%	46.25%
Noninterest expense to average assets	1.89%	1.70%	1.70%	1.86%	1.77%
Credit Quality:					
Allowance for loan losses	$ 63,613	$ 59,585	$ 61,540	$ 59,156	$ 59,825
Allowance/gross loans	0.82%	1.23%	1.40%	1.47%	1.57%
Total nonaccrual loans	$ 19,951	$ 10,716	$ 7,152	$ 21,019	$ 32,186
Nonaccrual loans/gross loans, net of deferred loan fees	0.26%	0.22%	0.16%	0.52%	0.84%
Allowance/nonaccrual loans	318.85%	556.04%	860.46%	281.44%	185.87%
Net recoveries	$ 2,528	$ 6,545	$ 8,784	$ 4,931	$ 690
Net recoveries/average loans	0.04%	0.14%	0.21%	0.13%	0.02%
Regulatory Capital Ratios:					
Company:					
Tier 1 leverage ratio	10.98%	11.88%	11.49%	11.22%	10.86%
Common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.04%	16.43%	16.48%	16.49%	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.32%	16.87%	16.94%	16.98%	16.99%
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.13%	18.01%	18.19%	18.23%	18.24%
Bank:					
Tier 1 leverage ratio	10.90%	11.77%	11.36%	11.11%	10.77%
Common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.22%	16.71%	16.76%	16.81%	N/A
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.22%	16.71%	16.76%	16.81%	16.85%
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.03%	17.86%	18.01%	18.06%	18.11%

(1) Dividends declared on common stock divided by net earnings.
(2) Net loans, excluding Purchase Credit Impaired (PCI) loans.
(3) Excludes loans held-for-sale. PCI loans are those loans acquired from SJB and previously covered by a loss sharing agreement with the FDIC.
(4) Stockholders equity divided by total assets.
(5) Net interest income (TE) divided by average interest-earning assets.

(6) Noninterest expense divided by net interest income before provision for loan losses plus noninterest income. Also refer to Noninterest Expense and Efficiency Ratio Reconciliation (non-GAAP) under *Analysis of the Results of Operations* of Item 7 of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. ***MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS***

The following discussion provides information about the results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, and capital resources of CVB Financial Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiary. This information is intended to facilitate the understanding and assessment of significant changes and trends related to our financial condition and the results of our operations. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes presented elsewhere in this report.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties, and are essential to understanding Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The following is a summary of the more judgmental and complex accounting estimates and principles. In each area, we have identified the variables most important in the estimation process. We have used the best information available to make the necessary estimates to value the related assets and liabilities. Actual performance that differs from our estimates and future changes in the key variables could change future valuations and impact the results of operations.

Allowance for Loan Losses (ALLL) Arriving at an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses involves a high degree of judgment. Our allowance for loan losses provides for probable losses based upon evaluations of known and inherent risks in the loan and lease portfolio. The determination of the balance in the allowance for loan losses is based on an analysis of the loan and lease finance receivables portfolio using a systematic methodology and reflects an amount that, in our judgment, is appropriate to provide for probable credit losses inherent in the portfolio, after giving consideration to the character of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions, past credit loss experience, and such other factors as deserve current recognition in estimating inherent credit losses. The provision for loan losses is charged to expense. For a full discussion of our methodology of assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, see Item 7, *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation Risk Management* and Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* and Note 7 *Loans and Lease Finance Receivables and Allowance for Loan Losses* of our consolidated financial statements presented elsewhere in this report.

Business Combinations The Company applies the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. Under the acquisition method, the acquiring entity in a business combination recognizes the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their acquisition date fair values. Management utilizes prevailing valuation techniques appropriate for the asset or liability being measured in determining these fair values. These fair values are estimates and are subject to adjustment for up to one year after the acquisition date or when additional information relative to the closing date fair values becomes available and such information is considered final, whichever is earlier. Any excess of the purchase price over amounts allocated to assets acquired, including identifiable intangible assets, and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. Where amounts allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed is greater than the purchase price, a bargain purchase gain would be recognized. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Refer to Note 4 *Business Combinations* of our consolidated financial statements presented elsewhere in this report.

Valuation and Recoverability of Goodwill Goodwill represented $666.5 million of our $11.53 billion in total assets as of December 31, 2018. The Company has one reportable segment. Goodwill has an indefinite

Table of Contents

useful life and is not amortized, but is tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently, if events and circumstances exist that indicate that a goodwill impairment test should be performed. Such events and circumstances may include among others, a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the general business climate, significant decline in our stock price and market capitalization, unanticipated competition, the testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within the reporting unit, and an adverse action or assessment by a regulating body. Any adverse change in these factors could have a significant impact on the recoverability of goodwill and could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Based on the results of our annual goodwill impairment test, we determined that no goodwill impairment charges were required as our single reportable segment s fair value exceeded its carrying amount. As of December 31, 2018, we determined there were no events or circumstances which would more likely than not reduce the fair value of our reportable segment below its carrying amount. Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* of our consolidated financial statements presented elsewhere in this report

Income Taxes Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Future realization of deferred tax assets ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character (for example, ordinary income or capital gain) within the carryback or carryforward periods available under the tax law. Based on historical and future expected taxable earnings and available strategies, the Company considers the future realization of these deferred tax assets more likely than not.

The tax effects from an uncertain tax position are recognized in the financial statements only if, based on its merits, the position is more likely than not to be sustained on audit by the taxing authorities. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recorded as part of other operating expense.

For complete discussion and disclosure of other accounting policies see Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* of the Company s consolidated financial statements presented elsewhere in this report.

Table of Contents

OVERVIEW

For the year ended December 31, 2018, we reported net earnings of $152.0 million, compared with $104.4 million for 2017. This represented an increase of $47.6 million, or 45.58%. Diluted earnings per share were $1.24 for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to $0.95 for 2017. Income tax expense for 2017 included a one-time charge of $13.2 million due to the re-measurement of the Company s net deferred tax asset (DTA) resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (Tax Reform Act). Excluding the impact of the $13.2 million DTA revaluation, net income totaled $117.6 million for 2017, or $1.07 per share. Net earnings grew by $34.4 million from 2017, or 29.23%, when the impact of the DTA revaluation is excluded.

On August 10, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Community Bank (CB). Our financial statements for the year ended 2018 include 143 days of CB operations, post-merger. At close, Citizens Business Bank acquired $2.73 billion of loans. We also assumed $1.26 billion of noninterest-bearing deposits and $2.87 billion of total deposits.

At December 31, 2018, total assets of $11.53 billion increased $3.26 billion, or 39.40%, from total assets of $8.27 billion at December 31, 2017. Interest-earning assets of $10.29 billion at December 31, 2018 increased by$2.49 billion, or 31.87%, when compared with earning assets of $7.80 billion at December 31, 2017. The increase in interest-earning assets was primarily due to a $2.93 billion increase in total loans, partially offset by a $432.4 million decrease in investment securities. The increase in total loans included $2.73 billion of loans acquired from CB in the third quarter of 2018.

Total investment securities were $2.48 billion at December 31, 2018, a decrease of $432.4 million, or 14.85%, from $2.57 billion at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018, investment securities HTM totaled $744.4 million. At December 31, 2018, investment securities AFS totaled $1.73 billion, inclusive of a pre-tax unrealized loss of $23.6 million. HTM securities declined by $85.5 million, or 10.30%, and AFS securities declined by $346.9 million, or 16.67%, from December 31, 2017.

Total loans and leases, net of deferred fees and discount, of $7.76 billion at December 31, 2018, increased by $2.93 billion, or 60.74%, from $4.83 billion at December 31, 2017. Excluding the $2.73 billion of acquired CB loans, total loans increased by $199.9 million or 4.14% for 2018. Commercial real estate loans grew by $223.1 million and dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans increased by $34.1 million. This growth was partially offset by a decrease of $46.6 million in commercial and industrial loans and a decrease of $13.5 million in consumer and other loans.

Noninterest-bearing deposits were $5.20 billion at December 31, 2018, an increase of $1.36 billion, or 35.31%, compared to $3.85 billion at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018, noninterest-bearing deposits were 58.96% of total deposits, compared to 58.75% at December 31, 2017. The increase in total deposits from the end of 2017 included $1.26 billion of noninterest-bearing deposits and $2.87 billion of total deposits assumed from CB during the third quarter of 2018. Our average cost of total deposits was 0.13% for 2018, compared to 0.09% for 2017.

Customer repurchase agreements totaled $442.3 million at December 31, 2018, compared to $553.8 million at December 31, 2017. Our average cost of total deposits including customer repurchase agreements was 0.14% for 2018, compared to 0.10% for 2017.

At December 31, 2018, we had $280.0 million in short-term borrowings, compared to zero at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018, we had $25.8 million of junior subordinated debentures, unchanged from December 31, 2017. These debentures bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 1.38% and mature in 2036. Our average cost of funds was 0.16% for 2018, compared to 0.12% for 2017.

The allowance for loan losses totaled $63.6 million at December 31, 2018, compared to $59.6 million at December 31, 2017. The allowance for loan losses was increased by net recoveries on loans of $2.5 million for

Table of Contents

2018 and was increased by a $1.5 million loan loss provision for 2018. The allowance for loan losses was 0.82% and 1.23% of total loans and leases outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The ratio as of December 31, 2018 was impacted by the $2.73 billion in loans acquired from CB that were recorded at fair market value, without a corresponding loan loss allowance.

Our capital ratios under the revised capital framework referred to as Basel III remain well-above regulatory standards. As of December 31, 2018, the Company s Tier 1 leverage capital ratio totaled 10.98%, our common equity Tier 1 ratio totaled 13.04%, our Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio totaled 13.32%, and our total risk-based capital ratio totaled 14.13%. Refer to our *Analysis of Financial Condition-Capital Resources* for discussion of the new capital rules which were effective beginning with the first quarter ended March 31, 2015.

Recent Acquisitions

On August 10, 2018, we completed the acquisition of CB with approximately $4.09 billion in total assets and 16 banking centers. The increase in total assets at December 31, 2018 included $2.73 billion of acquired loans, net of an $86.7 million discount, $717.0 million of investment securities, and $70.9 million in bank-owned life insurance. The acquisition resulted in approximately $550.0 million of goodwill and $52.2 million in core deposit premium. At the close of the merger, the entire CB security portfolio was liquidated at fair market value, as was $297.6 million of FHLB term advances and $166.0 million of overnight borrowings assumed from CB. These fair values are estimates and are subject to adjustment for up to one year after the acquisition date or when additional information relative to the closing date fair values becomes available and such information is considered final, whichever is earlier. As the initial estimate of fair value of impaired loans was incomplete as of December 31, 2018, the fair value reflected in the financial statements has been determined provisionally.

We have included the financial results of the business combination in the consolidated statement of earnings and comprehensive income beginning on the acquisition date.

Business Segments

For the years ended December 31, 2016 through December 31, 2017, we operated as two reportable segments: Banking Centers and Dairy & Livestock and Agribusiness. As a result of the Community Bank acquisition, along with changes in personnel, reporting structure, and operations, we re-evaluated our segment reporting for the third quarter ended September 30, 2018.

As of December 31, 2018, we operated as one reportable segment. The factors considered in making this determination included the nature of products and offered services, geographic regions in which we operate, the applicable regulatory environment, and the materiality of discrete financial information reviewed by our key decision makers.

Table of Contents

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Financial Performance

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Variance 2018		Variance 2017	
	2018	2017	2016	$	%	$	%
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)						
Net interest income	$ 349,045	$ 278,930	$ 257,074	$ 70,115	25.14%	$ 21,856	8.50%
(Provision for) recapture of provision for loan losses	(1,500)	8,500	6,400	(10,000)	-117.65%	2,100	32.81%
Noninterest income	43,481	42,118	35,552	1,363	3.24%	6,566	18.47%
Noninterest expense	(179,911)	(140,753)	(136,740)	(39,158)	-27.82%	(4,013)	-2.93%
Income taxes	(59,112)	(84,384) **(1)**	(60,857)	25,272	29.95%	(23,527)	-38.66%
Net earnings	$ 152,003	$ 104,411	$ 101,429	$ 47,592	45.58%	$ 2,982	2.94%
Earnings per common share:							
Basic	$ 1.25	$ 0.95	$ 0.94	$ 0.30		$ 0.01	
Diluted	$ 1.24	$ 0.95	$ 0.94	$ 0.29		$ 0.01	
Return on average assets	1.60%	1.26% **(1)**	1.26%	0.34%		-	
Return on average shareholders' equity	11.00%	9.84% **(1)**	10.26%	1.16%		-0.42%	
Efficiency ratio	45.83%	43.84%	46.73%	1.99%		-2.89%	
Noninterest expense to average assets	1.89%	1.70%	1.70%	0.19%		-	

(1) Includes $13.2 million DTA revaluation resulting from the Tax Reform Act.

Reconciliations of Adjusted Efficiency Ratio and Noninterest Expense to Average Assets Ratio (Non-GAAP)

We use certain non-GAAP financial measures to provide supplemental information regarding our performance. Noninterest expense for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 included acquisition related expenses of $16.4 million, $2.3 million and $1.9 million, respectively. We believe that presenting the efficiency ratio and noninterest expense to average assets ratio, excluding acquisition expenses, provides additional clarity to the users of financial statements regarding core net income.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Total noninterest expense	$ 179,911	$ 140,753	$ 136,740

Acquisition related expenses	(16,404)	(2,251)	(1,897)
Adjusted total noninterest expense, excluding acquisition expenses	$ 163,507	$ 138,502	$ 134,843
Net interest income before provision for (recapture of) loan losses	$ 349,045	$ 278,930	$ 257,074
Total noninterest income	43,481	42,118	35,552
Average total assets	9,512,669	8,301,721	8,022,994
Efficiency ratio [1]	45.83%	43.84%	46.73%
Adjusted efficiency ratio, excluding acquisition expenses	41.66%	43.14%	46.08%
Noninterest expense to average assets, annualized	1.89%	1.70%	1.70%
Adjusted noninterest expense to average assets, annualized, excluding acquisition expenses	1.72%	1.67%	1.68%

(1) Noninterest expense divided by net interest income before provision for loan losses plus noninterest income.

Table of Contents

Tax Reform and Effect of Tax Rate Change Reconciliations (Non-GAAP)

The year ended December 31, 2017 includes a one-time charge of $13.2 million as a result of the December 22, 2017 enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 2017. We believe that presenting the effective tax rate, earnings, ROAA, ROAE, and earnings per common share, excluding the impact of the re-measurement of our net deferred tax asset, provides additional clarity to the users of financial statements regarding core financial performance.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	**2017**	**2016**
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Income tax expense	$ 59,112	$ 84,384	$ 60,857
Less: Effect of income tax rate change-DTA revaluation	-	(13,208)	-
Adjusted income tax expense	$ 59,112	$ 71,176	$ 60,857
Effective Tax Rate	28.00%	44.70%	37.50%
Adjusted effective tax rate	28.00%	37.70%	37.50%
Net earnings	$ 152,003	$ 104,411	$ 101,429
Effect of income tax rate change-DTA revaluation	-	13,208	-
Adjusted net earnings	$ 152,003	$ 117,619	$ 101,429
Average assets	$ 9,512,669	$ 8,301,721	$ 8,022,994
Return on average assets	1.60%	1.26%	1.26%
Adjusted return on average assets	1.60%	1.42%	1.26%
Average equity	$ 1,382,392	$ 1,061,557	$ 988,732
Return on average equity	11.00%	9.84%	10.26%
Adjusted return on average equity	11.00%	11.08%	10.26%
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	121,670,113	109,409,301	107,282,332
Diluted	121,957,364	109,806,710	107,686,955
Earnings per common share:			
Basic	$ 1.25	$ 0.95	$ 0.94
Diluted	$ 1.24	$ 0.95	$ 0.94
Adjusted earnings per common share:			
Basic	$ 1.25	$ 1.07	$ 0.94
Diluted	$ 1.24	$ 1.07	$ 0.94

Table of Contents

Reconciliations of Adjusted Yield on Average Loans, Yield on Average Earning Assets and NIM (Non-GAAP)

We use certain non-GAAP financial measures to provide supplemental information regarding our performance. Net interest income for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 included a yield adjustment of $18.6 million, $7.4 million and $7.4 million, respectively. These yield adjustments relate to discount accretion on acquired loans and nonrecurring nonaccrual interest paid, and are reflected in the Company s net interest margin. We believe that presenting net interest income and the net interest margin excluding these yield adjustments provides additional clarity to the users of financial statements regarding core net interest income and net interest margin.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Yield on Average Loans			
Loan interest income	$ 293,284	$ 214,126	$ 192,992
Less: Discount accretion on acquired loans	(15,400)	(5,159)	(4,028)
Less: Nonrecurring nonaccrual interest paid	(3,183)	(2,194)	(3,330)
Adjusted loan interest income	$ 274,701	$ 206,773	$ 185,634
Average loans and lease finance receivables, net of discount on acquired loans	$ 5,905,674	$ 4,623,244	$ 4,195,129
Add: Average discount on acquired loans	39,674	9,514	7,838
Average gross loans and lease finance receivables	$ 5,945,348	$ 4,632,758	$ 4,202,967
Yield on average loans	4.97%	4.63%	4.60%
Adjusted yield on average loans	4.62%	4.46%	4.41%
Yield on Average Earning Assets (TE)			
Total interest income (TE)	$ 363,864	$ 291,234	$ 270,358
Less: Discount accretion on acquired loans	(15,400)	(5,159)	(4,028)
Less: Nonrecurring nonaccrual interest paid	(3,183)	(2,194)	(3,330)
Adjusted total interest income (TE)	$ 345,281	$ 283,881	$ 263,000
Average total interest-earning assets	$ 8,723,370	$ 7,798,463	$ 7,584,909
Add: Average discount on acquired loans	39,674	9,514	7,838
Adjusted average total interest-earning assets	$ 8,763,044	$ 7,807,977	$ 7,592,747
Yield on average earning assets (TE)	4.17%	3.74%	3.57%
Adjusted yield on average earning assets (TE)	3.94%	3.64%	3.47%

Net Interest Margin (TE)			
Net interest income (TE)	$ 351,049	$ 282,938	$ 262,382
Less: Discount accretion on acquired loans	(15,400)	(5,159)	(4,028)
Less: Nonrecurring nonaccrual interest paid	(3,183)	(2,194)	(3,330)
Adjusted net interest income (TE)	$ 332,466	$ 275,585	$ 255,024
Average net interest-earning assets	$ 8,723,370	$ 7,798,463	$ 7,584,909
Add: Average discount on acquired loans	39,674	9,514	7,838
Adjusted average net interest-earning assets	$ 8,763,044	$ 7,807,977	$ 7,592,747
Net interest margin (TE)	4.03%	3.63%	3.46%
Adjusted net interest margin (TE)	3.80%	3.53%	3.36%

Table of Contents

Return on Average Tangible Common Equity Reconciliations (Non-GAAP)

The return on average tangible common equity is a non-GAAP disclosure. The Company uses certain non-GAAP financial measures to provide supplemental information regarding the Company s performance. The following is a reconciliation of net income, adjusted for tax-effected amortization of intangibles and the impact of the $13.2 million DTA revaluation, to net income computed in accordance with GAAP; a reconciliation of average tangible common equity to the Company s average stockholders equity computed in accordance with GAAP; as well as a calculation of return on average tangible common equity.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Net Income	$ 152,003	$ 104,411	$ 101,429
Add: Amortization of intangible assets	5,254	1,329	1,106
Less: Tax effect of amortization of intangible assets [1]	(1,553)	(559)	(465)
Tangible net income	155,704	105,181	102,070
Add: Effect of income tax rate change-DTA revaluation	-	13,208	-
Adjusted tangible net income	$ 155,704	$ 118,389	$ 102,070
Average stockholders' equity	$ 1,382,392	$ 1,061,557	$ 988,732
Less: Average goodwill	(330,613)	(112,916)	(85,894)
Less: Average intangible assets	(26,055)	(6,957)	(4,937)
Average tangible common equity	$ 1,025,724	$ 941,684	$ 897,901
Return on average equity	11.00%	9.84%	10.26%
Return on average tangible common equity	15.18%	11.17%	11.37%
Adjusted return on average tangible common equity	15.18%	12.57%	11.37%

(1) Tax effected at respective statutory rates.

Net Interest Income

The principal component of our earnings is net interest income, which is the difference between the interest and fees earned on loans and investments (interest-earning assets) and the interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds (interest-bearing liabilities). Net interest margin is net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets for the period. The level of interest rates and the volume and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities impact net interest income and net interest margin. The net interest spread is the yield on average interest-earning assets minus the cost of average interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest margin and net interest spread are included on a tax equivalent (TE) basis by adjusting interest income utilizing the federal statutory tax rates of 21%, 35% and 35% in effect for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The substantial

change in rates were due to the Tax Reform Act. Our net interest income, interest spread, and net interest margin are sensitive to general business and economic conditions. These conditions include short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, monetary supply, and the strength of the international, national and state economies, in general, and more specifically, the local economies in which we conduct business. Our ability to manage net interest income during changing interest rate environments will have a significant impact on our overall performance. We manage net interest income through affecting changes in the mix of interest-earning assets as well as the mix of interest-bearing liabilities, changes in the level of interest-bearing liabilities in proportion to interest-earning assets, and in the growth and maturity of earning assets. See Item 7 *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Asset/Liability and Market Risk Management Interest Rate Sensitivity Management* included herein.

Table of Contents

The table below presents the interest rate spread, net interest margin and the composition of average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities by category for the periods indicated, including the changes in average balance, composition, and average yield/rate between these respective periods.

Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities

	For the Year Ended December 31,								
	2018			2017			2016		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Yiel Rat
	(Dollars in thousands)								
EREST-EARNING SETS									
estment securities									
ilable-for-sale urities:									
able	$ 1,869,842	$ 44,423	2.38%	$ 2,137,332	$ 47,596	2.24%	$ 2,126,733	$ 43,538	2.0
-advantaged	52,550	1,565	3.98%	68,522	2,182	4.73%	123,844	4,164	4.9
d-to-maturity urities:									
able	534,642	11,848	2.22%	586,673	12,558	2.14%	500,557	10,183	2.0
-advantaged	243,955	7,053	3.50%	278,109	8,457	4.11%	300,484	10,044	4.5
estment in FHLB k	19,441	2,045(4)	10.52%	18,046	1,375	7.62%	17,873	2,224(5)	12.2
rest-earning osits with other tutions	97,266	1,642	1.69%	86,537	932	1.08%	320,289	1,905	0.5
ns (2)	5,905,674	293,284	4.97%	4,623,244	214,126	4.63%	4,195,129	192,992	4.6
l interest-earning ts	8,723,370	361,860	4.17%	7,798,463	287,226	3.74%	7,584,909	265,050	3.5
l interest-earning ts	789,299			503,258			438,085		
l assets	$ 9,512,669			$ 8,301,721			$ 8,022,994		
EREST-BEARING BILITIES									
ings deposits (3)	$ 2,656,660	7,250	0.27%	$ 2,337,142	4,903	0.21%	$ 2,185,493	4,354	0.2
e deposits	453,031	2,575	0.57%	401,033	1,141	0.28%	584,149	1,603	0.2
l interest-bearing osits	3,109,691	9,825	0.32%	2,738,175	6,044	0.22%	2,769,642	5,957	0.2

LB advances, other owings, and omer repurchase ements	499,526	2,990	0.60%	571,991	2,252	0.39%	637,585	2,019	0.3
rest-bearing ilities	3,609,217	12,815	0.35%	3,310,166	8,296	0.25%	3,407,227	7,976	0.2
interest-bearing osits	4,449,110			3,856,987			3,539,707		
er liabilities	71,950			73,011			87,328		
kholders' equity	1,382,392			1,061,557			988,732		
al liabilities and kholders' equity	$ 9,512,669			$ 8,301,721			$ 8,022,994		
interest income		$ 349,045			$ 278,930			$ 257,074	
t interest spread - equivalent			3.82%			3.49%			3.3
t interest margin			4.00%			3.58%			3.3
t interest margin - equivalent			4.03%			3.63%			3.4

(1) Includes tax equivalent (TE) adjustments utilizing a federal statutory rate of 21%, 35% and 35% in effect for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Non tax-equivalent (TE) rate was 2.41%, 2.31% and 2.24% for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(2) Includes loan fees of $3.4 million, $3.6 million and $4.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Prepayment penalty fees of $3.0 million, $2.7 million and $3.5 million are included in interest income for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(3) Includes interest-bearing demand and money market accounts.

(4) Includes a special dividend from the FHLB of $520,000.

(5) Includes a special dividend from the FHLB of $588,000.

The following table presents a comparison of interest income and interest expense resulting from changes in the volumes and rates on average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities for the periods indicated. Changes in interest income or expense attributable to volume changes are calculated by multiplying

Table of Contents

the change in volume by the initial average interest rate. The change in interest income or expense attributable to changes in interest rates is calculated by multiplying the change in interest rate by the initial volume. The changes attributable to interest rate and volume changes are calculated by multiplying the change in rate times the change in volume.

Rate and Volume Analysis for Changes in Interest Income, Interest Expense and Net Interest Income

	Comparision of Year Ended December 31,							
	2018 Compared to 2017 Increase (Decrease) Due to				2017 Compared to 2016 Increase (Decrease) Due to			
	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Interest income:								
Available-for-sale securities:								
Taxable investment securities	$ (5,743)	$ 2,929	$ (359)	$ (3,173)	$ 468	$ 3,552	$ 38	$ 4,058
Tax-advantaged investment securities	(509)	(141)	33	(617)	(1,824)	(281)	123	(1,982)
Held-to-maturity securities:								
Taxable investment securities	(1,118)	448	(40)	(710)	1,753	531	91	2,375
Tax-advantaged investment securities	(1,022)	(434)	52	(1,404)	(766)	(889)	68	(1,587)
Investment in FHLB stock	106	524	40	670	21	(862)	(8)	(849)
Interest-earning deposits with other institutions	117	528	65	710	(1,390)	1,544	(1,127)	(973)
Loans	59,330	15,522	4,306	79,158	19,620	1,373	141	21,134
Total interest income	51,161	19,376	4,097	74,634	17,882	4,968	(674)	22,176
Interest expense:								
Savings deposits	673	1,473	201	2,347	295	237	17	549
Time deposits	144	1,142	148	1,434	(506)	64	(20)	(462)
FHLB advances, other borrowings, and customer	(279)	1,164	(147)	738	(203)	486	(50)	233

repurchase agreements								
Total interest expense	538	3,779	202	4,519	(414)	787	(53)	320
Net interest income	$ 50,623	$ 15,597	$ 3,895	$ 70,115	$ 18,296	$ 4,181	$ (621)	$ 21,856

2018 Compared to 2017

Net interest income, before provision for (recapture of) loan losses, of $349.0 million for 2018 increased $70.1 million, or 25.14%, compared to $278.9 million for 2017. Interest-earning assets increased on average by $924.9 million, or 11.86%, from $7.80 billion for 2017 to $8.72 billion for 2018. Our net interest margin (TE) was 4.03% for 2018, compared to 3.63% for 2017. On a nominal basis, excluding the impact from tax-exempt interest, the net interest margin for 2018 grew by 42 basis points over 2017. The increase in our net interest margin was primarily the result of loan growth from the acquisition of CB and a higher level of discount accretion from the acquired loans.

Interest income for 2018 was $361.9 million, which represented a $74.63 million, or 25.98%, increase when compared to 2017. Average interest-earning assets increased by $924.9 million and the average interest-earning asset yield of 4.17% increased by 43 basis points compared to 2017, primarily due to loans acquired from CB. The 43 basis point increase in the interest-earning asset yield over 2017 resulted from the combination of a 34 basis point increase in loan yields, a four basis point increase in investment yields and the change in mix of earning assets, represented by an increase in average loans as a percentage of earning assets from 59.3% in 2017 to 67.7% in 2018. Conversely, average investment securities declined as a percentage of earning assets from 39.4% in the prior year to 31.0% in 2018.

Interest income and fees on loans for 2018 of $293.3 million increased $79.2 million, or 36.97% when compared to 2017 primarily due to loans acquired from CB. Average loans increased $1.28 billion for 2018 when compared with 2017. As a result of higher levels of discount accretion on acquired loans and nonaccrual interest

Table of Contents

paid, 2018 interest income increased by $11.2 million in comparison to 2017. Also contributing to the 34 basis point increase in loan yield were increases in the rate on loans indexed to variable interest rates, such as the Bank s Prime rate, which increased by 1.00% when compared to the end of 2017. Excluding discount accretion on acquired loans and nonaccrual interest paid, our loan yields grew by 18 basis points over the prior year.

In general, we stop accruing interest on a loan after its principal or interest becomes 90 days or more past due. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual, all interest previously accrued but not collected is charged against earnings. There was no interest income that was accrued and not reversed on nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2018 and 2017. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had $20.0 million and $10.7 million of nonaccrual loans (excluding PCI loans), respectively. Had these nonaccrual loans for which interest was no longer accruing complied with the original terms and conditions, interest income would have been approximately $1.3 million and $889,000 greater for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Interest income from investment securities was $64.9 million for 2018, a $5.9 million, or 8.34%, decrease from $70.8 million for 2017. This decrease was primarily the result of a $369.6 million decrease in the average investment securities for 2018, compared to 2017. The nominal yield on investments increased by 9 basis points compared to 2017, while the tax equivalent yield increased by only four basis points due to the reduction of the federal tax rate on tax-exempt investments resulting from the Tax Reform Act. Dividend income from FHLB stock increased by $670,000 from 2017, due to a special dividend of $520,000 received from the FHLB in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Interest expense of $12.8 million for 2018 increased $4.5 million, or 54.47%, compared to $8.3 million for 2017. The average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities increased 10 basis points, to 0.35% for 2018, from 0.25% for 2017. Average interest-bearing liabilities were $299.1 million higher in 2018, compared to 2017, as we assumed $1.61 billion interest-bearing deposits from CB during the third quarter of 2018. Average noninterest-bearing deposits represented 58.86% of our total deposits for 2018, compared to 58.48% for 2017. Our total cost of funds in 2018 was 0.16%, compared to 0.12% in 2017.

2017 Compared to 2016

Net interest income, before recapture of provision for loan losses, was $278.9 million for 2017, an increase of $21.9 million, or 8.50%, compared to $257.1 million for 2016. Interest-earning assets grew on average by $213.6 million, or 2.82%, from $7.58 billion for 2016 to $7.80 billion for 2017. Our net interest margin (TE) was 3.63% for 2017, compared to 3.46% for 2016.

Interest income for 2017 was $287.2 million, which represented a $22.2 million, or 8.37%, increase when compared to 2016. Compared to 2016, average interest-earning assets increased by $213.6 million and the yield on interest-earning assets increased by 17 basis points. The 17 basis point increase in the interest-earning asset yield over 2016 resulted from the combination of a seven basis point increase in investment yields, a three basis point increase in loan yields and the change in mix of earning assets represented by an increase in loans as a percentage of earning assets growing from 55.3% in 2016 to 59.3% in 2017. Excluding interest recaptured on nonaccrual loans and additional discount accretion on a PCI loan, interest income grew by about $23.3 million, or 8.91%, year-over-year. When the impact of the recaptured interest and additional discount accretion is excluded, the yield on interest-earning assets increased from 3.52% for 2016 to 3.71% for 2017.

Interest income and fees on loans for 2017 totaled $214.1 million which represented a $21.1 million, or 10.95%, increase when compared to 2016. Average loans increased $428.1 million for 2017 when compared with 2016, and included approximately $238 million of acquired VBB loans.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, there were three nonperforming, troubled debt restructuring (TDR) loans that were paid in full resulting in the recognition of $1.4 million of interest income and additional discount accretion of $762,000 resulted from the payoff of a PCI loan. This compares to four nonperforming loans paid in full resulting in a $3.3 million increase in interest income in 2016. Excluding the impact of

Table of Contents

recaptured interest and additional discount accretion, the net interest margin (TE) was 3.60% for 2017, compared to 3.42% for 2016.

There was no interest income that was accrued and not reversed on nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2017 and 2016. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, we had $10.7 million and $7.2 million of nonaccrual loans (excluding PCI loans), respectively. Had these nonaccrual loans for which interest was no longer accruing complied with the original terms and conditions, interest income would have been approximately $889,000 and $493,000 greater for 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Interest income from investment securities was $70.8 million for 2017, a $2.9 million, or 4.22%, increase from $67.9 million for 2016. This increase was the result of a $19.0 million increase in the average investment securities for 2017, compared to 2016 and a seven basis point increase in the non-TE yield on securities. Dividend income from FHLB stock decreased by $849,000 from 2016, due to a special dividend of $588,000 from the FHLB in 2016.

Interest expense of $8.3 million for 2017 increased $320,000, or 4.01%, compared to $8.0 million for 2016. The average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities increased two basis points, to 0.25% for 2017, from 0.23% for 2016. Average interest-bearing liabilities were $97.1 million lower in 2017, compared to 2016, as repurchase agreements and other borrowings declined by $65.6 million. Excluding a $183.1 million decline in average time deposits primarily due to the Bank s decision in 2016 to not renew certificates of deposit with the State of California, interest-bearing liabilities increased by $86.1 million. Our total cost of funds in 2017 was 0.12%, compared to 0.11% in 2016.

Provision for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is increased by the provision for loan losses and recoveries of prior losses, and is decreased by recapture of provisions and by charge-offs taken when management believes the uncollectability of any loan is confirmed. The provision for loan losses is determined by management as the amount to be added to (subtracted from) the allowance for loan losses after net charge-offs have been deducted to bring the allowance to an appropriate level which, in management s best estimate, is necessary to absorb probable loan losses within the existing loan portfolio.

The allowance for loan losses totaled $63.6 million at December 31, 2018, compared to $59.6 million at December 31, 2017. The allowance for loan losses was increased by a $1.5 million loan loss provision for 2018 and by net recoveries of $2.5 million. This compares to a $8.5 million loan loss provision recapture and net recoveries of $6.5 million for 2017 and a $6.4 million loan loss provision recapture and net recoveries of $4.9 million for 2016. We periodically assess the credit quality of our portfolio to determine whether additional provisions for loan losses are necessary. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans and leases outstanding, net of deferred fees and discount, as of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 was 0.82%, 1.23% and 1.40%, respectively. The ratio as of December 31, 2018 was impacted by the $2.73 billion in loans acquired from CB that were recorded at fair market value, without a corresponding loan loss allowance. Refer to the discussion of Allowance for Loan Losses in Item 7 *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* contained herein for discussion concerning observed changes in the credit quality of various components of our loan portfolio as well as changes and refinements to our methodology.

No assurance can be given that economic conditions which adversely affect the Company s service areas or other circumstances will not be reflected in increased provisions for loan losses in the future, as the nature of this process requires considerable judgment. See Allowance for Loan Losses under *Analysis of Financial Condition* herein.

PCI loans acquired in the FDIC-assisted transaction were initially recorded at their fair value and were covered by a loss sharing agreement with the FDIC, which expired in October 2014 for commercial loans. Refer to Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* of the consolidated financial statements. During the

Table of Contents

year ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, there were no charge-offs or recoveries, for loans in excess of the amount originally expected in the fair value of the loans at acquisition.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income includes income derived from financial services offered, such as CitizensTrust, BankCard services, international banking, and other business services. Also included in noninterest income are service charges and fees, primarily from deposit accounts, gains (net of losses) from the disposition of investment securities, loans, other real estate owned, and fixed assets, and other revenues not included as interest on earning assets.

The following table sets forth the various components of noninterest income for the periods presented.

				Variance			
	For the Year Ended December 31,			2018		2017	
	2018	2017	2016	$	%	$	%
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Noninterest income:							
Service charges on deposit accounts	$ 17,070	$ 15,809	$ 15,066	$ 1,261	7.98%	$ 743	4.93%
Trust and investment services	8,774	9,845	9,595	(1,071)	-10.88%	250	2.61%
Bankcard services	3,485	3,406	2,921	79	2.32%	485	16.60%
BOLI income	4,018	3,420	2,612	598	17.49%	808	30.93%
Gain on sale of investment securities, net	-	402	548	(402)	-100.00%	(146)	-26.64%
Gain (loss) on OREO, net	3,546	6	(20)	3,540	59000.00%	26	130.00%
Gain on sale of loans	-	-	1,101	-	-	(1,101)	-100.00%
Gain on sale of asset held-for-sale, net	-	542	-	(542)	-100.00%	542	-
Gain on sale of branches, net	-	906	272	(906)	-100.00%	634	233.09%
Gain on eminent domain condemnation, net	-	2,894	-	(2,894)	-100.00%	2,894	-
Other	6,588	4,888	3,457	1,700	34.78%	1,431	41.39%
Total noninterest income	$ 43,481	$ 42,118	$ 35,552	$ 1,363	3.24%	$ 6,566	18.47%

2018 Compared to 2017

The $43.5 million in noninterest income included $3.5 million of net gain on the sale of one OREO. 2017 included $2.9 million in one-time gains related to an eminent domain condemnation of one of our banking center buildings, a $906,000 net gain on the sale of a branch acquired from VBB, a $542,000 net gain on the sale of our former operations and technology center, and a $402,000 gain on sale of an investment security. Excluding the net gains realized in 2018 and 2017, noninterest income increased by $2.5 million over 2017. Service charges on deposit accounts increased by $1.3 million over 2017, primarily due to the acquisition of CB.

CitizensTrust consists of Wealth Management and Investment Services income. The Wealth Management group provides a variety of services, which include asset management, financial planning, estate planning, retirement

planning, private, and corporate trustee services, and probate services. Investment Services provides self-directed brokerage, 401(k) plans, mutual funds, insurance and other non-insured investment products. At December 31, 2018, CitizensTrust had approximately $2.54 billion in assets under management and administration, including $1.80 billion in assets under management. CitizensTrust generated fees of $8.8 million for 2018, a decrease of $1.1 million compared to $9.8 million for 2017.

The Bank s investment in BOLI includes life insurance policies acquired through acquisitions and the purchase of life insurance by the Bank on a selected group of employees. The Bank is the owner and beneficiary of these policies. BOLI is recorded as an asset at its cash surrender value. Increases in the cash value of these policies, as well as insurance proceeds received, are recorded in noninterest income and are not subject to income tax, as long as they are held for the life of the covered parties. The $598,000 increase in BOLI income included $706,000 in BOLI income from $70.9 million of BOLI policies acquired from CB in the third quarter of 2018, which partially offset the $775,000 in income recorded in 2017 on the death benefit of a former director.

Table of Contents

2017 Compared to 2016

The $6.6 million increase in noninterest income was primarily due to a $2.9 million net gain from an eminent domain condemnation of one of our banking center buildings, a $906,000 net gain on the sale of a branch acquired from VBB, and a $542,000 net gain on the sale of our former operations and technology center that was classified as an asset held-for-sale at December 31, 2016. Service charges on deposit accounts and Bankcard services increased $743,000 and $485,000, respectively. Noninterest income for 2016 included a $1.1 million net gain on the sale of loans during the first quarter of 2016 and a $272,000 net gain on the sale of our Porterville branch in the second quarter of 2016.

At December 31, 2017, CitizensTrust had approximately $2.88 billion in assets under management and administration, including $2.15 billion in assets under management. CitizensTrust generated fees of $9.8 million for 2017, an increase of $250,000 compared to $9.6 million for 2016.

The $808,000 increase in BOLI income was due to $775,000 in tax free income on the death benefit of a former director.

Noninterest Expense

The following table summarizes the various components of noninterest expense for the periods presented.

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Variance 2018		Variance 2017	
	2018	2017	2016	$	%	$	%
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Noninterest expense:							
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 100,601	$ 87,065	$ 82,630	$ 13,536	15.55%	$ 4,435	5.37%
Occupancy	16,386	13,188	12,138	3,198	24.25%	1,050	8.65%
Equipment	4,455	3,568	3,503	887	24.86%	65	1.86%
Professional services	6,477	5,940	5,054	537	9.04%	886	17.53%
Software licenses and maintenance	8,655	6,385	5,465	2,270	35.55%	920	16.83%
Stationery and supplies	1,207	1,246	1,178	(39)	-3.13%	68	5.77%
Telecommunications expense	2,564	2,352	2,222	212	9.01%	130	5.85%
Marketing and promotion	5,302	4,839	5,027	463	9.57%	(188)	-3.74%
Amortization of intangible assets	5,254	1,329	1,106	3,925	295.33%	223	20.16%
Regulatory assessments	3,218	3,119	3,785	99	3.17%	(666)	-17.60%
Insurance	1,735	1,780	1,719	(45)	-2.53%	61	3.55%
Loan expense	1,103	752	991	351	46.68%	(239)	-24.12%
OREO expense	7	128	500	(121)	-94.53%	(372)	-74.40%
Recapture of provision for unfunded loan commitments	(250)	(400)	(450)	150	37.50%	50	11.11%
Directors' expenses	1,073	954	797	119	12.47%	157	19.70%
Acquisition related expenses	16,404	2,251	1,897	14,153	628.74%	354	18.66%

Impairment loss on asset held-for-sale	-	-	2,558	-	-	(2,558)	-100.00%
Legal settlement	-	-	1,500	-	-	(1,500)	-100.00%
Other	5,720	6,257	5,120	(537)	-8.58%	1,137	22.21%
Total noninterest expense	$ 179,911	$ 140,753	$ 136,740	$ 39,158	27.82%	$ 4,013	2.93%
Noninterest expense to average assets	1.89%	1.70%	1.70%				
Noninterest expense to average assets, excluding acquisition related expenses	1.72%	1.67%	1.68%				
Efficiency ratio (1)	45.83%	43.84%	46.73%				
Efficiency ratio, excluding acquisition related expenses (1)	41.66%	43.14%	46.08%				

(1) Noninterest expense divided by net interest income before provision for loan losses plus noninterest income.

Table of Contents

Our ability to control noninterest expenses in relation to asset growth can be measured in terms of total noninterest expenses as a percentage of average assets. Excluding acquisition related expenses, noninterest expense as a percentage of average assets was 1.72% for 2018, compared to 1.67% and 1.68% for 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Our ability to control noninterest expenses in relation to the level of total revenue (net interest income before provision for loan losses plus noninterest income) is measured by the efficiency ratio and indicates the percentage of net revenue that is used to cover expenses. For 2018, the efficiency ratio, excluding acquisition related expenses, was 41.66%, compared to 43.14% for 2017 and 46.08% for 2016.

2018 Compared to 2017

Noninterest expense of $179.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 was $39.2 million higher than 2017. The year-over-year increase included $16.4 million in merger related expenses for the acquisition of CB in 2018, compared to $2.1 million in acquisition costs related to the integration and systems conversion of VBB for the same period of 2017. Salaries and benefit costs increased by $13.5 million due to additional compensation related expenses for the newly hired and former CB employees. CB related expenses were the primary driver of a $3.2 million increase in occupancy expense and a $2.3 million increase in software licenses and maintenance. The year-over-year increase also included a $3.9 million increase in amortization of intangible assets due to core deposits assumed from CB.

2017 Compared to 2016

Noninterest expense of $140.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 was $4.0 million higher than 2016. The $4.4 million, or 5.37%, increase in compensation and benefit expense includes additional staff from the acquisition of VBB and normal year-over-year escalation in wages. The $1.1 million year-over-year increase in occupancy and equipment expense included both temporary and permanent expenses related to the acquisition of VBB and the build-out and relocation to our new operations and technology building. Acquisition related expenses were $2.3 million, up $354,000 from the prior year. Software licenses and maintenance and professional service expense increased $920,000 and $886,000, respectively. Increases in professional services included $300,000 in higher legal expenses. Partially offsetting these expense increases were $4.1 million in nonrecurring expenses in the fourth quarter of 2016 resulting from a fair value adjustment of $2.6 million for our operations and technology center and a $1.5 million accrual for the settlement of a wage-hour class action lawsuit.

Income Taxes

The Company s effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2018 was 28.00%, compared with 44.70% for the year ended December 31, 2017. On December 22, 2017, the Tax Reform Act was enacted into law. Beginning in 2018, the Tax Reform Act reduces the federal tax rate for corporations from 35% to 21% and changes or limits certain tax deductions. During the fourth quarter of 2017, we recorded a $13.2 million one-time charge to income tax expense due to the tax rate reduction and re-measurement of our net DTA. Our estimated annual effective tax rate also varies depending upon the level of tax-advantaged income as well as available tax credits. Refer to Note 12 *Income Taxes* of the notes to consolidated financial statements for more information.

The effective tax rates are below the nominal combined Federal and State tax rate as a result of tax-advantaged income from certain municipal security investments, municipal loans and leases and BOLI, as well as available tax credits for each period.

55

Table of Contents

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Company reported total assets of $11.53 billion at December 31, 2018. This represented an increase of $3.26 billion, or 39.40%, from total assets of $8.27 billion at December 31, 2017. Interest-earning assets of $10.29 billion at December 31, 2018 increased $2.49 billion, or 31.87%, when compared with interest-earning assets of $7.80 billion at December 31, 2017. The increase in interest-earning assets was primarily due to a $2.93 billion increase in total loans. This increase was partially offset by a $432.4 million decrease in investment securities. The increase in total loans included $2.73 billion of loans acquired from CB in the third quarter of 2018. Total liabilities were $9.68 billion at December 31, 2018, an increase of $2.48 billion, or 34.39%, from total liabilities of $7.20 billion at December 31, 2017. The increase in total liabilities at December 31, 2018 included $2.87 billion of total deposits assumed from CB during the third quarter of 2018. Total equity increased $781.9 million, or 73.13%, to $1.85 billion at December 31, 2018, compared to total equity of $1.07 billion at December 31, 2017. The $781.9 million increase in equity was due to $722.8 million for the issuance of common stock for the acquisition of CB, $152.0 million in net earnings and $2.8 million for various stock based compensation items. This was offset by $70.2 million in cash dividends declared, a $20.1 million decrease in other comprehensive income, net of tax, resulting from the net change in fair value of our investment securities portfolio, and $7.8 million for the repurchase of common stock. In December 2018, under our common stock repurchase program, we repurchased 340,000 shares of common stock at an average price of $19.49.

Investment Securities

The Company maintains a portfolio of investment securities to provide interest income and to serve as a source of liquidity for its ongoing operations. At December 31, 2018, we reported total investment securities of $2.48 billion. This represented a decrease of $432.4 million, or 14.85%, from total investment securities of $2.91 billion at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018, investment securities HTM totaled $744.4 million. At December 31, 2018, our investment securities AFS totaled $1.73 billion, inclusive of a pre-tax unrealized loss of $23.6 million. The after-tax unrealized loss reported in AOCI on investment securities AFS was $16.6 million.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had a pre-tax net unrealized holding loss on total investment securities of $23.6 million, compared to a pre-tax net unrealized holding gain of $2.9 million at December 31, 2017. The changes in the net unrealized holding gain resulted primarily from fluctuations in market interest rates. For 2018, total repayments/maturities and proceeds from sales of investment securities totaled $489.6 million, compared to $572.8 million for 2017. The Company purchased additional investment securities totaling $98.7 million and $362.0 million for 2018 and 2017, respectively. At the close of the merger in the third quarter of 2018, we liquidated the entire investment security portfolio of $717.0 million acquired from CB. No other investment securities were sold in 2018. This compares to one investment security sold in 2017 with a recognized gain of $402,000, and two investment securities sold in 2016 with a recognized gain of $548,000.

The tables below summarize the fair value of AFS and HTM investment securities for the periods presented.

	December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Fair Value	Percent	Fair Value	Percent	Fair Value	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Investment securities available-for-sale						

Government agency/GSE	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ 2,752	0.12%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,474,508	85.03%	1,750,909	84.14%	1,834,748	80.81%
CMO/REMIC - residential	214,051	12.34%	273,829	13.16%	347,189	15.29%
Municipal bonds	44,810	2.59%	55,496	2.66%	80,071	3.53%
Other securities	716	0.04%	751	0.04%	5,706	0.25%
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 1,734,085	100.00%	$ 2,080,985	100.00%	$ 2,270,466	100.00%

Table of Contents

	December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Amortized Cost	Percent	Amortized Cost	Percent	Amortized Cost	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Investment securities held-to-maturity						
Government agency/GSE	$ 138,274	18.57%	$ 159,716	19.25%	$ 182,648	20.03%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	153,874	20.67%	176,427	21.26%	193,699	21.25%
CMO	215,336	28.93%	225,072	27.12%	244,419	26.81%
Municipal bonds	236,956	31.83%	268,675	32.37%	290,910	31.91%
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 744,440	100.00%	$ 829,890	100.00%	$ 911,676	100.00%
Fair Value	$ 721,537		$ 819,215		$ 897,374	

The maturity distribution of the AFS and HTM portfolios consist of the following for the period presented.

	December 31, 2018					
	One Year or Less	After One Year Through Five Years	After Five Years Through Ten Years	After Ten Years	Total	Percent to Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 7,645	$ 1,348,584	$ 117,988	$ 291	$ 1,474,508	85.03%
CMO/REMIC - residential	2,220	197,811	14,020	-	214,051	12.34%
Municipal bonds (1)	3,489	8,291	8,492	24,538	44,810	2.59%
Other securities	716	-	-	-	716	0.04%
Total	$ 14,070	$ 1,554,686	$ 140,500	$ 24,829	$ 1,734,085	100.00%
Weighted average yield:						
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3.56%	2.57%	2.51%	5.36%	2.57%	
CMO/REMIC - residential	3.42%	2.48%	2.46%	-	2.49%	
Municipal bonds (1)	4.33%	1.92%	3.56%	2.44%	2.70%	
Other securities	2.31%	-	-	-	2.31%	
Total	3.55%	2.56%	2.57%	2.48%	2.56%	

(1) The weighted average yield for the portfolio is based on projected duration and is not tax-equivalent. The tax-equivalent yield at December 31, 2018 was 3.41%.

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2018					
	One Year or Less	After One Year Through Five Years	After Five Years Through Ten Years	After Ten Years	Total	Percent to Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Investment securities held-to-maturity:						
Government agency/GSE	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 138,274	$ 138,274	18.57%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	68,845	80,765	4,264	153,874	20.67%
CMO	-	202,033	13,303	-	215,336	28.93%
Municipal bonds (1)	500	18,089	102,993	115,374	236,956	31.83%
Total	$ 500	$ 288,967	$ 197,061	$ 257,912	$ 744,440	100.00%
Weighted average yield:						
Government agency/GSE	-	-	-	1.89%	1.89%	
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	2.41%	2.56%	3.05%	2.51%	
CMO	-	2.09%	2.00%	-	2.08%	
Municipal bonds (1)	4.07%	3.09%	3.05%	2.59%	2.83%	
Total	4.07%	2.23%	2.78%	2.22%	2.37%	

(1) The weighted average yield for the portfolio is not tax-equivalent. The tax equivalent yield at December 31, 2018 was 3.59%.

The maturity of each security category is defined as the contractual maturity except for the categories of mortgage-backed securities and CMO/REMIC whose maturities are defined as the estimated average life. The final maturity of mortgage-backed securities and CMO/REMIC will differ from their contractual maturities because the underlying mortgages have the right to repay such obligations without penalty. The speed at which the underlying mortgages repay is influenced by many factors, one of which is interest rates. Mortgages tend to repay faster as interest rates fall and slower as interest rate rise. This will either shorten or extend the estimated average life. Also, the yield on mortgage-backed securities and CMO/REMIC are affected by the speed at which the underlying mortgages repay. This is caused by the change in the amount of amortization of premiums or accretion of discounts of each security as repayments increase or decrease. The Company obtains the estimated average life of each security from independent third parties.

The weighted-average yield on the total investment portfolio at December 31, 2018 was 2.55% with a weighted-average life of 4.3 years. This compares to a weighted-average yield of 2.50% at December 31, 2017 with a weighted-average life of 4.3 years. The weighted average life is the average number of years that each dollar of unpaid principal due remains outstanding. Average life is computed as the weighted-average time to the receipt of all future cash flows, using as the weights the dollar amounts of the principal pay-downs.

Approximately 89% of the securities in the total investment portfolio, at December 31, 2018, are issued by the U.S. government or U.S. government-sponsored agencies and enterprises, which have the implied guarantee of payment of

principal and interest. As of December 31, 2018, approximately $89.7 million in U.S. government agency bonds are callable. The Agency CMO/REMIC are backed by agency-pooled collateral. Municipal bonds, which represented approximately 11% of the total investment portfolio, are predominately AA or higher rated securities.

Table of Contents

The Company held investment securities in excess of 10% of shareholders equity from the following issuers for the periods presented.

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Book Value	Market Value	Book Value	Market Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Major issuer:				
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 955,546	$ 944,989	$ 1,164,683	$ 1,170,306
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	871,257	856,427	991,287	988,480
Government National Mortgage Association	253,735	241,130	268,369	259,521
Small Business Administration (1)	138,274	136,224	159,291	158,011

(1) Investment securities from this issuer were no longer in excess of 10% of shareholders equity as of December 31, 2018.

Municipal securities held by the Company are issued by various states and their various local municipalities. The following tables present municipal securities by the top holdings by state for the periods presented.

	December 31, 2018			
	Amortized Cost	Percent of Total	Fair Value	Percent of Total
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Municipal Securities available-for-sale:				
Minnesota	$ 11,078	24.3%	$ 10,599	23.7%
Iowa	8,617	18.9%	8,615	19.2%
Connecticut	6,305	13.8%	6,167	13.8%
California	5,641	12.4%	5,758	12.8%
Massachusetts	4,153	9.1%	3,934	8.8%
Ohio	2,135	4.7%	2,141	4.8%
All other states (9 states)	7,692	16.8%	7,596	16.9%
Total	$ 45,621	100.0%	$ 44,810	100.0%
Municipal Securities held-to-maturity:				
Minnesota	$ 54,370	22.9%	$ 52,732	22.8%
Texas	28,510	12.0%	27,893	12.1%
Massachusetts	27,191	11.5%	26,369	11.4%
Louisiana	12,804	5.4%	12,364	5.3%
Wisconsin	12,315	5.2%	11,777	5.1%
Pennsylvania	11,682	4.9%	11,731	5.1%
All other states (21 states)	90,084	38.1%	88,458	38.2%
Total	$ 236,956	100.0%	$ 231,324	100.0%

59

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2017			
	Amortized Cost	Percent of Total	Fair Value	Percent of Total
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Municipal Securities available-for-sale:				
Minnesota	$ 11,089	20.2%	$ 10,992	19.8%
Iowa	8,618	15.7%	8,865	16.0%
Connecticut	6,639	12.1%	6,672	12.0%
California	5,609	10.2%	5,751	10.4%
Massachusetts	5,061	9.2%	5,040	9.1%
Arizona	2,698	4.9%	2,733	4.9%
All other states (9 states)	15,252	27.7%	15,443	27.8%
Total	$ 54,966	100.0%	$ 55,496	100.0%
Municipal Securities held-to-maturity:				
Minnesota	$ 59,813	22.3%	$ 59,213	22.1%
Texas	32,025	11.9%	31,929	11.9%
Massachusetts	27,281	10.2%	27,217	10.2%
New York	14,718	5.5%	14,727	5.5%
Wisconsin	12,675	4.7%	12,472	4.7%
Louisiana	12,906	4.8%	12,652	4.7%
All other states (21 states)	109,257	40.6%	109,426	40.9%
Total	$ 268,675	100.0%	$ 267,636	100.0%

The tables below show the Company s investment securities gross unrealized losses and fair value by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2018 and 2017. The unrealized losses on these securities were primarily attributed to changes in interest rates. The issuers of these securities have not, to our knowledge, evidenced any cause for default on these securities. These securities have fluctuated in value since their purchase dates as market rates have fluctuated. However, we have the ability and the intention to hold these securities until their fair values recover to cost or maturity. As such, management does not deem these securities to be other-than-temporarily- impaired (OTTI). A summary of our analysis of these securities and the unrealized losses is described more fully in Note 5 *Investment Securities* of the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Economic trends may adversely affect the value of the portfolio of investment securities that we hold.

	December 31, 2018					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses
	(Dollars in thousands)					

Investment securities available-for-sale:						
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 692,311	$ (4,864)	$ 593,367	$ (16,082)	$ 1,285,678	$ (20,946)
CMO/REMIC - residential	36,582	(365)	135,062	(3,160)	171,644	(3,525)
Municipal bonds	9,568	(188)	14,181	(955)	23,749	(1,143)
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 738,461	$ (5,417)	$ 742,610	$ (20,197)	$ 1,481,071	$ (25,614)
Investment securities held-to-maturity:						
Government agency/GSE	$ 7,479	$ (15)	$ 54,944	$ (2,607)	$ 62,423	$ (2,622)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	59,871	(484)	90,863	(2,656)	150,734	(3,140)
CMO	-	-	203,254	(12,081)	203,254	(12,081)
Municipal bonds	70,989	(778)	77,723	(5,410)	148,712	(6,188)
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 138,339	$ (1,277)	$ 426,784	$ (22,754)	$ 565,123	$ (24,031)

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2017					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 414,091	$ (1,828)	$ 303,746	$ (6,274)	$ 717,837	$ (8,102)
CMO/REMIC - residential	95,137	(487)	71,223	(1,595)	166,360	(2,082)
Municipal bonds	946	(4)	13,956	(240)	14,902	(244)
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 510,174	$ (2,319)	$ 388,925	$ (8,109)	$ 899,099	$ (10,428)
Investment securities held-to-maturity:						
Government agency/GSE	$ 18,950	$ (27)	$ 43,495	$ (2,107)	$ 62,445	$ (2,134)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	51,297	(188)	55,306	(194)	106,603	(382)
CMO	-	-	216,431	(8,641)	216,431	(8,641)
Municipal bonds	32,069	(492)	66,217	(3,298)	98,286	(3,790)
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 102,316	$ (707)	$ 381,449	$ (14,240)	$ 483,765	$ (14,947)

The Company did not record any charges for other-than-temporary impairment losses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Loans

Total loans and leases, net of deferred fees and discounts, of $7.76 billion at December 31, 2018, increased by $2.93 billion, or 60.74%, from $4.83 billion at December 31, 2017. The increase in total loans included $2.73 billion of loans acquired from CB in the third quarter of 2018. Excluding the acquired CB loans, total loans increased by $199.9 million, or 4.14%, for 2018. Commercial real estate loans grew by $223.1 million and dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans increased by $34.1 million. This growth was partially offset by decreases of $46.6 million in commercial and industrial loans, and $13.5 million in consumer and other loans.

Table of Contents

Total loans, net of deferred loan fees, comprise 75.47% of our total earning assets as of December 31, 2018. The following table presents our loan portfolio, excluding PCI loans, by type for the periods presented.

Distribution of Loan Portfolio by Type

	December 31,				
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Commercial and industrial	$ 1,002,209	$ 513,325	$ 485,078	$ 434,099	$ 390,011
SBA	350,043	122,055	97,184	106,867	134,265
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	5,394,229	3,376,713	2,930,141	2,643,184	2,487,803
Construction	122,782	77,982	85,879	68,563	55,173
SFR mortgage	296,504	236,202	250,605	233,754	205,124
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	393,843	347,289	338,631	305,509	279,173
Municipal lease finance receivables	64,186	70,243	64,639	74,135	77,834
Consumer and other loans	128,429	64,229	78,274	69,278	69,884
Gross loans, excluding PCI loans	7,752,225	4,808,038	4,330,431	3,935,389	3,699,267
Less: Deferred loan fees, net	(4,828)	(6,289)	(6,952)	(8,292)	(8,567)
Gross loans, excluding PCI loans, net of deferred loan fees	7,747,397	4,801,749	4,323,479	3,927,097	3,690,700
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(63,409)	(59,218)	(60,321)	(59,156)	(59,825)
Net loans, excluding PCI loans	7,683,988	4,742,531	4,263,158	3,867,941	3,630,875
PCI Loans	$ 17,214	$ 30,908	$ 73,093	$ 93,712	$ 133,496
Discount on PCI loans	-	(2,026)	(1,508)	(3,872)	(7,129)
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(204)	(367)	(1,219)	-	-
PCI loans, net	17,010	28,515	70,366	89,840	126,367
Total loans and lease finance receivables	$ 7,700,998	$ 4,771,046	$ 4,333,524	$ 3,957,781	$ 3,757,242

As of December 31, 2018, $229.8 million, or 4.26% of the total commercial real estate loans included loans secured by farmland, compared to $206.1 million, or 6.10%, at December 31, 2017. The loans secured by farmland included $126.9 million for loans secured by dairy & livestock land and $102.9 million for loans secured by agricultural land at December 31, 2018, compared to $118.2 million for loans secured by dairy & livestock land and $87.9 million for loans secured by agricultural land at December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2018, dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans of $393.8 million were comprised of $340.5 million for dairy & livestock loans and $53.3 million for agribusiness loans, compared to $310.6 million for dairy & livestock loans and $36.7 million for agribusiness loans at December 31, 2017.

Real estate loans are loans secured by conforming trust deeds on real property, including property under construction, land development, commercial property and single-family and multi-family residences. Our real estate loans are comprised of industrial, office, retail, medical, single-family residences, multi-family residences, and farmland. Consumer loans include auto and equipment leases, installment loans to consumers as well as home equity loans and other loans secured by junior liens on real property. Municipal lease finance receivables are leases to municipalities. Dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans are loans to finance the operating needs of wholesale dairy farm operations, cattle feeders, livestock raisers, and farmers.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had $181.2 million of total SBA 504 loans. SBA 504 loans include term loans to finance capital expenditures and for the purchase of commercial real estate. Initially the Bank provides two separate loans to the borrower representing a first and second lien on the collateral. The loan with the first lien is typically at a 50% advance to the acquisition costs and the second lien loan provides the financing for 40% of the acquisition costs with the borrower s down payment of 10%. When the loans are funded the Bank retains the first lien loan for its term and sells the second lien loan to the SBA subordinated debenture program.

Table of Contents

A majority of the Bank s 504 loans are granted for the purpose of commercial real estate acquisition. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had $170.1 million of total SBA 7(a) loans. The SBA 7(a) loans include revolving lines of credit (SBA Express) and term loans to finance long term working capital requirements, capital expenditures, and/or for the purchase or refinance of commercial real estate.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had $122.8 million in construction loans. This represents 1.58% of total gross loans held-for-investment. There were no PCI construction loans at December 31, 2018. Although our construction loans are located throughout our market footprint, the majority of construction loans consist of commercial land development and construction projects in Los Angeles County, Orange County, and the Inland Empire region of Southern California. At December 31, 2018, construction loans consisted of $66.9 million in SFR construction loans and $55.9 million in commercial construction loans. There were no nonperforming construction loans at December 31, 2018.

PCI Loans from the SJB Acquisition

These PCI loans were acquired from SJB on October 16, 2009 and were subject to a loss sharing agreement with the FDIC. Under the terms of such loss sharing agreement, the FDIC absorbed 80% of losses and shared in 80% of loss recoveries up to $144.0 million in losses with respect to covered assets, after a first loss amount of $26.7 million. The loss sharing agreement covered 5 years for commercial loans and covers 10 years for single-family residential loans from the October 16, 2009 acquisition date and the loss recovery provisions are in effect for 8 and 10 years, respectively, for commercial and single-family residential loans from the acquisition date. The loss sharing agreement for commercial loans expired October 16, 2014. The loss sharing agreement with the FDIC for single-family residential loans, which would have expired on October 16, 2019, was terminated by the Bank on July 20, 2018.

The following table presents PCI loans by type for the periods presented.

Distribution of Loan Portfolio by Type

	December 31,				
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Commercial and industrial	$ 519	$ 934	$ 2,309	$ 7,473	$ 14,605
SBA	1,258	1,383	327	393	1,110
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	14,407	27,431	67,594	81,786	109,350
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	145	162	178	193	205
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	700	770	1,216	1,429	4,890
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	185	228	1,469	2,438	3,336
Gross PCI loans	17,214	30,908	73,093	93,712	133,496
Less: Purchase accounting discount	-	(2,026)	(1,508)	(3,872)	(7,129)
Gross PCI loans, net of discount	17,214	28,882	71,585	89,840	126,367
Less: Allowance for PCI loan losses	(204)	(367)	(1,219)	-	-

Net PCI loans	$ 17,010	$ 28,515	$ 70,366	$ 89,840	$ 126,367

Table of Contents

Our loan portfolio is geographically disbursed throughout our marketplace, with less than 5% located outside of California. The following is the breakdown of our total held-for-investment commercial real estate loans, excluding PCI loans, by region as of December 31, 2018.

	December 31, 2018			
	Total Loans		Commercial Real Estate Loans	
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Los Angeles County	$ 3,414,138	44.1%	$ 2,352,477	43.6%
Central Valley	1,095,139	14.1%	777,399	14.4%
Inland Empire	1,061,652	13.7%	902,730	16.7%
Orange County	1,020,748	13.2%	660,900	12.2%
Central Coast	443,700	5.7%	343,790	6.4%
San Diego	243,277	3.1%	127,579	2.4%
Other California	156,906	2.0%	67,989	1.3%
Out of State	316,665	4.1%	161,365	3.0%
	$ 7,752,225	100.0%	$ 5,394,229	100.0%

The following is the breakdown of total PCI held-for-investment commercial real estate loans by region as of December 31, 2018.

	December 31, 2018			
	Total PCI Loans		Commercial Real Estate Loans	
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Central Valley	$ 17,214	100.0%	$ 14,407	100.0%
Los Angeles County	-	-	-	-
Central Coast	-	-	-	-
Other California	-	-	-	-
Out of State	-	-	-	-
	$ 17,214	100.0%	$ 14,407	100.0%

Table of Contents

The table below breaks down our real estate portfolio, excluding PCI loans.

	December 31, 2018			
	Loan Balance	Percent	Percent Owner-Occupied (1)	Average Loan Balance
	(Dollars in thousands)			
SFR mortgage:				
SFR mortgage - Direct	$ 280,872	4.9%	100.0%	$ 617
SFR mortgage - Mortgage pools	15,632	0.3%	100.0%	252
Total SFR mortgage	296,504	5.2%		
Commercial real estate:				
Multi-family	537,644	9.4%	0.6%	1,591
Industrial	1,933,155	34.0%	56.2%	1,443
Office	914,192	16.1%	27.4%	1,451
Retail	828,040	14.5%	12.2%	1,714
Medical	276,955	4.9%	46.4%	1,822
Secured by farmland (2)	229,789	4.0%	98.6%	2,108
Other (3)	674,454	11.9%	48.5%	1,457
Total commercial real estate	5,394,229	94.8%		
Total SFR mortgage and commercial real estate loans	$ 5,690,733	100.0%	42.5%	1,411

(1) Represents percentage of reported owner-occupied at origination in each real estate loan category.
(2) The loans secured by farmland included $126.9 million for loans secured by dairy & livestock land and $102.9 million for loans secured by agricultural land at December 31, 2018.
(3) Other loans consist of a variety of loan types, none of which exceeds 2.0% of total commercial real estate loans.

In the table above, SFR mortgage - Direct loans include SFR mortgage loans which are currently generated through an internal program in our Centers. This program is focused on owner-occupied SFR s with defined loan-to-value, debt-to-income and other credit criteria, such as FICO credit scores, that we believe are appropriate for loans which are primarily intended for retention in our Bank s loan portfolio. We originated loan volume in the aggregate principal amount of $45.4 million under this program during 2018.

In addition, we previously purchased pools of owner-occupied single-family loans from real estate lenders, SFR mortgage Mortgage Pools, with a remaining balance totaling $15.6 million at December 31, 2018. These loans were purchased with average FICO scores predominantly ranging from 700 to over 800 and overall original loan-to-value ratios of 60% to 80%. We have not purchased any mortgage pools since August 2007.

65

Table of Contents

The table below breaks down our PCI real estate portfolio.

	December 31, 2018			
	Loan Balance	Percent	Percent Owner-Occupied (1)	Average Loan Balance
	(Dollars in thousands)			
SFR mortgage				
SFR mortgage - Direct	$ 145	1.0%	100.0%	$ 145
SFR mortgage - Mortgage pools	-	-	-	-
Total SFR mortgage	145	1.0%		
Commercial real estate:				
Multi-family	552	3.8%	-	552
Industrial	2,426	16.6%	77.6%	303
Office	1,265	8.7%	100.0%	422
Retail	1,393	9.6%	-	348
Medical	1,951	13.4%	100.0%	650
Secured by farmland	1,163	8.0%	100.0%	291
Other (2)	5,657	38.9%	76.2%	435
Total commercial real estate	14,407	99.0%		
Total SFR mortgage and commercial real estate loans	$ 14,552	100.0%	73.7%	393

(1) Represents percentage of reported owner-occupied at origination in each real estate loan category.
(2) Includes loans associated with hospitality, churches and gas stations, which represents approximately 76% of other loans.

The table below provides the maturity distribution for held-for-investment total gross loans, including PCI loans, as of December 31, 2018. The loan amounts are based on contractual maturities although the borrowers have the ability to prepay the loans. Amounts are also classified according to repricing opportunities or rate sensitivity.

Loan Maturities and Interest Rate Category at December 31, 2018

	Within One Year	After One But Within Five Years	After Five Years	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Types of Loans:				
Commercial and industrial	$ 445,699	$ 379,867	$ 177,162	$ 1,002,728
SBA	2,137	20,474	328,690	351,301

Real estate:				
Commercial real estate	264,715	1,644,371	3,499,550	5,408,636
Construction	97,833	24,672	277	122,782
SFR mortgage	6,316	14,425	275,908	296,649
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	341,483	37,485	15,575	394,543
Municipal lease finance receivables	585	7,285	56,316	64,186
Consumer and other loans	12,605	20,453	95,556	128,614
Total gross loans	$ 1,171,373	$ 2,149,032	$ 4,449,034	$ 7,769,439
Amount of Loans based upon:				
Fixed Rates	$ 227,900	$ 1,441,432	$ 2,094,774	$ 3,764,106
Floating or adjustable rates	943,473	707,600	2,354,260	4,005,333
Total gross loans	$ 1,171,373	$ 2,149,032	$ 4,449,034	$ 7,769,439

Table of Contents

As a normal practice in extending credit for commercial and industrial purposes, we may accept trust deeds on real property as collateral. In some cases, when the primary source of repayment for the loan is anticipated to come from the cash flow from normal operations of the borrower, and real property has been taken as collateral, the real property is considered a secondary source of repayment for the loan. Since we lend primarily in Southern and Central California, our real estate loan collateral is concentrated in this region. At December 31, 2018, substantially all of our loans secured by real estate were collateralized by properties located in California. This concentration is considered when determining the adequacy of our allowance for loan losses.

Nonperforming Assets

The following table provides information on nonperforming assets, excluding PCI loans, as of December 31 for each of the last five years.

	December 31,				
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Nonaccrual loans	$ 16,442	$ 6,516	$ 5,526	$ 8,397	$ 11,901
Troubled debt restructured loans (nonperforming)	3,509	4,200	1,626	12,622	20,285
OREO, net	420	4,527	4,527	6,993	5,637
Total nonperforming assets	$ 20,371	$ 15,243	$ 11,679	$ 28,012	$ 37,823
Troubled debt restructured performing loans	$ 3,594	$ 4,809	$ 19,233	$ 42,687	$ 53,589
Percentage of nonperforming assets to total loans outstanding, net of deferred fees, and OREO	0.26%	0.32%	0.27%	0.70%	0.99%
Percentage of nonperforming assets to total assets	0.18%	0.18%	0.14%	0.37%	0.51%

At December 31, 2018, loans classified as impaired, excluding PCI loans, totaled $23.5 million, or 0.30% of total gross loans, compared to $15.5 million, or 0.32% of total loans at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018, nonperforming loans of $20.0 million included $12.3 million of loans acquired from CB in the third quarter of 2018. At December 31, 2018, impaired loans which were restructured in a TDR represented $7.1 million, of which $3.5 million were nonperforming and $3.6 million were performing.

Of the $23.5 million total impaired loans as of December 31, 2018, $20.5 million were considered collateral dependent and measured using the fair value of the collateral based on current appraisals (obtained within 1 year). The amount of impaired loans measured using the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loans effective rate were $3.0 million.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Total TDRs were $7.1 million at December 31, 2018, compared to $9.0 million at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018, we had $3.5 million in nonperforming TDRs and $3.6 million of performing TDRs were accruing interest as restructured loans. Performing TDRs were granted in response to borrower financial difficulty and generally provide for a modification of loan repayment terms. The performing restructured loans represent the only

impaired loans accruing interest at each respective reporting date. A performing restructured loan is reasonably assured of repayment and is performing in accordance with the modified terms. We have not restructured loans into multiple loans in what is typically referred to as an A/B note structure, where normally the A note meets current underwriting standards and the B note is typically immediately charged off upon restructuring.

Table of Contents

The following table provides a summary of TDRs, excluding PCI loans, for the periods presented.

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Balance	Number of Loans	Balance	Number of Loans
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Performing TDRs:				
Commercial and industrial	$ 135	2	$ 190	3
SBA	575	1	625	1
Real Estate:				
Commercial real estate	472	1	1,291	2
Construction	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	2,412	9	2,703	10
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other	-	-	-	-
Total performing TDRs	$ 3,594	13	$ 4,809	16
Nonperforming TDRs:				
Commercial and industrial	$ 21	1	$ 50	1
SBA	-	-	281	2
Real Estate:				
Commercial real estate	3,143	1	3,791	2
Construction	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	-	-	-	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	78	1	78	1
Consumer and other	267	1	-	-
Total nonperforming TDRs	$ 3,509	4	$ 4,200	6
Total TDRs	$ 7,103	17	$ 9,009	22

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, $490,000 and $1,000 of the allowance for loan losses was specifically allocated to TDRs, respectively. Impairment amounts identified are typically charged off against the allowance at the time a probable loss is determined. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no charge-offs on TDRs.

Table of Contents

Nonperforming Assets and Delinquencies

The table below provides trends in our nonperforming assets and delinquencies, excluding PCI loans, for the periods presented.

	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Nonperforming loans:					
Commercial and industrial	$ 7,490	$ 3,026	$ 204	$ 272	$ 250
SBA	2,892	3,005	574	589	906
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	6,068	5,856	6,517	6,746	6,842
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	2,937	2,961	1,578	1,309	1,337
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	78	775	800	818	829
Consumer and other loans	486	807	509	438	552
Total	**$ 19,951**	**$ 16,430**	**$ 10,182**	**$ 10,172**	**$ 10,716**
% of Total gross loans	**0.26%**	**0.22%**	**0.21%**	**0.21%**	**0.22%**
Past due 30-89 days:					
Commercial and industrial	$ 909	$ 274	$ -	$ -	$ 768
SBA	1,307	123	-	-	403
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	2,789	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	285	-	-	680	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	-	98	47	63	1
Total	**$ 5,290**	**$ 495**	**$ 47**	**$ 743**	**$ 1,172**
% of Total gross loans	**0.07%**	**0.01%**	**0.001%**	**0.02%**	**0.02%**
OREO:					
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Construction	-	-	-	-	4,527
SFR mortgage	420	420	-	-	-
Total	**$ 420**	**$ 420**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 4,527**
	$ 25,661	**$ 17,345**	**$ 10,229**	**$ 10,915**	**$ 16,415**

Total nonperforming, past due, and OREO					
% of Total gross loans	**0.33%**	**0.23%**	**0.21%**	**0.23%**	**0.34%**

Nonperforming loans, defined as nonaccrual loans plus nonperforming TDR loans, were $20.0 million at December 31, 2018, or 0.26% of total loans. Total nonperforming loans at December 31, 2018 included $12.3 million of nonperforming loans acquired from CB in the third quarter of 2018. This compares to nonperforming loans of $10.7 million, or 0.22% of total loans, at December 31, 2017. The $9.2 million increase in nonperforming loans was primarily due to a $7.2 million increase in nonperforming commercial and industrial loans, a $2.0 million increase in nonperforming SBA loans, and a $1.6 million increase in nonperforming SFR mortgage loans, partially offset by a $774,000 decrease in nonperforming commercial real estate loans and a $751,000 decrease in nonperforming dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans.

At December 31, 2018, we had one OREO property with a carrying value of $420,000, compared to one property with a carrying value of $4.5 million at December 31, 2017. During 2018, we sold one OREO property, realizing a net gain on sale of $3.5 million. There was one addition to OREO for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018.

Changes in economic and business conditions have had an impact on our market area and on our loan portfolio. We continually monitor these conditions in determining our estimates of needed reserves. However, we

Table of Contents

cannot predict the extent to which the deterioration in general economic conditions, real estate values, increases in general rates of interest and changes in the financial conditions or business of a borrower may adversely affect a borrower s ability to pay or the value of our collateral. See *Risk Management Credit Risk Management* included herein.

Acquired SJB Assets

Loans acquired through the SJB acquisition are accounted for under ASC Topic 310-30, *Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality* (ASC 310-30). PCI loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 are generally considered accruing and performing loans as the loans accrete interest income over the estimated life of the loan when cash flows are reasonably estimable. Accordingly, acquired impaired loans that are contractually past due are still considered to be accruing and performing loans. If the timing and amount of future cash flows is not reasonably estimable, the loans may be classified as nonperforming loans and interest income is not recognized until the timing and amount of future cash flows can be reasonably estimated. As of December 31, 2018, there were no PCI loans considered as nonperforming as described above.

There were no acquired SJB OREO properties remaining as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as management s estimate of probable losses inherent in the loan and lease receivables portfolio. The allowance is increased (decreased) by the provision for losses and decreased by charge-offs when management believes the uncollectability of a loan is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are added to the allowance. The determination of the balance in the allowance for loan losses is based on an analysis of the loan and lease finance receivables portfolio using a systematic methodology and reflects an amount that, in management s judgment, is appropriate to provide for probable credit losses inherent in the portfolio, after giving consideration to the character of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions, past loan loss experience, and such other factors that are considered in estimating inherent credit losses.

The allowance for loan losses totaled $63.6 million as of December 31, 2018, compared to $59.6 million as of December 31, 2017. The allowance for loan losses was increased by net recoveries of $2.5 million and $1.5 million in provision for loan losses for the year ended December 31, 2018. This compares to an $8.5 million loan loss provision recapture, offset by net recoveries of $6.5 million for the same period of 2017.

Table of Contents

The table below presents a summary of net charge-offs and recoveries by type and the resulting allowance for loan losses and recapture of provision for loan losses for the periods presented.

	As of and For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Allowance for loan losses at beginning of period	$ 59,585	$ 61,540	$ 59,156	$ 59,825	$ 75,235
Charge-offs:					
Commercial and industrial	(10)	(138)	(120)	(411)	(888)
SBA	(257)	-	-	(37)	(50)
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	(117)	(353)
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	(13)	-	(102)	(215)	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	-	-	-	-	(1,061)
Consumer and other loans	(11)	(13)	(16)	(229)	(17)
Total charge-offs	(291)	(151)	(238)	(1,009)	(2,369)
Recoveries:					
Commercial and industrial	82	118	630	319	873
SBA	20	78	40	41	114
Commercial real estate	-	154	792	4,330	140
Construction	2,506	6,036	7,174	581	885
SFR mortgage	51	212	-	186	401
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	19	19	216	407	492
Consumer and other loans	141	79	170	76	154
Total recoveries	2,819	6,696	9,022	5,940	3,059
Net recoveries	2,528	6,545	8,784	4,931	690
Provision for (recapture of) loan losses	1,500	(8,500)	(6,400)	(5,600)	(16,100)
Allowance for loan losses at end of period	$ 63,613	$ 59,585	$ 61,540	$ 59,156	$ 59,825
Summary of reserve for unfunded loan commitments:					
Reserve for unfunded loan commitments at beginning of period	$ 6,306	$ 6,706	$ 7,156	$ 7,656	$ 9,088
Estimated fair value of reserve for unfunded loan commitment assumed from Community Bank	2,903	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	(182)
Recapture of provision for unfunded loan commitments	(250)	(400)	(450)	(500)	(1,250)

Reserve for unfunded loan commitments at end of period	$ 8,959	$ 6,306	$ 6,706	$ 7,156	$ 7,656
Reserve for unfunded loan commitments to total unfunded loan commitments	0.51%	0.66%	0.76%	0.92%	1.05%
Amount of total loans at end of period (1)	$ 7,764,611	$ 4,830,631	$ 4,395,064	$ 4,016,937	$ 3,817,067
Average total loans outstanding (1)	$ 5,905,674	$ 4,623,244	$ 4,195,129	$ 3,782,133	$ 3,598,720
Net recoveries to average total loans	0.04%	0.14%	0.21%	0.13%	0.02%
Net recoveries to total loans at end of period	0.03%	0.14%	0.20%	0.12%	0.02%
Allowance for loan losses to average total loans	1.08%	1.29%	1.47%	1.56%	1.66%
Allowance for loan losses to total loans at end of period	0.82%	1.23%	1.40%	1.47%	1.57%
Net recoveries to allowance for loan losses	3.97%	10.98%	14.27%	8.34%	1.15%
Net recoveries to (provision for) recapture of loan losses	-168.53%	77.00%	137.25%	88.05%	4.29%

(1) Net of deferred loan origination fees, costs and discounts.

Table of Contents

Specific allowance: For impaired loans, we incorporate specific allowances based on loans individually evaluated utilizing one of three valuation methods, as prescribed under ASC 310-10. If the measure of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, the deficiency will be charged off against the ALLL or, alternatively, a specific allocation will be established and included in the overall ALLL balance. The specific allocation represents $561,000 (0.88%) and $75,000 (0.13%) of the total allowance as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

General allowance: The loan portfolio collectively evaluated for impairment under ASC 450-20 is divided into risk rating classes of loan receivables between classified loans (including substandard and doubtful loans) Special Mention loans and Pass loans, and are further disaggregated into loan segments by loan type with similar risk characteristics. Both the classified and non-classified loan categories are divided into eight (8) specific loan segments. The allowance is provided for each segment based upon that segment s average historical loss experience over an established look back period, adjusted for applicable loss emergence periods (i.e., the amount of time from the point at which a loss is incurred to the point at which the loss is confirmed), and further adjusted for current conditions based on our analysis of specific environmental or qualitative loss factors, as prescribed in the 2006 Interagency Policy Statement on ALLL, affecting the collectability of our loan portfolio that may cause actual loss rates to differ from historical loss experience.

There have been no material changes to the Bank s ALLL methodology during 2018. The ALLL balance increased during 2018 by a net recovery of loans of $2.5 million and $1.5 million in provision for loan losses. The Bank determined that the ALLL balance of $63.6 million was appropriate as a result of the net effect of additional requirements related to loan growth experienced during the twelve month period within the commercial real estate and dairy & livestock and agribusiness segments of the non-acquired loan portfolio and reduced reserve requirements for (i) continued, moderate reductions in the historical loss rates for all portfolio segments (ii) positive migration in risk grades, and (iii) modest decrease in qualitative factors due to a decrease in the effect from various economic factors and certain factors specific to the loan portfolio.

While we believe that the allowance at December 31, 2018 was appropriate to absorb losses from any known or inherent risks in the portfolio, no assurance can be given that economic conditions, interest rate fluctuations, conditions of our borrowers, or natural disasters, which adversely affect our service areas or other circumstances or conditions, including those defined above, will not be reflected in increased provisions for loan losses in the future.

Table of Contents

The following table provides a summary of the allocation of the allowance for loan losses for specific loan categories at the dates indicated for total loans. The allocations presented should not be interpreted as an indication that loans charged to the allowance for loan losses will occur in these amounts or proportions, or that the portion of the allowance allocated to each loan category, represents the total amount available for future losses that may occur within these categories.

Allocation of Allowance for Loan Losses

	December 31,									
	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
	Allowance for Loan Losses	% of Loans to Total Loans in Each Category	Allowance for Loan Losses	% of Loans to Total Loans in Each Category	Allowance for Loan Losses	% of Loans to Total Loans in Each Category	Allowance for Loan Losses	% of Loans to Total Loans in Each Category	Allowance for Loan Losses	% of Loans to Total Loans in Each Category
	(Dollars in thousands)									
Commercial and industrial	$ 7,520	12.9%	$ 7,280	10.6%	$ 8,154	11.0%	$ 8,588	10.8%	$ 7,074	10.2%
SBA	1,062	4.5%	869	2.5%	871	2.2%	993	2.7%	2,557	3.5%
Real estate:										
Commercial real estate	44,934	69.4%	41,722	69.8%	37,443	66.6%	36,995	65.7%	33,373	65.0%
Construction	981	1.6%	984	1.6%	1,096	1.9%	2,389	1.7%	988	1.5%
SFR mortgage	2,196	3.8%	2,112	4.9%	2,287	5.7%	2,103	5.8%	2,344	5.4%
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	5,215	5.1%	4,647	7.2%	8,541	7.7%	6,029	7.6%	5,479	7.3%
Municipal lease finance receivables	775	0.8%	851	1.5%	941	1.5%	1,153	1.8%	1,412	2.0%
Consumer and other loans	726	1.7%	753	1.3%	988	1.8%	906	1.7%	1,262	1.8%
PCI loans	204	0.2%	367	0.6%	1,219	1.6%	-	2.2%	-	3.3%
Unallocated (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,336	-
Total	$ 63,613	100.0%	$ 59,585	100.0%	$ 61,540	100.0%	$ 59,156	100.0%	$ 59,825	100.0%

(1) Based upon changes to our ALLL methodology, beginning with the fourth quarter of 2015 and coinciding with the implementation of the new ALLL methodology, the Bank s previous unallocated reserve was absorbed into the qualitative component of the allowance.

Deposits

The primary source of funds to support earning assets (loans and investments) is the generation of deposits.

Total deposits were $8.83 billion at December 31, 2018. This represented an increase of $2.28 billion, or 34.84%, over total deposits of $6.55 billion at December 31, 2017. This increase included $1.26 billion of noninterest-bearing deposits and $2.87 billion of total deposits assumed from CB during the third quarter of 2018.

Table of Contents

The average balance of deposits by category and the average effective interest rates paid on deposits is summarized for the periods presented in the table below.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Average					
	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Noninterest-bearing deposits	$ 4,449,110	-	$ 3,856,987	-	$ 3,539,707	-
Interest-bearing deposits						
Investment checking	438,112	0.08%	421,795	0.08%	397,463	0.07%
Money market	1,834,540	0.36%	1,547,565	0.27%	1,462,679	0.26%
Savings	384,008	0.10%	367,782	0.10%	325,351	0.10%
Time deposits	453,031	0.57%	401,033	0.28%	584,149	0.27%
Total deposits	$ 7,558,801		$ 6,595,162		$ 6,309,349	

The amount of noninterest-bearing deposits in relation to total deposits is an integral element in achieving a low cost of funds. Average noninterest-bearing deposits totaled $4.45 billion for 2018, representing an increase of $592.1 million, or 15.35%, from average demand deposits of $3.86 billion for 2017. Average noninterest-bearing deposits represented 58.86% of total average deposits for 2018, compared to 58.48% of total average deposits for 2017.

Average savings deposits, which include savings, interest-bearing demand, and money market accounts, were $2.66 billion for 2018, representing an increase of $319.5 million, or 13.67%, from average savings deposits of $2.34 billion for 2017. This increase included $1.32 billion of savings deposits assumed from CB during the third quarter of 2018.

Average time deposits totaled $453.0 million for 2018, representing an increase of $52.0 million, or 12.97%, from total average time deposits of $401.0 million for 2017. This increase included $291.6 million time deposits assumed from CB during the third quarter of 2018.

The following table provides the remaining maturities of large denomination ($250,000 or more) time deposits, including public funds, at December 31, 2018.

Maturity Distribution of Large Denomination Time Deposits

	December 31, 2018
	(Dollars in thousands)
3 months or less	$ 32,203
Over 3 months through 6 months	20,822
Over 6 months through 12 months	42,196
Over 12 months	30,205

Total	$	125,426

Time deposits totaled $531.9 million at December 31, 2018, representing an increase of $146.6 million, or 38.04%, from total time deposits of $385.3 million for December 31, 2017.

Table of Contents

Borrowings

In order to enhance the Bank s spread between its cost of funds and interest-earning assets, we first seek noninterest-bearing deposits (the lowest cost of funds to the Bank). Next, we pursue growth in interest-bearing deposits, and finally, we supplement the growth in deposits with borrowed funds (borrowings and customer repurchase agreements). Average borrowed funds, as a percent of total funding (total deposits plus borrowed funds), was 5.90% for 2018, compared to 7.65% for 2017.

The following table summarizes information about our term FHLB advances, repurchase agreements and other borrowings outstanding as of and for the periods presented.

	Repurchase Agreements	FHLB Advances	Other Borrowings	Total
		(Dollars in thousands)		
At December 31, 2018				
Amount outstanding	$ 442,255	$ -	$ 280,000	$ 722,255
Weighted-average interest rate	0.39%	-	2.53%	1.22%
For the year ended December 31, 2018				
Highest amount at month-end	$ 556,356	$ -	$ 280,000	$ 836,356
Daily-average amount outstanding	$ 439,658	$ 2,446	$ 31,648	$ 473,752
Weighted-average interest rate	0.31%	1.59%	2.09%	0.44%
At December 31, 2017				
Amount outstanding	$ 553,773	$ -	$ -	$ 553,773
Weighted-average interest rate	0.30%	-	-	0.30%
For the year ended December 31, 2017				
Highest amount at month-end	$ 607,777	$ -	$ 63,000	$ 670,777
Daily-average amount outstanding	$ 529,447	$ -	$ 16,770	$ 546,217
Weighted-average interest rate	0.27%	-	1.00%	0.29%
At December 31, 2016				
Amount outstanding	$ 603,028	$ -	$ 53,000	$ 656,028
Weighted-average interest rate	0.26%	-	0.55%	0.28%
For the year ended December 31, 2016				
Highest amount at month-end	$ 753,345	$ 5,000	$ 53,000	$ 811,345
Daily-average amount outstanding	$ 608,779	$ 710	$ 2,322	$ 611,811
Weighted-average interest rate	0.24%	1.19%	0.41%	0.24%

At December 31, 2018, our borrowings included $442.3 million of repurchase agreements and $280.0 million in other short-term borrowings. At December 31, 2017, our borrowings included $553.8 million in repurchase agreements and zero short-term borrowings.

We offer a repurchase agreement product to our customers. This product, known as Citizens Sweep Manager, sells our investment securities overnight to our customers under an agreement to repurchase them the next day at a price which reflects the market value of the use of funds by the Bank for the period concerned. These repurchase agreements are signed with customers who want to invest their excess deposits, above a pre-determined balance in a demand deposit

account, in order to earn interest. As of December 31, 2018, total funds borrowed under these agreements were $442.3 million with a weighted average interest rate of 0.39%, compared to $553.8 million with a weighted average rate of 0.30% as of December 31, 2017.

At December 31, 2018, borrowed funds (customer repurchase agreements, FHLB advances and other borrowings) totaled $772.3 million. This represented an increase of $168.5 million, or 30.42%, from total borrowed funds of $553.8 million at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018, we had $280.0 million overnight borrowings with the FHLB at a cost of 2.53%.

At December 31, 2018, $5.71 billion of loans and $1.66 billion of investment securities, at carrying value, were pledged to secure public deposits, short and long-term borrowings, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Table of Contents

Aggregate Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the aggregate contractual obligations as of December 31, 2018.

		Maturity by Period			
	Total	Less Than One Year	One Year Through Three Years	Four Years Through Five Years	Over Five Years
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Deposits (1)	$ 8,827,490	$ 8,694,281	$ 117,608	$ 6,906	$ 8,695
Customer repurchase agreements (1)	442,255	442,255	-	-	-
Junior subordinated debentures (1)	25,774	-	-	-	25,774
Deferred compensation	20,033	945	1,321	1,034	16,733
Operating leases	24,961	9,261	9,995	3,998	1,707
Affordable housing investments	8,728	6,258	1,621	789	60
Total	$ 9,349,241	$ 9,153,000	$ 130,545	$ 12,727	$ 52,969

(1) Amounts exclude accrued interest.

Deposits represent noninterest-bearing, money market, savings, NOW, certificates of deposits, brokered and all other deposits held by the Bank.

Customer repurchase agreements represent excess amounts swept from customer demand deposit accounts, which mature the following business day and are collateralized by investment securities. These amounts are due to customers.

At December 31, 2018 we had $280.0 million in short-term borrowings with the FHLB at a cost of 2.53%, compared to no short-term borrowings with the FHLB at December 31, 2017.

Junior subordinated debentures represent the amounts that are due from the Company to CVB Statutory Trust III. The debentures have the same maturity as the Trust Preferred Securities. These debentures bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 1.38% and mature in 2036.

Deferred compensation represents the amounts that are due to former employees based on salary continuation agreements as a result of acquisitions and amounts due to current employees under our deferred compensation plans.

Operating leases represent the total minimum lease payments due under non-cancelable operating leases.

Table of Contents

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The following table summarizes the off-balance sheet items at December 31, 2018.

		Maturity by Period			
	Total	Less Than One Year	One Year to Three Years	Four Years to Five Years	After Five Years
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Commitment to extend credit:					
Commercial and industrial	$ 1,076,584	$ 723,174	$ 290,998	$ 14,179	$ 48,233
SBA	848	-	4	-	844
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	255,071	84,261	81,665	77,442	11,703
Construction	98,639	67,141	28,298	-	3,200
SFR Mortgage	10,047	1,209	5,576	-	3,262
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness (1)	98,345	93,279	5,066	-	-
Consumer and other loans	154,867	11,763	8,960	5,179	128,965
Total commitment to extend credit	1,694,401	980,827	420,567	96,800	196,207
Obligations under letters of credit	54,303	51,801	2,254	248	-
Total	$ 1,748,704	$ 1,032,628	$ 422,821	$ 97,048	$ 196,207

(1) Total commitments to extend credit to agribusiness were $13.7 million at December 31, 2018.

As of December 31, 2018, we had commitments to extend credit of approximately $1.69 billion, and obligations under letters of credit of $54.3 million. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers, provided there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Commitments are generally variable rate, and many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon. As such, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. We use the same credit underwriting policies in granting or accepting such commitments or contingent obligations as we do for on-balance sheet instruments, which consist of evaluating customers creditworthiness individually. The Company recorded a recapture of provision for unfunded loan commitments of $250,000 for 2018, compared to $400,000 for 2017. The Company had a reserve for unfunded loan commitments of $9.0 million as of December 31, 2018 and $6.3 million as of December 31, 2017 included in other liabilities.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the financial performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support private borrowing or purchase arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. When deemed necessary, we hold appropriate collateral supporting those commitments.

Capital Resources

Our primary source of capital has been the retention of operating earnings and issuance of common stock in connection with periodic acquisitions. In order to ensure adequate levels of capital, we conduct an ongoing assessment of projected sources, needs and uses of capital in conjunction with projected increases in assets and the level of risk. As part of this ongoing assessment, the Board of Directors reviews the various components of capital.

The Company s total equity was $1.85 billion at December 31, 2018. This represented an increase of $781.9 million, or 73.13%, from total equity of $1.07 billion at December 31, 2017. This increase was due to $722.8 million for the issuance of common stock for the acquisition of CB, $152.0 million in net earnings and $5.2 million for various stock based compensation items. This was offset by $70.2 million in cash dividends declared, a $20.1 million decline in other comprehensive income resulting from the tax effected impact of the decline in market value of our investment securities portfolio, and $7.8 million for the repurchase of common stock.

Table of Contents

During 2018, the Board of Directors of CVB declared quarterly cash dividends totaling $0.56 per share. Dividends are payable at the discretion of the Board of Directors and there can be no assurance that the Board of Directors will continue to pay dividends at the same rate, or at all, in the future. CVB s ability to pay cash dividends to its shareholders is subject to restrictions under federal and California law, including restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve, and covenants set forth in various agreements we are a party to including covenants set forth in our junior subordinated debentures.

On August 11, 2016, our Board of Directors authorized an increase in CVB s common stock repurchase program originally announced in 2008 to 10,000,000 shares, or approximately 9.3% of CVB s outstanding shares at the time of authorization, and adopted a 10b5-1. There is no expiration date for this repurchase program. On March 30, 2018, the Company terminated its 10b5-1 plan in order to comply with Regulation M, due to the then-pending CB acquisition and contemplated issuance of shares of CVB. A new 10b5-1 plan was approved by the Board of Directors and became effective on November 1, 2018. During 2018, the Company repurchased 340,283 shares of CVB common stock outstanding. As of December 31, 2018, we have 9,577,917 shares of CVB common stock remaining that are eligible for repurchase under the common stock repurchase program.

The Bank and the Company are required to meet risk-based capital standards under the revised capital framework referred to as Basel III set by their respective regulatory authorities. The risk-based capital standards require the achievement of a minimum total risk-based capital ratio of 8.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6.0% and a common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 4.5%. In addition, the regulatory authorities require the highest rated institutions to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0%. To be considered well-capitalized for bank regulatory purposes, the Bank and the Company are required to have a CET1 capital ratio equal to or greater than 6.5%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio equal to or greater than 8.0%, a total risk-based capital ratio equal to or greater than 10.0% and a Tier 1 leverage ratio equal to or greater than 5.0%. At December 31, 2018, the Bank and the Company exceeded the minimum risk-based capital ratios and leverage ratios required to be considered well-capitalized for regulatory purposes. For further information about capital requirements and our capital ratios, see Item 1. *Business Regulation and Supervision Capital Adequacy Requirements* .

At December 31, 2018, the Bank and the Company exceeded the minimum risk-based capital ratios and leverage ratios, under the revised capital framework referred to as Basel III, required to be considered well-capitalized for regulatory purposes.

The table below presents the Company s and the Bank s risk-based and leverage capital ratios for the periods presented.

			December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
Capital Ratios	**Adequately Capitalized Ratios**	**Well Capitalized Ratios**	**CVB Financial Corp. Consolidated**	**Citizens Business Bank**	**CVB Financial Corp. Consolidated**	**Citizens Business Bank**
Tier 1 leverage capital ratio	4.00%	5.00%	10.98%	10.90%	11.88%	11.77%
Common equity Tier I capital ratio	4.50%	6.50%	13.04%	13.22%	16.43%	16.71%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	6.00%	8.00%	13.32%	13.22%	16.87%	16.71%
Total risk-based capital ratio	8.00%	10.00%	14.13%	14.03%	18.01%	17.86%

Basel III also introduces a new capital conservation buffer, composed entirely of CET1, on top of minimum risk-weighted asset ratios. The capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets above the minimum requirement but below the capital conservation buffer will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and payment of discretionary bonuses based on the amount of the shortfall. The implementation of the capital conservation buffer began on January 1, 2016 at 0.625% and has been fully phased in over a four-year period

Table of Contents

reaching 2.5% on January 1, 2019. The Company and the Bank are now required to maintain minimum capital ratios as follows:

	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Leverage Ratio
Regulatory minimum ratio	4.5%	6.0%	8.0%	4.0%
Plus: Capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	-
Regulatory minimum ratio plus capital conservation buffer	7.0%	8.5%	10.5%	4.0%

It is possible that further increases in regulatory capital may be required in response to the implementation of the Basel III final rule. The exact amount, however, will depend upon regulatory determinations and our prevailing risk profile under various stress scenarios.

Table of Contents

RISK MANAGEMENT

All financial institutions must manage and control a variety of business risks that can significantly affect their financial performance. Our Board of Directors (Board) and executive management team have overall and ultimate responsibility for management of these risks, which they carry out through committees with specific and well-defined risk management functions. The Risk Management Plan that we have adopted seeks to implement the proper control and management of key risk factors inherent in the operation of the Company and the Bank. Some of the key risks that we must manage are credit risks, asset/liability, interest rate and market risks, counterparty risk, transaction risk, compliance risk, strategic risk, cybersecurity risk, price risk and foreign exchange risk. These specific risk factors are not mutually exclusive. It is recognized that any product or service offered by us may expose the Bank to one or more of these risks. Our Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Division monitor these risks to minimize exposure to the Company. The Board and its committees work closely with management in overseeing risk. Each Board committee receives reports and information regarding risk issues directly from management.

Credit Risk Management

Loans represent the largest component of assets on our balance sheet and their related credit risk is among the most significant risks we manage. We define credit risk as the risk of loss associated with a borrower or counterparty default (failure to meet obligations in accordance with agreed upon terms). Credit risk is found in all activities where success depends on a counter party, issuer, or borrower performance. Credit risk arises through the extension of loans and leases, certain securities, and letters of credit.

Natural disasters, such as storms, earthquakes, drought and other weather conditions, as well as natural disasters and problems related to possible climate changes, may from time-to-time cause or create the risk of damage to facilities, buildings, property or other assets of Bank customers, borrowers or municipal debt issuers. This could in turn affect their financial condition or results of operations and as a consequence their ability or capacity to repay debt or fulfill other obligations to the Bank. While we do not currently have reason to believe that any of the Bank s loans or municipal securities are materially impaired as a result of such damage, there can be no assurance that this will continue to be the case, particularly where recent storms and natural disasters whose impact is still being evaluated by the concerned parties.

Credit risk in the investment portfolio and correspondent bank accounts is in part addressed through defined limits in the Company s policy statements. In addition, certain securities carry insurance to enhance the credit quality of the bond. Limitations on industry concentration, aggregate customer borrowings, geographic boundaries and standards on loan quality also are designed to reduce loan credit risk. Senior Management, Directors Committees, and the Board of Directors are provided with information to appropriately identify, measure, control and monitor the credit risk of the Company.

The Bank s loan policy is updated annually and approved by the Board of Directors. It prescribes underwriting guidelines and procedures for all loan categories in which the Bank participates to establish risk tolerance and parameters that are communicated throughout the Bank to ensure consistent and uniform lending practices. The underwriting guidelines include, among other things, approval limitation and hierarchy, documentation standards, loan-to-value limits, debt coverage ratio, overall credit-worthiness of the borrower, guarantor support, etc. All loan requests considered by the Bank should be for a clearly defined legitimate purpose with a determinable primary source, as well as alternate sources of repayment. All loans should be supported by appropriate documentation including, current financial statements, credit reports, collateral information, guarantor asset verification, tax returns, title reports, appraisals (where appropriate), and other documents of quality that will support the credit.

The major lending categories are commercial and industrial loans, SBA loans, owner-occupied and non owner-occupied commercial real estate loans, construction loans, dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans, residential real estate loans, and various consumer loan products. Loans underwritten to borrowers within these diverse categories require underwriting and documentation suited to the unique characteristics and inherent risks involved.

Table of Contents

Commercial and industrial loans require credit structures that are tailored to the specific purpose of the business loan, involving a thorough analysis of the borrower s business, cash flow, collateral, industry risks, economic risks, credit, character, and guarantor support. Owner-occupied real estate loans are primarily based upon the capacity and stability of the cash flow generated by the occupying business and the market value of the collateral, among other things. Non owner-occupied real estate is typically underwritten to the income produced by the subject property and many considerations unique to the various types of property (i.e. office, retail, warehouse, shopping center, medical, etc.), as well as, the financial support provided by sponsors in recourse transactions. Construction loans will often depend on the specific characteristics of the project, the market for the specific development, real estate values, and the equity and financial strength of the sponsors. Dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans are largely predicated on the revenue cycles and demand for milk and crops, commodity prices, collateral values of herd, feed, and income-producing dairies or croplands, and the financial support of the guarantors. Underwriting of residential real estate and consumer loans are generally driven by personal income and debt service capacity, credit history and scores, and collateral values.

SBA loans require credit structures that conform to the various requirements of the SBA programs specific to the type of loan request and the Bank s loan policy as it relates to these loans. The SBA 7(a) loans are similar to the commercial and industrial loans that are tailored to the specific purpose of the business loan, involving a thorough analysis of the borrower s business, cash flow, collateral, industry risks, economic risks, credit, character, and guarantor support for both the Bank and the SBA. Once granted the SBA 7(a) loans require the Bank to follow SBA servicing guidelines to maintain the SBA guaranty which typically ranges from 50% to 75% depending on the type of 7(a) loan. SBA 504 loans are similar to the Bank s Owner-occupied real estate loans. As such they are primarily based upon the capacity and stability of the cash flow generated by the occupying business and the market value of the collateral, among other things. When the Bank funds an SBA 504 transaction, which includes the 50% first trust deed loan and the 40% second trust deed loan, the initial risk is centered in completing the SBA s requirements to provide for the payoff of the second trust deed loan from the subordinated debenture. Once the 504 second is paid off, the remaining first trust deed loan is then managed under the same requirements applied to the Bank s owner-occupied commercial real estate loan. It should be noted that both the SBA 7(a) and 504 programs provide loans for commercial real estate acquisition. However, the terms and advances rates available under the 7(a) program are outside of the Bank s standard loan programs and risk profile and therefore require a credit enhancement in the form of the SBA guaranty. Additionally, the interest rates for the 7(a) program are typically variable and can adjust as often as monthly with quarterly adjustment the most typical. SBA 504 loan interest rates for the first trust deed loan are at the Bank s discretion and subject to competitive pressures from other banks.

Implicit in lending activities is the risk that losses will occur and that the amount of such losses will vary over time. Consequently, we maintain an allowance for loan losses by charging a provision for loan losses to earnings. Loans, including impaired loans, determined to be losses are charged against the allowance for loan losses. Our allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered by us to be appropriate to provide for estimated probable losses inherent in the existing portfolio. In this regard, it is important to note that the Bank s practice with regard to impaired loans, including modified loans or troubled debt restructurings that are classified as impaired, is to generally charge off any impairment amount against the ALLL upon evaluating the loan using one of the three methods described in ASC 310-10-35 at the time a probable loss becomes recognized. As such, the Bank s specific allowance for impaired loans, including troubled debt restructurings, is relatively low as a percentage of impaired loans outstanding since any known impairment amount will generally have been charged off.

The allowance for loan losses is based upon estimates of probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio. The nature of the process by which we determine the appropriate allowance for loan losses requires the exercise of considerable judgment. The amount actually observed in respect of these losses can vary significantly from the estimated amounts. We employ a systematic methodology that is intended to reduce the differences between estimated

and actual losses.

Table of Contents

Central to our credit risk management is its loan risk rating system. The originating credit officer assigns borrowers an initial risk rating, which is reviewed and possibly changed by credit management. The risk rating is based primarily on an analysis of each borrower s financial capacity in conjunction with industry and economic trends. Credit approvals are made based upon our evaluation of the inherent credit risk specific to the transaction and are reviewed for appropriateness by senior line and credit management personnel. Credits are monitored by line and credit management personnel for deterioration in a borrower s financial condition, which would impact the ability of the borrower to perform under the contract. Risk ratings may be adjusted as necessary.

Loans are risk rated into the following categories: Pass, Pass Watch List, Special Mention, Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss. Each of these groups is assessed and appropriate amounts used in determining the adequacy of our allowance for losses. The Impaired and Doubtful loans are analyzed on an individual basis for allowance amounts. The other categories have formulae used to determine the needed allowance amount.

The Company obtains a semi-annual independent credit review by engaging an outside party to review a sample of our loans and leases. The primary purpose of this review is to evaluate our existing loan ratings and provide an assessment as to the effectiveness of our allowance process.

Our methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance is conducted on a regular basis and considers all loans. The systematic methodology consists of two major phases.

In the first phase, individual loans are reviewed to identify loans for impairment. A loan is generally considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of the loan. A loan for which there is an insignificant delay in the amount of payments is not considered an impaired loan. Utilizing one of the three methods described in ASC 310-10-35-22, impairment is measured based on either the expected future cash flows discounted at each loan s effective interest rate, the fair value of the loan s collateral if the loan is collateral dependent, or an observable market price of the loan (if one exists). If the measure of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, the deficiency will be charged off against the ALLL or, alternatively, a specific allocation will be established and included in the overall ALLL balance.

The Bank evaluates a loan s collectability from information developed through our loan risk rating system and process, and other sources of information that assist management in monitoring loan performance (e.g. past due loan reports). The Bank then identifies loans for evaluation of impairment and establishes specific allowances in cases where we have identified significant conditions or circumstances related to a credit that we believe indicates the probability that a loss has been incurred. We perform a detailed analysis of these loans, including, but not limited to, cash flows, appraisals of the collateral, conditions of the marketplace for liquidating the collateral and assessment of the guarantors. We then determine the impairment under ASC 310-10, which requires judgment and estimates, and allocate a portion of the allowance for losses as a specific allowance for each of these loans, or charge off the impairment amount as described above. The eventual outcomes may differ from the estimates used to determine the impairment amount.

The second phase is conducted by evaluating or segmenting the remainder of the loan portfolio into groups or pools of loans with similar characteristics in accordance with ASC 450-10, *Contingencies*. In this second phase, groups or pools of homogeneous loans are reviewed to determine a portfolio formula allowance. In the case of the portfolio formula allowance, homogeneous portfolios, such as small business loans, consumer loans, dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans, and real estate loans, are aggregated or pooled in determining the appropriate allowance. The risk assessment process in this case emphasizes trends in the different portfolios for delinquency, loss, and other behavioral characteristics of the subject portfolios.

Included in this second phase is our consideration of known relevant internal and external factors that may affect a loan s collectability. This includes our estimates of the amounts necessary for concentrations, economic uncertainties, the volatility of the market value of collateral, and other relevant factors. We perform an evaluation of various conditions, the effects of which are not directly measured in the determination of the formula and

Table of Contents

specific allowances. The evaluation of the inherent loss with respect to these conditions is subject to a higher degree of uncertainty because they are not identified with specific problem credits or portfolio segments. The conditions evaluated include, but are not limited to the following conditions that existed as of the balance sheet date:

- then-existing general economic and business conditions affecting the key lending areas of the Company;
- then-existing economic and business conditions of areas outside the lending areas, such as other sections of the United States;
- credit quality trends (including trends in past due loans, adversely graded loans, and nonperforming loans expected to result from existing conditions);
- collateral values, including changes in the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans;
- the existence and effect of any concentrations of credit, and changes in the level of such concentrations;
- changes in lending policies and procedures;
- changes in loan volumes;
- specific industry conditions within portfolio segments;
- recent loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio;
- duration of the current business cycle; and
- the effect of external factors such as legal and regulatory requirements, including bank regulatory examination results and findings of the Company s external credit examiners.

We review these conditions in discussion with our senior credit officers. To the extent that any of these conditions is evidenced by a specifically identifiable problem credit or portfolio segment as of the evaluation date, our estimate of the effect of such condition may be reflected as a specific allowance applicable to such credit or portfolio segment. Where any of these conditions is not evidenced by a specifically identifiable problem credit or portfolio segment as of the evaluation date, our evaluation of the inherent loss related to such condition is reflected in the second phase of the allowance. Although we have allocated a portion of the allowance to specific loan categories, the appropriateness of the allowance must be considered in its entirety.

Refer to additional discussion concerning loans, nonperforming assets, allowance for loan losses and related tables under the Analysis of Financial Condition contained herein.

Table of Contents

ASSET/LIABILITY AND MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity and Cash Flow

The objective of liquidity management is to ensure that funds are available in a timely manner to meet our financial obligations when they come due without incurring unnecessary cost or risk, or causing a disruption to our normal operating activities. This includes the ability to manage unplanned decreases or changes in funding sources, accommodating loan demand and growth, funding investments, repurchasing securities, paying creditors as necessary, and other operating or capital needs.

We regularly assess the amount and likelihood of projected funding requirements through a review of factors such as historical deposit volatility and funding patterns, present and forecasted market and economic conditions, individual customer funding needs, as well as current and planned business activities. Management has an Asset/Liability Committee that meets at least quarterly. This committee analyzes the cash flows from loans, investments, deposits and borrowings. In addition, the Company has a Balance Sheet Management Committee of the Board of Directors that meets monthly to review the Company s balance sheet and liquidity position. This committee provides oversight to the balance sheet and liquidity management process and recommends policy guidelines for the approval of our Board of Directors, and courses of action to address our actual and projected liquidity needs.

Our primary sources and uses of funds for the Company are deposits and loans. Our deposit levels and cost of deposits may fluctuate from period-to-period due to a variety of factors, including the stability of our deposit base, prevailing interest rates, and market conditions. Total deposits of $8.83 billion at December 31, 2018 increased $2.28 billion, or 34.84%, over total deposits of $6.55 billion at December 31, 2017.

In general, our liquidity is managed daily by controlling the level of liquid assets as well as the use of funds provided by the cash flow from the investment portfolio, loan demand and deposit fluctuations. Our definition of liquid assets includes cash and cash equivalents in excess of minimum levels needed to fulfill normal business operations, short-term investment securities and other anticipated near term cash flows from investments. To meet unexpected demands, lines of credit are maintained with correspondent banks, the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Federal Reserve, although availability under these lines of credit are subject to certain conditions. The sale of securities can also serve as a contingent source of funds. We can obtain additional liquidity from deposit growth by offering competitive interest rates on deposits from both our local and national wholesale markets.

CVB is a company separate and apart from the Bank that must provide for its own liquidity and must service its own obligations. Substantially all of CVB s revenues are obtained from dividends declared and paid by the Bank to CVB. There are statutory and regulatory provisions that could limit the ability of the Bank to pay dividends to CVB. In addition, our regulators could limit the ability of the Bank or CVB to pay dividends or make other distributions. For the Bank, sources of funds include principal payments on loans and investments, growth in deposits, FHLB advances, and other borrowed funds. Uses of funds include withdrawal of deposits, interest paid on deposits, increased loan balances, purchases, and noninterest expenses.

Table of Contents

Below is a summary of our average cash position and statement of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. For further details, see our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows under Part IV consolidated financial statements of this report.

Consolidated Summary of Cash Flows

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	**2017**
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Average cash and cash equivalents	$ 227,887	$ 188,989
Percentage of total average assets	2.40%	2.28%
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 168,378	$ 138,409
Net cash provided by investing activities	807,656	140,035
Net cash used in financing activities	(956,463)	(255,700)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	$ 19,571	$ 22,744

Average cash and cash equivalents increased by $38.9 million, or 20.58%, to $227.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to $189.0 million for the same period of 2017.

At December 31, 2018, cash and cash equivalents totaled $163.9 million. This represented an increase of $19.6 million, or 13.56%, from $144.4 million at December 31, 2017.

Market Risk

In the normal course of its business activities, we are exposed to market risks, including price and liquidity risk. Market risk is the potential for loss from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates (interest rate risk). Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that we may not be able to satisfy current or future commitments or that we may be more reliant on alternative funding sources such as long-term debt. Financial products that expose us to market risk include securities, loans, deposits, debt, and derivative financial instruments.

Table of Contents

The table below provides the actual balances as of December 31, 2018 of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, including the average rate earned or incurred for 2018, the projected contractual maturities over the next five years, and the estimated fair value of each category determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies.

	December 31, 2018	Average Rate	Maturing					Estimated Fair Value
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years and Beyond	
			(Dollars in thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:								
Investment securities available-for-sale (1)	$ 1,734,085	2.42%	$ 15,186	$ 36,616	$ 279,428	$ 750,825	$ 652,030	$ 1,734,085
Investment securities held-to-maturity (1)	744,440	2.62%	53,877	24,960	17,491	169,709	478,403	721,537
Investment in FHLB stock	17,688	10.52%	-	-	-	-	17,688	-
Interest-earning deposits due from Federal Reserve and with other institutions	27,610	1.69%	25,123	1,747	-	-	740	27,279
Loans and lease finance receivables (2)	7,764,611	4.97%	1,171,373	486,017	342,701	579,876	5,184,644	7,494,345
Total interest-earning assets	$ 10,288,434		$ 1,265,559	$ 549,340	$ 639,620	$ 1,500,410	$ 6,333,505	$ 9,977,246
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Interest-bearing deposits	$ 3,622,703	0.32%	$ 3,489,494	$ 70,898	$ 46,710	$ 5,320	$ 10,281	$ 3,614,682
Borrowings	722,255	0.43%	722,255	-	-	-	-	721,601
Junior subordinated debentures	25,774	3.58%	-	-	-	-	25,774	21,176
Total interest-bearing liabilities	$ 4,370,732		$ 4,211,749	$ 70,898	$ 46,710	$ 5,320	$ 36,055	$ 4,357,459

(1) These include mortgage-backed securities which generally prepay before maturity.
(2) Gross loans, net of deferred loan fees, costs and discounts.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Management

During periods of changing interest rates, the ability to re-price interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities can influence net interest income, the net interest margin, and consequently, our earnings. Interest rate risk is managed by attempting to control the spread between rates earned on interest-earning assets and the rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities within the constraints imposed by market competition in our service area. The primary goal of interest rate risk management is to control exposure to interest rate risk, within policy limits approved by the Board of Directors. These limits and guidelines reflect our risk appetite for interest rate risk over both short-term and long-term horizons. We measure these risks and their impact by identifying and quantifying exposures through the use of sophisticated simulation and valuation models, which, as described in additional detail below, are employed by management to understand net interest income (NII) at risk and economic value of equity (EVE) at risk. Net interest income at risk sensitivity captures asset and liability re-pricing mismatches and is considered a shorter term measure, while EVE sensitivity captures mismatches within the period end balance sheets through the financial instruments respective maturities and is considered a longer term measure.

One of the primary methods that we use to quantify and manage interest rate risk is simulation analysis, which we use to model NII from the Company s balance sheet under various interest rate scenarios. We use simulation analysis to project rate sensitive income under many scenarios. The analyses may include rapid and gradual ramping of interest rates, rate shocks, basis risk analysis, and yield curve twists. Specific balance sheet management strategies are also analyzed to determine their impact on NII and EVE. Key assumptions in the simulation analysis relate to the behavior of interest rates and pricing spreads, the changes in product balances, and the behavior of loan and deposit clients in different rate environments. This analysis incorporates several assumptions, the most material of which relate to the re-pricing characteristics and balance fluctuations of deposits with indeterminate or non-contractual maturities, and prepayment of loans and securities.

Our interest rate risk policy measures the sensitivity of our net interest income over both a one year and two year cumulative time horizon.

The simulation model estimates the impact of changing interest rates on interest income from all interest-earning assets and interest expense paid on all interest-bearing liabilities reflected on our balance sheet. This

Table of Contents

sensitivity analysis is compared to policy limits, which specify a maximum tolerance level for net interest income exposure over a one-year horizon assuming no balance sheet growth, given a 200 basis point upward and a 200 basis point downward shift in interest rates. The simulation model uses a parallel yield curve shift that ramps rates up or down on a pro rata basis over the 12-month and 24-month time horizon.

The following depicts the Company s net interest income sensitivity analysis for the periods presented below.

Estimated Net Interest Income Sensitivity (1)					
December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
Interest Rate Scenario	12-month Period	24-month Period (Cumulative)	Interest Rate Scenario	12-month Period	24-month Period (Cumulative)
+ 200 basis points	3.80%	7.40%	+ 200 basis points	3.17%	6.35%
- 200 basis points	-5.29%	-10.26%	- 100 basis points (2)	-2.70%	-5.53%

(1) Percentage change from base.

(2) Policy at December 31, 2017.

Based on our current simulation models, we believe that the interest rate risk profile of the balance sheet is asset sensitive over both a one year and a two year horizon. The estimated sensitivity does not necessarily represent a forecast and the results may not be indicative of actual changes to our net interest income. These estimates are based upon a number of assumptions including: the nature and timing of interest rate levels including yield curve shape, re-pricing characteristics and balance fluctuations of deposits with indeterminate or non-contractual maturities, prepayments on loans and securities, pricing strategies on loans and deposits, and replacement of asset and liability cash flows. While the assumptions used are based on current economic and local market conditions, there is no assurance as to the predictive nature of these conditions including how customer preferences or competitor influences might change.

We also perform valuation analysis, which incorporates all cash flows over the estimated remaining life of all balance sheet and derivative positions. The valuation of the balance sheet, at a point in time, is defined as the discounted present value of all asset cash flows and derivative cash flows minus the discounted present value of all liability cash flows, the net of which is referred to as EVE. The sensitivity of EVE to changes in the level of interest rates is a measure of the longer-term re-pricing risk and options risk embedded in the balance sheet. EVE uses instantaneous changes in rates, as shown in the table below. Assumptions about the timing and variability of balance sheet cash flows are critical in the EVE analysis. Particularly important are the assumptions driving prepayments and the expected duration and pricing of the indeterminate deposit portfolios. EVE sensitivity is reported in both upward and downward rate shocks. At December 31, 2018, the EVE profile indicates a decline in net balance sheet value due to instantaneous downward changes in rates, compared to an increase resulting from an increase in rates.

Economic Value of Equity Sensitivity

Instantaneous Rate Change	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
200 bp decrease in interest rates	-24.4%	n/a
	-10.2%	-9.8%

100 bp decrease in interest rates		
100 bp increase in interest rates	5.8%	4.2%
200 bp increase in interest rates	10.3%	7.1%
300 bp increase in interest rates	13.8%	6.0%
400 bp increase in interest rates	16.6%	4.2%

As EVE measures the discounted present value of cash flows over the estimated lives of instruments, the change in EVE does not directly correlate to the degree that earnings would be impacted over a shorter time

Table of Contents

horizon (i.e., the current year). Further, EVE does not take into account factors such as future balance sheet growth, changes in asset and liability mix, changes in yield curve relationships, and changing product spreads that could mitigate the adverse impact of changes in interest rates.

Counterparty Risk

Recent developments in the financial markets have placed an increased awareness of Counterparty Risks. These risks occur when a financial institution has an indebtedness or potential for indebtedness to another financial institution. We have assessed our Counterparty Risk with the following results:

We do not have any investments in the preferred stock of any other company;

Most of our investment securities are either municipal securities or securities either issued or guaranteed by government, agencies, including Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, SBA or FHLB;

All of our commercial line insurance policies are with companies with the highest AM Best ratings of A or above;

We have no significant exposure to our Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance since the Cash Surrender Value balance is predominately supported by insurance companies that carry an AM Best rating of A- or greater;

We have no significant Counterparty exposure related to derivatives such as interest rate swaps. Our Counterparty is a major financial institution and our agreement requires the Counterparty to post cash collateral for mark-to-market balances due to us;

We believe our risk of loss associated with our counterparty borrowers related to interest rate swaps is generally mitigated as the loans with swaps are underwritten to take into account potential additional exposure;

As of December 31, 2018, we had $364.0 million in Fed Funds lines of credit with other banks. All of these banks are major U.S. banks, each with over $60.0 billion in assets. These lines of credit are available for overnight borrowings; and

At December 31, 2018, we had $280,000 short-term borrowings with FHLB. Our secured borrowing capacity with the FHLB was $3.31 billion, of which $3.02 billion was available as of December 31, 2018;

Transaction Risk

Transaction risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from problems in service, activity or product delivery. This risk is significant within any bank and is interconnected with other risk categories in most activities throughout the Company. Transaction risk is a function of internal controls, information systems, associate integrity, and operating processes. It arises daily throughout the Company as transactions are processed. It pervades all divisions, departments and centers and is inherent in all products and services we offer.

In general, transaction risk is defined as high, medium or low by the Company. The audit plan ensures that high risk areas are reviewed annually. We utilize internal auditors and independent audit firms to test key controls of operational processes and to audit information systems, compliance management programs, loan credit reviews and trust services.

The key to monitoring transaction risk is in the design, documentation and implementation of well-defined procedures. Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurances of the effectiveness of these systems and controls, and that the objectives of these controls have been met.

Table of Contents

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from violations of, or non-conformance with, laws, rules, regulations, prescribed practices, or ethical standards. Compliance risk also arises in situations where the laws or rules governing certain products or activities of the Bank s customers may be ambiguous or untested. Compliance risk exposes us to fines, civil money penalties, payment of damages, and the voiding of contracts. Compliance risk can also lead to a diminished reputation, reduced business value, limited business opportunities, lessened expansion potential, and lack of contract enforceability. The Company utilizes independent external firms to conduct compliance audits as a means of identifying weaknesses in the compliance program.

There is no single or primary source of compliance risk. It is inherent in every activity. Frequently, it blends into operational risk and transaction risk. A portion of this risk is sometimes referred to as legal risk. This is not limited solely to risk from failure to comply with consumer protection laws; it encompasses all laws, as well as prudent ethical standards and contractual obligations. It also includes the exposure to litigation from all aspects of banking, traditional and non-traditional.

Our Risk Management Policy and Program and the Code of Ethical Conduct are cornerstones for controlling compliance risk. An integral part of controlling this risk is the proper training of associates. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for developing and executing a comprehensive compliance training program. The Chief Risk Officer, in consultation with our internal and external legal counsel, seeks to provide our associates with adequate training commensurate to their job functions to ensure compliance with banking laws and regulations.

Our Risk Management Policy and Program includes a risk-based audit program aimed at identifying internal control deficiencies and weaknesses. The Compliance Management Program includes two levels of review. One is in-depth audits performed by our internal audit department under the direction of the Chief Auditor and supplemented by independent external firms, and the other is periodic monitoring performed by the Risk Management Division. Annually, an Audit Plan for the Company is developed and presented for approval to the Audit Committee of the Board.

The Risk Management Division conducts periodic monitoring of our compliance efforts with a special focus on those areas that expose us to compliance risk. The purpose of the periodic monitoring is to verify whether our associates are adhering to established policies and procedures. Any material exceptions identified are brought forward to the appropriate department head, the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee.

We recognize that customer complaints can often identify weaknesses in our compliance program which could expose us to risk. Therefore, we attempt to ensure that all complaints are given prompt attention. Our Compliance Management Policy and Program include provisions on how customer complaints are to be addressed. The Chief Risk Officer reviews formal complaints to determine if a significant compliance risk exists and communicates those findings to the Compliance Management and Risk Management Committees.

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from adverse decisions or improper implementation of strategic decisions. This risk is a function of the compatibility between an organization s goals, the resources deployed against those goals and the quality of implementation.

Strategic risks are identified as part of the strategic planning process. Offsite strategic planning sessions, with members of the Board of Directors and Senior Leadership, are held annually. The strategic review consists of an

economic assessment, competitive analysis, industry outlook and legislative and regulatory review.

Table of Contents

A primary measurement of strategic risk is peer group analysis. Key performance ratios are compared to three separate peer groups to identify any sign of weakness and potential opportunities. The peer group consists of:

1. Banks of comparable size;

2. High performing banks; and

3. A list of specific banks.

Another measure is the comparison of the actual results of previous strategic initiatives against the expected results established prior to implementation of each strategy.

Cybersecurity Risk

Cybersecurity and fraud risk refers to the risk of failures, interruptions of services, or breaches of security with respect to the Company s or the Bank s communication, information, operations, devices, financial control, customer internet banking, customer information, email, data processing systems, or other bank or third party applications. The ability of the Company s customers to bank remotely, including online and through mobile devices, requires secure transmission of confidential information and increases the risk of data security breaches. In addition, the Company and the Bank rely primarily on third party providers to develop, manage, maintain and protect these systems and applications. Any such failures, interruptions or fraud or security breaches, depending on the scope, duration, affected system(s) or customers(s), could expose the Company and/or the Bank to financial loss, reputation damage, litigation, or regulatory action. We continue to invest in technologies and training to protect our associates, our clients and our assets. While we have implemented various detective and preventative measures which seek to protect our Company, our customers information and the Bank from the risk of fraud, data security breaches or service interruptions, there can be no assurance that these measures will be effective in preventing breaches or losses for us or our customers.

Price and Foreign Exchange Risk

Price risk arises from changes in market factors that affect the value of traded instruments. Foreign exchange risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from movements in foreign exchange rates.

Our current exposure to price risk is nominal. We do not have trading accounts. Consequently, the level of price risk within the investment portfolio is limited to the need to sell securities for reasons other than trading.

We maintain limited deposit accounts with various foreign banks. Our Interbank Liability Policy seeks to limit the balance in any of these accounts to an amount that does not in our judgment present a significant risk to our earnings from changes in the value of foreign currencies.

Our asset liability model seeks to calculate the market value of the Bank s equity. In addition, management prepares, on a monthly basis, a capital volatility report that compares changes in the market value of the investment portfolio. We have as our target to always be well-capitalized by regulatory standards.

The Balance Sheet Management Policy requires the submission of a Fair Value Matrix Report to the Balance Sheet Management Committee on a quarterly basis. The report seeks to calculate the economic value of equity under

different interest rate scenarios, revealing the level or price risk of the Bank s interest sensitive asset and liability portfolios.

Table of Contents

ITEM 7A. ***QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK***

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in the market prices and interest rates. Our market risk arises primarily from interest rate risk inherent in our lending and deposit taking activities. We currently do not enter into futures, forwards, or option contracts. For quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risks in our portfolio, see Asset/Liability Management and Interest Rate Sensitivity Management included in Item 7 *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and the Results of Operations* presented elsewhere in this report. Our analysis of market risk and market-sensitive financial information contain forward looking statements and is subject to the disclosure at the beginning of Part I regarding such forward-looking information.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. ***FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA***

CVB Financial Corp.

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

and Financial Statement Schedules

	Page
Consolidated Financial Statements	
Consolidated Balance Sheets December 31, 2018 and 2017	102
Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	103
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity Three Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	104
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	105
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	107
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	164

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, not material or because the information is included in the financial statements or the notes thereto.

For information about the location of management s annual reports on internal control, our financial reporting and the audit report of KPMG LLP thereon. See Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*.

ITEM 9. ***CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE***

None

ITEM 9A. ***CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES***

1) Management s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of CVB Financial Corp., together with its consolidated subsidiaries (the Company), is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company s principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company s financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; provide reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and provide reasonable

assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company s assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

As of December 31, 2018, management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has determined that the Company s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018 is effective. KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued their report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018.

Table of Contents

2) Auditor attestation

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors

CVB Financial Corp.:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited CVB Financial Corp. and subsidiaries (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income, stockholders equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated March 1, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

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

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally

accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

/s/ KPMG LLP

Los Angeles, California

March 1, 2019

Table of Contents

3) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures; Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We maintain controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms. Such information is reported to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to allow timely and accurate disclosure based on the definition of disclosure controls and procedures in SEC Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated pursuant to the Exchange Act.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

During the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2018, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. ***OTHER INFORMATION***

None.

Table of Contents

PART III

ITEM 10. ***DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE***

Except as hereinafter noted, the information concerning directors and executive officers of the Company, corporate governance and our audit committee financial experts is incorporated by reference from the section entitled Discussion of Proposals recommended by the Board Proposal 1: Election of Directors and Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance, Corporate Governance Principles and Board Matters, and Audit Committee of our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the last fiscal year. For information concerning the executive officers of the Company, see Item I of Part I hereto.

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all of the Company s employees, including the Company s principal executive officer, the principal financial officer, accounting officers, and all employees who perform these functions. A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any person without charge by submitting a request to the Company s Chief Financial Officer at 701 N. Haven Avenue, Suite 350, Ontario, CA 91764. If the Company shall amend its Code of Ethics as applies to the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller (or persons performing similar functions) or shall grant a waiver from any provision of the code of ethics to any such person, the Company shall disclose such amendment or waiver on its website at www.cbbank.com under the tab Investor Relations.

ITEM 11. ***EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION***

Information concerning management remuneration and transactions is incorporated by reference from the section entitled Election of Directors and Executive Compensation Certain Relationships and Related Transactions of our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the last fiscal year.

ITEM 12. ***SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS***

The following table summarizes information as of December 31, 2018 relating to our equity compensation plans pursuant to which grants of options, restricted stock, or other rights to acquire shares may be granted from time to time.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a) (c)

Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	531,916	$	16.73	8,019,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	$	-	-
Total	531,916	$	16.73	8,019,000

Table of Contents

Information concerning security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated by reference from the sections entitled Stock Ownership of our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the last fiscal year.

ITEM 13. ***CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE***

Information concerning certain relationships and related transactions with management and others and information regarding director independence is incorporated by reference from the section entitled Executive Compensation Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence of our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the last fiscal year.

ITEM 14. ***PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES***

Information concerning principal accounting fees and services is incorporated by reference from the section entitled Ratification of Appointment of Independent Public Accountants of our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the last fiscal year.

Table of Contents

PART IV

ITEM 15. ***EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES***

Financial Statements

(a) ***(1) All Financial Statements***

Reference is made to the Index to Financial Statements on page 92 for a list of financial statements filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

Reference is made to the Index to Financial Statements on page 92 for the listing of supplementary financial statement schedules required by this item.

(3) Exhibits

The listing of exhibits required by this item is set forth in the Index to Exhibits on page 98 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(b) ***Exhibits***

See Index to Exhibits on Page 98 of this Form 10-K.

(c) ***Financial Statement Schedules***

There are no financial statement schedules required by Regulation S-X that have been excluded from the annual report to shareholders.

ITEM 16. ***FORM 10-K SUMMARY***

None

Table of Contents

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and among CVB Financial Corp., Citizens Business Bank and Community Bank, dated February 26, 2018(1)
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of CVB Financial Corp., as amended (2)
3.2	Bylaws of CVB Financial Corp., as amended (3)
4.1	Form of CVB Financial Corp. s Common Stock certificate (4)
10.1(a)	Employment Agreement, dated as of September 12, 2018, by and between Christopher D. Myers, on the one hand, and CVB Financial Corp. and Citizens Business Bank, on the other hand (5)
10.1(c)	Deferred Compensation Plan for Christopher D. Myers, effective January 1, 2007 (6)
10.2	CVB Financial Corp. 401(k) & Profit Sharing Plan, as amended (7)
10.3	Form of Indemnification Agreement (8)
10.4(a)	CVB Financial Corp. 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (9)
10.4(b)	CVB Financial Corp. Amendment No. 1 to the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (10)
10.4(c)	CVB Financial Corp. Amendment No. 2 to the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (11)
10.4(d)	CVB Financial Corp. Amendment No. 3 to the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (12)
10.4(e)	CVB Financial Corp. Amendment No. 4 to the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (13)
10.4(f)	CVB Financial Corp. Amendment No. 5 to the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (14)
10.4(g)	Form of Notice of Non-Qualified Stock Option Grant and Agreement pursuant to the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (15)
10.4(h)	Form of Notice of Grant and Restricted Stock Agreement pursuant to the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (16)
10.5(a)	CVB Financial Corp. 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (17)
10.5(b)	Form of Stock Option Agreement under 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (18)
10.5(c)	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (19)
10.5(d)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (20)
10.6	The Executive Non Qualified Excess Plan(SM) Plan Document effective February 21, 2007 (21)
10.7(a)	Offer letter for David A. Brager, dated November 17, 2010 (22)
10.7(b)	Amended and Restated Severance Compensation Agreement by and between David A. Brager and Citizens Business Bank, effective January 1, 2018 (23)
10.8(a)	Offer letter for David C. Harvey, dated December 7, 2009 (24)
10.8(b)	Amended and Restated Severance Compensation Agreement by and between David C. Harvey and Citizens Business Bank, effective January 1, 2018 (25)
10.9	CVB Financial Corp. 2015 Executive Incentive Plan (26)
10.11(a)	Offer Letter for E. Allen Nicholson executed April 30, 2016 (27)
10.11(b)	Amended and Restated Severance Compensation Agreement by and between E. Allen Nicholson and Citizens Business Bank, effective January 1, 2018 (28)
10.12(a)	Offer Letter for David Farnsworth dated July 1, 2016 (29)
10.12(b)	Amended and Restated Severance Compensation Agreement by and between David Farnsworth and Citizens Business Bank, effective January 1, 2018 (30)
10.13	Amended and Restated Severance Compensation Agreement by and between Yamynn De Angelis and Citizens Business Bank, effective January 1, 2018 (31)
10.14	Severance Compensation Agreement by and between Richard H. Wohl and Citizens Business Bank, effective July 10, 2017 (32)

21	Subsidiaries of the Company*
23	Consent of KPMG LLP*
31.1	Certification of Christopher D. Myers pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	
31.2	Certification of E. Allen Nicholson pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.1	Certification of Christopher D. Myers pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**
32.2	Certification of E. Allen Nicholson pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document*
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document*
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document*
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document*
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document*

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

Indicates a management contract or compensation plan.

Except as noted below, Form 8-A12G, Form 8-K, Form 10-Q, Form 10-K and Form DEF 14A identified in the exhibit index have SEC file number 001-10140.

D We have entered into the following trust preferred security issuances and agree to furnish a copy to the SEC upon request:

(a) Indenture by and between CVB Financial Corp. and U.S. Bank, National Association, as Trustee, dated as of January 31, 2006 (CVB Statutory Trust III).

(1) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2018.

(2) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 9, 2010.

(3) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibits 3.2(A) and 3.2(B) to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2009.

(4) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Form 8-A12G filed with the SEC on June 11, 2001.

(5) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 12, 2018.

(6) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2007.

(7) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 29, 2016.

(8) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 29, 2016.

(9) Incorporated herein by reference to Annex A to our Definitive Proxy Statement on Form DEF 14A filed with the SEC on April 16, 2008.

(10) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 22, 2009

(11) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 24, 2009.

(12) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 6, 2014.

(13) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 10, 2017.

(14) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 10, 2017.

(15) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 23, 2008.

99

Table of Contents

(16) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 23, 2008.
(17) Incorporated herein by reference to Annex A to our Definitive Proxy Statement on Form DEF 14A filed with the SEC on April 4, 2018.
(18) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 24, 2018.
(19) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 24, 2018.
(20) Incorporated hereby by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 24, 2018.
(21) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2007.
(22) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13(A) to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 29, 2012.
(23) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 11, 2017.
(24) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21(A) to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 4, 2010.
(25) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 11, 2017.
(26) Incorporated herein by reference to Annex A to our Definitive Proxy Statement on Form DEF 14A filed with the SEC on April 3, 2015.
(27) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 5, 2016.
(28) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 11, 2017.
(29) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 9, 2016.
(30) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 11, 2017.
(31) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2018.
(32) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2018.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on the 1st day of March 2019.

CVB FINANCIAL CORP.

By: /s/ CHRISTOPHER D. MYERS
Christopher D. Myers
President and Chief Executive Officer

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ RAYMOND V. O BRIEN III Raymond V. O Brien III	Chairman of the Board	March 1, 2019
/s/ GEORGE A. BORBA, JR. George A. Borba, Jr.	Vice Chairman	March 1, 2019
/s/ STEPHEN A. DEL GUERCIO Stephen A. Del Guercio	Director	March 1, 2019
/s/ RODRIGO GUERRA, JR. Rodrigo Guerra, Jr.	Director	March 1, 2019
/s/ ANNA KAN Anna Kan	Director	March 1, 2019
/s/ MARSHALL V. LAITSCH Marshall V. Laitsch	Director	March 1, 2019
/s/ KRISTINA M. LESLIE Kristina M. Leslie	Director	March 1, 2019
/s/ HAL W. OSWALT Hal W. Oswalt	Director	March 1, 2019
/s/ CHRISTOPHER D. MYERS Christopher D. Myers	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	March 1, 2019

	(Principal Executive Officer)	
/s/ E. ALLEN NICHOLSON E. Allen Nicholson	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 1, 2019

Table of Contents

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 144,008	$ 119,841
Interest-earning balances due from Federal Reserve	19,940	24,536
Total cash and cash equivalents	163,948	144,377
Interest-earning balances due from depository institutions	7,670	17,952
Investment securities available-for-sale, at fair value (with amortized cost of $1,757,666 at December 31, 2018, and $2,078,131 at December 31, 2017)	1,734,085	2,080,985
Investment securities held-to-maturity (with fair value of $721,537 at December 31, 2018, and $819,215 at December 31, 2017)	744,440	829,890
Total investment securities	2,478,525	2,910,875
Investment in stock of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	17,688	17,688
Loans and lease finance receivables	7,764,611	4,830,631
Allowance for loan losses	(63,613)	(59,585)
Net loans and lease finance receivables	7,700,998	4,771,046
Premises and equipment, net	58,193	46,166
Bank owned life insurance (BOLI)	220,758	146,486
Accrued interest receivable	30,649	22,704
Intangibles	53,784	6,838
Goodwill	666,539	116,564
Other real estate owned (OREO)	420	4,527
Income taxes	62,174	40,046
Other assets	67,807	25,317
Total assets	$ 11,529,153	$ 8,270,586
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	$ 5,204,787	$ 3,846,436
Interest-bearing	3,622,703	2,700,417
Total deposits	8,827,490	6,546,853

Customer repurchase agreements	442,255	553,773
Other borrowings	280,000	-
Deferred compensation	20,033	18,223
Junior subordinated debentures	25,774	25,774
Other liabilities	82,411	56,697
Total liabilities	9,677,963	7,201,320
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders Equity		
Common stock, authorized, 225,000,000 shares without par; issued and outstanding 140,000,017 at December 31, 2018, and 110,184,922 at December 31, 2017	1,293,669	573,453
Retained earnings	575,805	494,361
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(18,284)	1,452
Total stockholders equity	1,851,190	1,069,266
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$ 11,529,153	$ 8,270,586

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CVB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	For the Year ended December 31,		
	2018	**2017**	**2016**
Interest income:			
Loans and leases, including fees	$ 293,284	$ 214,126	$ 192,992
Investment securities:			
Investment securities available-for-sale	45,988	49,778	47,702
Investment securities held-to-maturity	18,901	21,015	20,227
Total investment income	64,889	70,793	67,929
Dividends from FHLB stock	2,045	1,375	2,224
Interest-earning deposits with other institutions and federal funds sold	1,642	932	1,905
Total interest income	361,860	287,226	265,050
Interest expense:			
Deposits	9,825	6,044	5,957
Borrowings and customer repurchase agreements	2,067	1,579	1,478
Junior subordinated debentures	923	673	541
Total interest expense	12,815	8,296	7,976
Net interest income before provision for (recapture of) loan losses	349,045	278,930	257,074
Provision for (recapture of) loan losses	1,500	(8,500)	(6,400)
Net interest income after provision for (recapture of) loan losses	347,545	287,430	263,474
Noninterest income:			
Service charges on deposit accounts	17,070	15,809	15,066
Trust and investment services	8,774	9,845	9,595
Bankcard services	3,485	3,406	2,921
BOLI income	4,018	3,420	2,612
Gain on sale of loans	-	-	1,101
Gain (loss) on OREO, net	3,546	6	(20)
Other	6,588	9,632	4,277
Total noninterest income	43,481	42,118	35,552

Noninterest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	100,601	87,065	82,630
Occupancy and equipment	20,841	16,756	15,641
Professional services	6,477	5,940	5,054
Software licenses and maintenance	8,655	6,385	5,465
Marketing and promotion	5,302	4,839	5,027
Recapture of provision for unfunded loan commitments	(250)	(400)	(450)
Amortization of intangible assets	5,254	1,329	1,106
Acquisition related expenses	16,404	2,251	1,897
Impairment loss on asset held-for-sale	-	-	2,558
Legal settlement	-	-	1,500
Other	16,627	16,588	16,312
Total noninterest expense	179,911	140,753	136,740
Earnings before income taxes	211,115	188,795	162,286
Income taxes	59,112	84,384	60,857
Net earnings	$ 152,003	$ 104,411	$ 101,429
Other comprehensive loss:			
Unrealized loss on securities arising during the period, before tax	$ (28,526)	$ (14,629)	$ (17,966)
Less: Reclassification adjustment for net gain on securities included in net income	-	(402)	(548)
Other comprehensive loss, before tax	(28,526)	(15,031)	(18,514)
Add: Income tax benefit related to items of other comprehensive loss	8,434	6,312	7,776
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(20,092)	(8,719)	(10,738)
Comprehensive income	$ 131,911	$ 95,692	$ 90,691
Basic earnings per common share	$ 1.25	$ 0.95	$ 0.94
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 1.24	$ 0.95	$ 0.94

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CVB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(Dollars and shares in thousands)

	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, January 1, 2016	106,385	$ 502,571	$ 399,919	$ 20,909	$ 923,399
Repurchase of common stock	(116)	(1,907)	-	-	(1,907)
Issuance of common stock for acquisition of County Commerce Bank	1,394	21,642	-	-	21,642
Exercise of stock options	483	5,151	-	-	5,151
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	-	932	-	-	932
Shares issued pursuant to stock-based compensation plan	106	2,803	-	-	2,803
Cash dividends declared on common stock ($0.48 per share)	-	-	(51,849)	-	(51,849)
Net earnings	-	-	101,429	-	101,429
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(10,738)	(10,738)
Balance, December 31, 2016	108,252	$ 531,192	$ 449,499	$ 10,171	$ 990,862
Cumulative adjustment upon adoption of ASU 2016-09	-	116	(66)	-	50
Repurchase of common stock	(50)	(1,128)	-	-	(1,128)
Issuance of common stock for acquisition of Valley Commerce Bancorp	1,634	37,637	-	-	37,637
Exercise of stock options	283	2,683	-	-	2,683
Shares issued pursuant to stock-based compensation plan	66	2,953	-	-	2,953
Cash dividends declared on common stock ($0.54 per share)	-	-	(59,483)	-	(59,483)
Net earnings	-	-	104,411	-	104,411
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(8,719)	(8,719)
Balance, December 31, 2017	110,185	$ 573,453	$ 494,361	$ 1,452	$ 1,069,266
Cumulative adjustment upon adoption of ASU 2018-02	-	-	(356)	356	-
Repurchase of common stock	(389)	(7,760)	-	-	(7,760)

Issuance of common stock for acquisition of Community Bank	29,842	722,767	-	-	722,767
Exercise of stock options	167	1,701	-	-	1,701
Shares issued pursuant to stock-based compensation plan	195	3,508	-	-	3,508
Cash dividends declared on common stock ($0.56 per share)	-	-	(70,203)	-	(70,203)
Net earnings	-	-	152,003	-	152,003
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(20,092)	(20,092)
Balance, December 31, 2018	140,000	$ 1,293,669	$ 575,805	$ (18,284)	$ 1,851,190

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CVB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	**2017**	**2016**
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Interest and dividends received	$ 363,217	$ 296,885	$ 279,210
Service charges and other fees received	35,915	35,003	31,044
Interest paid	(13,241)	(8,286)	(7,987)
Net cash paid to vendors, employees and others	(168,573)	(114,424)	(125,726)
Income taxes	(48,876)	(70,250)	(51,495)
Payments to FDIC, loss share agreement	(64)	(519)	(514)
Net cash provided by operating activities	168,378	138,409	124,532
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from redemption of FHLB stock	17,250	1,952	1,423
Net change in interest-earning balances from depository institutions	13,076	30,375	47,179
Proceeds from sale of investment securities held-for-sale	716,996	5,403	1,957
Proceeds from repayment of investment securities available-for-sale	383,155	425,666	448,823
Proceeds from maturity of investment securities available-for-sale	24,651	28,620	97,603
Purchases of investment securities available-for-sale	(98,709)	(319,603)	(461,674)
Proceeds from repayment and maturity of investment securities held-to-maturity	81,816	118,540	281,141
Purchases of investment securities held-to-maturity	-	(42,400)	(346,334)
Net (increase) decrease in equity investments	(24,863)	(1,470)	(1,277)
Net increase in loan and lease finance receivables	(179,054)	(111,879)	(203,040)
Proceeds from BOLI death benefit	2,383	2,653	-
Proceeds from sale of loans	-	-	6,417
Proceeds from sale of asset held-for-sale	-	4,012	-
Purchase of premises and equipment	(4,194)	(4,893)	(12,615)
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	8,067	-	2,102
Cash used in sale of branch, net	-	(25,266)	(8,217)
Cash acquired from acquisition, net of cash paid	(132,918)	28,325	(7,504)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	807,656	140,035	(154,016)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net (decrease) increase in other deposits	(444,316)	(50,611)	541,210
Net decrease in time deposits	(145,033)	(47,342)	(363,486)

Repayment of FHLB advances	(297,571)	-	(5,000)
Net increase (decrease) in other borrowings	114,000	(53,000)	7,000
Net decrease in customer repurchase agreements	(111,518)	(49,255)	(87,255)
Cash dividends on common stock	(65,966)	(57,047)	(51,625)
Repurchase of common stock	(7,760)	(1,128)	(1,907)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,701	2,683	5,151
Tax benefit related to exercise of stock options	-	-	932
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(956,463)	(255,700)	45,020
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	19,571	22,744	15,536
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	144,377	121,633	106,097
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 163,948	$ 144,377	$ 121,633

Table of Contents

CVB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

(Dollars in thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	**2017**	**2016**
Reconciliation of Net Earnings to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities			
Net earnings	$ 152,003	$ 104,411	$ 101,429
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Gain on sale of loans	-	-	(1,101)
Gain on sale of branch	-	(906)	(272)
Gain on eminent domain condemnation	-	(2,894)	-
Gain loss on sale of investment securities	-	(402)	(548)
Impairment loss on asset held-for-sale	-	-	2,558
Gain on sale of other real estate owned	(3,540)	-	27
Increase in BOLI	(5,751)	(4,932)	(3,829)
Net amortization of premiums and discounts on investment securities	13,531	18,017	21,005
Accretion of discount for acquired loans, net	(15,400)	(5,159)	(4,028)
Recapture of provision for loan losses	1,500	(8,500)	(6,400)
Recapture of provision for unfunded loan commitments	(250)	(400)	(450)
Valuation adjustment on other real estate owned	-	-	337
Payments to FDIC, loss share agreement	(64)	(519)	(514)
Stock-based compensation	3,508	2,953	2,803
Depreciation and amortization, net	8,349	2,657	5,324
Change in other assets and liabilities	14,492	34,083	8,191
Total adjustments	16,375	33,998	23,103
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 168,378	$ 138,409	$ 124,532
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-cash Investing Activities			
Securities purchased and not settled	$ -	$ -	$ 23,777
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	$ 420	$ -	$ -
Issuance of common stock for acquisition	$ 722,767	$ 37,637	$ 21,642

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CVB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

1. BUSINESS

The consolidated financial statements include CVB Financial Corp. (referred to herein on an unconsolidated basis as CVB and on a consolidated basis as we, our or the Company) and its wholly owned subsidiary: Citizens Business Bank (the Bank or CBB), after elimination of all intercompany transactions and balances. The Company has one inactive subsidiary, Chino Valley Bancorp. The Company is also the common stockholder of CVB Statutory Trust III. CVB Statutory Trust III was created in January 2006 to issue trust preferred securities in order to raise capital for the Company. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, *Consolidation*, this trust does not meet the criteria for consolidation.

The Company s primary operations are related to traditional banking activities. This includes the acceptance of deposits and the lending and investing of money through the operations of the Bank. The Bank also provides trust and investment-related services to customers through its CitizensTrust Division. The Bank s customers consist primarily of small to mid-sized businesses and individuals located in the Inland Empire, Los Angeles County, Orange County, San Diego County, Ventura County, Santa Barbara County, and the Central Valley area of California. The Bank operates 68 banking centers and three trust office locations. The Company is headquartered in the city of Ontario, California.

On February 29, 2016, we acquired County Commerce Bank (CCB), headquartered in Oxnard, CA, with four branch locations in Ventura County with total assets of approximately $253 million. This acquisition extends our geographic footprint northward into the central coast of California. Our consolidated financial statements for 2016 include CCB operations, post-merger. See Note 4 *Business Combinations*, included herein.

On March 10, 2017, we completed the acquisition of Valley Commerce Bancorp (VCBP), the holding company for Valley Business Bank (VBB), headquartered in the Central Valley area of California with four branch locations and total assets of approximately $400 million. This acquisition strengthens our market share in the Central Valley area of California. Our consolidated financial statements for 2017 include VBB operations, post-merger. See Note 4 *Business Combinations*, included herein.

On August 10, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Community Bank (CB), headquartered in Pasadena, California with 16 banking centers located throughout the greater Los Angeles and Orange County areas and total assets of approximately $4.09 billion. Our condensed consolidated financial statements for 2018 include CB operations, post-merger. See Note 4 *Business Combinations*, included herein.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for Form 10-K and conform to practices within the banking industry and include all of the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for financial reporting.

Reclassification Certain amounts in the prior periods financial statements and related footnote disclosures have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation with no impact on previously reported net income or stockholders equity.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business Segments We regularly assess our strategic plans, operations and reporting structures to identify our reportable segments. Changes to our reportable segments are expected to be infrequent. For the years

Table of Contents

ended December 31, 2016 through December 31, 2017, we operated as two reportable segments: Banking Centers and Dairy & Livestock and Agribusiness. As a result of the Community Bank acquisition, along with changes in personnel, reporting structure, and operations, we re-evaluated our segment reporting for the third quarter ended September 30, 2018.

As of December 31, 2018, we operated as one reportable segment. The factors considered in making this determination include the nature of products and offered services, geographic regions in which we operate, the applicable regulatory environment, and the materiality of discrete financial information reviewed by our key decision makers. Through our network of banking centers, we provide relationship-based banking products, services and solutions for small to mid-sized companies, real estate investors, non-profit organizations, professionals and other individuals. Our products include loans for commercial businesses, commercial real estate, multi-family, construction, land, dairy & livestock and agribusiness, consumer and government-guaranteed small business loans. We also provide business deposit products and treasury cash management services, as well as deposit products to the owners and employees of the businesses we serve. The decision to combine our two reportable segments was made to align the segment reporting with the changes in our operations and reporting structure, and to be consistent with the level and materiality of information reviewed by our key decision makers.

Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand, cash items in the process of collection, and amounts due from correspondent banks, the Federal Reserve Bank and interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions with initial terms of ninety days or less, are included in Cash and cash equivalents.

Investment Securities The Company classifies as held-to-maturity (HTM) those debt securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Securities classified as trading are those securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. All other debt and equity securities are classified as available-for-sale (AFS). Securities held-to-maturity are accounted for at cost and adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Trading securities are accounted for at fair value with the unrealized gains and losses being included in current earnings. Available-for-sale securities are accounted for at fair value, with the net unrealized gains and losses, net of income tax effects, presented as a separate component of stockholders equity. Realized gains and losses on sales of securities are recognized in earnings at the time of sale and are determined on a specific-identification basis. Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the effective-yield method over the estimated terms of the securities. For mortgage-backed securities (MBS), the amortization or accretion is based on estimated average lives of the securities. The lives of these securities can fluctuate based on the amount of prepayments received on the underlying collateral of the securities. The Company s investment in the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (FHLB) stock is carried at cost.

At each reporting date, securities are assessed to determine whether there is an other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI). Other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities is not recognized in earnings when there are credit losses on a debt security for which management does not intend to sell and for which it is more-likely-than-not that the Company will not have to sell prior to recovery of the noncredit impairment. Otherwise, the portion of the total impairment that is attributable to the credit loss would be recorded in earnings, and the remaining difference between the debt security s amortized cost and its fair value would be included in other comprehensive income.

Loans and Lease Finance Receivables Loans and lease finance receivables that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at the principal balance outstanding, less deferred net loan origination fees and purchase price discounts. Purchase Credit Impaired (PCI) loans are those loans that when we acquired them were deemed to be impaired. PCI loans are included in total loans and lease finance receivables as of December 31, 2018. Refer to Note 7 *Loans and Lease Finance Receivables and Allowance for Loan Losses* for total loans, excluding PCI loans, by type and to Note 6 *Acquired SJB Assets and FDIC Loss Sharing Asset*

for PCI loans by type.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into commitments to extend credit to its customers. To the extent that such commitments are unfunded, the related unfunded amounts are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

The Company receives collateral to support loans, lease finance receivables, and commitments to extend credit for which collateral is deemed necessary. The most significant categories for which collateral is deemed necessary are real estate, principally commercial and industrial income-producing properties, Small Business Administration (SBA) loans, real estate mortgages, assets utilized in dairy & livestock and agribusiness, and various personal property assets utilized in commercial and industrial business governed by the Uniform Commercial Code.

Nonrefundable fees and direct costs associated with the origination or purchase of loans are deferred and netted against outstanding loan balances. The deferred net loan fees and costs and purchase price discounts are recognized in interest income over the loan term using the effective-yield method.

Interest on loans and lease finance receivables, excluding PCI loans, is credited to income based on the principal amounts of such loans or receivables outstanding. Loans are considered delinquent when principal or interest payments are past due 30 days or more and generally remain on accrual status between 30 and 89 days past due. Interest income is not recognized on loans and lease finance receivables when collection of interest is deemed by management to be doubtful. Loans, excluding PCI loans, on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated as nonaccrual loans. In general, interest shall not accrue on any loan, excluding PCI loans, for which payment in full of principal and interest is not expected, or when the loan becomes 90 days past due, unless the loan is both well secured and in the process of collection. Factors considered in determining that the full collection of principal and interest is no longer probable include cash flow and liquidity of the borrower or property, the financial position of the guarantors and their willingness to support the loan as well as other factors, and this determination involves significant judgment. When an asset is placed on nonaccrual status, previously accrued but unpaid interest is reversed against income. Subsequent collections of cash are applied as reductions to the principal balance unless the loan is returned to accrual status. Interest is not recognized using a cash-basis method. Nonaccrual loans may be restored to accrual status when principal and interest become current and when the borrower is able to demonstrate payment performance for a sustained period, typically for six months. A nonaccrual loan may return to accrual status sooner based on other significant events or mitigating circumstances. This policy is consistently applied to all types of loans and lease finance receivables, excluding PCI loans.

Troubled Debt Restructurings Loans are reported as a Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR) if the Company for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor s financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. Types of modifications that may be considered concessions, which in turn result in a TDR include, but are not limited to, (i) a reduction of the stated interest rate for the remaining original life of the debt, (ii) an extension of the maturity date or dates at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, (iii) a reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the debt as stated in the instrument or other agreement, or (iv) a reduction of interest. As a result of these concessions, restructured loans are considered impaired, and the measurement of impairment is based on the Company s policy for impaired loans. In addition, the Company may provide a concession to the debtor where it offers collateral and the value of such collateral is significant in proportion to the nature of the concession requested, and it substantially reduces the Company s risk of loss. In such cases, these modifications are not considered a TDR as, in substance, no concession was made as a result of the significant additional collateral obtained.

When determining whether or not a loan modification is a TDR under ASC 310-40, the Company evaluates loan modification requests from borrowers experiencing financial difficulties on a case-by-case basis. Any such modifications granted are unique to the borrower s circumstances. Because of the Company s focus on the commercial lending sector, each business customer has unique attributes, which in turn means that modifications of loans to those customers are not easily categorized by type, key features, or other terms, but are evaluated individually based on all relevant facts and circumstances pertaining to the modification request and the borrower s/guarantor s financial condition at the time of the request. The evaluation of whether or not a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties

will include, among other relevant factors considered by the Company, a review of significant factors such as (i) whether the borrower is in default on any of its debt, (ii) whether the borrower is experiencing payment delinquency, (iii) whether the global cash flows of the borrower and the owner guarantor(s) of the borrower have diminished below what is necessary to service existing debt obligations,

Table of Contents

(iv) whether the borrower s forecasted cash flows will be insufficient to service the debt in future periods or in accordance with the contractual terms of the existing agreement through maturity, (v) whether the borrower is unable to refinance the subject debt from other financing sources with similar terms, and (vi) whether the borrower is in jeopardy as a going-concern and/or considering bankruptcy. In any case, the debtor is presumed to be experiencing financial difficulties if the Company determines it is probable the debtor will default on the original loan if the modification is not granted.

The types of loans subject to modification vary greatly, but during the subject period are concentrated in commercial and industrial loans, dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans, and term loans to commercial real estate investors. Some examples of key features include payment deferrals and delays, interest rate reductions, and extensions or renewals where the contract rate may or may not be below the market rate of interest for debt with similar characteristics as those of the modified debt. The typical length of the modified terms ranges from three (3) to twelve (12) months; however, all actual modified terms will depend on the facts, circumstances and attributes of the specific borrower requesting a modification. In general, after a careful evaluation of all relevant facts and circumstances taken together, including the nature of any concession, certain modification requests will result in troubled debt restructurings while certain other modifications will not, pursuant to the criteria and judgments as discussed throughout this report. In certain cases, modification requests for delays or deferrals of principal were evaluated and determined to be exempt from TDR reporting because they constituted insignificant delays under ASC 310-40-15.

In situations where the Company has determined that the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and is evaluating whether a concession is insignificant, and therefore does not result in a TDR, such analysis is based on an evaluation of both the amount and the timing of the restructured payments, including the following factors:

1. Whether the amount of the restructured payments subject to delay is insignificant relative to the unpaid principal balance or collateral value of the debt and will result in an insignificant shortfall in the contractual amount due; and

2. The delay is insignificant relative to any of the following:

   The frequency of payments due;

   The debt s original contractual maturity; or

   The debt s original expected duration.

Most modified loans not classified and accounted for as a TDR were performing and paying as agreed under their original terms in the six-month period immediately preceding a request for modification. Subsequently, these modified loans have continued to perform under the modified terms and deferrals that amounted to insignificant delays, which in turn is supported by the facts and circumstances of each individual customer and loan as described above. Payment performance continues to be monitored once modifications are made. The Company s favorable experience regarding re-defaults under modified terms, or upon return of the loan to its original terms, indicates that such relief may improve ultimate collection and reduces the Company s risk of loss.

Impaired Loans A loan is generally considered impaired when based on current events and information it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. A loan, including a restructured loan, for which there is an insignificant delay relative to the frequency of payments due, and/or the original contractual maturity, is not considered an impaired loan. Generally, impaired loans include loans on nonaccrual status and TDRs.

The Company s policy is to record a specific valuation allowance, which is included in the allowance for loan losses, or to charge off that portion of an impaired loan that represents the impairment or shortfall amount as determined utilizing one of the three methods described in ASC 310-10-35-22. Impairment on non-collateral dependent restructured loans is measured by comparing the present value of expected future cash flows on the restructured loans discounted at the interest rate of the original loan agreement to the loan s carrying value. The impairment amount, if any, is generally charged off and recorded against the allowance for loan losses at the time

Table of Contents

impairment is measurable and a probable loss is determined. As a result, most of the TDRs have no specific allowance allocated because, consistent with the Company s stated practice, any impairment is typically charged off in the period in which it is identified. The Company measures impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan s effective interest rate, except that as a practical expedient, the Company may also measure impairment based on an observable market price for the loan, or the value of the collateral, for collateral dependent loans. Impairment on collateral dependent restructured loans is measured by determining the amount by which our recorded investment in the impaired loan exceeds the fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs. The fair value is generally determined by one or more appraisals of the collateral, performed by a Company-approved third-party independent appraiser. The majority of impaired loans that are collateral dependent are charged off down to their estimated fair value of the collateral (less selling costs) at each reporting date based on current appraised value.

Appraisals of the collateral for impaired collateral dependent loans are typically ordered at the time the loan is identified as showing signs of inherent weakness. These appraisals are normally updated at least annually, or more frequently, if there are concerns or indications that the value of the collateral may have changed significantly since the previous appraisal. On an exception basis, a specific valuation allowance is recorded on collateral dependent impaired loans when a current appraisal is not yet available, a recent appraisal is still under review or on single-family residential (SFR) mortgage loans if the loans are currently under review for a loan modification. Such valuation allowances are generally based on previous appraisals adjusted for current market conditions, based on preliminary appraisal values that are still being reviewed or for SFR mortgage loans under review for modification on an appraisal or indications of comparable home sales from external sources.

Charge-offs of unsecured consumer loans are recorded when the loan reaches 120 days past due or sooner as circumstances indicate. Except for the charge-offs of unsecured consumer loans, the charge-off policy is applied consistently across all portfolio segments. Impaired single-family mortgage loans that have been modified in accordance with the various government modification programs are also measured based on the present value of the expected cash flows discounted at the loan s pre-modification interest rate. The Company recognizes the change in present value attributable to the passage of time as interest income on such performing SFR mortgage loans and the amount of interest income recognized to date has been insignificant.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses The allowance for loan losses is management s estimate of probable losses inherent in the loan and lease receivables portfolio. The allowance is increased by the provision for loan losses and recoveries of prior loan losses, and it is decreased by recapture of provision for loan losses and by charge-offs taken when management believes the uncollectability of any loan is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are added to the allowance. The determination of the balance in the allowance for loan losses is based on an analysis of the loan and lease finance receivables portfolio using a systematic methodology and reflects an amount that, in management s judgment, is appropriate to provide for probable loan losses inherent in the portfolio, after giving consideration to the character of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions, past loan loss experience, and such other factors that would deserve current recognition in estimating inherent loan losses.

There are different qualitative risks for the loans in each portfolio segment. The construction and real estate segments predominant risk characteristic is the collateral and the geographic location of the property collateralizing the loan as well as the operating cash flow for commercial real estate properties. The commercial and industrial segment s predominant risk characteristics are the cash flows of the businesses we lend to, the global cash flows and liquidity of the guarantors, as well as economic and market conditions. SBA 504 loans have risk characteristics that are similar to the real estate loan segment, while SBA 7(a) loans have risks that are similar to commercial and industrial loans. The dairy & livestock segment s predominant risk characteristics are milk and beef prices in the market as well as the cost of feed and cattle. The Agribusiness segment s predominant risk characteristics are the supply and demand conditions

of the product, production seasonality, the scale of operations and ability to control costs, the availability and cost of water, and operator experience. The municipal lease segment s predominant risk characteristics are the municipality s general financial condition and tax revenues or if applicable the specific project related financial condition. The consumer, auto and other segment s predominant risk characteristics are employment and income levels as they relate to consumers and cash flows of the businesses as they relate to equipment and vehicle leases to businesses.

Table of Contents

The Company s methodology is consistently applied across all portfolio segments taking into account the applicable historical loss rates and the qualitative factors applicable to each pool of loans. A key factor in the Company s methodology is the loan risk rating (Pass, Special Mention, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss). Loan risk ratings are updated as facts related to the loan or borrower become available. In addition, all term loans in excess of $1.0 million are subject to an annual internal credit review process where all factors underlying the loan, borrower and guarantors are subject to review which may result in changes to the loan s risk rating.

Our methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance is conducted on a regular basis and considers the Bank s overall loan portfolio. The Bank s methodology consists of two major phases.

In the first phase, individual loans are reviewed to identify loans for impairment. Impairment is measured based on the Company s policy. If an impaired loan is determined to be a collateral dependent loan, the Company determines the fair value of the loan and if it is less than the recorded investment in the loan, the Company either recognizes an impairment as a specific allowance, or charges off the impaired balance if it determined that such amount represents a confirmed loss. For non-collateral dependent loans, the Company measures impairment based on the comparison of the loan s carrying value to the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the interest rate on the original loan agreement. Loans determined to be impaired are excluded from the formula allowance so as not to double count the loss exposure.

The second phase is conducted by evaluating or segmenting the remainder of the loan portfolio into groups or pools of loans with similar characteristics. In this second phase, groups or pools of homogeneous loans are reviewed to determine a portfolio formula allowance. In the case of the portfolio formula allowance, homogeneous portfolios, such as small business loans, consumer loans, dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans, and real estate loans, are aggregated or pooled in determining the appropriate allowance. The Bank aggregates loans with similar risk characteristics into eight (8) segments in order to capture sufficient loss observations, and to produce more reliable historical loss rates for a given segment. The Bank s methodology employs a look back period based on a through-the-cycle time frame beginning with the first quarter of 2009 through the fourth quarter of 2018. This time period continues to expand by one quarter until such time the current economic cycle ends, triggered by independent evidence that a recession has begun. The through-the-cycle look back period produces meaningful results that more appropriately reflect the level of incurred losses in the Bank s loan portfolio given the current, extended credit cycle.

Included in this second phase is our consideration of qualitative factors, including, all known relevant internal and external factors that may affect the collectability of a loan. This includes our estimates of the amounts necessary for concentrations, economic uncertainties, the volatility of the market value of collateral, and other relevant factors. Quantitative metrics are applied to each of the factors utilizing a comparison of current measurements to historical results within the range of the look back period. These qualitative factors are used to adjust the historical loan loss rates for each pool of loans to determine the probable loan losses inherent in the portfolio.

Periodically, we assess various attributes utilized in adjusting our historical loss factors to reflect current economic conditions. The methodology is consistently applied across all the portfolio segments taking into account the applicable historical loss rates and the qualitative factors applicable to each pool of loans.

Performing loans acquired through business combinations are evaluated separately by each acquired portfolio using the ALLL methodology. The results of the ALLL methodology are compared to the remaining fair value discounts by portfolio. If the remaining fair value discounts are determined to be insufficient, the allowance will be increased to reflect the additional risk in the portfolio. The ALLL methodology includes documentation, controls, validation and governance processes that ensure that the overall ALLL process is structured, transparent and repeatable. The Bank updates its ALLL methodology at least annually to ensure the relevance and reliability of key measures and

assumptions that produce the allowance each quarter.

Reserve for Unfunded Loan Commitments We record a liability for probable and estimable losses associated with our unfunded loan commitments being funded and subsequently being charged off. Each quarter,

Table of Contents

every unfunded client loan commitment is allocated to a credit risk-rating in accordance with each client s credit risk rating. We use the historical loan loss factors described under our allowance for loan losses to calculate the loan loss experience if unfunded loan commitments are funded. Separately, we use historical trends to calculate a probability of an unfunded loan commitment being funded. We apply the loan funding probability factor to risk-factor adjusted unfunded loan commitments by credit risk-rating to derive the reserve for unfunded loan commitments, similar to funded loans. The reserve for unfunded loan commitments also includes certain qualitative allocations as deemed appropriate by management. We include the reserve for unfunded loan commitments in other liabilities and the related provision in other noninterest expense.

Purchase Credit Impaired Loans PCI loans are those loans that we acquired in the San Joaquin Bank (SJB) acquisition for which we were covered for reimbursement for a substantial portion of any future losses under the terms of the FDIC loss sharing agreement. We account for PCI loans under ASC 310-30, Loa*ns and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality* (acquired impaired loan accounting) when (i) we acquire loans deemed to be impaired when there is evidence of credit deterioration since their origination and it is probable at the date of acquisition that we would be unable to collect all contractually required payments and (ii) as a general policy election for non-impaired loans that we acquire in a distressed bank acquisition. Acquired impaired loans are accounted for individually or in pools of loans based on common risk characteristics. The excess of the loan s or pool s scheduled contractual principal and interest payments over all cash flows expected at acquisition is the nonaccretable difference. The remaining amount, representing the excess of the loan s cash flows expected to be collected over the fair value is the accretable yield (accreted into interest income over the remaining life of the loan or pool). Refer to Note 6 *Acquired SJB Assets and FDIC Loss Sharing Asset* for PCI loans by type at December 31, 2018.

Provision for loan losses on the PCI portfolio will be recorded if there is deterioration in the expected cash flows on PCI loans as a result of deteriorated credit quality. Assumptions utilized in this process include projections related to probability of default, loss severity, prepayment and recovery lag. Decreases in expected cash flows on the acquired impaired loans as of the measurement date compared to previously estimated are recognized by recording a provision for loan losses on acquired impaired loans. Loans accounted for as part of a pool are measured based on the expected cash flows of the entire pool.

Other Real Estate Owned Other real estate owned (OREO) represents real estate acquired through foreclosure in lieu of repayment of commercial and real estate loans and is stated at fair value, less estimated costs to sell (fair value at time of foreclosure). Loan balances in excess of fair value of the real estate acquired at the date of acquisition are charged against the allowance for loan losses. Any subsequent operating expenses or income, reduction in estimated values, and gains or losses on disposition of such properties are charged to current operations. Gain recognition upon disposition of a property is dependent on the sale having met certain criteria relating to the buyer s initial investment in the property sold.

Premises and Equipment Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation, which is provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over the estimated service lives of the respective asset and are computed on a straight-line basis. The ranges of useful lives of the principal classes of assets are as follows:

Bank premises	15 - 39 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of estimated economic lives of 15 years or term of the lease.
Computer equipment	3 - 7 years
	5 - 10 years

Furniture, fixtures and equipment	

Long-lived assets are reviewed periodically for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The existence of impairment is based on undiscounted cash flows. To the extent impairment exists, the impairment is calculated as the difference in fair value of assets and their carrying value. The impairment loss, if any, would be recorded in noninterest expense.

Table of Contents

Long-lived assets classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Assets-held-for sale include long-lived assets transferred from our held-and-used portfolio in the period in which the following criteria are met:

Management, having the authority to approve the action, commits to a plan to sell the asset;

The asset is available for immediate sale, an active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to complete the plan to sell the asset have been initiated;

The sale of the asset is probable, and transfer of the asset is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale, within one year;

The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value;

Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets Goodwill resulting from business combinations prior to January 1, 2009, represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets of the businesses acquired. Goodwill resulting from business combinations after January 1, 2009, is generally determined as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus the fair value of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but is tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently, if events and circumstances exist that indicate that a goodwill impairment test should be performed.

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values. Goodwill is the only intangible asset with an indefinite life on our balance sheets. Based on the Company s annual impairment test, there was zero recorded impairment as of December 31, 2018.

Other intangible assets consist of core deposit intangible assets arising from business combinations and are amortized using an accelerated method over their estimated useful lives.

Use of Fair Value We use fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain financial instruments and to determine fair value disclosures. Investment securities available-for-sale and interest-rate swaps are financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, we may be required to record at fair value other assets on a non-recurring basis, such as impaired loans and OREO. These non-recurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets. Further, we include in Note 20 *Fair Value Information* of the consolidated financial statements information about the extent to which fair value is used to measure assets and liabilities, the valuation methodologies used and its impact to earnings. Additionally, for financial instruments not recorded at fair value we disclose the estimate of their fair value.

Bank Owned Life Insurance The Company invests in Bank Owned Life Insurance (BOLI). BOLI involves the purchasing of life insurance by the Company on a select group of employees. The Company is the owner and primary beneficiary of these policies. BOLI is recorded as an asset at the cash surrender value. Increases in the cash value of these policies, as well as insurance proceeds received, are recorded in other noninterest income and are not subject to income tax for as long as they are held for the life of the covered employee.

Income Taxes Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that

Table of Contents

includes the enactment date. Future realization of deferred tax assets ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character (for example, ordinary income or capital gain) within the carryback or carryforward periods available under the tax law. Based on historical and future expected taxable earnings and available strategies, the Company considers the future realization of these deferred tax assets more likely than not.

The tax effects from an uncertain tax position are recognized in the financial statements only if, based on its merits, the position is more likely than not to be sustained on audit by the taxing authorities. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recorded as part of other operating expense.

Earnings per Common Share The Company calculates earnings per common share (EPS) using the two-class method. The two-class method requires the Company to present EPS as if all of the earnings for the period are distributed to common shareholders and any participating securities. All outstanding unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to non-forfeitable dividends are considered participating securities. The Company grants restricted shares under the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan that qualify as participating securities. Restricted shares issued under this plan are entitled to dividends at the same rate as common stock. A reconciliation of the numerator and the denominator used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share is included in Note 17 *Earnings Per Share Reconciliation* of these consolidated financial statements.

Stock-Based Compensation Consistent with the provisions of ASC 718, *Stock Compensation*, we recognize expense for the grant date fair value of stock options and restricted shares issued to employees, officers and non-employee directors over the requisite service periods (generally the vesting period). The service periods may be subject to performance conditions.

The fair value of each stock option grant is estimated as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Management assumptions used at the time of grant impact the fair value of the option calculated under the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and ultimately, the expense that will be recognized over the life of the option.

The grant date fair value of restricted stock awards is measured at the fair value of the Company s common stock as if the restricted share was vested and issued on the date of grant.

Additional information is included in Note 18 *Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Awards* of the consolidated financial statements included herein.

Derivative Financial Instruments All derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, are recognized on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value. For derivatives designated as fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of the derivative and the hedged item related to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings. Changes in fair value of derivatives designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges, to the extent they are effective as hedges, are recorded in Other Comprehensive Income, net of deferred taxes, and are subsequently reclassified to earnings when the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any hedge ineffectiveness would be recognized in the income statement line item pertaining to the hedged item.

Statement of Cash Flows Cash and cash equivalents, as reported in the statements of cash flows, include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions and federal funds sold with original maturities of three months or less. Cash flows from loans and deposits are reported net.

CitizensTrust This division provides trust, investment and brokerage related services and asset management, as well as financial planning, estate planning, retirement planning, and business succession planning services. CitizensTrust services its clients through three offices in Southern California: Pasadena, Ontario and Newport Beach. At

December 31, 2018, CitizensTrust had approximately $2.54 billion in assets under management and administration, including $1.80 billion in assets under management. The amount of these funds and the related liability have not been recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets because they are not assets or liabilities of the Bank or Company, with the exception of any funds held on deposit with the Bank.

Table of Contents

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. A material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relates to the determination of the allowance for loan losses. Other significant estimates which may be subject to change include fair value determinations and disclosures, impairment of investments, goodwill, loans, as well as valuation of deferred tax assets.

Other Contingencies In the ordinary course of business, the Company becomes involved in litigation. Based upon the Company s internal records and discussions with legal counsel, the Company records accruals as appropriate, for estimates of the probable outcome of all cases brought against the Company. Except as discussed in Note 15 *Commitments and Contingencies* at December 31, 2018, the Company does not have any material litigation accruals and is not aware of any material pending legal action or complaints asserted against the Company.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) , which provides revenue recognition guidance that is intended to create greater consistency with respect to how and when revenue from contracts with customers is shown in the income statement. This update to the ASC requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The ASU replaces most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP. In applying the revenue model to contracts within its scope, an entity should apply the following steps: (1) Identify the contract(s) with a customer, (2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) Determine the transaction price, (4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The standard applies to all contracts with customers except those that are within the scope of other topics in the FASB Codification. The standard also requires significantly expanded disclosures about revenue recognition. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Deferral of the Effective Date , which deferred the effective date of ASU No. 2014-09 to January 1, 2018. The Company adopted the ASU during the first quarter of 2018, as required, using the modified retrospective approach. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements, as substantially all of the Company s revenues are excluded from the scope of the new standard. Since there was no net income impact upon adoption of this ASU, a cumulative effect adjustment to opening retained earnings was not deemed necessary. See Note 24 *Revenue Recognition* for more information.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, Financial Instruments Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities , which addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. The guidance in this ASU among other things, (i) requires equity investments with certain exceptions, to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income, (ii) simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment, (iii) eliminates the requirement for public entities to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet, (iv) requires public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes, (v) requires an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the change in fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments, (vi) requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset on the balance sheet or in the accompanying notes to the financial statements and (vii) clarifies that an entity should evaluate

the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities. This amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Entities are required to apply the amendment by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption, with

Table of Contents

the exception of the amendment related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values, which should be applied prospectively to equity investments that exist as of the date of adoption. The Company adopted ASU 2016-01 effective January 1, 2018 and it did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements. In accordance with (iv) above, the Company measured the fair value of its loan portfolio at December 31, 2018 using an exit price notion. See Note 20 *Fair Value Information*.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. The new guidance clarifies the classification within the statement of cash flows for certain transactions, including debt extinguishment costs, zero-coupon debt, and contingent consideration related to business combinations, insurance proceeds, equity method distributions and beneficial interests in securitizations. The guidance also clarifies that cash flows with aspects of multiple classes of cash flows, or that cannot be separated by source or use, should be classified based on the activity that is likely to be the predominant source or use of cash flows for the item. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and will require application using a retrospective transition method. The Company adopted this ASU retrospectively effective January 1, 2018 and it did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, Compensation Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting. The amendments in ASU 2017-09 provide guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting. An entity should account for the effects of a modification unless all the following are met: (1) the fair value (or calculated value or intrinsic value, if such an alternative measurement method is used) of the modified award is the same as the fair value (or calculated value or intrinsic value, if such an alternative measurement method is used) of the modified award is the same as the fair value (or calculated value or intrinsic value, if such an alternative measurement method is used) of the original award immediately before the original award is modified. If the modification does not affect any of the inputs to the valuation technique that the entity uses to value the award, the entity is not required to estimate the value immediately before and after the modification. (2) the vesting conditions of the modified award are the same as the vesting conditions of the original award immediately before the original award is modified. (3) the classification of the modified award as an equity instrument or a liability instrument is the same as the classification of the original award immediately before the original award is modified. The amendments in ASU No. 2017-09 are effective for annual periods, and interim within those annual reporting periods, beginning after December 15, 2017; early adoption is permitted. The amendments in this ASU should be applied prospectively to an award modified on or after the adoption date. The Company adopted this ASU and it did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, Income Statement Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. The amendments in ASU 2018-02 allow a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Job Act (Tax Reform Act). The amendments in this update also require entities to disclose their accounting policy for releasing income tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income. The ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted, and the provisions of the amendment should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period (or periods) in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate in the Tax Reform Act is recognized. The Company elected to early adopt ASU 2018-02 in the first quarter of 2018 and reclassified $356,000 related to the stranded tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings within our consolidated statements of stockholders equity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements In February 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) . ASU 2016-02 establishes a right-of-use (ROU) model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on

the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for

Table of Contents

capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases , which clarifies and corrects errors in ASC 842. The effective date and transition requirements of ASU 2018-10 are the same as the effective date and transition requirements of 2016-02.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements , which creates a new optional transition method for implementing the new standard on leases, ASU No. 2016-02, and provides lessors with a practical expedient for separating lease and non-lease components. Specifically, under the amendments in ASU 2018-11: (1) the transition option allows entities to not apply the new leases standard in the comparative periods presented when transitioning to the new accounting standard for leases, and (2) lessors may elect not to separate lease and non-lease components when certain conditions are met. The amendments have the same effective date as ASU 2016-02.

The Company established a project to consider the impact of Topic 842. The leasing portfolio consists of real estate leases, which are used for the banking operations of the Company. All leases in the current portfolio have been classified as operating leases, although this may change in the future. Management does not anticipate a material impact to the consolidated statement of earnings. Management estimates the ROU asset and liability to be between $15 million and $20 million. This amount is based on the present value of currently-committed cash flows from leases discounted at the Company s incremental rate of borrowing on an arms-length basis. This liability includes the non-lease components as the Company has elected to include these components as a practical expedient.

In addition, there are a number of practical expedients that have been elected, which included electing not to adjust comparative financial statements at the effective date of the new accounting standard, with the effect of initially applying ASC 842 recognized as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings in the period of adoption.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This ASU significantly changes how entities will measure credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that are not measured at fair value through net income. The standard will replace the current incurred loss approach with an expected loss model. The new model, referred to as the Current Expected Credit Loss (CECL) model, will apply to: (1) financial assets subject to credit losses and measured at amortized cost, and (2) certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This includes, but is not limited to, loans, leases, held-to-maturity securities, loan commitments, and financial guarantees. The CECL model does not apply to AFS debt securities. For AFS debt securities with unrealized losses, entities will measure credit impairment in a manner similar to what they do today, except that the losses will be recognized as allowances rather than reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. As a result, entities will recognize improvements to estimated credit losses immediately in earnings rather than as interest income over time, as they do today. ASU No. 2016-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Entities will apply the standard s provisions as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective (i.e., modified retrospective approach). The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adoption of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements. A cross-functional team, consisting of finance, credit management, and information technology is currently developing the allowance methodology, models and assumptions that will be used under the new life of loan methodology. In determining the appropriate methodology, the Company has reviewed portfolio segmentation, data quality and availability. The Company will continue to review and update assumptions and models, as appropriate.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, Intangibles Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. ASU 2017-04 eliminates the second step in the goodwill impairment test which

requires an entity to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit s goodwill. Instead, an entity should recognize an impairment loss if the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, with the impairment loss not to exceed the amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. The standard will be effective for the Company beginning January 1,

Table of Contents

2020, with early adoption permitted for goodwill impairment tests performed after January 1, 2017. The Company does not expect this ASU to have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities. ASU 2017-12 changes the recognition and presentation requirements of hedge accounting and makes certain targeted improvements to simplify the application of the hedge accounting guidance in current GAAP. The amendments in this ASU better align an entity s financial reporting and risk management activities for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. To meet that objective, the amendments expand and refine hedge accounting for both non-financial and financial risk components and align the recognition and presentation of the effects of the hedging instrument and the hedged item in the financial statements. ASU No. 2017-12 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; early adoption is permitted. The Company currently does not designate any derivative financial instruments as qualifying hedging relationships, and therefore, does not utilize hedge accounting. The Company does not expect this ASU to have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-07, Compensation Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Nonemployees Share-Based Accounting. The intention of ASU 2018-07 is to expand the scope of Topic 718 to include share-based payment transactions for acquiring goods and services from nonemployees. These share-based payments will now be measured at grant-date fair value of the equity instrument issued. Upon adoption, only liability-classified awards that have not been settled and equity-classified awards for which a measurement date has not been established should be re-measured through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. ASU 2018-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and is applied retrospectively. The Company does not expect this ASU to have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement. This ASU eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Among the changes, entities will no longer be required to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, but will be required to disclose the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU No. 2018-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019; early adoption is permitted. Entities may early adopt any eliminated or modified disclosure requirements and delay adoption of the additional disclosure requirements until their effective date. The Company does not expect this ASU to have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

4. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Community Bank Acquisition

On August 10, 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of CB, headquartered in Pasadena, California. The Company acquired all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities of CB for $180.7 million in cash and $722.8 million in stock. As a result, CB was merged with the Bank, the principal subsidiary of CVB. The primary reason for the acquisition was to further strengthen the Company s presence in Southern California. At close, CB had 16 banking centers located throughout the greater Los Angeles and Orange County areas. The systems integration of CB and CBB was completed in November 2018.

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. The assets and liabilities, both tangible and intangible, were recorded at their estimated fair values as of the August 10, 2018 acquisition date. These fair values are estimates and are subject to adjustment for up to

Table of Contents

one year after the acquisition date or when additional information relative to the closing date fair values becomes available and such information is considered final, whichever is earlier. As the initial estimate of fair value of impaired loans was incomplete as of December 31, 2018, the fair value reflected in the financial statements has been determined provisionally. The application of the acquisition method of accounting resulted in the recognition of goodwill of $550.0 million and a core deposit intangible (CDI) of $52.2 million, or 2.26% of core deposits. Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes.

The table below summarizes the amounts recognized for the estimated fair value of assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date.

	August 10, 2018 *(Dollars in thousands)*	
Merger Consideration		
Cash paid	$ 180,719	
CVBF common stock issued	722,767	
Total merger consideration		$ 903,486
Identifiable net assets acquired, at fair value		
Assets Acquired		
Cash and cash equivalents	47,802	
Investment securities	716,996	
FHLB stock	17,250	
Loans	2,734,081	
Accrued interest receivable	7,916	
Premises and equipment	14,632	
BOLI	70,904	
Core deposit intangible	52,200	
Other assets	54,479	
Total assets acquired		3,716,260
Liabilities assumed		
Deposits	2,869,986	
FHLB advances	297,571	
Other borrowings	166,000	
Other liabilities	29,192	
Total liabilities assumed		3,362,749
Total fair value of identifiable net assets, at fair value		353,511
Goodwill		**$ 549,975**

At the date of acquisition, the gross contractual amounts receivable, inclusive of all principal and interest, was approximately $3 billion. The Company s best estimate of the contractual principal cash flows for loans not expected to be collected at the date of acquisition was approximately $4.5 million.

We have included the financial results of the business combination in the condensed consolidated statement of earnings and comprehensive income beginning on the acquisition date.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred merger related expenses associated with the CB acquisition of $16.4 million.

For illustrative purposes only, the following table presents certain unaudited pro forma information for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. This unaudited estimated pro forma financial information was calculated as if CB had been acquired as of the beginning of the year prior to the date of acquisition. This unaudited pro forma information combines the historical results of CB with the Company s consolidated

Table of Contents

historical results and includes certain adjustments reflecting the estimated impact of certain fair value adjustments for the respective periods. The pro forma information is not indicative of what would have occurred had the acquisition occurred as of the beginning of the year prior to the acquisition. The unaudited pro forma information does not consider any changes to the provision for credit losses resulting from recording loan assets at fair value, cost savings, or business synergies. As a result, actual amounts would have differed from the unaudited pro forma information presented.

	Unaudited Pro Forma Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Total revenues (net interest income plus noninterest income)	$ 488,620	$ 477,235
Net Income	$ 181,433	$ 139,129
Earnings per share - basic	$ 1.30	$ 1.00
Earnings per share - diluted	$ 1.29	$ 0.99

Valley Commerce Bancorp Acquisition

On March 10, 2017, the Company completed the acquisition of VCBP, the holding company for VBB, headquartered in the Central Valley area of California. The Company acquired all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities of VCBP for $23.2 million in cash and $37.6 million in stock. As a result, VBB was merged with the Bank, the principal subsidiary of CVB. The Company believes this transaction serves to further strengthen its presence in the Central Valley area of California. At close, VBB had four branches located in Visalia, Tulare, Fresno, and Woodlake. The systems integration of VCBP and CBB was completed in May 2017. Three of these center locations were consolidated with nearby CBB locations in the third quarter of 2017 and the Company sold the Woodlake branch in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Goodwill of $27.0 million from the acquisition represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired.

The total fair value of assets acquired approximated $405.9 million, which included $28.3 million in cash and cash equivalents net of cash paid, $2.0 million in FHLB stock, $309.7 million in loans and lease finance receivables, $5.3 million in fixed assets, $9.4 million in Bank Owned Life Insurance (BOLI), $3.2 million in core deposit intangible assets acquired and $21.0 million in other assets. The total fair value of liabilities assumed was $368.3 million, which included $361.8 million in deposits, and $6.5 million in other liabilities. The assets and liabilities, both tangible and intangible, were recorded at their estimated fair values as of March 10, 2017. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been accounted for under the acquisition method accounting. The purchase price allocation was finalized in the third quarter of 2017.

We have included the financial results of the business combination in the condensed consolidated statement of earnings and comprehensive income beginning on the acquisition date.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company did not incur any merger related expenses associated with the VCBP acquisition, compared to $2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

County Commerce Bank Acquisition

On February 29, 2016, the Bank acquired all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities of CCB for $20.6 million in cash and $21.6 million in stock. As a result, CCB was merged with the Bank, the principal subsidiary of CVB. The Company believes this transaction serves to further expand its footprint northward into and along the central coast of California. At close, CCB had four branches located in Ventura, Oxnard, Camarillo, and Westlake Village.

Goodwill of $15.3 million from the acquisition represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired.

Table of Contents

The total fair value of assets acquired approximated $252.4 million, which included $54.8 million in cash and balances due from depository institutions net of cash paid, $1.5 million in FHLB stock, $168.0 million in loans and lease finance receivables, $8.6 million in fixed assets, $3.9 million in core deposit intangible assets acquired and $289,000 in other assets. The total fair value of liabilities assumed was $230.8 million, which included $224.2 million in deposits, $5.0 million in FHLB advances and $1.6 million in other liabilities. The assets and liabilities, both tangible and intangible, were recorded at their estimated fair values as of February 29, 2016. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been accounted for under the acquisition method accounting. The purchase price allocation was finalized in the fourth quarter of 2016.

We have included the financial results of the business combination in the condensed consolidated statement of earnings and comprehensive income beginning on the acquisition date.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company did not incur any merger related expenses associated with the CCB acquisition, compared to $145,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017.

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities are summarized below. The majority of securities held are available-for-sale securities with fair value based on quoted prices for similar assets in active markets or quoted prices for identical assets in markets that are not active. Estimated fair values were obtained from an independent pricing service based upon market quotes.

	December 31, 2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gain	Gross Unrealized Holding Loss	Fair Value	Total Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Investment securities available-for-sale:					
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 1,494,106	$ 1,348	$ (20,946)	$ 1,474,508	85.03%
CMO/REMIC - residential	217,223	353	(3,525)	214,051	12.34%
Municipal bonds	45,621	332	(1,143)	44,810	2.59%
Other securities	716	-	-	716	0.04%
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 1,757,666	$ 2,033	$ (25,614)	$ 1,734,085	100.00%
Investment securities held-to-maturity:					
Government agency/GSE	$ 138,274	$ 572	$ (2,622)	$ 136,224	18.57%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	153,874	-	(3,140)	150,734	20.67%
CMO	215,336	-	(12,081)	203,255	28.93%
Municipal bonds	236,956	556	(6,188)	231,324	31.83%

Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 744,440	$ 1,128	$ (24,031)	$ 721,537	100.00%

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2017				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gain	Gross Unrealized Holding Loss	Fair Value	Total Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Investment securities available-for-sale:					
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 1,747,780	$ 11,231	$ (8,102)	$ 1,750,909	84.14%
CMO/REMIC - residential	274,634	1,277	(2,082)	273,829	13.16%
Municipal bonds	54,966	774	(244)	55,496	2.66%
Other securities	751	-	-	751	0.04%
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 2,078,131	$ 13,282	$ (10,428)	$ 2,080,985	100.00%
Investment securities held-to-maturity:					
Government agency/GSE	$ 159,716	$ 854	$ (2,134)	$ 158,436	19.25%
Residential mortgage-backed securities	176,427	667	(382)	176,712	21.26%
CMO	225,072	-	(8,641)	216,431	27.12%
Municipal bonds	268,675	2,751	(3,790)	267,636	32.37%
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 829,890	$ 4,272	$ (14,947)	$ 819,215	100.00%

The following table provides information about the amount of interest income earned on investment securities which is fully taxable and which is exempt from regular federal income tax.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Investment securities available-for-sale:			
Taxable	$ 44,423	$ 47,596	$ 43,538
Tax-advantaged	1,565	2,182	4,164
Total interest income from available-for-sale securities	45,988	49,778	47,702
Investment securities held-to-maturity:			
Taxable	11,848	12,558	10,183
Tax-advantaged	7,053	8,457	10,044
Total interest income from held-to-maturity securities	18,901	21,015	20,227
Total interest income from investment securities	$ 64,889	$ 70,793	$ 67,929

Approximately 89% of the total investment securities portfolio at December 31, 2018 represents securities issued by the U.S government or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, with the implied guarantee of payment of principal and interest.

123

Table of Contents

The tables below show the Company s investment securities gross unrealized losses and fair value by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2018 and 2017. Management has reviewed individual securities to determine whether a decline in fair value below the amortized cost basis is other-than-temporary. The unrealized losses on these

securities were primarily attributed to changes in interest rates. The issuers of these securities have not, to our knowledge, evidenced any cause for default on these securities. These securities have fluctuated in value since their purchase dates as market rates have fluctuated. However, we have the ability and the intention to hold these securities until their fair values recover to cost or maturity. As such, management does not deem these securities to be OTTI.

	December 31, 2018					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 692,311	$ (4,864)	$ 593,367	$ (16,082)	$ 1,285,678	$ (20,946)
CMO/REMIC - residential	36,582	(365)	135,062	(3,160)	171,644	(3,525)
Municipal bonds	9,568	(188)	14,181	(955)	23,749	(1,143)
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 738,461	$ (5,417)	$ 742,610	$ (20,197)	$ 1,481,071	$ (25,614)
Investment securities held-to-maturity:						
Government agency/GSE	$ 7,479	$ (15)	$ 54,944	$ (2,607)	$ 62,423	$ (2,622)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	59,871	(484)	90,863	(2,656)	150,734	(3,140)
CMO	-	-	203,254	(12,081)	203,254	(12,081)
Municipal bonds	70,989	(778)	77,723	(5,410)	148,712	(6,188)
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 138,339	$ (1,277)	$ 426,784	$ (22,754)	$ 565,123	$ (24,031)

	December 31, 2017					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses
	(Dollars in thousands)					

Investment securities available-for-sale:						
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 414,091	$ (1,828)	$ 303,746	$ (6,274)	$ 717,837	$ (8,102)
CMO/REMIC - residential	95,137	(487)	71,223	(1,595)	166,360	(2,082)
Municipal bonds	946	(4)	13,956	(240)	14,902	(244)
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 510,174	$ (2,319)	$ 388,925	$ (8,109)	$ 899,099	$ (10,428)
Investment securities held-to-maturity:						
Government agency/GSE	$ 18,950	$ (27)	$ 43,495	$ (2,107)	$ 62,445	$ (2,134)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	51,297	(188)	55,306	(194)	106,603	(382)
CMO	-	-	216,431	(8,641)	216,431	(8,641)
Municipal bonds	32,069	(492)	66,217	(3,298)	98,286	(3,790)
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 102,316	$ (707)	$ 381,449	$ (14,240)	$ 483,765	$ (14,947)

The following summarizes our analysis of these securities and the unrealized losses. This assessment was based on the following factors: i) the length of the time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than

amortized cost; ii) adverse condition specifically related to the security, an industry, or a geographic area and whether or not the Company expects to recover the entire amortized cost, iii) historical and implied volatility of the fair value of the security; iv) the payment structure of the security and the likelihood of the issuer being able to make payments in the future; v) failure of the issuer of the security to make scheduled interest or principal payments, vi) any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency, and vii) recoveries or additional declines in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date.

Table of Contents

Government Agency & Government-Sponsored Enterprise (GSE) The government agency bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of agencies of the U.S. Government. While the Government-Sponsored Enterprise bonds are not expressly guaranteed by the U.S. Government, they are currently being supported by the U.S. Government under a conservatorship arrangement. As of December 31, 2018, approximately $89.7 million in U.S. government agency bonds were callable. These securities are bullet securities, that is, they have a defined maturity date on which the principal is paid. The contractual term of these investments provides that the Company will receive the face value of the bond at maturity which will equal the amortized cost of the bond. Interest is received throughout the life of the security. Accordingly, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the bonds.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and CMO/REMIC Most of the Company s mortgage-backed and CMO/REMIC securities are issued by Government Agencies or Government-Sponsored Enterprises such as Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. These securities are collateralized or backed by the underlying residential or commercial mortgages. All mortgage-backed securities are considered to be rated investment grade with a weighted average life of approximately 3.9 years. Of the total MBS/CMO, 100.00% have the implied guarantee of U.S. Government-Sponsored Agencies and Enterprises. Accordingly, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the bonds. There were no credit-related OTTI recognized in earnings for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Municipal Bonds The majority of the Company s municipal bonds, with maturities of approximately 9.6 years, represented approximately 11% of the total investment portfolio and are predominately AA or higher rated securities. The Company diversifies its holdings by owning selections of securities from different issuers and by holding securities from geographically diversified municipal issuers, thus reducing the Company s exposure to any single adverse event. The decline in fair value is primarily due to the changes in interest rates. Since the Company does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized costs, these investments are not considered OTTI at December 31, 2018.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, investment securities having a carrying value of approximately $1.66 billion and $1.91 billion, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits, short and long-term borrowings, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at December 31, 2018, by contractual maturity, are shown in the table below. Although mortgage-backed securities and CMO/REMIC have contractual maturities through 2057, expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay such obligations without penalty. Mortgage-backed and CMO/REMIC securities are included in maturity categories based upon estimated average lives which incorporate estimated prepayment speeds.

	December 31, 2018			
	Available-for-sale		Held-to-maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Due in one year or less	$ 13,907	$ 14,069	$ 500	$ 508
Due after one year through five years	1,574,638	1,554,686	288,967	276,693

Due after five years through ten years	143,258	140,500	197,061	193,389
Due after ten years	25,863	24,830	257,912	250,947
Total investment securities	$ 1,757,666	$ 1,734,085	$ 744,440	$ 721,537

The investment in FHLB stock is periodically evaluated for impairment based on, among other things, the capital adequacy of the FHLB and its overall financial condition. No impairment losses have been recorded through December 31, 2018.

Table of Contents

6. ACQUIRED SJB ASSETS AND FDIC LOSS SHARING ASSET

FDIC Assisted Acquisition

On October 16, 2009, the Bank acquired SJB and entered into a loss sharing agreements with the FDIC that is more fully discussed in Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* included herein. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The assets and liabilities were recorded at their estimated fair values as of the October 16, 2009 acquisition date. The acquired loans were accounted for as PCI loans.

At December 31, 2018, the remaining discount associated with the PCI loans was zero. The loss sharing agreement for commercial loans expired October 16, 2014. The loss sharing agreement with FDIC for single-family residential loans, which would have expired on October 16, 2019, was terminated by the Bank on July 20, 2018.

The following table provides a summary of PCI loans and lease finance receivables by type and by internal risk ratings (credit quality indicators) for the periods presented.

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Commercial and industrial	$ 519	$ 934
SBA	1,258	1,383
Real estate:		
Commercial real estate	14,407	27,431
Construction	-	-
SFR mortgage	145	162
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	700	770
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-
Consumer and other loans	185	228
Gross PCI loans	17,214	30,908
Less: Purchase accounting discount	-	(2,026)
Gross PCI loans, net of discount	17,214	28,882
Less: Allowance for PCI loan losses	(204)	(367)
Net PCI loans	$ 17,010	$ 28,515

Credit Quality Indicators

The following table summarizes gross PCI loans by internal risk ratings for the periods presented.

	December 31,	
	2018	**2017**
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Pass	$ 15,816	$ 26,439

Special mention	1,174	1,088
Substandard	224	3,381
Doubtful & loss	-	-
Total gross PCI loans	$ 17,214	$ 30,908

Table of Contents

FDIC Loss Sharing Liability

The following table summarizes the activity related to the FDIC loss sharing liability for the periods presented.

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	$ (107)	$ (502)
FDIC share of recoveries, net of charge-offs	-	-
Cash paid to FDIC, net	64	519
Other	43	(124)
Balance, end of period	$ -	$ (107)

Through December 31, 2018, the Bank has submitted claims to the FDIC for net losses on PCI loans totaling $118.9 million.

7. LOANS AND LEASE FINANCE RECEIVABLES AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The following table provides a summary of total loans and lease finance receivables, excluding PCI loans, by type.

	December 31	
	2018	2017
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Commercial and industrial	$ 1,002,209	$ 513,325
SBA	350,043	122,055
Real estate:		
Commercial real estate	5,394,229	3,376,713
Construction	122,782	77,982
SFR mortgage	296,504	236,202
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	393,843	347,289
Municipal lease finance receivables	64,186	70,243
Consumer and other loans	128,429	64,229
Gross loans, excluding PCI loans	7,752,225	4,808,038
Less: Deferred loan fees, net	(4,828)	(6,289)
Gross loans, excluding PCI loans, net of deferred loan fees	7,747,397	4,801,749
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(63,409)	(59,218)
Net loans, excluding PCI loans	7,683,988	4,742,531

PCI Loans	17,214	30,908
Discount on PCI loans	-	(2,026)
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(204)	(367)
PCI loans, net	17,010	28,515
Total loans and lease finance receivables	$ 7,700,998	$ 4,771,046

As of December 31, 2018, 74.99% of the total gross loan portfolio (excluding PCI loans) consisted of real estate loans, 69.58% of which consisted of commercial real estate loans. Substantially all of the Company s real estate loans and construction loans are secured by real properties located in California. As of December 31, 2018, $229.8 million, or 4.26% of the total commercial real estate loans included loans secured by farmland, compared to $206.1 million, or 6.10%, at December 31, 2017. The loans secured by farmland included $126.9 million for loans secured by dairy & livestock land and $102.9 million for loans secured by agricultural land at

Table of Contents

December 31, 2018, compared to $118.2 million for loans secured by dairy & livestock land and $87.9 million for loans secured by agricultural land at December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2018, dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans of $393.8 million were comprised of $340.5 million for dairy & livestock loans and $53.3 million for agribusiness loans, compared to $310.6 million for dairy & livestock loans and $36.7 million for agribusiness loans at December 31, 2017.

At December 31, 2018, the Company held approximately $3.77 billion of total fixed rate loans, including PCI loans.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, loans totaling $5.71 billion and $3.68 billion, respectively, were pledged to secure the borrowings and available lines of credit from the FHLB and the Federal Reserve Bank.

There were no outstanding loans held-for-sale as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Credit Quality Indicators

An important element of our approach to credit risk management is our loan risk rating system. The originating officer assigns each loan an initial risk rating, which is reviewed and confirmed or changed, as appropriate, by credit management. Approvals are made based upon the amount of inherent credit risk specific to the transaction and are reviewed for appropriateness by senior line and credit management personnel. Credits are monitored by line and credit management personnel for deterioration or improvement in a borrower s financial condition, which would impact the ability of the borrower to perform under the contract. Risk ratings are adjusted as necessary.

Loans are risk rated into the following categories (Credit Quality Indicators): Pass, Special Mention, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss. Each of these groups is assessed for the proper amount to be used in determining the adequacy of our allowance for losses. These categories can be described as follows:

Pass These loans, including loans on the Bank s internal watch list, range from minimal credit risk to lower than average, but still acceptable, credit risk. Watch list loans usually require more than normal management attention. Loans on the watch list may involve borrowers with adverse financial trends, higher debt/equity ratios, or weaker liquidity positions, but not to the degree of being considered a defined weakness or problem loan where risk of loss may be apparent.

Special Mention Loans assigned to this category have potential weaknesses that deserve management s close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in the deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or the Company s credit position at some future date. Special mention assets are not adversely classified and do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

Substandard Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Assets so classified must have a well-defined weakness, or weaknesses, that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. Substandard loans are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or the liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss Loans classified as loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but

rather that it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this asset with insignificant value even though partial recovery may be affected in the future.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes loans by type, excluding PCI loans, according to our internal risk ratings for the periods presented.

	December 31, 2018				
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard (1)	Doubtful & Loss	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Commercial and industrial	$ 961,909	$ 29,358	$ 10,942	$ -	$ 1,002,209
SBA	336,033	7,375	6,635	-	350,043
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate					
Owner occupied	2,008,169	95,841	13,980	-	2,117,990
Non-owner occupied	3,260,822	9,938	5,479	-	3,276,239
Construction					
Speculative	118,233	-	-	-	118,233
Non-speculative	4,549	-	-	-	4,549
SFR mortgage	289,607	3,310	3,587	-	296,504
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	350,044	34,586	9,213	-	393,843
Municipal lease finance receivables	63,650	536	-	-	64,186
Consumer and other loans	126,085	1,263	1,081	-	128,429
Total gross loans, excluding PCI loans	$ 7,519,101	$ 182,207	$ 50,917	$ -	$ 7,752,225

(1) Includes $19.0 million of classified loans acquired from CB in the third quarter of 2018.

	December 31, 2017				
	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful & Loss	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Commercial and industrial	$ 483,641	$ 19,566	$ 10,118	$ -	$ 513,325
SBA	112,835	5,358	3,862	-	122,055
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate					
Owner occupied	1,009,199	76,111	10,970	-	1,096,280
Non-owner occupied	2,257,130	16,434	6,869	-	2,280,433
Construction					
Speculative	60,042	-	-	-	60,042
Non-speculative	17,940	-	-	-	17,940
SFR mortgage	229,032	3,124	4,046	-	236,202
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	321,413	9,047	16,829	-	347,289

Municipal lease finance receivables	69,644	599	-	-	70,243
Consumer and other loans	61,715	1,255	1,259	-	64,229
Total gross loans, excluding PCI loans	$ 4,622,591	$ 131,494	$ 53,953	$ -	$ 4,808,038

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Bank s Audit and Director Loan Committees provide Board oversight of the ALLL process and approve the ALLL methodology on a quarterly basis.

Our methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance is conducted on a regular basis and considers the Bank s overall loan portfolio. Refer to Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* for a more detailed discussion concerning the allowance for loan losses.

Table of Contents

Management believes that the ALLL was appropriate at December 31, 2018 and 2017. No assurance can be given that economic conditions which adversely affect the Company s service areas or other circumstances will not be reflected in increased provisions for loan losses in the future.

The following tables present the balance and activity related to the allowance for loan losses for held-for-investment loans by type for the periods presented.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018				
	Ending Balance December 31, 2017	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for (Recapture of) Loan Losses	Ending Balance December 31, 2018
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Commercial and industrial	$ 7,280	$ (10)	$ 82	$ 168	$ 7,520
SBA	869	(257)	20	430	1,062
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	41,722	-	-	3,212	44,934
Construction	984	-	2,506	(2,509)	981
SFR mortgage	2,112	(13)	51	46	2,196
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	4,647	-	19	549	5,215
Municipal lease finance receivables	851	-	-	(76)	775
Consumer and other loans	753	(11)	141	(157)	726
PCI loans	367	-	-	(163)	204
Total allowance for loan losses	$ 59,585	$ (291)	$ 2,819	$ 1,500	$ 63,613

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017				
	Ending Balance December 31, 2016	Charge-offs	Recoveries	(Recapture of) Provision for Loan Losses	Ending Balance December 31, 2017
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Commercial and industrial	$ 8,154	$ (138)	$ 118	$ (854)	$ 7,280
SBA	871	-	78	(80)	869
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	37,443	-	154	4,125	41,722
Construction	1,096	-	6,036	(6,148)	984
SFR mortgage	2,287	-	212	(387)	2,112
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	8,541	-	19	(3,913)	4,647
	941	-	-	(90)	851

Municipal lease finance receivables					
Consumer and other loans	988	(13)	79	(301)	753
PCI loans	1,219	-	-	(852)	367
Total allowance for loan losses	$ 61,540	$ (151)	$ 6,696	$ (8,500)	$ 59,585

Table of Contents

	Ending Balance December 31, 2015	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016 Charge-offs	Recoveries	(Recapture of) Provision for Loan Losses	Ending Balance December 31, 2016
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Commercial and industrial	$ 8,588	$ (120)	$ 630	$ (944)	$ 8,154
SBA	993	-	40	(162)	871
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	36,995	-	792	(344)	37,443
Construction	2,389	-	7,174	(8,467)	1,096
SFR mortgage	2,103	(102)	-	286	2,287
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	6,029	-	216	2,296	8,541
Municipal lease finance receivables	1,153	-	-	(212)	941
Consumer and other loans	906	(16)	170	(72)	988
PCI loans	-	-	-	1,219	1,219
Total allowance for loan losses	$ 59,156	$ (238)	$ 9,022	$ (6,400)	$ 61,540

The following tables present the recorded investment in loans held-for-investment and the related allowance for loan losses by loan type, based on the Company s methodology for determining the allowance for loan losses for the periods presented. Acquired loans are also supported by a credit discount established through the determination of fair value for the acquired loan portfolio.

	December 31, 2018					
	Recorded Investment in Loans			Allowance for Loan Losses		
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Commercial and industrial	$ 7,625	$ 994,584	$ -	$ 3	$ 7,517	$ -
SBA	3,467	346,576	-	-	1,062	-
Real estate:						
Commercial real estate	6,540	5,387,689	-	478	44,456	-
Construction	-	122,782	-	-	981	-
SFR mortgage	5,349	291,155	-	-	2,196	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	78	393,765	-	12	5,203	-
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	64,186	-	-	775	-
Consumer and other loans	486	127,943	-	68	658	-
PCI loans	-	-	17,214	-	-	204

Total	$ 23,545	$ 7,728,680	$ 17,214	$ 561	$ 62,848	$ 204

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2017					
	Recorded Investment in Loans			Allowance for Loan Losses		
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Commercial and industrial	$ 440	$ 512,885	$ -	$ -	$ 7,280	$ -
SBA	1,531	120,524	-	1	868	-
Real estate:						
Commercial real estate	8,133	3,368,580	-	-	41,722	-
Construction	-	77,982	-	-	984	-
SFR mortgage	4,040	232,162	-	-	2,112	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	829	346,460	-	-	4,647	-
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	70,243	-	-	851	-
Consumer and other loans	552	63,677	-	74	679	-
PCI loans	-	-	28,882	-	-	367
Total	$ 15,525	$ 4,792,513	$ 28,882	$ 75	$ 59,143	$ 367

Past Due and Nonperforming Loans

We seek to manage asset quality and control credit risk through diversification of the loan portfolio and the application of policies designed to promote sound underwriting and loan monitoring practices. The Bank s Credit Management Division is in charge of monitoring asset quality, establishing credit policies and procedures and enforcing the consistent application of these policies and procedures across the Bank. Reviews of nonperforming, past due loans and larger credits, designed to identify potential charges to the allowance for loan losses, and to determine the adequacy of the allowance, are conducted on an ongoing basis. These reviews consider such factors as the financial strength of borrowers and any guarantors, the value of the applicable collateral, loan loss experience, estimated loan losses, growth in the loan portfolio, prevailing economic conditions and other factors. Refer to Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* for additional discussion concerning the Bank s policy for past due and nonperforming loans.

A loan is reported as a TDR when the Bank grants a concession(s) to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties that the Bank would not otherwise consider. Examples of such concessions include a reduction in the interest rate, deferral of principal or accrued interest, extending the payment due dates or loan maturity date(s), or providing a lower interest rate than would be normally available for new debt of similar risk. As a result of one or more of these concessions, restructured loans are classified as impaired. Impairment reserves on non-collateral dependent restructured loans are measured by comparing the present value of expected future cash flows on the restructured loans discounted at the interest rate of the original loan agreement to the carrying value of the loan. These impairment reserves are recognized as a specific component to be provided for in the allowance for loan losses.

Generally, when loans are identified as impaired they are moved to our Special Assets Department. When we identify a loan as impaired, we measure the loan for potential impairment using discounted cash flows, unless the loan is determined to be collateral dependent. In these cases, we use the current fair value of collateral, less selling costs. Generally, the determination of fair value is established through obtaining external appraisals of the collateral.

132

Table of Contents

The following tables present the recorded investment in, and the aging of, past due and nonaccrual loans, excluding PCI loans, by type of loans for the periods presented.

	December 31, 2018					
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Total Past Due and Accruing	Nonaccrual (1) (3)	Current	Total Loans and Financing Receivables
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Commercial and industrial	$ 820	$ 89	$ 909	$ 7,490	$ 993,810	$ 1,002,209
SBA	1,172	135	1,307	2,892	345,844	350,043
Real estate:						
Commercial real estate						
Owner occupied	2,439	350	2,789	589	2,114,612	2,117,990
Non-owner occupied	-	-	-	5,479	3,270,760	3,276,239
Construction						
Speculative (2)	-	-	-	-	118,233	118,233
Non-speculative	-	-	-	-	4,549	4,549
SFR mortgage	-	285	285	2,937	293,282	296,504
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	-	-	-	78	393,765	393,843
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-	-	-	64,186	64,186
Consumer and other loans	-	-	-	486	127,943	128,429
Total gross loans, excluding PCI loans	$ 4,431	$ 859	$ 5,290	$ 19,951	$ 7,726,984	$ 7,752,225

(1) As of December 31, 2018, $2.3 million of nonaccruing loans were current, $33,000 were 30-59 days past due, $57,000 were 60-89 days past due and $17.6 million were 90+ days past due.
(2) Speculative construction loans are generally for properties where there is no identified buyer or renter.
(3) Includes $12.3 million of nonaccrual loans acquired from CB in the third quarter of 2018.

	December 31, 2017					
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Total Past Due and Accruing	Nonaccrual (1)	Current	Total Loans and Financing Receivables
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Commercial and industrial	$ 768	$ -	$ 768	$ 250	$ 512,307	$ 513,325
SBA	403	-	403	906	120,746	122,055
Real estate:						
Commercial real estate						
Owner occupied	-	-	-	4,365	1,091,915	1,096,280
Non-owner occupied	-	-	-	2,477	2,277,956	2,280,433

Construction						
Speculative (2)	-	-	-	-	60,042	60,042
Non-speculative	-	-	-	-	17,940	17,940
SFR mortgage	-	-	-	1,337	234,865	236,202
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	-	-	-	829	346,460	347,289
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-	-	-	70,243	70,243
Consumer and other loans	1	-	1	552	63,676	64,229
Total gross loans, excluding PCI loans	$ 1,172	$ -	$ 1,172	$ 10,716	$ 4,796,150	$ 4,808,038

(1) As of December 31, 2017, $3.6 million of nonaccruing loans were current, $376,000 were 60-89 days past due and $6.8 million were 90+ days past due.
(2) Speculative construction loans are generally for properties where there is no identified buyer or renter.

Impaired Loans

At December 31, 2018, the Company had impaired loans, excluding PCI loans, of $23.5 million and included $12.3 million of loans acquired from CB in the third quarter of 2018. Impaired loans included $7.5 million of nonaccrual commercial and industrial loans, $6.1 million of nonaccrual commercial real estate loans, $2.9 million of nonaccrual SFR mortgage loans, $2.9 million of nonaccrual SBA loans, $486,000 of

Table of Contents

nonaccrual consumer and other loans, and $78,000 of nonaccrual dairy & livestock and agribusiness loans. These impaired loans included $7.1 million of loans whose terms were modified in a troubled debt restructuring, of which $3.5 million are classified as nonaccrual. The remaining balance of $3.6 million consisted of 13 loans performing according to the restructured terms. The impaired loans had a specific allowance of $561,000 at December 31, 2018. At December 31, 2017, the Company had classified as impaired, loans, excluding PCI loans, with a balance of $15.5 million with a related allowance of $75,000.

The following tables present information for held-for-investment loans, excluding PCI loans, individually evaluated for impairment by type of loans, as and for the periods presented.

	As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2018				
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(Dollars in thousands)				
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial and industrial	$ 7,436	$ 11,457	$ -	$ 7,718	$ 7
SBA	3,467	5,746	-	3,919	44
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate					
Owner occupied	589	705	-	624	-
Non-owner occupied	2,808	4,324	-	4,585	32
Construction					
Speculative	-	-	-	-	-
Non-speculative	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	5,349	6,270	-	5,484	80
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	418	526	-	459	-
Total	20,067	29,028	-	22,789	163
With a related allowance recorded:					
Commercial and industrial	189	191	3	203	-
SBA	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate					
Owner occupied	-	-	-	-	-
Non-owner occupied	3,143	3,144	478	3,144	-
Construction					
Speculative	-	-	-	-	-

Non-speculative	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	78	78	12	78	-
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	68	100	68	76	-
Total	3,478	3,513	561	3,501	-
Total impaired loans	$ 23,545	$ 32,541	$ 561	$ 26,290	$ 163

Table of Contents

	As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2017				
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(Dollars in thousands)				
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial and industrial	$ 440	$ 980	$ -	$ 548	$ 10
SBA	1,530	1,699	-	1,598	47
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate					
Owner occupied	4,365	4,763	-	4,414	36
Non-owner occupied	3,768	5,107	-	3,951	94
Construction					
Speculative	-	-	-	-	-
Non-speculative	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	4,040	4,692	-	4,119	118
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	829	1,091	-	988	1
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	174	370	-	202	-
Total	15,146	18,702	-	15,820	306
With a related allowance recorded:					
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	-
SBA	1	18	1	6	-
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate					
Owner occupied	-	-	-	-	-
Non-owner occupied	-	-	-	-	-
Construction					
Speculative	-	-	-	-	-
Non-speculative	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	378	391	74	385	-
Total	379	409	75	391	-
Total impaired loans	$ 15,525	$ 19,111	$ 75	$ 16,211	$ 306

Table of Contents

	As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2016				
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(Dollars in thousands)				
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial and industrial	$ 730	$ 1,646	$ -	$ 832	$ 26
SBA	3,386	4,189	-	3,709	50
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate					
Owner occupied	1,797	2,276	-	1,410	70
Non-owner occupied	13,331	15,842	-	13,517	592
Construction					
Speculative	-	-	-	-	-
Non-speculative	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	5,174	6,075	-	5,327	135
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	747	747	-	692	47
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	853	1,423	-	919	18
Total	26,018	32,198	-	26,406	938
With a related allowance recorded:					
Commercial and industrial	171	171	114	233	9
SBA	196	212	27	206	14
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate					
Owner occupied	-	-	-	-	-
Non-owner occupied	-	-	-	-	-
Construction					
Speculative	-	-	-	-	-
Non-speculative	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal lease finance receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	367	383	141	439	23
Total impaired loans	$ 26,385	$ 32,581	$ 141	$ 26,845	$ 961

The Company recognizes the charge-off of the impairment allowance on impaired loans in the period in which a loss is identified for collateral dependent loans. Therefore, the majority of the nonaccrual loans as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 have already been written down to the estimated net realizable value. An allowance is recorded on impaired loans for the following: nonaccrual loans where a charge-off is not yet processed, nonaccrual SFR mortgage loans where there is a potential modification in process, or on smaller balance non-collateral dependent loans.

Reserve for Unfunded Loan Commitments

The allowance for off-balance sheet credit exposure relates to commitments to extend credit, letters of credit and undisbursed funds on lines of credit. The Company evaluates credit risk associated with the off-balance sheet loan commitments at the same time it evaluates credit risk associated with the loan and lease portfolio. As a result of the acquisition of CB, the reserve for unfunded loan commitments increased by $2.9 million in the third quarter of 2018. In

Table of Contents

addition, the Company recorded a recapture of the reserve for unfunded loan commitments of $250,000 for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared with a recapture of provision for unfunded loan commitments of $400,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017 and a recapture of provision for unfunded loan commitments of $450,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the balance in this reserve was $9.0 million and $6.3 million, respectively, and was included in other liabilities.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Loans that are reported as TDRs are considered impaired and charge-off amounts are taken on an individual loan basis, as deemed appropriate. The majority of restructured loans are loans for which the terms of repayment have been renegotiated, resulting in a reduction in interest rate or deferral of principal. Refer to Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Troubled Debt Restructurings*, included herein.

As of December 31, 2018, there were $7.1 million of loans classified as a TDR, of which $3.5 million were nonperforming and $3.6 million were performing. TDRs on accrual status are comprised of loans that were accruing interest at the time of restructuring or have demonstrated repayment performance in compliance with the restructured terms for a sustained period and for which the Company anticipates full repayment of both principal and interest. At December 31, 2018, performing TDRs were comprised of nine SFR mortgage loans of $2.4 million, one SBA loan of $575,000, one commercial real estate loan of $473,000, and two commercial and industrial loans of $135,000.

The majority of TDRs have no specific allowance allocated as any impairment amount is normally charged off at the time a probable loss is determined. We have allocated $490,000 and $1,000 of specific allowance to TDRs as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

The following table provides a summary of the activity related to TDRs for the periods presented.

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	**2017**
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Performing TDRs:		
Beginning balance	$ 4,809	$ 19,233
New modifications	311	3,143
Payoffs/payments, net and other	(1,526)	(14,752)
TDRs returned to accrual status	-	329
TDRs placed on nonaccrual status	-	(3,144)
Ending balance	$ 3,594	$ 4,809
Nonperforming TDRs:		
Beginning balance	$ 4,200	$ 1,626
New modifications	316	2,066
Charge-offs	-	-
Payoffs/payments, net and other	(1,007)	(2,307)
TDRs returned to accrual status	-	(329)
TDRs placed on nonaccrual status	-	3,144

Ending balance	$ 3,509	$ 4,200
Total TDRs	$ 7,103	$ 9,009

Table of Contents

The following tables summarize loans modified as troubled debt restructurings for the periods presented.

Modifications (1)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018				
	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Outstanding Recorded Investment at December 31, 2018	Financial Effect Resulting From Modifications (2)
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Commercial and industrial:					
Interest rate reduction	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Change in amortization period or maturity	1	38	38	20	-
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Non-owner occupied					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage:					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	1	311	311	300	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness:					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer:					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	1	278	278	267	-
Total loans	3	$ 627	$ 627	$ 587	$ -

Table of Contents

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017				
	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Outstanding Recorded Investment at December 31, 2017	Financial Effect Resulting From Modifications (2)
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Commercial and industrial:					
Interest rate reduction	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	1	3,143	3,143	3,143	-
Non-owner occupied					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage:					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness:					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	1	1,984	1,984	78	-
Consumer:					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Total loans	2	$ 5,127	$ 5,127	$ 3,221	$ -

Table of Contents

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016				
	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Outstanding Recorded Investment at December 31, 2016	Financial Effect Resulting From Modifications (2)
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Commercial and industrial:					
Interest rate reduction	1	$ 112	$ 112	$ 103	$ -
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
SBA:					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	2	214	214	196	28
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Non-owner occupied					
Interest rate reduction	1	759	759	756	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness:					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage:					
Interest rate reduction	-	-	-	-	-
Change in amortization period or maturity	3	201	201	185	-
Total loans	7	$ 1,286	$ 1,286	$ 1,240	$ 28

(1) The tables above exclude modified loans that were paid off prior to the end of the period.
(2) Financial effects resulting from modifications represent charge-offs and specific allowance recorded at modification date.

As of December 31, 2018, there were no loans that were modified as a TDR within the previous 12 months that subsequently defaulted. As of December 31, 2017, there was one commercial real estate loan with an outstanding balance of $3.1 million loans that were previously modified as a troubled debt restructuring within the previous 12 months that subsequently defaulted. As of December 31, 2016, there were no loans that were previously modified as a troubled debt restructuring within the previous 12 months that subsequently defaulted during the year ended

December 31, 2016.

8. OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

The following table summarizes the activity related to total OREO for the periods presented.

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	**2017**
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	$ 4,527	$ 4,527
Additions	420	-
Dispositions	(4,527)	-
Valuation adjustments	-	-
Balance, end of period	$ 420	$ 4,527

Table of Contents

9. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table presents the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the periods presented.

	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	$ 116,564	$ 89,533
Additions due to acquisitions	549,975	27,031
Balance, end of period	$ 666,539	$ 116,564

The following summarizes activity of amortizable core deposit intangible (CDI) assets for the periods presented.

	As of and For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2018			2017		
	Gross CDI Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net CDI Amount	Gross CDI Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net CDI Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Balance of intangible assets, beginning of period	$ 41,097	$ (34,259)	$ 6,838	$ 37,940	$ (32,930)	$ 5,010
Additions due to acquisitions	52,200			3,157		
Balance of intangible assets, end of period	$ 93,297	$ (39,513)	$ 53,784	$ 41,097	$ (34,259)	$ 6,838
Aggregate amortization expense:						
For year ended December 31,	$ 5,254			$ 1,329		
Estimated Amortization Expense:						
For the year ending December 31, 2019	10,798					
For the year ending December 31, 2020	9,352					
For the year ending December 31, 2021	8,240					
For the year ending December 31, 2022	7,126					
Thereafter	18,268					

At December 31, 2018 the weighted average remaining life of intangible assets is approximately 3.21 years.

10. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment were comprised of the following for the periods presented.

	As of December 31,	
	2018	**2017**
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Land	$ 19,929	$ 14,489
Bank premises	73,188	65,215
Furniture and equipment	29,020	25,610
Premises and equipment, gross	122,137	105,314
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(63,944)	(59,148)
Premises and equipment, net	$ 58,193	$ 46,166

In 2016, a decision was made to relocate our operations and technology center to a new location to allow for future growth. A new location was identified and acquired in 2016 with a plan of relocation in the second quarter of 2017. In conjunction with the purchase of this new building, management pursued a plan to sell the existing building. In accordance with GAAP, this building was transferred from our long-lived asset portfolio to

Table of Contents

held-for-sale which resulted in an impairment loss of $2.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2016, the fair value, net of selling costs, of this held-for-sale asset was $3.4 million. This asset was sold in the third quarter of 2017, which resulted in a net gain of $542,000. 2017 also included a $2.9 million net gain from an eminent domain condemnation of one of our banking center buildings that had a net book value of $450,000 at the time of the condemnation.

Leases

The Company leases land and buildings under operating leases for varying periods extending to 2028, at which time the Company can exercise options that could extend certain leases through 2039. The future minimum annual rental payments required for leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2018, excluding property taxes and insurance, are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2018
Year:	*(Dollars in thousands)*
2019	$ 9,261
2020	5,918
2021	4,077
2022	2,819
2023	1,179
Thereafter	1,707
Total	$ 24,961

Total rental expense for the Company was approximately $7.7 million, $5.9 million and $5.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

11. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets were comprised of the following for the periods presented.

	As of December 31,	
	2018	**2017**
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Prepaid expenses	$ 6,393	$ 4,538
Interest rate swaps	1,938	3,211
Affordable housing investments	15,995	5,977
Other investments	33,031	801
Other assets	10,450	10,790
Total	$ 67,807	$ 25,317

12. INCOME TAXES

New tax legislation, referred to as the Tax Reform Act, was enacted on December 22, 2017. ASC 740, Accounting for Income Taxes, requires companies to recognize the effect of tax law changes in the period of enactment. Beginning in 2018, the Tax Reform Act reduces the federal tax rate for corporations from 35% to 21% and changes or limits certain tax deductions. During the fourth quarter of 2017, a $13.2 million one-time charge to income tax expense was recorded due to the tax rate reduction and re-measurement of our deferred taxes assets (DTA).

Table of Contents

The current and deferred amounts of income tax expense consist of the following.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Current provision:			
Federal	$ 31,055	$ 44,153	$ 41,195
State	20,546	17,151	17,944
	51,601	61,304	59,139
Deferred provision:			
Federal	5,158	20,926	1,208
State	2,353	2,154	510
	7,511	23,080	1,718
Total	$ 59,112	$ 84,384	$ 60,857

Income tax asset consists of the following.

	As of December 31,	
	2018	2017
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Current:		
Federal	$ 12,303	$ 11,713
State	6,800	2,946
	19,103	14,659
Deferred:		
Federal	27,334	16,557
State	15,737	8,830
	43,071	25,387
Total	$ 62,174	$ 40,046

Table of Contents

Temporary differences between the amounts reported in the financial statements and the tax bases of assets and liabilities resulted in deferred taxes. The components of the net deferred tax asset are as follows.

	As of December 31,	
	2018	2017
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Bad debt and credit loss deduction	$ 22,402	$ 19,911
Net operating loss carryforward	141	207
Deferred compensation	6,109	5,501
PCI loans	2,556	3,098
California franchise tax	837	1,618
Accrued expense	4,865	1,365
Unrealized loss on investment securities, net	7,508	-
Acquired loan discounts	25,555	2,081
Other, net	2,624	1,272
Gross deferred tax asset	72,597	35,053
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	4,440	975
Intangibles - acquistions	19,843	3,404
FHLB Stock	2,527	2,400
Deferred income	2,716	2,112
Unrealized gain on investment securities, net	-	775
Gross deferred tax liability	29,526	9,666
Net deferred tax asset	$ 43,071	$ 25,387

Annual Effective Tax Rate

The annual consolidated effective tax rate for the periods presented, is reconciled to the U.S. statutory income rate as follows.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Federal income tax at statutory rate	$ 44,334	21.0%	$ 66,078	35.0%	$ 56,800	35.0%
State franchise taxes, net of federal benefit	17,905	8.5%	12,903	6.9%	11,299	7.0%

Tax-exempt income	(2,991)	-1.4%	(4,450)	-2.4%	(5,848)	-3.6%
Tax credits	(1,451)	-0.7%	(1,096)	-0.6%	(846)	-0.5%
Deferred tax asset revaluation adjustment	-	-	13,208	7.0%	-	-
Other, net	1,315	0.6%	(2,259)	-1.2%	(548)	-0.4%
Provision for income taxes	$ 59,112	28.0%	$ 84,384	44.7%	$ 60,857	37.5%

There were no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2018 and 2017. The Company records interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as part of other operating expense. We do not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months.

The Company is subject to federal income tax and franchise tax of the state of California. Our federal income tax returns for the years ended December 31, 2014 through 2018 are open to audit by the federal authorities and our California state tax returns for the years ended December 31, 2013 through 2018 are open to audit by state authorities.

Table of Contents

13. DEPOSITS

The composition of deposits is summarized for the periods presented in the table below.

	As of December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Noninterest-bearing deposits	$ 5,204,787	58.96%	$ 3,846,436	58.75%
Interest-bearing deposits:				
Investment checking	460,972	5.22%	433,971	6.63%
Money market	2,236,018	25.33%	1,517,050	23.17%
Savings	393,769	4.46%	364,049	5.56%
Time deposits	531,944	6.03%	385,347	5.89%
Total deposits	$ 8,827,490	100.00%	$ 6,546,853	100.00%

Time deposits with balances of $250,000 or more amounted to approximately $125.4 million and $108.5 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Interest expense on such deposits amounted to approximately $1.1 million, $545,000 and $444,000, for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

At December 31, 2018, the scheduled maturities of time certificates of deposit are as follows.

	December 31, 2018
Year of maturity:	*(Dollars in thousands)*
2019	$ 398,735
2020	70,898
2021	46,710
2022	5,320
2023 and thereafter	10,281
Total	$ 531,944

14. BORROWINGS

Customer Repurchase Agreements

The Bank offers a repurchase agreement product to its customers. This product, known as Citizens Sweep Manager, sells our investment securities overnight to our customers under an agreement to repurchase them the next day at a price which reflects the market value of the use of funds by the Bank for the period concerned. These repurchase agreements are signed with customers who want to invest their excess deposits, above a pre-determined balance in a demand deposit account, in order to earn interest. As of December 31, 2018, total funds borrowed under these agreements were $442.3 million with a weighted average interest rate of 0.39%, compared to $553.8 million with a weighted average rate of 0.30%.

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no outstanding FHLB advances.

At December 31, 2018, $5.71 billion of loans and $1.66 billion of investment securities, at carrying value, were pledged to secure public deposits, short and long-term borrowings, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Table of Contents

Other Borrowings

At December 31, 2018, the Bank had $280.0 million short-term borrowings with the FHLB at a cost of 2.53%, compared to no short-term borrowings with the FHLB at December 31, 2017.

Junior Subordinated Debentures

On January 31, 2006, CVB Statutory Trust III completed a $25,000,000 offering of Trust Preferred Securities and used the gross proceeds from the offering and other cash totaling $25,774,000 to purchase a like amount of junior subordinated debentures of the Company. The junior subordinated debentures were issued concurrent with the issuance of the Trust Preferred Securities. The interest on junior subordinated debentures, paid by the Company to CVB Statutory Trust III, represents the sole revenues of CVB Statutory Trust III and the sole source of dividend distributions to the holders of the Trust Preferred Securities. The Company has fully and conditionally guaranteed all of CVB Statutory Trust III s obligations under the Trust Preferred Securities. The Company has the right, assuming no default has occurred, to defer payments of interest on the junior subordinated debenture at any time for a period not to exceed 20 consecutive quarters. The Trust Preferred Securities will mature on March 15, 2036, but became callable in part or in total on March 15, 2011 by CVB Statutory Trust III. The Trust Preferred Securities have a variable per annum rate equal to LIBOR (as defined in the indenture dated as of January 31, 2006 (Indenture) between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as debenture trustee) plus 1.38% (the Variable Rate). As of December 31, 2018, these securities continue to be outstanding.

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank had commitments to extend credit of approximately $1.69 billion and $924.5 million, respectively, and obligations under letters of credit of $54.3 million and $37.6 million, respectively. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers, provided there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Commitments are generally variable rate, and many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon. As such, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Bank uses the same credit underwriting policies in granting or accepting such commitments or contingent obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments, which consist of evaluating customers creditworthiness individually. The Bank had a reserve for unfunded loan commitments of $9.0 million as of December 31, 2018 and $6.3 million as of December 31, 2017 included in other liabilities.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the financial performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support private borrowing or purchase arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. When deemed necessary, the Bank holds appropriate collateral supporting those commitments. Management does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these transactions.

At December 31, 2018, the Bank has available lines of credit totaling $3.96 billion from correspondent banks, FHLB and Federal Reserve Bank of which $3.59 billion were secured.

Other Contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various lawsuits and threatened lawsuits in the ordinary and non-ordinary course of business. From time to time, such lawsuits and threatened lawsuits may include, but

Table of Contents

are not limited to, actions involving securities litigation, employment matters, wage-hour and labor law claims, consumer, lender liability claims and negligence claims, some of which may be styled as class action or representative cases. Some of these lawsuits may be similar in nature to other lawsuits pending against the Company s competitors.

The Company is a defendant and cross-complainant in an action entitled Edward A. Dunagan *et al* v. Citizens Business Bank, as successor to American Security Bank (ASB), Case No. CVDS1408287, filed in the Superior Court for San Bernardino County. The complaint was initially filed in May, 2014 against ASB, which was acquired during the same month by CBB, and a Second Amended Complaint (SAC) was filed on September 9, 2015, naming CBB as the primary defendant. The case arises out of a number of defaulted commercial real estate loans originally made by ASB to the Dunagans and various entities owned by the Dunagans (Dunagan Parties), and the SAC includes claims by the Dunagans (1) contesting their liabilities under their personal guarantees for deficiencies on certain of the defaulted loans, (2) attacking the validity of ASB s foreclosures on certain properties owned by the Dunagan Parties, and (3) claiming emotional distress caused by ASB s allegedly wrongful actions in connection with such foreclosures. The Dunagans sought compensatory damages in excess of $2 million plus punitive damages. ASB/CBB filed a cross-complaint against the Dunagans alleging breach of guaranty and demanding additional damages. A bench trial on the respective claims by the Dunagans and ASB/CBB took place in late July and early August, 2018.

On November 7, 2018, the Court issued a statement of decision finding in favor of the Dunagans and against ASB on all three claims made by the plaintiffs enumerated above, denying ASB s claims under the cross-complaint, and awarding damages and attorney s fees and costs to the Dunagans in an aggregate amount of approximately $1.34 million. The Company has filed to appeal this decision. The Company also believes that the bankers professional liability insurance policy previously obtained by ASB (which provides for a $5 million per claim limit subject to a $100,000 deductible) may cover all or a substantial portion of any final monetary award to the plaintiffs. The Company continues to believe that this adverse decision and any monetary award ultimately payable by CBB are not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company s results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

For lawsuits where the Company has determined that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable, a liability representing the best estimate of the Company s financial exposure based on known facts has been recorded in accordance with FASB guidance over loss contingencies (ASC 450). However, as a result of inherent uncertainties in judicial interpretation and application of a myriad of laws applicable to the Company s business, and the unique, complex factual issues presented in any given lawsuit, the Company often cannot determine the probability of loss or estimate the amount of damages which a plaintiff might successfully prove if the Company were found to be liable. For lawsuits or threatened lawsuits where a claim has been asserted or the Company has determined that it is probable that a claim will be asserted, and there is a reasonable possibility that the outcome will be unfavorable, the Company will disclose the existence of the loss contingency, even if the Company is not able to make an estimate of the possible loss or range of possible loss with respect to the action or potential action in question, unless the Company believes that the nature, potential magnitude or potential timing (if known) of the loss contingency is not reasonably likely to be material to the Company s liquidity, consolidated financial position, and/or results of operations.

Our accruals and disclosures for loss contingencies are reviewed quarterly and adjusted as additional information becomes available. We disclose a loss contingency and/or the amount accrued if we believe it is reasonably likely to be material or if we believe such disclosure is necessary for our financial statements to not be misleading. If we determine that an exposure to loss exists in excess of an amount previously accrued or disclosed, we assess whether there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss, or additional loss, may have been incurred, and we adjust our accruals and disclosures accordingly.

We do not presently believe that the ultimate resolution of any lawsuits currently pending against the Company will have a material adverse effect on the Company s results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows. The outcome of litigation and other legal and regulatory matters is inherently uncertain, however, and it is

Table of Contents

possible that one or more of the legal matters currently pending or threatened against the Company could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Deferred Compensation Plans

As of December 31, 2018, the Company has various deferred compensation plans, and severance arrangements it assumed through the acquisition of other banks in prior years. These plans require the Company to make periodic payments to former employees upon retirement, upon a change in control, and in certain instances, to beneficiaries of former employees upon death. Payments made by the Company under these agreements totaled approximately $1.4 million, $1.6 million, and $610,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The total expense recorded by the Company for these deferred compensation agreements was approximately $1.1 million, $1.2 million, and $684,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

On December 22, 2006, the Company approved a deferred compensation plan for its President and Chief Executive Officer, Christopher D. Myers. Under the plan, which became effective on January 1, 2007, Mr. Myers may defer up to 75% of his base salary and up to 100% of his bonus for each calendar year in which the Plan is effective. The Company has the discretion to make additional contributions to the Plan for the benefit of Mr. Myers. No discretionary payments were made by the Company during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

On March 31, 2007, the Company approved the Executive Non-qualified Excess Plan, a deferred compensation plan for certain management employees to provide a means by which they may elect to defer receipt of compensation in order to provide retirement benefits. The plan is intended to be unfunded and primarily serve the purpose of providing deferred compensation benefits for a select group of employees. The Bank, however, does fund the cost of these plans through the purchase of life insurance policies, which are recorded in other assets of the consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the amount of deferred compensation liability was $2.4 million and $2.1 million, respectively.

401(k) and Profit Sharing Plan

The Bank sponsors a 401(k) and profit-sharing plan for the benefit of its employees. Employees are eligible to participate in the plan immediately upon hire. Employees may make contributions to the plan under the plan s 401(k) component. The Bank contributes 3%, non-matching, to the plan to comply with ERISA s safe harbor provisions. The Bank may make additional contributions under the plan s profit-sharing component, subject to certain limitations. The Bank s total contributions are determined by the Board of Directors and amounted to approximately $3.5 million for 2018, $3.2 million for 2017, and $2.8 million for 2016.

17. EARNINGS PER SHARE RECONCILIATION

Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing income allocated to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each period. The computation of diluted earnings per common share considers the number of shares issuable upon the assumed exercise of outstanding common stock options. Antidilutive common shares are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per common share. For the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, shares deemed to be antidilutive, and thus excluded from the computation of earnings per common share were 160,000, 9,000 and 291,000, respectively.

148

Table of Contents

The table below shows earnings per common share and diluted earnings per common share, and reconciles the numerator and denominator of both earnings per common share calculations.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Earnings per common share:			
Net earnings	$ 152,003	$ 104,411	$ 101,429
Less: Net earnings allocated to restricted stock	429	382	421
Net earnings allocated to common shareholders	$ 151,574	$ 104,029	$ 101,008
Weighted average shares outstanding	121,670	109,409	107,282
Basic earnings per common share	$ 1.25	$ 0.95	$ 0.94
Diluted earnings per common share:			
Net income allocated to common shareholders	$ 151,574	$ 104,029	$ 101,008
Weighted average shares outstanding	121,670	109,409	107,282
Incremental shares from assumed exercise of outstanding options	287	398	405
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	121,957	109,807	107,687
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 1.24	$ 0.95	$ 0.94

18. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

In May 2018, the shareholders approved the 2018 Equity Plan which authorizes the issuance of up to 9,000,000 shares of CVB s common stock for eligible participants, which include all of the Company s employees, officers, and directors, and expires in 2028. The plan authorizes the issuance of a variety of types of equity awards, which include incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards (RSAs), restricted stock units (RSUs), and other stock-based awards. The 2018 Equity Plan replaced the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan. No further grants will be made under the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan, but shares may continue to be issued under such plan pursuant to grants previously made. As of December 31, 2018, we have 622,620 outstanding options, unvested RSAs and RSUs under our 2008 Equity Incentive Plan.

Stock Options

The Company expensed $400,281, $399,000, and $485,000, for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

149

Table of Contents

The estimated fair value of the options granted during 2018 and prior years was calculated using the Black-Scholes options pricing model. There were 140,500, 11,500 and 121,500 options granted during 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The options will vest, in equal installments, over a five-year period. The fair value of each stock option granted in 2018, 2017 and 2016, was estimated on the date of grant using the following weighted-average assumptions.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	**2017**	**2016**
Dividend yield	2.4%	2.2%	2.9%
Volatility	25.4%	29.6%	33.1%
Risk-free interest rate	2.9%	1.8%	1.2%
Expected life	5.4 years	5.6 years	5.6 years
Weighted average grant date fair value	$ 5.08	$ 5.17	$ 3.96

The expected volatility is solely based on the daily historical stock price volatility over the expected option life. The expected life of options granted is derived from the output of the option valuation model and represents the period of time an optionee will hold an option before exercising it. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury five-year constant maturity yield curve in effect at the time of the grant. In connection with the adoption of ASU 2016-09 in 2017, the Company elected to account for forfeitures as they occur, rather than to estimate forfeitures over the vesting period.

The following table presents option activity under the Company s stock option plans as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018.

	Number of Stock Options Outstanding *(In thousands)*	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term** *(In years)*	**Aggregate Intrinsic Value** *(In thousands)*
Outstanding at January 1, 2018	588	$ 13.12		
Granted	141	23.73		
Exercised	(167)	10.21		
Forfeited or expired	(30)	15.07		
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	532	$ 16.73	6.26	$ 2,368
Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2018	514	$ 16.73	6.23	$ 2,303
Exercisable at December 31, 2018	275	$ 13.29	4.31	$ 1,915

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 was $2.2 million, $3.8 million and $3.9 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, there was a total of $957,000 in unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested options granted under the Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.9 years. The total fair value of options vested was $364,000, $505,000 and $489,000 during 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Cash received from stock option exercises was $1.7 million, $2.7 million and $5.2 million, in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

At December 31, 2018, options for the purchase of 531,916 shares of CVB s common stock were outstanding under the above plans, of which options to purchase 275,416 shares were exercisable at prices ranging from $7.68 to $23.69.

The Company has a policy of issuing new shares to satisfy share option exercises.

Table of Contents

Restricted Stock Awards and Restricted Stock Units

The Company granted 424,000, 73,000 and 166,500 restricted stock awards during 2018, 2017 and 2016 respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value of RSAs and RSUs granted in 2018, 2017 and 2016 was $23.84 per share, $21.59 per share and $16.89 per share, respectively. These awards will vest, in equal installments, over a period of three or five years.

Compensation cost is recognized over the requisite service period, which is three or five years, and amounted to $3.1 million, $2.6 million and $2.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Total unrecognized compensation cost related to RSAs and RSUs was $8.8 million at December 31, 2018.

The table below summarizes activity related to the Company s non-vested RSAs and RSUs for the year ended December 31, 2018.

	Shares *(In thousands)*	Weighted Average Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2018	376	$ 16.82
Granted	424	23.84
Vested	(158)	16.50
Forfeited	(18)	20.57
Nonvested at December 31, 2018	624	$ 21.56

Under the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan, 8,019,000 shares of common stock were available for the granting of future stock-based awards as of December 31, 2018.

19. REGULATORY MATTERS

The Company (on a consolidated basis) and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking regulatory agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct, material effect on the Company s and the Bank s financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgment by the regulators about components, risk-weightings, and other factors. Prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company and the Bank became subject to a new regulatory capital measure called Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) to risk-weighted assets which was implemented as a result of the Basel III regulatory capital reforms and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

Basel III also introduces a new capital conservation buffer, composed entirely of CET1, on top of minimum risk-weighted asset ratios. The capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets above the minimum requirement but below the capital conservation buffer will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and payment of discretionary bonuses based on the amount of the shortfall. The implementation of the capital conservation buffer began on January 1, 2016 at 0.625% and will be phased in over a four-year period (increasing by that amount on each subsequent January 1, until it reaches 2.5% on January 1, 2019). Thus, when fully phased in on January 1, 2019, the Bank will be required to maintain this additional capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of CET1.

Table of Contents

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total capital, Tier 1 capital and CET1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. Management believes that, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company and the Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the most recent notifications from the FDIC categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, CET1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage (tangible Tier 1 capital divided by average total assets) ratios as set forth in the table below must be maintained. There are no conditions or events since said notification that management believes have changed the Bank s category.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had $25.0 million of trust-preferred securities, which were included in Tier 1 capital for regulatory purposes, respectively. The following table summarizes regulatory capital amounts and ratios for the Company and the Bank as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	(Dollars in thousands)					
As of December 31, 2018:						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
Company	$ 1,263,800	14.13%	$ 715,283 [3]	8.00%		N/A
Bank	$ 1,253,219	14.03%	$ 714,601 [3]	8.00%	$ 893,251 [3]	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
Company	$ 1,191,228	13.32%	$ 536,462 [3]	6.00%		N/A
Bank	$ 1,180,647	13.22%	$ 535,951 [3]	6.00%	$ 714,601 [3]	8.00%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio						
Company	$ 1,166,228	13.04%	$ 402,347 [3]	4.50%		N/A
Bank	$ 1,180,647	13.22%	$ 401,963 [3]	4.50%	$ 580,613 [3]	6.50%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average- Assets)						
Company	$ 1,191,228	10.98%	$ 433,834 [3]	4.00%		N/A
Bank	$ 1,180,647	10.90%	$ 433,403 [3]	4.00%	$ 541,754 [3]	5.00%
As of December 31, 2017:						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
Company	$ 1,039,060	18.01%	$ 461,574 [3]	8.00%		N/A
Bank	$ 1,029,126	17.86%	$ 461,037 [3]	8.00%	$ 576,296 [3]	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)						
Company	$ 973,169	16.87%	$ 346,180 [3]	6.00%		N/A
Bank	$ 963,235	16.71%	$ 345,778 [3]	6.00%	$ 461,037 [3]	8.00%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio						
Company	$ 948,210	16.43%	$ 259,635 [3]	4.50%		N/A
Bank	$ 963,235	16.71%	$ 259,333 [3]	4.50%	$ 374,592 [3]	6.50%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average- Assets)						

Company	$ 973,169	11.88%	$ 327,680	[3]	4.00%			N/A
Bank	$ 963,235	11.77%	$ 327,397	[3]	4.00%	$ 409,246	[3]	5.00%

In addition, the California Financial Code limits the amount of dividends a bank can pay without obtaining prior approval from bank regulators. Under this law, the Bank could, as of December 31, 2018, declare and pay additional dividends of approximately $184.0 million.

Table of Contents

20. FAIR VALUE INFORMATION

Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.

The following disclosure provides the fair value information for financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2018. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels (Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3).

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1, including quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices in less active markets, or other observable inputs or model derived valuations that can be corroborated by observable market data, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable. These valuation methodologies generally include pricing models, discounted cash flow models, or a determination of fair value that requires significant management judgment or estimation.

There were no transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The tables below present the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented.

	Carrying Value at December 31, 2018	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Description of assets				
Investment securities - AFS:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 1,474,508	$ -	$ 1,474,508	$ -
CMO/REMIC - residential	214,051	-	214,051	-

Municipal bonds	44,810	-	44,810	-
Other securities	716	-	716	-
Total investment securities - AFS	1,734,085	-	1,734,085	-
Interest rate swaps	1,938	-	1,938	-
Total assets	$ 1,736,023	$ -	$ 1,736,023	$ -
Description of liability				
Interest rate swaps	$ 1,938	$ -	$ 1,938	$ -
Total liabilities	$ 1,938	$ -	$ 1,938	$ -

Table of Contents

	Carrying Value at December 31, 2017	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Description of assets				
Investment securities - AFS:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 1,750,909	$ -	$ 1,750,909	$ -
CMO/REMIC - residential	273,829	-	273,829	-
Municipal bonds	55,496	-	55,496	-
Other securities	751	-	751	-
Total investment securities - AFS	2,080,985	-	2,080,985	-
Interest rate swaps	3,211	-	3,211	-
Total assets	$ 2,084,196	$ -	$ 2,084,196	$ -
Description of liability				
Interest rate swaps	$ 3,211	$ -	$ 3,211	$ -
Total liabilities	$ 3,211	$ -	$ 3,211	$ -

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

We may be required to measure certain assets at fair value on a non-recurring basis in accordance with GAAP. These adjustments to fair value usually result from application of lower of cost or fair value accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

For assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis that were held on the balance sheet at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, the following tables provide the level of valuation assumptions used to determine each adjustment and the carrying value of the related assets that had losses during the period.

	Carrying Value at December 31, 2018	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Losses For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Description of assets					
Impaired loans, excluding PCI loans:					
Commercial and industrial	$ 189	$ -	$ -	$ 189	$ 3
SBA	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate:					

Commercial real estate	3,143	-	-	3,143	478
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	78	-	-	78	12
Consumer and other loans	68	-	-	68	68
Other real estate owned	-	-	-	-	-
Asset held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	$ 3,478	$ -	$ -	$ 3,478	$ 561

Table of Contents

	Carrying Value at December 31, 2017	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Losses For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Description of assets					
Impaired loans, excluding PCI loans:					
Commercial and industrial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
SBA	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate:					
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
SFR mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy & livestock and agribusiness	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and other loans	378	-	-	378	74
Other real estate owned	-	-	-	-	-
Asset held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	$ 378	$ -	$ -	$ 378	$ 74

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following disclosure presents estimated fair value of our financial instruments. The 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 presented below are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company may realize in a current market exchange as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

		December 31, 2018 Estimated Fair Value			
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Assets					
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 163,948	$ 163,948	$ -	$ -	$ 163,948
Interest-earning balances due from depository institutions	7,670	-	7,339	-	7,339
Investment securities available-for-sale	1,734,085	-	1,734,085	-	1,734,085
Investment securities held-to-maturity	744,440	-	721,537	-	721,537
	7,700,998	-	-	7,514,964	7,514,964

Total loans, net of allowance for loan losses (1)					
Swaps	1,938	-	1,938	-	1,938
Liabilities					
Deposits:					
Interest-bearing	$ 3,622,703	$ -	$ 3,614,682	$ -	$ 3,614,682
Borrowings	722,255	-	721,601	-	721,601
Junior subordinated debentures	25,774	-	-	21,176	21,176
Swaps	1,938	-	1,938	-	1,938

(1) The fair value of loans as of December 31, 2018 was measured using an exit price notion.

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2017				
		Estimated Fair Value			
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Assets					
Total cash and due from banks	$ 144,377	$ 144,377	$ -	$ -	$ 144,377
Interest-earning balances due from depository institutions	17,952	-	17,951	-	17,951
FHLB stock	17,688	-	17,688	-	17,688
Investment securities available-for-sale	2,080,985	-	2,080,985	-	2,080,985
Investment securities held-to-maturity	829,890	-	819,215	-	819,215
Total loans, net of allowance for loan losses	4,771,046	-	-	4,678,402	4,678,402
Swaps	3,211	-	3,211	-	3,211
Liabilities					
Deposits:					
Noninterest-bearing	$ 3,846,436	$ 3,846,436	$ -	$ -	$ 3,846,436
Interest-bearing	2,700,417	-	2,697,781	-	2,697,781
Borrowings	553,773	-	553,416	-	553,416
Junior subordinated debentures	25,774	-	-	18,070	18,070
Swaps	3,211	-	3,211	-	3,211

The fair value estimates presented herein are based on pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. 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 that date, and therefore, current estimates of fair value may differ significantly from the amounts presented above.

21. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations and utilizes interest rate swap agreements (swaps) as part of its asset/liability management strategy to help manage its interest rate risk position. As of December 31, 2018, the Bank has entered into 73 interest-rate swap agreements with customers. The Bank then entered into identical offsetting swaps with a counterparty bank. The swap agreements are not designated as hedging instruments. The purpose of entering into offsetting derivatives not designated as a hedging instrument is to provide the Bank a variable-rate loan receivable and to provide the customer the financial effects of a fixed-rate loan without creating significant volatility in the Bank s earnings.

The structure of the swaps is as follows. The Bank enters into an interest rate swap with its customers in which the Bank pays the customer a variable rate and the customer pays the Bank a fixed rate, therefore allowing customers to convert variable rate loans to fixed rate loans. At the same time, the Bank enters into a swap with the counterparty bank in which the Bank pays the counterparty a fixed rate and the counterparty in return pays the Bank a variable rate, which has the effect of passing on the interest-rate risk associated with the customer s fixed rate swap to the counterparty bank. The net effect of the transaction allows the Bank to receive interest on the loan from the customer at a variable rate based on LIBOR plus a spread. The changes in the fair value of the swaps primarily offset each other

and therefore should not have a significant impact on the Company s results of operations, although the Company does incur credit and counterparty risk with respect to performance on the swap agreements by the Bank s customer and counterparty, respectively. Our interest rate swap derivatives are subject to a master netting arrangement with one counterparty bank. None of our derivative assets and liabilities are offset in the balance sheet.

We believe our risk of loss associated with our counterparty borrowers related to interest rate swaps is mitigated as the loans with swaps are underwritten to take into account potential additional exposure, although there can be no assurances in this regard since the performance of our swaps is subject to market and counterparty risk.

Table of Contents

Balance Sheet Classification of Derivative Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the total notional amount of the Company s swaps was $195.4 million and $198.5 million, respectively. The location of the asset and liability, and their respective fair values are summarized in the tables below.

	December 31, 2018			
	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate swaps	Other assets	$ 1,938	Other liabilities	$ 1,938
Total derivatives		$ 1,938		$ 1,938

	December 31, 2017			
	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate swaps	Other assets	$ 3,211	Other liabilities	$ 3,211
Total derivatives		$ 3,211		$ 3,211

The Effect of Derivative Financial Instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings

The following table summarizes the effect of derivative financial instruments on the consolidated statements of earnings for the periods presented.

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain Recognized in Income on Derivative Instruments	Amount of Gain Recognized in Income on Derivative Instruments For the Year Ended December 31,		
		2018	2017	2016
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Interest rate swaps	Other income	$ 340	$ 615	$ 691
Total		$ 340	$ 615	$ 691

157

Table of Contents

22. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The tables below provide a summary of the components of OCI for the periods presented.

	For the Year Ended December 31,								
	2018			2017			2016		
	Before-tax	Tax effect	After-tax	Before-tax	Tax effect	After-tax	Before-tax	Tax effect	After-tax
	(Dollars in thousands)								
Investment securities:									
Net change in fair value recorded in accumulated OCI	$ (26,435)	$ 7,815	$ (18,620)	$ (11,336)	$ 4,760	$ (6,576)	$ (15,792)	$ 6,633	$ (9,159)
Amortization of unrealized (gains)/ losses on securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity	(2,091)	619	(1,472)	(3,293)	1,383	(1,910)	(2,174)	913	(1,261)
Net realized (gain)/loss reclassified into earnings (1)	-	-	-	(402)	169	(233)	(548)	230	(318)
Net change	$ (28,526)	$ 8,434	$ (20,092)	$ (15,031)	$ 6,312	$ (8,719)	$ (18,514)	$ 7,776	$ (10,738)

(1) Included in other noninterest income.

Table of Contents

23. BALANCE SHEET OFFSETTING

Assets and liabilities relating to certain financial instruments, including, derivatives and securities sold under repurchase agreements (repurchase agreements), may be eligible for offset in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as permitted under accounting guidance. As noted above, our interest rate swap derivatives are subject to a master netting arrangement with one counterparty bank. Our interest rate swap derivatives require the Company to pledge investment securities as collateral based on certain risk thresholds. Investment securities that have been pledged by the Company to the counterparty bank continue to be reported in the Company s condensed consolidated balance sheets unless the Company defaults. We offer a repurchase agreement product to our customers, which include master netting agreements that allow for the netting of collateral positions. This product, known as Citizens Sweep Manager, sells certain of our securities overnight to our customers under an agreement to repurchase them the next day. The repurchase agreements are not offset in the condensed consolidated balances.

	Gross Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Consolidated	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets		
				Financial Instruments	Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)					
December 31, 2018						
Financial assets:						
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	$ 1,938	$ -	$ -	$ 1,938	$ -	$ 1,938
Total	$ 1,938	$ -	$ -	$ 1,938	$ -	$ 1,938
Financial liabilities:						
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	$ 4,203	$ (2,265)	$ 1,938	$ 2,265	$ -	$ 4,203
Repurchase agreements	442,255	-	442,255	-	(487,607)	(45,352)
Total	$ 446,458	$ (2,265)	$ 444,193	$ 2,265	$ (487,607)	$ (41,149)
December 31, 2017						
Financial assets:						
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	$ 3,211	$ -	$ -	$ 3,211	$ -	$ 3,211
Total	$ 3,211	$ -	$ -	$ 3,211	$ -	$ 3,211
Financial liabilities:						
	$ 4,495	$ (1,284)	$ 3,211	$ 1,284	$ (12,760)	$ (8,265)

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments						
Repurchase agreements	553,773	-	553,773	-	(573,759)	(19,986)
Total	$ 558,268	$ (1,284)	$ 556,984	$ 1,284	$ (586,519)	$ (28,251)

24. REVENUE RECOGNITION

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU No. 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and all subsequent ASUs that modified Topic 606. As stated in Note 3 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, the implementation of the new standard did not have a material impact on the measurement or recognition of revenue; as such, a cumulative effect adjustment to opening retained earnings was not deemed necessary. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 are presented under Topic 606, while prior period amounts were not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with our historic accounting under Topic 605.

Topic 606 does not apply to revenue associated with financial instruments, including revenue from loans and securities. In addition, certain noninterest income streams such as fees associated with mortgage servicing rights, financial guarantees, derivatives, and certain credit card fees are also not in scope of the new guidance. Topic 606 is applicable to noninterest revenue streams such as trust and asset management income, deposit

Table of Contents

related fees, interchange fees, and merchant income. However, the recognition of these revenue streams did not change significantly upon adoption of Topic 606. Substantially all of the Company s revenue is generated from contracts with customers. Noninterest revenue streams in-scope of Topic 606 are discussed below.

Trust and Investment Services

Trust and asset management income is primarily comprised of fees earned from the management and administration of trusts and customer assets. The Company s performance obligation is generally satisfied over time and the resulting fees are recognized monthly, based upon the monthly market value of the assets under management and the applicable fee rate. Payment is generally received at month end through a direct charge to customers accounts. The Company does not earn performance-based incentives. Other services related to real estate and tax return preparation services are also provided to existing trust and asset management customers. The Company s performance obligation for these transactional-based services is generally satisfied, and related revenue recognized, at a point in time (i.e., as incurred). Payment is received shortly after services are rendered.

Wealth Management contracts with customers have no clauses that would entitle customers to additional services. Fees are generally earned based on market value of assets under management (AUM) and miscellaneous fees are transaction driven and are charged based on an agreed upon fee schedule. Performance obligation is satisfied upon execution of the transaction and there is no need to allocate transaction price to the performance obligation(s) in the contract. Wealth Management customers can also terminate the contract at will. Based on our review, we did not find provisions in the contracts that will require changes to the current accounting under Topic 606.

For Investment Services, the fees are earned based on services performed for customers as provided through an affiliated broker-dealer. Fees are earned from gross dealer commission based on trade date. Performance obligation is satisfied upon execution of the transaction and there is no need to allocate transaction price to the performance obligation(s) in the contract. Based on our review, we did not find provisions in the contracts that will require changes to the current accounting under Topic 606.

Deposit-related Fees

Service charges on deposit accounts consist of account analysis fees earned on analyzed business checking accounts, monthly service fees, and other deposit account related fees. The Company s performance obligation for account analysis fees and monthly service fees is generally satisfied, and the related revenue recognized, over the period in which the service is provided. Other deposit account related fees are largely transactional based, and therefore, the Company s performance obligation is satisfied, and related revenue recognized, at a point in time. Payment for service charges on deposit accounts is primarily received immediately or in the following month through a direct charge to customers accounts.

Bankcard Services

The Bank generates revenues from merchant servicing to its clients. A fee schedule is part of the contract and is calculated based on sales of merchants on a monthly basis. There is no future promise or claim to deliver services as merchant fees are based on monthly merchant transactions. The Company s performance obligations are largely satisfied, and related revenue recognized, when the services are rendered or upon completion. Payment is typically received immediately or in the following month. Therefore, the new revenue standard has no impact on revenues generated from bankcard services.

160

Table of Contents

The following presents noninterest income, segregated by revenue streams in-scope and out-of-scope of Topic 606, for the periods indicated.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Noninterest income:			
In-scope of Topic 606:			
Service charges on deposit accounts	$ 17,070	$ 15,809	$ 15,066
Trust and investment services	8,774	9,845	9,595
Bankcard services	3,485	3,406	2,921
Gain on OREO, net	3,546	6	(20)
Other	6,588	4,888	3,457
Noninterest Income (in-scope of Topic 606)	39,463	33,954	31,019
Noninterest Income (out-of-scope of Topic 606)	4,018	8,164	4,533
Total noninterest income	$ 43,481	$ 42,118	$ 35,552

Contract Balances

A contract asset balance occurs when an entity performs a service for a customer before the customer pays consideration (resulting in a contract receivable) or before payment is due (resulting in a contract asset). A contract liability balance is an entity s obligation to transfer a service to a customer for which the entity has already received payment (or payment is due) from the customer. The Company s noninterest revenue streams are largely based on transactional activity, or standard month-end revenue accruals such as asset management fees based on month-end market values. Consideration is often received immediately or shortly after the Company satisfies its performance obligation and revenue is recognized. The Company does not typically enter into long-term revenue contracts with customers, and therefore, does not experience significant contract balances. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company did not have any significant contract balances.

Contract Acquisition Costs

In connection with the adoption of Topic 606, an entity is required to capitalize, and subsequently amortize into expense, certain incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if these costs are expected to be recovered. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that an entity incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained (for example, sales commission). The Company utilizes the practical expedient, which allows entities to immediately expense contract acquisition costs when the asset that would have resulted from capitalizing these costs would have been amortized in one year or less. Upon adoption of Topic 606, the Company did not capitalize any contract acquisition costs.

Table of Contents

25. CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY

The following tables provide the parent company only condensed balance sheets, condensed statements of earnings and condensed statements of cash flows for the periods presented.

CVB FINANCIAL CORP.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	As of December 31,	
	2018	2017
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Assets		
Investment in subsidiaries	$ 1,865,609	$ 1,084,332
Other assets, net	31,628	26,703
Total assets	$ 1,897,237	$ 1,111,035
Liabilities	$ 46,047	$ 41,769
Stockholders equity	1,851,190	1,069,266
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$ 1,897,237	$ 1,111,035

CVB FINANCIAL CORP.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Excess in net earnings of subsidiaries	$ 78,601	$ 50,253	$ 55,192
Dividends from the Bank	77,800	57,000	49,000
Other expense, net	(4,398)	(2,842)	(2,763)
Net earnings	$ 152,003	$ 104,411	$ 101,429

Table of Contents

CVB FINANCIAL CORP.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	**2017**	**2016**
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net earnings	$ 152,003	$ 104,411	$ 101,429
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash used in operating activities:			
Earnings of subsidiaries	(156,401)	(107,253)	(104,192)
Tax settlement received from the Bank	-	1,577	2,557
Stock-based compensation	3,508	2,953	2,803
Other operating activities, net	(2,052)	(1,725)	(3,362)
Total adjustments	(154,945)	(104,448)	(102,194)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,942)	(37)	(765)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Dividends received from the Bank	77,800	57,000	49,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	77,800	57,000	49,000
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Cash dividends on common stock	(65,966)	(57,047)	(51,625)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,701	2,683	5,151
Tax benefit related to exercise of stock options	-	-	932
Repurchase of common stock	(7,760)	(1,128)	(1,907)
Net cash used in financing activities	(72,025)	(55,492)	(47,449)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,833	1,471	786
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	19,217	17,746	16,960
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 22,050	$ 19,217	$ 17,746

26. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

The following table sets forth our unaudited, quarterly results for the periods indicated.

	For the Three Months Ended			
	December 31,	**September 30,**	**June 30,**	**March 31,**
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
2018				
Net interest income	$ 113,016	$ 92,820	$ 72,688	$ 70,521
Provision for (recapture of) loan losses	3,000	500	(1,000)	(1,000)
Net earnings	43,159	38,558	35,373	34,913
Basic earnings per common share	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.32
Diluted earnings per common share	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.32
2017				
Net interest income	$ 71,275	$ 71,739	$ 70,483	$ 65,433
Recapture of provision for loan losses	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,000)	(4,500)
Net earnings	17,851	29,683	28,373	28,504
Basic earnings per common share	0.16	0.27	0.26	0.26
Diluted earnings per common share	0.16	0.27	0.26	0.26

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors

CVB Financial Corp.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CVB Financial Corp. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income, stockholders equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 1, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company s auditor since 2007.

Los Angeles, California

March 1, 2019

164