

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES INC
Form 10-Q
May 11, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

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: 001-31566

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

42-1547151

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

239 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(732) 590-9200

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

07302

(Zip Code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding twelve months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES ☒ NO ☐

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

Large Accelerated Filer ☒

Accelerated Filer

☐

Non-Accelerated Filer ☐

Smaller Reporting Company

☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES ☐ NO ☒

As of May 1, 2015 there were 83,209,293 shares issued and 65,623,167 shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, including 404,243 shares held by the First Savings Bank Directors' Deferred Fee Plan not otherwise considered outstanding under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

March 31, 2015 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2014

(Dollars in Thousands)

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$89,760	\$102,484
Short-term investments	1,114	1,278
Total cash and cash equivalents	90,874	103,762
Securities available for sale, at fair value	1,047,559	1,074,395
Investment securities held to maturity (fair value of \$487,671 at March 31, 2015 (unaudited) and \$482,473 at December 31, 2014)	473,704	469,528
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	67,455	69,789
Loans	6,124,699	6,085,505
Less allowance for loan losses	61,110	61,734
Net loans	6,063,589	6,023,771
Foreclosed assets, net	5,924	5,098
Banking premises and equipment, net	92,498	92,990
Accrued interest receivable	24,542	25,228
Intangible assets	403,505	404,422
Bank-owned life insurance	179,060	177,712
Other assets	76,427	76,682
Total assets	\$8,525,137	\$8,523,377
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Demand deposits	\$4,031,665	\$3,971,487
Savings deposits	985,464	995,347
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	342,506	342,072
Other time deposits	463,416	483,617
Total deposits	5,823,051	5,792,523
Mortgage escrow deposits	23,653	21,649
Borrowed funds	1,468,404	1,509,851
Other liabilities	52,358	55,255
Total liabilities	7,367,466	7,379,278
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 83,209,293 shares issued and 65,171,983 shares outstanding at March 31, 2015 (unaudited) and 64,905,905 outstanding at December 31, 2014	832	832
Additional paid-in capital	996,382	995,053
Retained earnings	474,280	465,276
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,735	29

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Treasury stock	(272,895	) (271,779	)
Unallocated common stock held by the Employee Stock Ownership Plan	(44,663	) (45,312	)
Common stock acquired by the Directors' Deferred Fee Plan	(7,090	) (7,113	)
Deferred compensation – Directors' Deferred Fee Plan	7,090	7,113	
Total stockholders' equity	1,157,671	1,144,099	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$8,525,137	\$8,523,377	
See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.			

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Income

Three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (Unaudited)

(Dollars in Thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Interest income:		
Real estate secured loans	\$43,289	\$38,552
Commercial loans	13,439	10,547
Consumer loans	5,794	5,662
Securities available for sale and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	6,301	7,082
Investment securities held to maturity	3,396	2,670
Deposits, Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	12	10
Total interest income	72,231	64,523
Interest expense:		
Deposits	3,588	3,738
Borrowed funds	6,715	5,584
Total interest expense	10,303	9,322
Net interest income	61,928	55,201
Provision for loan losses	600	400
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	61,328	54,801
Non-interest income:		
Fees	6,054	4,802
Wealth management income	2,558	2,053
Bank-owned life insurance	1,348	1,302
Net gain (loss) on securities transactions	2	(350)
Other income	341	309
Total non-interest income	10,303	8,116
Non-interest expense:		
Compensation and employee benefits	24,201	21,393
Net occupancy expense	7,172	6,089
Data processing expense	3,027	2,797
FDIC insurance	1,218	1,136
Amortization of intangibles	927	283
Advertising and promotion expense	761	1,065
Other operating expenses	6,131	5,427
Total non-interest expense	43,437	38,190
Income before income tax expense	28,194	24,727
Income tax expense	8,392	7,698
Net income	\$19,802	\$17,029
Basic earnings per share	\$0.32	\$0.30
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	62,673,887	57,369,039
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.32	\$0.30
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	62,840,951	57,528,419

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (Unaudited)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net income	\$19,802	\$17,029
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale:		
Net unrealized gains arising during the period	3,711	3,719
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(1	) 207
Total	3,710	3,926
Amortization related to post-retirement obligations	(4	) (48
Total other comprehensive income	3,706	3,878
Total comprehensive income	\$23,508	\$20,907

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (Unaudited)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	COMMON STOCK	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	TREASURY STOCK	UNALLOCATED ESOP SHARES	COMMON STOCK ACQUIRED BY DDFP	DEFERRED COMPENSATION DDFP	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 832	\$ 1,026,144	\$ 427,763	\$ (4,851)	\$ (390,380)	\$ (48,755)	\$ (7,205)	\$ 7,205	\$ 1,010,753
Net income	—	—	17,029	—	—	—	—	—	17,029
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	3,878	—	—	—	—	3,878
Cash dividends declared	—	—	(9,190)	—	—	—	—	—	(9,190)
Distributions from DDFP	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	(23)	—
Purchases of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	(3,881)	—	—	—	(3,881)
Shares issued dividend reinvestment plan	—	—	—	—	334	—	—	—	334
Allocation of ESOP shares	—	42	—	—	—	714	—	—	756
Allocation of SAP shares	—	1,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,583
Transfer of treasury shares to SAP	—	(4,253)	—	—	4,253	—	—	—	—
Allocation of stock options	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Balance at March 31, 2014	\$ 832	\$ 1,023,595	\$ 435,602	\$ (973)	\$ (389,674)	\$ (48,041)	\$ (7,182)	\$ 7,182	\$ 1,021,341

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
Three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (Unaudited) (Continued)
(Dollars in thousands)

	COMMON STOCK	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	TREASURY STOCK	UNALLOCATED ESOP SHARES	COMMON STOCK ACQUIRED BY DDFP	DEFERRED COMPENSATION DDFP	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 832	\$ 995,053	\$ 465,276	\$ 29	\$(271,779)	\$(45,312)	\$(7,113)	\$ 7,113	\$ 1,144,099
Net income	—	—	19,802	—	—	—	—	—	19,802
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	3,706	—	—	—	—	3,706
Cash dividends declared	—	—	(10,798)	—	—	—	—	—	(10,798)
Distributions from DDFP	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	(23)	—
Purchases of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	(1,882)	—	—	—	(1,882)
Shares issued dividend reinvestment plan	—	23	—	—	354	—	—	—	377
Stock option exercises	—	(17)	—	—	412	—	—	—	395
Allocation of ESOP shares	—	38	—	—	—	649	—	—	687
Allocation of SAP shares	—	1,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,213
Allocation of stock options	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ 832	\$ 996,382	\$ 474,280	\$ 3,735	\$(272,895)	\$(44,663)	\$(7,090)	\$ 7,090	\$ 1,157,671

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (Unaudited)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$19,802	\$17,029
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of intangibles	3,333	2,094
Provision for loan losses	600	400
Deferred tax expense	1,748	2,396
Increase in cash surrender value of Bank-owned life insurance	(1,348)	) (1,302)
Net amortization of premiums and discounts on securities	2,655	2,276
Accretion of net deferred loan fees	(946)	) (746)
Amortization of premiums on purchased loans, net	292	153
Net increase in loans originated for sale	(3,869)	) (8,267)
Proceeds from sales of loans originated for sale	4,056	8,390
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets	288	1,374
ESOP expense	687	756
Allocation of stock award shares	852	1,306
Allocation of stock options	72	79
Net gain on sale of loans	(187)	) (123)
Net (gain) loss on securities transactions	(2)	) 350
Net gain on sale of premises and equipment	(5)	) (1)
Net loss (gain) on sale of foreclosed assets	32	(110)
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	686	1,216
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(2,287)	) 269
Decrease in other liabilities	(2,897)	) (4,224)
Net cash provided by operating activities	23,562	23,315
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities, calls and paydowns of investment securities held to maturity	5,343	19,388
Purchases of investment securities held to maturity	(10,220)	) (19,926)
Proceeds from sales of securities	—	6,085
Proceeds from maturities, calls and paydowns of securities available for sale	45,848	44,462
Purchases of securities available for sale	(14,769)	) (18,566)
BOLI benefits received	—	1,905
Purchases of loans	(23,692)	) (8,546)
Net increase in loans	(15,994)	) (56,304)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	5	—
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,148)	) (5,776)
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,627)	) (37,278)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	30,528	(11,051)
Increase in mortgage escrow deposits	2,004	1,852
Purchases of treasury stock	(1,882)	) (3,881)

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Cash dividends paid to stockholders	(10,798	) (9,190	)
Shares issued dividend reinvestment plan	377	334	
Stock options exercised	395	—	

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	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	82,917	181,991
Payments on long-term borrowings	(87,000)	) (25,000)
Net (decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	(37,364)	) (140,658)
Net cash used in financing activities	(20,823)	) (5,603)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(12,888)	) (19,566)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	103,762	101,224
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$90,874	\$81,658
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest on deposits and borrowings	\$9,804	\$9,176
Income taxes	\$8,057	\$1,502
Non-cash investing activities:		
Transfer of loans receivable to foreclosed assets	\$1,146	\$2,481
See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements		

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Provident Financial Services, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, The Provident Bank (the "Bank," together with Provident Financial Services, Inc., the "Company").

In preparing the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the statements of financial condition and the results of operations for the periods presented. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The allowance for loan losses, the valuation of securities available for sale and the valuation of deferred tax assets are material estimates that are particularly susceptible to near-term change.

The interim unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial condition and results of operations for the periods presented. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for all of 2015.

Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the December 31, 2014 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K.

B. Earnings Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended March 31, 2015			2014		
	Net Income	Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	Per Share Amount	Net Income	Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	Per Share Amount
Net income	\$ 19,802			\$ 17,029		
Basic earnings per share:						
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 19,802	62,673,887	\$ 0.32	\$ 17,029	57,369,039	\$ 0.30
Dilutive shares		167,064			159,380	
Diluted earnings per share:						
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 19,802	62,840,951	\$ 0.32	\$ 17,029	57,528,419	\$ 0.30

Anti-dilutive stock options and awards at March 31, 2015 and 2014, totaling 818,059 shares and 838,801 shares, respectively, were excluded from the earnings per share calculations.

Note 2. Business Combinations

On May 30, 2014, the Company completed its acquisition of Team Capital Bank ("Team Capital"), which after purchase accounting adjustments added \$964.0 million to total assets, \$631.2 million to loans, and \$769.9 million to deposits. Total consideration paid for Team Capital was \$115.1 million: \$31.6 million in cash and 4.9 million shares of common stock valued at \$83.5 million on the acquisition date. Team Capital was merged with and into the Company's subsidiary, The Provident Bank, as of the close of business on the date of acquisition.

The transaction was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. Under this method of accounting, the purchase price has been allocated to the respective assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values, net of tax. The excess of consideration paid over the fair value of the net assets acquired has been recorded as goodwill.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition from Team Capital, net of cash consideration paid (in thousands):

	At May 30, 2014
Assets acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents, net	\$68,650
Securities available for sale	157,635
Loans	631,209
Bank-owned life insurance	22,319
Banking premises and equipment	24,778
Accrued interest receivable	3,060
Goodwill	40,354
Other intangibles assets	9,868
Foreclosed assets, net	653
Other assets	5,448
Total assets acquired	963,974
Liabilities assumed:	
Deposits	769,936
Borrowed Funds	112,835
Other liabilities	(2,314)
Total liabilities assumed	880,457
Net assets acquired	\$83,517

The calculation of goodwill is subject to change for up to one year after the date of acquisition as additional information relative to the closing date estimates and uncertainties become available. As the Company finalizes its review of the acquired assets and liabilities, certain adjustments to the recorded carrying values may be required.

Fair Value Measurement of Assets and Liabilities Assumed

The methods used to determine the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Team Capital acquisition were as follows:

Securities Available for Sale

The estimated fair values of the investment securities classified as available for sale were calculated utilizing Level 1 and Level 2 inputs. Management reviewed the data and assumptions used by its third party provider in pricing the securities to ensure the highest level of significant inputs is derived from observable market data. These prices were validated against other pricing sources and broker-dealer indications.

Loans

The acquired loan portfolio was valued based on current guidance which defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Level 3 inputs were utilized to value the portfolio and included the use of present value techniques employing cash flow estimates and the incorporated assumptions that marketplace participants would use in estimating fair values. In instances where reliable market information was not available, the Company used its own assumptions in an effort to determine reasonable fair value. Specifically, Management utilized three separate fair value analyses which a market participant would employ in estimating the total fair value adjustment. The three separate fair valuation methodologies used were: 1) interest rate loan fair value analysis; 2) general credit fair value adjustment; and 3) specific credit fair value adjustment.

To prepare the interest rate fair value analysis, loans were grouped by characteristics such as loan type, term, collateral and rate. Market rates for similar loans were obtained from various external data sources and reviewed by Company management for reasonableness. The average of these rates was used as the fair value interest rate a market participant would utilize. A present value approach was utilized to calculate the interest rate fair value adjustment.

The general credit fair value adjustment was calculated using a two part general credit fair value analysis: 1) expected lifetime losses; and 2) estimated fair value adjustment for qualitative factors. The expected lifetime losses were calculated using an average of historical losses of the Company, the acquired bank and peer banks. The adjustment related to qualitative factors was impacted by general economic conditions and the risk related to lack of familiarity with the originator's underwriting process.

To calculate the specific credit fair value adjustment, management reviewed the acquired loan portfolio for loans meeting the definition of an impaired loan with deteriorated credit quality. Loans meeting this definition were reviewed by comparing the contractual cash flows to expected collectible cash flows. The aggregate expected cash flows less the acquisition date fair value resulted in an accretable yield amount. The accretable yield amount will be recognized over the life of the loans on a level yield basis as an adjustment to yield.

Deposits and Core Deposit Premium

Core deposit premium represents the value assigned to demand, interest checking, money market and savings accounts acquired as part of an acquisition. The core deposit premium value represents the future economic benefit, including the present value of future tax benefits, of the potential cost savings from acquiring core deposits as part of an acquisition compared to the cost of alternative funding sources, and was valued utilizing Level 2 inputs.

Time deposits are not considered to be core deposits as they are assumed to have a low expected average life upon acquisition. The fair value of time deposits represents the present value of the expected contractual payments discounted by market rates for similar time deposits, and was valued utilizing Level 2 inputs.

Borrowed Funds

The fair value for borrowed funds was obtained from actual prepayment rates from the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of Pittsburgh, a Level 2 input. These borrowings were redeemed after the acquisition date and the fair value adjustment was fully amortized in the quarter ended June 30, 2014.

Note 3. Investment Securities

At March 31, 2015, the Company had \$1.05 billion and \$473.7 million in available for sale and held to maturity investment securities, respectively. Many factors, including lack of liquidity in the secondary market for certain securities, variations in pricing information, regulatory actions, changes in the business environment or any changes in the competitive marketplace could have an adverse effect on the Company's investment portfolio which could result in other-than-temporary impairment on certain investment securities in future periods. The total number of held to maturity and available for sale securities in an unrealized loss position as of March 31, 2015 totaled 131, compared with 206 at December 31, 2014. All securities with unrealized losses at March 31, 2015 were analyzed for other-than-temporary impairment. Based upon this analysis, the Company believes that as of March 31, 2015, such securities with unrealized loss positions do not represent impairments that are other-than-temporary.

Securities Available for Sale

The following tables present the amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and the fair value for securities available for sale at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
US Treasury obligations	\$8,013	58	—	8,071
Agency obligations	94,719	442	(4	) 95,157
Mortgage-backed securities	913,848	19,120	(855	) 932,113
State and municipal obligations	5,934	149	—	6,083
Corporate obligations	5,517	87	(8	) 5,596
Equity securities	397	142	—	539

\$1,028,428 19,998 (867) 1,047,559

	December 31, 2014			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
US Treasury obligations	\$8,016	3	(3	) 8,016
Agency obligations	94,871	268	(63	) 95,076
Mortgage-backed securities	944,796	15,610	(3,149	) 957,257
State and municipal obligations	6,855	147	—	7,002
Corporate obligations	6,526	9	(15	) 6,520
Equity securities	397	127	—	524
	\$1,061,461	16,164	(3,230	) 1,074,395

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale at March 31, 2015, by contractual maturity, are shown below (in thousands). Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities due to prepayment or early call privileges of the issuer.

	March 31, 2015	
	Amortized cost	Fair value
Due in one year or less	\$30,687	30,771
Due after one year through five years	77,505	77,984
Due after five years through ten years	3,017	3,102
Due after ten years	2,974	3,050
	\$114,183	114,907

Mortgage-backed securities totaling \$913.8 million at amortized cost and \$932.1 million at fair value are excluded from the table above as their expected lives are likely to be shorter than the contractual maturity date due to principal prepayments. Also excluded from the table above are equity securities of \$397,000 at amortized cost and \$539,000 at fair value.

There were no sales of securities from the available for sale portfolio during the three months ended March 31, 2015. For the same period last year, proceeds from the sale of securities available for sale were \$6,085,000, resulting in gross losses of \$365,000 and no gross gains. Also, for the three months ended March 31, 2015, proceeds from calls on securities available for sale totaled \$465,000, resulting in gross gains of \$2,000 and no gross losses. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, proceeds from calls on securities available for sale totaled \$740,000 resulting in gross gains of \$2,000 and no gross losses.

The following table presents a roll-forward of the credit loss component of other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) on debt securities for which a non-credit component of OTTI was recognized in other comprehensive income. OTTI recognized in earnings for credit-impaired debt securities is presented in two components based upon whether the current period is the first time a debt security was credit-impaired (initial credit impairment), or whether the current period is not the first time a debt security was credit-impaired (subsequent credit impairment). Changes in the credit loss component of credit-impaired debt securities were as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Beginning credit loss amount	\$—	1,674
Add: Initial OTTI credit losses	—	—
Subsequent OTTI credit losses	—	—
Less: Realized losses for securities sold	—	1,540
Securities intended or required to be sold	—	—
Increases in expected cash flows on debt securities	—	—
Ending credit loss amount	\$—	134

The Company did not incur an OTTI charge on securities in the available for sale portfolio for the three months ended March 31, 2015 or 2014. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company realized a \$365,000 loss on the sale of a previously impaired non-agency mortgage-backed security, and had previously incurred cumulative credit losses of \$1.5 million on this security.

The following tables represent the Company's disclosure regarding securities available for sale with temporary impairment at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015 Unrealized Losses					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses
Agency obligations	8,092	(4)	—	—	8,092	(4)
Mortgage-backed securities	97,490	(350)	54,204	(505)	151,694	(855)
Corporate obligations	995	(8)	—	—	995	(8)
	\$106,577	(362)	54,204	(505)	160,781	(867)
	December 31, 2014 Unrealized Losses					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses
US Treasury obligations	\$5,937	(3)	—	—	5,937,000	5,937 (3)
Agency obligations	\$24,404	(40)	5,010	(23)	29,414	(63)
Mortgage-backed securities	55,488	(221)	206,669	(2,928)	262,157	(3,149)
Corporate obligations	3,466	(15)	—	—	3,466,000	3,466 (15)
	\$89,295	(279)	211,679	(2,951)	300,974	(3,230)

The temporary loss position associated with securities available for sale was the result of changes in market interest rates relative to the coupon of the individual security and changes in credit spreads. The Company does not have the intent to sell securities in a temporary loss position at March 31, 2015, nor is it more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the securities before their prices recover.

The number of available for sale securities in an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2015 totaled 21, compared with 43 at December 31, 2014. At March 31, 2015, there were four private label mortgage-backed securities in an unrealized loss position, with an amortized cost of \$3,003,000 and an unrealized loss of \$21,000. These private label mortgage-backed securities were above investment grade at March 31, 2015.

The Company estimates the loss projections for each security by stressing the individual loans collateralizing the security and applying a range of expected default rates, loss severities, and prepayment speeds in conjunction with the underlying credit enhancement for each security. Based on specific assumptions about collateral and vintage, a range of possible cash flows was identified to determine whether other-than-temporary impairment existed during the three months ended March 31, 2015. The Company believes that no other-than-temporary impairment of the securities available for sale portfolio existed at March 31, 2015.

Investment Securities Held to Maturity

The following tables present the amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and the estimated fair value for investment securities held to maturity at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Agency obligations	\$7,131	21	(9	) 7,143
Mortgage-backed securities	2,511	109	—	2,620
State and municipal obligations	453,339	14,715	(933	) 467,121
Corporate obligations	10,723	65	(1	) 10,787
	\$473,704	14,910	(943	) 487,671

	December 31, 2014			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Agency obligations	\$6,813	17	(20	) 6,810
Mortgage-backed securities	2,816	123	—	2,939
State and municipal obligations	449,410	13,814	(986	) 462,238
Corporate obligations	10,489	29	(32	) 10,486
	\$469,528	13,983	(1,038	) 482,473

The Company generally purchases securities for long-term investment purposes, and differences between amortized cost and fair values may fluctuate during the investment period. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, proceeds from calls on securities available for sale totaled \$4,073,000, with no gross gains or losses recognized. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company recognized gains of \$13,000 and no gross losses related to calls of certain securities in the held to maturity portfolio, with proceeds from the calls totaling \$6,395,000. There were no sales of securities from the held to maturity portfolio for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities in the held to maturity portfolio at March 31, 2015 by contractual maturity are shown below (in thousands). Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities due to prepayment or early call privileges of the issuer.

	March 31, 2015	
	Amortized cost	Fair value
Due in one year or less	\$8,452	8,503
Due after one year through five years	59,079	60,587
Due after five years through ten years	186,690	194,565
Due after ten years	216,972	221,396
	\$471,193	485,051

Mortgage-backed securities totaling \$2.5 million at amortized cost and \$2.6 million at fair value are excluded from the table above as their expected lives are likely to be shorter than the contractual maturity date due to principal prepayments.

The following tables represent the Company's disclosure on investment securities held to maturity with temporary impairment at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015 Unrealized Losses					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses
Agency obligations	\$299	(1)	1,972	(8)	2,271	(9)
State and municipal obligations	42,209	(470)	16,422	(463)	58,631	(933)
Corporate obligations	250	—	501	(1)	751	(1)

\$42,758 (471) 18,895 (472) 61,653 (943)

	December 31, 2014 Unrealized Losses					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses
Agency obligations	\$3,735	(20)	—	—	3,735	(20)
State and municipal obligations	27,679	(217)	47,079	(769)	74,758	(986)
Corporate obligations	6,888	(32)	—	—	6,888	(32)
	\$38,302	(269)	47,079	(769)	85,381	(1,038)

Based upon the review of the held to maturity securities portfolio, the Company believes that as of March 31, 2015, securities with unrealized loss positions shown above do not represent impairments that are other-than-temporary. The review of the portfolio for other-than-temporary impairment considers the percentage and length of time the fair value of an investment is below book value, as well as general market conditions, changes in interest rates, credit risks, whether the Company has the intent to sell the securities and whether it is more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell the securities before their prices recover.

The number of securities in an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2015 totaled 110, compared with 163 at December 31, 2014. The decrease in the number of securities in an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2015, was largely due to a reduction in market interest rates from December 31, 2014. All temporarily impaired investment securities were investment grade at March 31, 2015.

Note 4. Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans receivable at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Mortgage loans:		
Residential	\$1,245,711	1,251,445
Commercial	1,688,083	1,694,359
Multi-family	1,070,294	1,041,582
Construction	274,001	221,102
Total mortgage loans	4,278,089	4,208,488
Commercial loans	1,242,565	1,262,422
Consumer loans	601,190	611,467
Total gross loans	6,121,844	6,082,377
Purchased credit-impaired ("PCI") loans	4,285	4,510
Premiums on purchased loans	5,386	5,307
Unearned discounts	(47)	(53)
Net deferred fees	(6,769)	(6,636)
Total loans	\$6,124,699	6,085,505

The following tables summarize the aging of loans receivable by portfolio segment and class of loans, excluding PCI loans (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015						Recorded Investment > 90 days accruing
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Non-accrual	Total Past Due and Non-accrual	Current	Total Loans Receivable	
Mortgage loans:							
Residential	\$8,871	5,832	16,913	31,616	1,214,095	1,245,711	—
Commercial	1,485	292	18,203	19,980	1,668,103	1,688,083	—
Multi-family	526	—	322	848	1,069,446	1,070,294	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	274,001	274,001	—
Total mortgage loans	10,882	6,124	35,438	52,444	4,225,645	4,278,089	—
Commercial loans	3,352	18	12,035	15,405	1,227,160	1,242,565	—
Consumer loans	3,599	1,020	3,415	8,034	593,156	601,190	—
Total gross loans	\$17,833	7,162	50,888	75,883	6,045,961	6,121,844	—
December 31, 2014							
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Non-accrual	Total Past Due and Non-accrual	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Recorded Investment > 90 days accruing
Mortgage loans:							
Residential	\$10,121	4,331	17,222	31,674	1,219,771	1,251,445	—
Commercial	146	30	20,026	20,202	1,674,157	1,694,359	—
Multi-family	—	—	321	321	1,041,261	1,041,582	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	221,102	221,102	—
Total mortgage loans	10,267	4,361	37,569	52,197	4,156,291	4,208,488	—
Commercial loans	1,000	371	12,342	13,713	1,248,709	1,262,422	—
Consumer loans	2,398	2,509	3,944	8,851	602,616	611,467	—
Total gross loans	\$13,665	7,241	53,855	74,761	6,007,616	6,082,377	—

Included in loans receivable are loans for which the accrual of interest income has been discontinued due to deterioration in the financial condition of the borrowers. The principal amounts of these non-accrual loans were \$50.9 million and \$53.9 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Included in non-accrual loans were \$7.3 million and \$8.4 million of loans which were less than 90 days past due at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. There were no loans 90 days or greater past due and still accruing interest at March 31, 2015, or December 31, 2014.

The Company defines an impaired loan as a non-homogeneous loan greater than \$1.0 million for which it is probable that, based on current information, that the Bank will not collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans also include all loans modified as troubled debt restructurings (“TDRs”). A loan is deemed to be a TDR when a loan modification resulting in a concession is made in an effort to mitigate potential loss arising from a borrower’s financial difficulty. Smaller balance homogeneous loans, including residential mortgages and other consumer loans, are evaluated collectively for impairment and are excluded from the definition of impaired loans, unless modified as TDRs. The Company separately calculates the reserve for loan losses on impaired loans. The Company may recognize impairment of a loan based upon: (1) the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate; or (2) if a loan is collateral dependent, the fair value of collateral; or (3) the market price of the loan. Additionally, if impaired loans have risk characteristics in common, those loans may be aggregated and historical statistics may be used as a means of measuring those impaired loans.

The Company uses third-party appraisals to determine the fair value of the underlying collateral in its analyses of collateral dependent impaired loans. A third-party appraisal is generally ordered as soon as a loan is designated as a collateral dependent impaired loan and is updated annually or more frequently, if required.

A specific allocation of the allowance for loan losses is established for each impaired loan with a carrying balance greater than the collateral’s fair value, less estimated costs to sell. Charge-offs are generally taken for the amount of the specific allocation when operations associated with the respective property cease and it is determined that collection of amounts due will be derived primarily from the disposition of the collateral. At each quarter end, if a loan is designated as a collateral dependent impaired loan and the third party appraisal has not yet been received, an evaluation of all available collateral is made using the best information available at the time, including rent rolls, borrower financial statements and tax returns, prior appraisals, management’s knowledge of the market and collateral, and internally prepared collateral valuations based upon market assumptions regarding vacancy and capitalization rates, each as and where applicable. Once the appraisal is received and reviewed, the specific reserves are adjusted to reflect the appraised value. The Company believes there have been no significant time lapses as a result of this process.

At March 31, 2015, there were 153 impaired loans totaling \$90.8 million. Included in this total were 131 TDRs related to 123 borrowers totaling \$61.7 million that were performing in accordance with their restructured terms and which continued to accrue interest at March 31, 2015. At December 31, 2014, there were 147 impaired loans totaling \$85.4 million. Included in this total were 123 TDRs to 120 borrowers totaling \$54.8 million that were performing in accordance with their restructured terms and which continued to accrue interest at December 31, 2014.

The following table summarizes loans receivable by portfolio segment and impairment method, excluding PCI loans (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015			
	Mortgage loans	Commercial loans	Consumer loans	Total Portfolio Segments
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$65,563	22,849	2,396	90,808
Collectively evaluated for impairment	4,212,526	1,219,716	598,794	6,031,036
Total	\$4,278,089	1,242,565	601,190	6,121,844
	December 31, 2014			
	Mortgage loans	Commercial loans	Consumer loans	Total Portfolio Segments
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$66,548	16,463	2,384	85,395
Collectively evaluated for impairment	4,141,940	1,245,959	609,083	5,996,982

Total	\$4,208,488	1,262,422	611,467	6,082,377
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The allowance for loan losses is summarized by portfolio segment and impairment classification as follows (in thousands):

March 31, 2015						
	Mortgage loans	Commercial loans	Consumer loans	Total Portfolio Segments	Unallocated	Total
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$4,896	1,648	109	6,653	—	6,653
Collectively evaluated for impairment	27,990	22,049	4,168	54,207	250	54,457
Total	\$32,886	23,697	4,277	60,860	250	61,110
December 31, 2014						
	Mortgage loans	Commercial loans	Consumer loans	Total Portfolio Segments	Unallocated	Total
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$4,696	2,318	113	7,127	—	7,127
Collectively evaluated for impairment	27,281	22,063	4,768	54,112	495	54,607
	\$31,977	24,381	4,881	61,239	495	61,734

Loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties that are considered TDRs primarily involve lowering the monthly payments on such loans through either a reduction in interest rate below a market rate, an extension of the term of the loan without a corresponding adjustment to the risk premium reflected in the interest rate, or a combination of these two methods. These modifications generally do not result in the forgiveness of principal or accrued interest. In addition, the Company attempts to obtain additional collateral or guarantor support when modifying such loans. If the borrower has demonstrated performance under the previous terms and our underwriting process shows the borrower has the capacity to continue to perform under the restructured terms, the loan will continue to accrue interest. Non-accruing restructured loans may be returned to accrual status when there has been a sustained period of repayment performance (generally six consecutive months of payments) and both principal and interest are deemed collectible.

The following tables present the number of loans modified as TDRs during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 along with their balances immediately prior to the modification date and post-modification as of March 31, 2015 and 2014:

Troubled Debt Restructuring	For the three months ended March 31, 2015			March 31, 2014		
	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(\$ in thousands)					
Mortgage loans:						
Residential	2	\$ 322	\$ 321	4	\$ 875	\$ 835
Construction	1	2,600	347	—	—	—
Total mortgage loans	3	2,922	668	4	875	835
Commercial loans	4	6,659	6,898	1	116	28
Consumer loans	1	44	42	—	—	—
Total restructured loans	8	\$ 9,625	\$ 7,608	5	\$ 991	\$ 863

All TDRs are impaired loans, which are individually evaluated for impairment, as previously discussed. Estimated collateral values of collateral dependent impaired loans modified during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 exceeded the carrying amounts of such loans. As a result, there were no charge-offs recorded on collateral dependent impaired loans presented in the preceding tables for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. The allowance for loan losses associated with the TDRs presented in the preceding tables totaled \$31,000 and \$41,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and were included in the allowance for loan losses for loans individually evaluated for impairment.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the TDRs presented in the preceding tables had a weighted average modified interest rate of approximately 5.90%, compared to a rate of 5.83% prior to modification. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the TDRs had a weighted average modified interest rate of approximately 4.31%, compared to a rate of 5.23% prior to modification.

The following table presents loans modified as TDRs within the previous 12 months from March 31, 2015 and 2014, and for which there was a payment default (90 days or more past due) at the quarter ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

Troubled Debt Restructurings Subsequently Defaulted	March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014	
	Number of Loans	Outstanding Recorded Investment (\$ in thousands)	Number of Loans	Outstanding Recorded Investment (\$ in thousands)
Mortgage loans:				
Residential	\$—	\$—	1	\$90
Total mortgage loans	—	—	1	90
Commercial loans	—	—	3	\$1,647
Total restructured loans	\$—	\$—	4	\$1,737

TDRs that subsequently default are considered collateral dependent impaired loans and are evaluated for impairment based on the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral less expected selling costs.

PCI loans are loans acquired at a discount primarily due to deteriorated credit quality. As part of the Team Capital acquisition, \$5.2 million of the loans purchased at May 30, 2014 were determined to be PCI loans. PCI loans are accounted for at fair value, based upon the present value of expected future cash flows, with no related allowance for loan losses.

The following table presents information regarding the estimates of the contractually required payments, the cash flows expected to be collected and the estimated fair value of the PCI loans acquired from Team Capital at May 30, 2014 (in thousands):

	May 30, 2014
Contractually required principal and interest	\$12,505
Contractual cash flows not expected to be collected (non-accretable discount)	(6,475)
Expected cash flows to be collected at acquisition	6,030
Interest component of expected cash flows (accretable yield)	(810)
Fair value of acquired PCI loans	\$5,220

PCI loans declined \$225,000 to \$4.3 million at March 31, 2015, from \$4.5 million at December 31, 2014, largely due to the full repayment and greater than projected cash flows on certain PCI loans. This resulted in a \$76,000 increase in interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2015, due to the acceleration of accretable and non-accretable discount on these loans.

The following table summarizes the changes in the accretable yield for PCI loans during the three months ended March 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31, 2015
Beginning balance	\$695
Acquisition	—
Accretion	(198)
Reclassification from non-accretable discount	184
Ending balance	\$681

The activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 was as follows (in thousands):

Three months ended March 31,	Mortgage loans	Commercial loans	Consumer loans	Total Portfolio Segments	Unallocated	Total	
2015							
Balance at beginning of period	\$31,977	24,381	4,881	61,239	495	61,734	
Provision charged to operations	1,038	(477	) 284	845	(245	) 600	
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off	65	215	211	491	—	491	
Loans charged-off	(194	) (422	) (1,099	) (1,715	) —	(1,715	)
Balance at end of period	\$32,886	23,697	4,277	60,860	250	61,110	
2014							
Balance at beginning of period	\$34,144	24,107	4,929	63,180	1,484	64,664	
Provision charged to operations	(2,000	) 1,330	144	(526	) 926	400	
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off	67	243	121	431	—	431	
Loans charged-off	(741	) (519	) (815	) (2,075	) —	(2,075	)
Balance at end of period	\$31,470	25,161	4,379	61,010	2,410	63,420	

The following table presents loans individually evaluated for impairment by portfolio segment and class, excluding PCI loans (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015					December 31, 2014				
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
Loans with no related allowance										
Mortgage loans:										
Residential	\$15,230	10,895	—	11,048	107	14,942	10,629	—	11,138	357
Commercial	2,613	2,574	—	2,574	—	4,971	4,708	—	4,713	—
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17,843	13,469	—	13,622	107	19,913	15,337	—	15,851	357
Commercial loans	8,925	8,387	—	8,501	60	2,718	2,179	—	1,823	4
Consumer loans	1,302	854	—	862	8	1,250	830	—	870	28
Total loans	\$28,070	22,710	—	22,985	175	23,881	18,346	—	18,544	389
Loans with an allowance recorded										
Mortgage loans:										
Residential	\$15,444	14,824	2,382	14,864	386	15,523	14,906	2,367	15,106	555
Commercial	38,382	36,923	2,504	37,021	239	37,555	36,306	2,329	36,674	914
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	347	347	10	347	14	—	—	—	—	—
Total	54,173	52,094	4,896	52,232	639	53,078	51,212	4,696	51,780	1,469
Commercial loans	16,257	14,462	1,648	14,673	75	15,990	14,283	2,318	15,967	390
Consumer loans	1,552	1,542	109	1,548	19	1,565	1,554	113	1,578	80
Total loans	\$71,982	68,098	6,653	68,453	733	70,633	67,049	7,127	69,325	1,939
Total impaired loans										
Mortgage loans:										
Residential	\$30,674	25,719	2,382	25,912	493	30,465	25,535	2,367	26,244	912
Commercial	40,995	39,497	2,504	39,595	239	42,526	41,014	2,329	41,387	914
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	347	347	10	347	14	—	—	—	—	—
Total	72,016	65,563	4,896	65,854	746	72,991	66,549	4,696	67,631	1,826
	25,182	22,849	1,648	23,174	135	18,708	16,462	2,318	17,790	394

Commercial
loans

Consumer loans	2,854	2,396	109	2,410	27	2,815	2,384	113	2,448	108
Total loans	\$100,052	90,808	6,653	91,438	908	94,514	85,395	7,127	87,869	2,328

Specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses attributable to impaired loans totaled \$6,653,000 and \$7,127,000 at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, impaired loans for which there was no related allowance for loan losses totaled \$22,710,000 and \$18,346,000, respectively. The average balance of impaired loans during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$91,438,000 and \$87,869,000, respectively.

The Company utilizes an internal nine-point risk rating system to summarize its loan portfolio into categories with similar risk characteristics. Loans deemed to be “acceptable quality” are rated 1 through 4, with a rating of 1 established for loans with minimal risk. Loans that are deemed to be of “questionable quality” are rated 5 (watch) or 6 (special mention). Loans with adverse

classifications (substandard, doubtful or loss) are rated 7, 8 or 9, respectively. Commercial mortgage, commercial, multi-family and construction loans are rated individually, and each lending officer is responsible for risk rating loans in his or her portfolio. These risk ratings are then reviewed by the department manager and/or the Chief Lending Officer and by the Credit Administration Department. The risk ratings are also confirmed through periodic loan review examinations, which are currently performed by an independent third party. Reports by the independent third party are presented directly to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Loans receivable by credit quality risk rating indicator, excluding PCI loans, are as follows (in thousands):

At March 31, 2015								
	Residential	Commercial mortgage	Multi-family	Construction	Total mortgages	Commercial	Consumer	Total loans
Special mention	\$5,832	43,749	1,105	—	50,686	57,403	1,020	109,109
Substandard	16,913	30,773	847	347	48,880	32,410	3,165	84,455
Doubtful	—	1,061	—	—	1,061	28	—	1,089
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total classified and criticized	22,745	75,583	1,952	347	100,627	89,841	4,185	194,653
Pass/Watch	1,222,966	1,612,500	1,068,342	273,654	4,177,462	1,152,724	597,005	5,927,191
Total	\$1,245,711	1,688,083	1,070,294	274,001	4,278,089	1,242,565	601,190	6,121,844

At December 31, 2014								
	Residential	Commercial mortgage	Multi-family	Construction	Total mortgages	Commercial	Consumer	Total loans
Special mention	\$4,331	18,414	851	—	23,596	45,599	2,509	71,704
Substandard	17,222	53,454	322	2,600	73,598	32,828	3,938	110,364
Doubtful	—	1,063	—	—	1,063	29	—	1,092
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total classified and criticized	21,553	72,931	1,173	2,600	98,257	78,456	6,447	183,160
Pass/Watch	1,229,892	1,621,428	1,040,409	218,502	4,110,231	1,183,966	605,020	5,899,217
Total	\$1,251,445	1,694,359	1,041,582	221,102	4,208,488	1,262,422	611,467	6,082,377

Note 5. Deposits

Deposits at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Savings	\$985,464	995,347
Money market	1,501,964	1,496,466
NOW	1,454,504	1,425,424
Non-interest bearing	1,075,197	1,049,597
Certificates of deposit	805,922	825,689
Total	\$5,823,051	5,792,523

Note 6. Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The Bank has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the “Plan”) covering its full-time employees who had attained age 21 with at least one year of service as of April 1, 2003, the date on which the Plan was frozen. All participants in the Plan are 100% vested. The Plan’s assets are invested in investment funds and group annuity contracts currently managed by the Principal Financial Group and Allmerica Financial. In an effort to lower and reduce the volatility of its future pension costs, the Company offered a lump sum pension distribution option to its

vested terminated employees in the quarter ended June 30, 2014, and the Plan paid \$4.3 million to those employees that elected to receive lump sum pension distributions and the Company realized an associated charge of \$1.3 million. This charge was a pro rata share of the unrecognized losses recorded in other comprehensive income.

In addition to pension benefits, certain health care and life insurance benefits are currently made available to certain of the Bank's retired employees. The costs of such benefits are accrued based on actuarial assumptions from the date of hire to the date the employee became fully eligible to receive the benefits. Effective January 1, 2003, eligibility for retiree health care benefits was frozen as to new entrants, and benefits were eliminated for employees with less than 10 years of service as of December 31, 2002. Effective January 1, 2007, eligibility for retiree life insurance benefits was frozen as to new entrants, and retiree life insurance benefits were eliminated for employees with less than 10 years of service as of December 31, 2006.

Net periodic benefit (increase) cost for pension benefits and other post-retirement benefits for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 included the following components (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,			
	Pension benefits		Other post-retirement benefits	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Service cost	\$—	—	42	42
Interest cost	284	352	281	272
Expected return on plan assets	(633)	(894)	—	—
Amortization of prior service cost	—	—	—	(1)
Amortization of the net loss	194	93	—	(51)
Net periodic benefit (increase) cost	\$(155)	(449)	323	262

The net periodic benefit (increase) cost for pension benefits and other post-retirement benefits for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was calculated using the actual January 1, 2015 pension valuation and the other post-retirement benefits valuations.

Note 7. Impact of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-14, "Receivables - Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors: Classification of Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure." The amendments in this update affect creditors that hold government guaranteed mortgage loans, including those guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The amendments in this update require that a mortgage loan be derecognized and that a separate other receivable be recognized upon foreclosure if the following conditions are met: (i) the loan has a government guarantee that is not separable from the loan before foreclosure, (ii) at the time of foreclosure, the creditor has the intent to convey the real estate property to the guarantor and make a claim on the guarantee, and the creditor has the ability to recover under that claim, and (iii) at the time of foreclosure, any amount of the claim that is determined on the basis of the fair value of the real estate is fixed. Upon foreclosure, the separate other receivable should be measured based on the amount of the loan balance (principal and interest) expected to be recovered from the guarantor. The amendments in this update are effective for public business entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. The Company's adoption of this ASU did not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-12, "Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period," which requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. This update is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The amendments can be applied prospectively to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or retrospectively to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented and to all new or modified awards thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this guidance will have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Also in June 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-11, "Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures" which aligns the accounting for repurchase to maturity transactions and repurchase

agreements executed as a repurchase financing with the accounting for other typical repurchase agreements. Going forward, these transactions would all be accounted for as secured borrowings. This update is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2014. In addition the disclosure of certain transactions accounted for as a sale is effective for the first interim or annual period

beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and the disclosure for transactions accounted for as secured borrowings is required for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company's adoption of this ASU did not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." The objective of this amendment is to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for U.S. GAAP. This update affects any entity that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of non-financial assets unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. For public entities, the amendments in this update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this guidance will have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-04, "Receivables-Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40): Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure," which clarifies that an in-substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and a creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan, upon either the creditor obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure, or the borrower conveying all interest in the residential real estate property to the creditor to satisfy that loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. Additionally, this ASU requires interim and annual disclosure of both the amount of foreclosed residential real estate property held by the creditor and the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that are in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction. ASU No. 2014-04 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2014. The Company's adoption of this ASU did not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 8. Fair Value Measurements

The Company utilizes fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. The determination of fair values of financial instruments often requires the use of estimates. Where quoted market values in an active market are not readily available, the Company utilizes various valuation techniques to estimate fair value.

Fair value is an estimate of the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. However, in many instances fair value estimates may not be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and may not be realized in an immediate sale of the financial instrument.

GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- Level 3: Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity).

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The valuation techniques are based upon the unpaid principal balance only, and exclude any accrued interest or dividends at the measurement date. Interest income and expense and dividend income are recorded within the consolidated statements of income depending on the nature of the instrument using the effective interest method based

on acquired discount or premium.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The valuation techniques described below were used to measure fair value of financial instruments in the table below on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

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Securities Available for Sale

For securities available for sale, fair value was estimated using a market approach. The majority of the Company's securities are fixed income instruments that are not quoted on an exchange, but are traded in active markets. Prices for these instruments are obtained through third party data service providers or dealer market participants with which the Company has historically transacted both purchases and sales of securities. Prices obtained from these sources include market quotations and matrix pricing. Matrix pricing, a Level 2 input, is a mathematical technique used principally to value certain securities to benchmark to comparable securities. The Company evaluates the quality of Level 2 matrix pricing through comparison to similar assets with greater liquidity and evaluation of projected cash flows. As the Company is responsible for the determination of fair value, it performs quarterly analyses on the prices received from the pricing service to determine whether the prices are reasonable estimates of fair value. Specifically, the Company compares the prices received from the pricing service to a secondary pricing source. Additionally, the Company compares changes in the reported market values and returns to relevant market indices to test the reasonableness of the reported prices. The Company's internal price verification procedures and review of fair value methodology documentation provided by independent pricing services has not historically resulted in adjustment in the prices obtained from the pricing service. The Company also may hold equity securities and debt instruments issued by the U.S. government and U.S. government-sponsored agencies that are traded in active markets with readily accessible quoted market prices that are considered Level 1 inputs.

Derivatives

The Company records all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether the Company has elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting. Currently, none of the Company's derivatives are designated in qualifying hedging relationships. The existing interest rate derivatives result from a service provided to certain qualifying borrowers in a loan related transaction and, therefore, are not used to manage interest rate risk in the Company's assets or liabilities. As such, all changes in fair value of the Company's derivatives are recognized directly in earnings. The fair value of the Company's derivatives are determined using discounted cash flow analysis using observable market-based inputs, which are considered Level 2 inputs.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

The valuation techniques described below were used to estimate fair value of financial instruments measured on a non-recurring basis as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

For loans measured for impairment based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, fair value was estimated using a market approach. The Company measures the fair value of collateral underlying impaired loans primarily through obtaining independent appraisals that rely upon quoted market prices for similar assets in active markets. These appraisals include adjustments, on an individual case-by-case basis, to comparable assets based on the appraisers' market knowledge and experience, as well as adjustments for estimated costs to sell of up to 6%. The Company classifies these loans as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Assets acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure are carried at fair value, less estimated selling costs of up to 6%. Fair value is generally based on independent appraisals that rely upon quoted market prices for similar assets in active markets. These appraisals include adjustments, on an individual case basis, to comparable assets based on the appraisers' market knowledge and experience, and are classified as Level 3. When an asset is acquired, the excess of the loan balance over fair value, less estimated selling costs, is charged to the allowance for loan losses. A reserve for foreclosed assets may be established to provide for possible write-downs and selling costs that occur subsequent to foreclosure. Foreclosed assets are carried net of the related reserve. Operating results from real estate owned, including rental income, operating expenses, and gains and losses realized from the sales of real estate owned, are recorded as incurred.

There were no changes to the valuation techniques for fair value measurements as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

The following tables present the assets and liabilities reported on the consolidated statements of financial condition at their fair values as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, by level within the fair value hierarchy:

Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2015	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Measured on a recurring basis:				
Securities available for sale:				
US Treasury obligations	\$8,071	8,071	—	—
Agency obligations	95,157	95,157	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	932,113	—	932,113	—
State and municipal obligations	6,083	—	6,083	—
Corporate obligations	5,596	—	5,596	—
Equity securities	539	539	—	—
Total securities available for sale	1,047,559	103,767	943,792	—
Asset derivatives	3,216	—	3,216	—
	\$1,050,775	103,767	947,008	—
Liability derivatives	\$3,285	—	3,285	—

Measured on a non-recurring basis:

Loans measured for impairment based on the fair value of the underlying collateral	\$23,010	—	—	23,010
Foreclosed assets	5,924	—	—	5,924
	\$28,934	—	—	28,934

Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2014	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Measured on a recurring basis:				
Securities available for sale:				
US Treasury obligations	\$8,016	8,016	—	—
Agency obligations	95,076	95,076	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	957,257	—	957,257	—
State and municipal obligations	7,002	—	7,002	—
Equity securities	524	524	—	—
	1,074,395	103,616	970,779	—
Asset derivatives	2,046	—	2,046	—
	\$1,076,441	\$103,616	\$972,825	\$—
Liability derivatives	\$2,052		2,052	

Measured on a non-recurring basis:

Loans measured for impairment based on the fair value of the underlying collateral	\$23,086	—	—	23,086
Foreclosed assets	5,098	—	—	5,098

\$28,184	—	—	28,184
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There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Other Fair Value Disclosures

The Company is required to disclose estimated fair value of financial instruments, both assets and liabilities on and off the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate fair value. The following is a description of valuation methodologies used for those assets and liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and short-term investments, the carrying amount approximates fair value.

Investment Securities Held to Maturity

For investment securities held to maturity, fair value was estimated using a market approach. The majority of the Company's securities are fixed income instruments that are not quoted on an exchange, but are traded in active markets. Prices for these instruments are obtained through third party data service providers or dealer market participants with which the Company has historically transacted both purchases and sales of securities. Prices obtained from these sources include market quotations and matrix pricing. Matrix pricing, a Level 2 input, is a mathematical technique used principally to value certain securities to benchmark or comparable securities. The Company evaluates the quality of Level 2 matrix pricing through comparison to similar assets with greater liquidity and evaluation of projected cash flows. As the Company is responsible for the determination of fair value, it performs quarterly analyses on the prices received from the pricing service to determine whether the prices are reasonable estimates of fair value. Specifically, the Company compares the prices received from the pricing service to a secondary pricing source. Additionally, the Company compares changes in the reported market values and returns to relevant market indices to test the reasonableness of the reported prices. The Company's internal price verification procedures and review of fair value methodology documentation provided by independent pricing services has not historically resulted in adjustment in the prices obtained from the pricing service. The Company also holds debt instruments issued by the U.S. government and U.S. government agencies that are traded in active markets with readily accessible quoted market prices that are considered Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

FHLB-NY Stock

The carrying value of FHLB of New York (FHLB-NY) stock was its cost. The fair value of FHLB-NY stock is based on redemption at par value. The Company classifies the estimated fair value as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

Loans

Fair values are estimated for portfolios of loans with similar financial characteristics. Loans are segregated by type such as commercial mortgage, residential mortgage, commercial, construction and consumer. Each loan category is further segmented into fixed and adjustable rate interest terms and into performing and non-performing categories. The fair value of performing loans was estimated using a combination of techniques, including a discounted cash flow model that utilizes a discount rate that reflects the Company's current pricing for loans with similar characteristics and remaining maturity, adjusted by an amount for estimated credit losses inherent in the portfolio at the balance sheet date. The rates take into account the expected yield curve, as well as an adjustment for prepayment risk, when applicable. The Company classifies the estimated fair value of its loan portfolio as Level 3.

The fair value for significant non-performing loans was based on recent external appraisals of collateral securing such loans, adjusted for the timing of anticipated cash flows and estimated selling costs. The Company classifies the estimated fair value of its non-performing loan portfolio as Level 3.

Deposits

The fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, such as non-interest bearing demand deposits and savings deposits, was equal to the amount payable on demand and classified as Level 1. The estimated fair value of certificates of deposit was based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate was estimated using the Company's current rates offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities. The Company classifies the estimated fair value of its certificates of deposit portfolio as Level 2.

Borrowed Funds

The fair value of borrowed funds was estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates available for debt with similar terms and maturities and is classified by the Company as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Commitments to Extend Credit and Letters of Credit

The fair value of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit was estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates. The fair value estimates of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit are deemed immaterial.

Limitations

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Company's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates. Fair value estimates are based on existing on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments.

Significant assets and liabilities that are not considered financial assets or liabilities include goodwill and other intangibles, deferred tax assets and premises and equipment. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in the estimates.

The following tables present the Company's financial instruments at their carrying and fair values as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Fair values are presented by level within the fair value hierarchy.

Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2015 Using:

(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying value	Fair value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$90,874	90,874	90,874	—	—
Securities available for sale:					
US Treasury obligations	8,071	8,071	8,071	—	—
Agency obligations	95,157	95,157	95,157	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	932,113	932,113	—	932,113	—
State and municipal obligations	6,083	6,083	—	6,083	—
Corporate obligations	5,596	5,596	—	5,596	—
Equity securities	539	539	539	—	—
Total securities available for sale	\$1,047,559	1,047,559	103,767	943,792	—
Investment securities held to maturity:					
Agency obligations	7,131	7,143	7,143	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	2,511	2,620	—	2,620	—
State and municipal obligations	453,339	467,121	—	467,121	—
Corporate obligations	10,723	10,787	—	10,787	—
Total securities held to maturity	\$473,704	487,671	7,143	480,528	—
FHLB-NY stock	67,455	67,455	67,455	—	—
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	6,063,589	6,165,229	—	—	6,165,229
Asset derivative	3,216	3,216	—	3,216	—
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits other than certificates of deposits	\$5,017,129	5,017,129	5,017,129	—	—
Certificates of deposit	805,922	809,036	—	809,036	—

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Total deposits	5,823,051	5,826,165	5,017,129	809,036	—
Borrowings	1,468,404	1,489,209	—	1,489,209	—
Liability derivative	3,285	3,285	—	3,285	845,000 —

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(Dollars in thousands)	Carrying value	Fair value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014 Using:		
			Quoted Prices in Significant Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 103,762	103,762	103,762	—	—
Securities available for sale:					
US Treasury obligations	8,016	8,016	8,016	—	—
Agency obligations	95,076	95,076	95,076	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	957,257	957,257	—	957,257	—
State and municipal obligations	7,002	7,002	—	7,002	—
Corporate obligations	6,520	6,520	—	6,520	—
Equity securities	524	524	524	—	—
Total securities available for sale	\$ 1,074,395	1,074,395	103,616	970,779	—
Investment securities held to maturity:					
Agency obligations	\$ 6,813	6,810	6,810	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	2,816	2,939	—	2,939	—
State and municipal obligations	449,410	462,238	—	462,238	—
Corporate obligations	10,489	10,486	—	10,486	—
Total securities held to maturity	\$ 469,528	482,473	6,810	475,663	—
FHLB-NY stock	69,789	69,789	69,789	—	—
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	6,023,771	6,104,558	—	—	6,104,558
Asset derivative	2,046	2,046	—	2,046	—
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits other than certificates of deposits	\$ 4,966,834	4,966,834	4,966,834	—	—
Certificates of deposit	825,689	830,233	—	830,233	—
Total deposits	\$ 5,792,523	5,797,067	4,966,834	830,233	—
Borrowings	1,509,851	1,516,966	—	1,516,966	—
Liability derivative	2,052	2,052	—	2,052	—

Note 9. Other Comprehensive Income

The following table presents the components of other comprehensive income both gross and net of tax, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31, 2015			2014		
	Before Tax	Tax Effect	After Tax	Before Tax	Tax Effect	After Tax
Components of Other Comprehensive Income:						
Unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale:						
Net gains arising during the period	\$6,202	(2,491)	3,711	6,287	(2,568)	3,719
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(2)	1)	(1)	350	(143)	207
Total	6,200	(2,490)	3,710	6,637	(2,711)	3,926
Amortization related to post-retirement obligations	(7)	3)	(4)	(81)	33)	(48)
Total other comprehensive income	\$6,193	(2,487)	3,706	6,556	(2,678)	3,878

The following tables present the changes in the components of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component, net of tax						
For the three months ended March 31,						
	2015			2014		
	Unrealized Gains on Securities Available for Sale	Post Retirement Obligations	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Unrealized Gains on Securities Available for Sale	Post Retirement Obligations	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
Balance at December 31,	\$7,743	(7,714)	29	(2,799)	(2,052)	(4,851)
Current period change in other comprehensive income (loss)	3,710	(4)	3,706	3,926	(48)	3,878
Balance at March 31,	\$11,453	(7,718)	3,735	1,127	(2,100)	(973)

The following tables summarize the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income to the consolidated statements of income for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI")		
Amount reclassified from AOCI		
for the three months ended		Affected line item in the Consolidated
March 31,		Statement of Income
2015	2014	

Details of AOCI:

Securities available for sale:

Realized net gains on the sale of securities available for sale	\$2	\$ (350)	Net gain on securities transactions
	(1)	143)	Income tax expense
	1	(207)	Net of tax

Post retirement obligations:

Amortization of actuarial losses (gains)	194	42	Compensation and employee benefits ⁽¹⁾
	(79)	(17)	Income tax expense
	115	25	Net of tax
Total reclassifications	\$116	\$ (182)	Net of tax

(1) This item is included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost. See Note 6. Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost.

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Note 10. Derivative and Hedging Activities

The Company is exposed to certain risks arising from both its business operations and economic conditions. The Company principally manages its exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks through management of its core business activities. The Company manages economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk, primarily by managing the amount, sources, and duration of its assets and liabilities. The Company's existing interest rate derivatives result from a service provided to certain qualifying borrowers in a loan related transaction and, therefore, are not used to manage interest rate risk in the Company's assets or liabilities. The Company manages a matched book with respect to its derivative instruments in order to minimize its net risk exposure resulting from such transactions.

The table below presents the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments as well as their classification on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	As of March 31, 2015		As of December 31, 2014	
	Asset Derivatives Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Fair Value	Liability Derivatives Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Fair Value
Derivatives not designated as a hedging instruments:				
Interest rate products	Other assets	\$3,208	Other liabilities	\$3,285
Credit contracts	Other assets	8		—
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		\$3,216		\$3,285
Derivatives not designated as a hedging instruments:				
Interest rate products	Other assets	\$2,040	Other liabilities	\$2,052
Credit contracts	Other assets	6		—
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		\$2,046		\$2,052

None of the Company's derivatives are designated in qualifying hedging relationships. Derivatives not designated as hedges are not speculative and result from a service the Company provides to certain customers, which the Company implemented during the third quarter of 2014. The Company executes interest rate swaps with commercial banking customers to facilitate their respective risk management strategies. Those interest rate swaps are simultaneously hedged by offsetting interest rate swaps that the Company executes with a third party, such that the Company minimizes its net risk exposure resulting from such transactions. As the interest rate swaps associated with this program do not meet the strict hedge accounting requirements, changes in the fair value of both the customer swaps and the offsetting swaps are recognized directly in earnings. At March 31, 2015, the Company had eleven interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$110.7 million, compared with nine interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$94.9 million at December 31, 2014.

The tables below present the effect of the Company's derivative financial instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Income for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 (in thousands).

	Consolidated Statements of Income	Gain (loss) recognized in Income on derivatives Three months ended March 31, 2015
Derivatives not designated as a hedging instruments:		
Interest rate products	Other income	\$(65)
Credit contracts	Other income	1
Total		\$(64)

The Company has agreements with certain of its derivative counterparties that contain a provision that if the Company defaults on any of its indebtedness, including default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, then the Company could also be declared in default on its derivative obligations.

The Company also has agreements with certain of its derivative counterparties that contain a provision that if the Company fails to maintain its status as a well / adequate capitalized institution, then the counterparty could terminate the derivative positions and the Company would be required to settle its obligations under the agreements.

As of March 31, 2015, the termination value of derivatives in a net liability position, which includes accrued interest but excludes any adjustment for nonperformance risk, related to these agreements was \$3,338,000. The Company has minimum collateral posting thresholds with certain of its derivative counterparties, and has posted collateral of \$2,980,000 against its obligations under these agreements. If the Company had breached any of these provisions at March 31, 2015, it could have been required to settle its obligations under the agreements at the termination value. At March 31, 2015, there were no breaches of any provisions of the Company's derivative agreements with its counterparties.

Note 11. Subsequent Event

On April 1, 2015, Beacon Trust Company ("Beacon") completed its acquisition of certain assets and liabilities of The MDE Group, Inc. and the equity interests of Acertus Capital Management, LLC, both Morristown, New Jersey based registered investment advisers under common ownership. Beacon Trust Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Provident Bank which, in turn, is wholly owned by the Company.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained herein are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such forward-looking statements may be identified by reference to a future period or periods, or by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as "may," "will," "believe," "expect," "estimate," "anticipate," "continue," or similar terms or variations on those terms, or the negative of those terms. Forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those related to the economic environment, particularly in the market areas in which the Company operates, competitive products and pricing, fiscal and monetary policies of the U.S. Government, changes in government regulations affecting financial institutions, including regulatory fees and capital requirements, changes in prevailing interest rates, acquisitions and the integration of acquired businesses, credit risk management, asset-liability management, the financial and securities markets and the availability of and costs associated with sources of liquidity. Reference is made to the "Risk Factors" disclosure in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The Company cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements which speak only as of the date made. The Company also advises readers that the factors listed above could affect the Company's financial performance and could cause the Company's actual results for future periods to differ materially from any opinions or statements expressed with respect to future periods in any current statements. The Company does not have an obligation to update any such statements to reflect any subsequent events or circumstances after the date of this

statement.

Acquisitions

On October 31, 2014, Beacon acquired the fiduciary account relationships of Suffolk County National Bank, a subsidiary of Suffolk Bancorp., in Suffolk County, New York.

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On May 30, 2014, the Company completed its acquisition of Team Capital Bank ("Team Capital"), which after the purchase accounting adjustments added \$964.0 million to total assets, \$631.2 million to loans, and \$769.9 million to deposits. Total consideration paid for Team Capital was \$115.1 million: \$31.6 million in cash and 4.9 million shares of common stock valued at \$83.5 million on the acquisition date. Team Capital was merged with and into the Company's subsidiary, The Provident Bank, as of the close of business on the date of acquisition. The Team Capital acquisition added 12 full-service banking offices in Bucks, Northampton and Lehigh Counties in Pennsylvania and Essex, Somerset, Hunterdon and Warren Counties in New Jersey.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company considers certain accounting policies to be critically important to the fair presentation of its financial condition and results of operations. These policies require management to make complex judgments on matters which by their nature have elements of uncertainty. The sensitivity of the Company's consolidated financial statements to these critical accounting policies, and the assumptions and estimates applied, could have a significant impact on its financial condition and results of operations. These assumptions, estimates and judgments made by management can be influenced by a number of factors, including the general economic environment. The Company has identified the following as critical accounting policies:

- Adequacy of the allowance for loan losses
- Goodwill valuation and analysis for impairment
- Valuation of securities available for sale and impairment analysis
- Valuation of deferred tax assets

The calculation of the allowance for loan losses is a critical accounting policy of the Company. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation account that reflects management's evaluation of the probable losses in the loan portfolio. The Company maintains the allowance for loan losses through provisions for loan losses that are charged to income. Charge-offs against the allowance for loan losses are taken on loans where management determines that the collection of loan principal is unlikely. Recoveries made on loans that have been charged-off are credited to the allowance for loan losses.

The Company's evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses includes a review of all loans on which the collectibility of principal may not be reasonably assured. For residential mortgage and consumer loans, this is determined primarily by delinquency and collateral values. For commercial real estate and commercial loans, an extensive review of financial performance, payment history and collateral values is conducted on a quarterly basis. As part of the evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, each quarter management prepares an analysis that categorizes the entire loan portfolio by certain risk characteristics such as loan type (residential mortgage, commercial mortgage, construction, commercial, etc.) and loan risk rating.

When assigning a risk rating to a loan, management utilizes a nine point internal risk rating system. Loans deemed to be "acceptable quality" are rated 1 through 4, with a rating of 1 established for loans with minimal risk. Loans deemed to be of "questionable quality" are rated 5 (watch) or 6 (special mention). Loans with adverse classifications (substandard, doubtful or loss) are rated 7, 8 or 9, respectively. Commercial mortgage, commercial and construction loans are rated individually and each lending officer is responsible for risk rating loans in their portfolio. These risk ratings are then reviewed by the department manager and/or the Chief Lending Officer and the Credit Administration Department. The risk ratings are also confirmed through periodic loan review examinations, which are currently performed by an independent third party, and periodically by the Credit Committee in the credit renewal or approval. In addition, the Bank requires an annual review be performed for commercial and commercial real estate loans above certain dollar thresholds, depending on loan type, to help determine the appropriate risk rating.

Management assigns general valuation allowance ("GVA") percentages to each risk rating category for use in allocating the allowance for loan losses, giving consideration to historical loss experience by loan type and other qualitative or environmental factors such as trends and levels of delinquencies, impaired loans, charge-offs, recoveries, loan volume, as well as the national and local economic trends and conditions. The appropriateness of these percentages is evaluated by management at least annually and monitored on a quarterly basis, with changes made when they are required. In the second quarter of 2014, management completed its most recent evaluation of the GVA percentages. As a result of that evaluation, certain GVA percentages applied to residential mortgage, commercial, multi-family and

commercial mortgage loans were reduced to reflect the decrease in the historical loss experience and improvements in qualitative factors. In addition, GVA percentages for marine loans were increased due to historical loss experience. Management believes the primary risks inherent in the portfolio are a decline in the economy, generally a decline in real estate market values, rising unemployment or a protracted period of unemployment at current elevated levels, increasing vacancy rates in commercial investment properties and possible increases in interest rates in the absence of economic improvement. Any one

or a combination of these events may adversely affect borrowers' ability to repay the loans, resulting in increased delinquencies, loan losses and future levels of provisions. Accordingly, the Company has provided for loan losses at the current level to address the current risk in its loan portfolio. Management considers it important to maintain the ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans at an acceptable level given current economic conditions, interest rates and the composition of the portfolio.

Although management believes that the Company has established and maintained the allowance for loan losses at appropriate levels, additions may be necessary if future economic and other conditions differ substantially from the current operating environment. Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis giving consideration to historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Such estimates and assumptions are adjusted when facts and circumstances dictate. Illiquid credit markets, volatile securities markets, and declines in the housing and commercial real estate markets and the economy generally have combined to increase the uncertainty inherent in such estimates and assumptions. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. Changes in estimates resulting from continuing changes in the economic environment will be reflected in the financial statements in future periods. In addition, various regulatory agencies periodically review the adequacy of the Company's allowance for loan losses as an integral part of their examination process. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance or additional write-downs based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Although management uses the best information available, the level of the allowance for loan losses remains an estimate that is subject to significant judgment and short-term change.

Additional critical accounting policies relate to judgments about other asset impairments, including goodwill, investment securities and deferred tax assets. Goodwill is evaluated for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate potential impairment between annual measurement dates. Management qualitatively determines whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount before performing Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test. If an entity concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the entity would be required to perform Step 1 of the assessment and then, if needed, Step 2 to determine whether goodwill is impaired. However, if it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is more than its carrying amount, the entity does not need to apply the two-step impairment test. For this analysis, the Reporting Unit is defined as the Bank, which includes all core and retail banking operations of the Company but excludes the assets, liabilities, equity, earnings and operations held exclusively at the Company level. The guidance provides certain factors an entity should consider in its qualitative assessment in determining whether it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount. The factors include:

- Macroeconomic conditions, such as deterioration in economic condition and limited access to capital.
- Industry and market considerations, such as increased competition, regulatory developments and decline in market-dependent multiples.
- Cost factors, such as increased labor costs, cost of materials and other operating costs.
- Overall financial performance, such as declining cash flows and decline in revenue or earnings.
- Other relevant entity-specific events, such as changes in management, strategy or customers, litigation and contemplation of bankruptcy.

• Reporting unit events, such as selling or disposing a portion of a reporting unit and a change in composition of assets. The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment test as of September 30, 2014. Based upon its qualitative assessment of goodwill, the Company concluded it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill was not impaired and no further quantitative analysis (Step 1) was warranted. The Company may, based upon its qualitative assessment, or at its option, perform the two-step process to evaluate the potential impairment of goodwill. If, based upon Step 1, the fair value of the Reporting Unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the Reporting Unit is considered not impaired. However, if the carrying amount of the Reporting Unit exceeds its fair value, an additional test must be performed. The second step test compares the implied fair value of the Reporting Unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. An impairment loss would be recorded to

the extent that the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value.

The Company's available for sale securities portfolio is carried at estimated fair value, with any unrealized gains or losses, net of taxes, reported as accumulated other comprehensive income or loss in Stockholders' Equity. Estimated fair values are based on market quotations or matrix pricing as discussed in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements. Securities which the Company

has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and carried at amortized cost. Management conducts a periodic review and evaluation of the securities portfolio to determine if any declines in the fair values of securities are other-than-temporary. In this evaluation, if such a decline were deemed other-than-temporary, Management would measure the total credit-related component of the unrealized loss, and recognize that portion of the loss as a charge to current period earnings. The remaining portion of the unrealized loss would be recognized as an adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income. The fair value of the securities portfolio is significantly affected by changes in interest rates. In general, as interest rates rise, the fair value of fixed-rate securities decreases and as interest rates fall, the fair value of fixed-rate securities increases. The Company determines if it has the intent to sell these securities or if it is more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell the securities before the anticipated recovery. If either exists, the decline in value is considered other-than-temporary. In this evaluation, the Company did not recognize an other-than-temporary impairment charge on securities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 or 2014.

The determination of whether deferred tax assets will be realizable is predicated on the reversal of existing deferred tax liabilities, utilization against carryback years and estimates of future taxable income. Such estimates are subject to management's judgment. A valuation allowance is established when management is unable to conclude that it is more likely than not that it will realize deferred tax assets based on the nature and timing of these items. At March 31, 2015, the Company maintained a valuation allowance of \$242,000, related to unused capital loss carryforwards.

COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AT MARCH 31, 2015 AND DECEMBER 31, 2014

Total assets increased \$1.8 million to \$8.53 billion at March 31, 2015, from \$8.52 billion at December 31, 2014, primarily due to a \$39.2 million increase in total loans, partially offset by decreases of \$25.0 million and \$12.9 million in total investments and cash and cash equivalents, respectively.

Total loans increased \$39.2 million, or 0.6%, to \$6.12 billion at March 31, 2015, from \$6.09 billion at December 31, 2014. Loan originations totaled \$530.4 million and loan purchases totaled \$23.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The loan portfolio had net increases of \$52.9 million in construction loans and \$28.7 million in multi-family mortgage loans, partially offset by net decreases of \$19.8 million in commercial loans, \$10.3 million in consumer loans, \$6.5 million in commercial mortgage loans and \$5.7 million in residential mortgage loans.

Commercial real estate, commercial and construction loans represented 69.8% of the loan portfolio at March 31, 2015, compared to 69.4% at December 31, 2014.

The Company does not originate or purchase sub-prime or option ARM loans. Prior to September 30, 2008, the Company originated "Alt-A" mortgages in the form of stated income loans with a maximum loan-to-value ratio of 50% on a limited basis. The balance of these "Alt-A" loans at March 31, 2015 was \$6.8 million. Of this total, 6 loans totaling \$1.2 million were 90 days or more delinquent. General valuation reserves of 5.50%, or \$65,000 were allocated to such loans at March 31, 2015.

The Company participates in loans originated by other banks, including participations designated as Shared National Credits ("SNCs"). The Company's gross commitments and outstanding balances as a participant in SNCs were \$79.1 million and \$48.3 million, respectively, at March 31, 2015. No SNCs were 90 days or more delinquent at March 31, 2015.

The Company had outstanding junior lien mortgages totaling \$260.2 million at March 31, 2015. Of this total, 25 loans totaling \$1.8 million were 90 days or more delinquent. General valuation reserves of 10%, or \$179,000, were allocated to such loans which were 90 days or more delinquent at March 31, 2015.

At March 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding indirect marine loans totaling \$25.1 million. There was 1 loan totaling \$29,471 that was 90 days or more delinquent at March 31, 2015. Marine loans are currently made only on a direct, limited accommodation basis to existing customers.

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's non-performing assets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Mortgage loans:		
Residential	\$ 16,913	17,222
Commercial	18,203	20,026
Multi-family	322	322
Total mortgage loans	35,438	37,570
Commercial loans	12,035	12,342
Consumer loans	3,415	3,944
Total non-performing loans	50,888	53,856
Foreclosed assets	5,924	5,098
Total non-performing assets	\$56,812	58,954

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's 60-89 day delinquent loans as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Mortgage loans:		
Residential	\$5,832	4,331
Commercial	292	30
Total mortgage loans	6,124	4,361
Commercial loans	18	371
Consumer loans	1,020	2,509
Total 60-89 day delinquent loans	\$7,162	7,241

At March 31, 2015, the allowance for loan losses totaled \$61.1 million, or 1.00% of total loans, compared with \$61.7 million, or 1.01% of total loans at December 31, 2014. Total non-performing loans were \$50.9 million, or 0.83% of total loans at March 31, 2015, compared to \$53.9 million, or 0.88% of total loans at December 31, 2014. The \$3.0 million decrease in non-performing loans at March 31, 2015 was due to a \$1.8 million decrease in non-performing commercial mortgage loans, a \$529,000 decrease in non-performing consumer loans, a \$308,000 decrease in non-performing residential mortgages and a \$307,000 decrease in non-performing commercial loans. Non-performing loans do not include purchased credit impaired ("PCI") loans acquired from Team Capital. At March 31, 2015, PCI loans totaled \$4.3 million, compared to \$4.5 million at December 31, 2014.

At March 31, 2015, the Company held \$5.9 million of foreclosed assets, compared with \$5.1 million at December 31, 2014. Foreclosed assets at March 31, 2015 consisted of \$3.0 million of residential real estate, \$2.9 million of commercial real estate and \$44,000 of marine vessels. Total non-performing assets at March 31, 2015 declined \$2.1 million, or 3.6%, to \$56.8 million, or 0.67% of total assets, from \$59.0 million, or 0.69% of total assets at December 31, 2014.

Total investments decreased \$25.0 million, or 1.5%, to \$1.59 billion at March 31, 2015, from \$1.61 billion at December 31, 2014, largely due to principal repayments on mortgage-backed securities and maturities of municipal and agency bonds, partially offset by purchases of mortgage-backed and municipal securities.

Total deposits increased \$30.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2015, to \$5.82 billion. Total core deposits, which consist of savings and demand deposit accounts, increased \$50.3 million to \$5.02 billion at March 31, 2015, while time deposits decreased \$19.8 million to \$805.9 million at March 31, 2015. The increase in core deposits was largely attributable to growth in both non-interest bearing and interest bearing demand deposits. Non-interest bearing demand deposits increased \$25.6 million to \$1.08 billion at March 31, 2015. Core deposits represented 86.2% of total deposits at March 31, 2015, compared to 85.7% at December 31, 2014.

Borrowed funds decreased \$41.4 million, or 2.7%, during the three months ended March 31, 2015, to \$1.47 billion, as shorter-term wholesale funding was replaced by the net inflow of deposits for the period. Borrowed funds represented

17.2% of total assets at March 31, 2015, a decrease from 17.7% at December 31, 2014.

Stockholders' equity increased \$13.6 million, or 1.2%, for the three months ended March 31, 2015, to \$1.16 billion, due to net income earned for the period and an increase in unrealized gains on securities available for sale, partially offset by dividends paid

to stockholders. Common stock repurchases made in connection with withholding to cover income taxes on stock-based compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2015 totaled 102,943 shares at an average cost of \$18.27 per share. At March 31, 2015, 3.3 million shares remained eligible for repurchase under the current authorization. Book value per share and tangible book value per share at March 31, 2015 were \$17.76 and \$11.57, respectively, compared with \$17.63 and \$11.40, respectively, at December 31, 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources. Liquidity refers to the Company's ability to generate adequate amounts of cash to meet financial obligations to its depositors to fund loans and, securities purchases, deposit outflows and operating expenses. Sources of funds include scheduled amortization of loans, loan prepayments, scheduled maturities of investments, cash flows from mortgage-backed securities and the ability to borrow funds from the FHLB-NY and approved broker-dealers.

Cash flows from loan payments and maturing investment securities are fairly predictable sources of funds. Changes in interest rates, local economic conditions and the competitive marketplace can influence loan prepayments, prepayments on mortgage-backed securities and deposit flows.

In July 2013, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the other federal bank regulatory agencies issued a final rule that revised the leverage and risk-based capital requirements and the method for calculating risk-weighted assets to make them consistent with agreements that were reached by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The rule became effective for the Bank on January 1, 2015. Among other things, the rule establishes a new common equity Tier 1 minimum capital requirement (4.5% of risk-weighted assets), adopts a uniform minimum leverage capital ratio at 4%, increases the minimum Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets requirement (from 4% to 6% of risk-weighted assets) and assigns a higher risk weight (150%) to exposures that are more than 90 days past due or are on nonaccrual status and to certain commercial real estate facilities that finance the acquisition, development or construction of real property. The rule also requires unrealized gains and losses on certain "available-for-sale" securities holdings to be included for purposes of calculating regulatory capital unless a one-time opt-out is exercised. The Company has chosen to exercise the option to exclude unrealized gains and losses from the calculation of regulatory capital. Additional constraints were also imposed on the inclusion in regulatory capital of mortgage-servicing assets, deferred tax assets and minority interests. The rule limits a banking organization's capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments if the banking organization does not hold a "capital conservation buffer" consisting of 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets in addition to the amount necessary to meet its minimum risk-based capital requirements. The capital conservation buffer requirement will be phased in beginning January 1, 2016 and ending January 1, 2019, when the full capital conservation buffer requirement will be effective.

As of March 31, 2015, the Bank and the Company exceeded all current minimum regulatory capital requirements as follows:

	March 31, 2015					
	Required			Actual		
	Amount	Ratio		Amount	Ratio	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Bank:						
Tier 1 leverage capital	\$324,476	4.00	%	\$690,510	8.51	%
Common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital	289,419	4.50	%	690,510	10.74	%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	385,892	6.00	%	690,510	10.74	%
Total risk-based capital	514,522	8.00	%	751,775	11.69	%
Company:						
Tier 1 leverage capital	324,480	4.00		755,622	9.31	%
Common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital	289,425	4.50		755,622	11.75	%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	385,900	6.00		755,622	11.75	%
Total risk-based capital	514,533	8.00		816,887	12.70	%

COMPARISON OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

General. The Company reported net income of \$19.8 million, or \$0.32 per basic and diluted share for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared to net income of \$17.0 million, or \$0.30 per basic and diluted share for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Results of operations for the first quarter of 2015 benefited from growth in average loans outstanding, an increase in average non-interest bearing demand deposits and continued improvement in asset quality, partially offset by a reduction in average loan yields.

The growth in average loans outstanding for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 reflected the May 30, 2014 acquisition of Team Capital Bank ("Team Capital"), together with organic loan originations.

Net Interest Income. Total net interest income increased \$6.7 million to \$61.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, from \$55.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. Interest income for the first quarter of 2015 increased \$7.7 million to \$72.2 million, from \$64.5 million for the same period in 2014. Interest expense increased \$1.0 million, or 10.5%, to \$10.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, from \$9.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The improvement in net interest income was due to growth in average loans outstanding from both loans acquired from Team Capital and organic originations, and an increase in average non-interest bearing demand deposits, partially offset by year-over-year compression in the net interest margin.

The net interest margin for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, decreased 4 basis points to 3.24%, compared with 3.28% for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The weighted average yield on interest-earning assets decreased 6 basis points to 3.78% for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, compared with 3.84% for the quarter ended March 31, 2014, while the weighted average cost of interest bearing liabilities decreased one basis point to 0.67% for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, compared with 0.68% for the first quarter of 2014. The average cost of interest bearing deposits for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 was 0.31%, compared with 0.35% for the same period last year. Average non-interest bearing demand deposits totaled \$1.05 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, compared with \$861.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The average cost of borrowed funds for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 was 1.82%, compared with 1.87% for the same period last year.

Interest income on loans secured by real estate increased \$4.7 million to \$43.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, from \$38.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. Commercial loan interest income increased \$2.9 million, or 27.4%, to \$13.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, from \$10.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. Consumer loan interest income increased \$132,000 to \$5.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, from \$5.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the average balance of total loans increased \$874.6 million to \$6.03 billion, from \$5.15 billion for the same period in 2014, due to loans added from the Team Capital acquisition and organic originations, partially offset by loan repayments. The average loan yield for the three months ended March 31, 2015, decreased 10 basis points to 4.16%, from 4.26% for the same period in 2014.

The average yield on total securities decreased to 2.38% for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared with 2.46% for the same period in 2014. Interest income on investment securities held to maturity increased \$726,000 to \$3.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, compared to the same period last year. Average investment securities held to maturity increased \$115.5 million to \$473.4 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, from \$357.9 million for the same period last year.

Interest income on securities available for sale and FHLB-NY stock decreased \$781,000, or 11.0%, to \$6.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, from \$7.1 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The average balance of securities available for sale and FHLB-NY stock decreased \$69.8 million, or 5.8%, to \$1.14 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2015, from \$1.21 billion for the same period in 2014.

Interest paid on deposit accounts decreased \$150,000, or 4.0%, to \$3.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, from \$3.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The average cost of interest bearing deposits decreased to 0.31% for the three months ended March 31, 2015, from 0.35% for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, average interest bearing core deposits increased \$399.2 million, to \$3.93 billion, from \$3.53 billion for the same period in 2014. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, average time deposits increased \$21.8 million, or 2.8%, to \$809.3 million, from \$787.5 million for the same period in 2014.

Interest paid on borrowed funds increased \$1.1 million, or 20.3%, to \$6.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, from \$5.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The average cost of borrowings decreased to 1.82% for the three months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, from 1.87% for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, average borrowings increased \$280.1 million, or 23.1%, to \$1.49 billion, from \$1.21 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Provision for Loan Losses. Provisions for loan losses are charged to operations in order to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level management considers necessary to absorb probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio.

In determining the level of the allowance for loan losses, management considers past and current loss experience, evaluations of real estate collateral, current economic conditions, volume and type of lending, adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay the loan and the levels of non-performing and other classified loans. The amount of the allowance is based on estimates, and the ultimate losses may vary from such estimates as more information becomes available or later events change. Management assesses the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis and makes provisions for loan losses, if necessary, in order to maintain the adequacy of the allowance.

The Company recorded provisions for loan losses of \$600,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared with \$400,000 recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company had net charge-offs of \$1.2 million, compared with net charge-offs of \$1.6 million for the same period in 2014. At March 31, 2015, the Company's allowance for loan losses was \$61.1 million, or 1.00% of total loans, compared with \$61.7 million, or 1.01% of total loans at December 31, 2014.

Non-Interest Income. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, non-interest income totaled \$10.3 million, an increase of \$2.2 million, or 26.9%, compared to \$8.1 million for the same period in 2014. Fee income increased \$1.3 million, or 26.1%, to \$6.1 million, from \$4.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to a \$1.1 million increase in commercial loan prepayment fee income. In addition, wealth management income increased \$505,000, or 24.6%, to \$2.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, due in part to revenue earned on assets under management from the Company's October 31, 2014 acquisition of Suffolk Bancorp's wealth management business, and improved client pricing. Also, net gains on securities transactions increased \$352,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, mainly due to a \$350,000 loss on the sale of an impaired non-agency mortgage-backed security recognized in the first quarter of 2014.

Non-Interest Expense. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, non-interest expense increased \$5.2 million to \$43.4 million, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014. The quarter ended March 31, 2015 includes additional costs associated with operating in the acquired Team Capital markets. Compensation and employee benefits expense increased \$2.8 million to \$24.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014, largely due to a \$1.3 million increase in salary expense associated with the addition of former Team Capital employees, higher salary expense resulting from annual merit increases and increased employee medical and retirement benefit costs, partially offset by lower stock-based compensation. Net occupancy costs increased \$1.1 million, to \$7.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, compared to the same quarter in 2014, predominately due to additional facilities costs related to Team Capital and increased equipment maintenance costs. In addition, other operating expenses increased \$704,000 to \$6.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared to \$5.4 million for the same period in 2014, due to increases in consultant and attorney fees, a portion of which were related to the Company's loan workout and asset recovery activities. The amortization of intangibles increased \$644,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared with the same period in 2014, largely due to the increase in core deposit intangible amortization related to the Team Capital acquisition, while data processing expense increased \$230,000 to \$3.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared to \$2.8 million for the same period in 2014, principally due to increased software maintenance cost and telecommunication expense required to support the Team Capital locations. Partially offsetting these increases, advertising and promotional expenses decreased \$304,000 to \$761,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, due to costs incurred in the first quarter of 2014 related to the introduction of the Company's new branding initiative, updated logo and the related marketing campaigns.

Income Tax Expense. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company's income tax expense was \$8.4 million, compared with \$7.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase in income tax expense was a function of growth in pre-tax income. The Company's effective tax rates were 29.8% and 31.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Qualitative Analysis. Interest rate risk is the exposure of a bank's current and future earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in interest rates. The guidelines of the Company's interest rate risk policy seek to limit the exposure to changes in interest rates that affect the underlying economic value of assets and liabilities, earnings and capital. To minimize interest rate risk, the Company generally sells all 20- and 30-year fixed-rate mortgage loans at origination. Commercial real estate loans typically have interest rates that reset in five years, and other commercial loans such as construction loans and commercial lines of credit reset with changes in the Prime rate, the Federal Funds rate or LIBOR. Investment securities purchases generally have maturities of five years or less, and mortgage-backed securities have weighted average lives between three and five years.

The Asset/Liability Committee meets on at least a monthly basis to review the impact of interest rate changes on net interest income, net interest margin, net income and the economic value of equity. The Asset/Liability Committee

reviews a variety of strategies that project changes in asset or liability mix and the impact of those changes on projected net interest income and net income.

The Company's strategy for liabilities has been to maintain a stable core-funding base by focusing on core deposit account acquisition and increasing products and services per household. The Company's ability to retain maturing time deposit accounts is the result of its strategy to remain competitively priced within its marketplace. The Company's pricing strategy may vary depending upon current funding needs and the ability of the Company to fund operations through alternative sources, primarily by accessing short-term lines of credit with the FHLB-NY during periods of pricing dislocation.

Quantitative Analysis. Current and future sensitivity to changes in interest rates are measured through the use of balance sheet and income simulation models. The analysis captures changes in net interest income using flat rates as a base, a most likely rate forecast and rising and declining interest rate forecasts. Changes in net interest income and net income for the forecast period, generally twelve to twenty-four months, are measured and compared to policy limits for acceptable change. The Company periodically reviews historical deposit repricing activity and makes modifications to certain assumptions used in its income simulation model regarding the interest rate sensitivity of deposits without maturity dates. These modifications are made to more closely reflect the most likely results under the various interest rate change scenarios. Since it is inherently difficult to predict the sensitivity of interest bearing deposits to changes in interest rates, the changes in net interest income due to changes in interest rates cannot be precisely predicted. There are a variety of reasons that may cause actual results to vary considerably from the predictions presented below which include, but are not limited to, the timing, magnitude, and frequency of changes in interest rates, interest rate spreads, prepayments, and actions taken in response to such changes.

Specific assumptions used in the simulation model include:

• Parallel yield curve shifts for market rates;

• Current asset and liability spreads to market interest rates are fixed;

• Traditional savings and interest-bearing demand accounts move at 10% of the rate ramp in either direction;

• Retail Money Market and Business Money Market accounts move at 25% and 75% of the rate ramp in either direction respectively; and

• Higher-balance demand deposit tiers and promotional demand accounts move at up to 50% to 75% of the rate ramp in either direction

The following table sets forth the results of a twelve-month net interest income projection model as of March 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

Change in Interest Rates in Basis Points (Rate Ramp)	Net Interest Income			
	Dollar Amount	Dollar Change	Percent Change	
-100	241,266	(4,061)	(1.7)	)%
Static	245,327	—	—	
+100	242,424	(2,903)	(1.2)	)
+200	238,903	(6,424)	(2.6)	)
+300	236,327	(9,000)	(3.7)	)

The preceding table indicates that, as of March 31, 2015, in the event of a 300 basis point increase in interest rates, whereby rates ramp up evenly over a twelve-month period, net interest income would decrease 3.7%, or \$9.0 million. In the event of a 100 basis point decrease in interest rates, whereby rates ramp up evenly over a twelve-month period, net interest income is projected to decrease 1.7%, or \$4.1 million over the same period.

Another measure of interest rate sensitivity is to model changes in economic value of equity through the use of immediate and sustained interest rate shocks. The following table illustrates the result of the economic value of equity model as of March 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

Change in Interest Rates (Basis Points)	Present Value of Equity			Present Value of Equity as Percent of Present Value of Assets		
	Dollar Amount	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Present Value Ratio	Percent Change	
-100	1,330,535	43,995	3.4	% 15.2	% 2.5	%
Flat	1,286,540	—	—	14.8	—	
+100	1,256,809	(29,731)	(2.3)	) 14.6	(1.5)	)
+200	1,212,908	(73,632)	(5.7)	) 14.2	(4.0)	)
+300	1,157,442	(129,098)	(10.0)	) 13.7	(7.4)	)

The preceding table indicates that as of March 31, 2015, in the event of an immediate and sustained 300 basis point increase in interest rates, the present value of equity is projected to decrease 10.0%, or \$129.1 million. If rates were to decrease 100 basis points, the model forecasts a 3.4%, or \$44.0 million, increase in the present value of equity.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the methodologies used in the above interest rate risk measurements. Modeling changes in net interest income requires the use of certain assumptions regarding prepayment and deposit decay rates, which may or may not reflect the manner in which actual yields and costs respond to changes in market interest rates. While management believes such assumptions are reasonable, there can be no assurance that assumed prepayment rates and decay rates will approximate actual future loan prepayment and deposit withdrawal activity. Moreover, the net interest income table presented assumes that the composition of interest sensitive assets and liabilities existing at the beginning of a period remains constant over the period being measured and also assumes that a particular change in interest rates is reflected uniformly across the yield curve regardless of the duration to maturity or repricing of specific assets and liabilities. Accordingly, although the net interest income table provides an indication of the Company's interest rate risk exposure at a particular point in time, such measurement is not intended to and does not provide a precise forecast of the effect of changes in market interest rates on the Company's net interest income and will differ from actual results.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Principal Executive Officer and the Principal Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) were evaluated at the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Principal Executive Officer and the Principal Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various legal actions and claims arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, these legal actions and claims are not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the risk factors that were previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased under the Plans or Programs (1)(2)
January 1, 2015 Through January 31, 2015	—	—	—	3,449,893
February 1, 2014 Through February 28, 2015	25,354	\$18.31	25,354	3,424,539
March 1, 2015 Through March 31, 2015	77,589	18.26	77,589	3,346,950
Total	102,943	\$18.27	102,943	

On October 24, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors approved the purchase of up to 3,107,077 shares of its (1) common stock under a seventh general repurchase program which commenced upon completion of the previous repurchase program. The repurchase program has no expiration date.

On December 20, 2012, the Company's Board of Directors approved the purchase of up to 3,017,770 shares of its (2) common stock under an eighth general repurchase program which will commence upon completion of the previous repurchase program. The repurchase program has no expiration date.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

Not Applicable

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable

Item 5. Other Information.

None

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following exhibits are filed herewith:

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|------|--|
| 3.1 | Certificate of Incorporation of Provident Financial Services, Inc. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, and any amendments thereto, with the Securities and Exchange Commission/Registration No. 333-98241.) |
| 3.2 | Amended and Restated Bylaws of Provident Financial Services, Inc. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2011 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 29, 2012/File No. 001-31566.) |
| 4.1 | Form of Common Stock Certificate of Provident Financial Services, Inc. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, and any amendments thereto, with the Securities and Exchange Commission/Registration No. 333-98241.) |
| 10.1 | Employment Agreement by and between Provident Financial Services, Inc and Christopher Martin dated September 23, 2009. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's September 30, 2009 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9, 2009/ File No. 001-31566.) |
| 10.2 | Form of Amended and Restated Two-Year Change in Control Agreement between Provident Financial Services, Inc. and certain executive officers. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2009 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2010 /File No. 001-31566.) |
| 10.3 | Amended and Restated Employee Savings Incentive Plan, as amended. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's June 30, 2004 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission /File No. 001-31566.) |
| 10.4 | Employee Stock Ownership Plan (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, and any amendments thereto, with the Securities and Exchange Commission/Registration No. 333-98241) and Amendment No. 1 to the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's June 30, 2004 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission /File No. 001-31566). |
| 10.5 | Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan of The Provident Bank. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2008 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2009/File No. 001-31566.) |
| 10.6 | Amended and Restated Supplemental Executive Savings Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2008 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the |

Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2009/File No. 001-31566.)

10.7 Retirement Plan for the Board of Managers of The Provident Bank. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2008 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2009 /File No. 001-31566.)

10.8 The Provident Bank Amended and Restated Voluntary Bonus Deferral Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2008 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2009/File No. 001-31566.)

- 10.9 Provident Financial Services, Inc. Board of Directors Voluntary Fee Deferral Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2008 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2009/File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.10 First Savings Bank Directors' Deferred Fee Plan, as amended. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's September 30, 2004 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission /File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.11 The Provident Bank Non-Qualified Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's May 27, 2010 Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 3, 2010/File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.12 Provident Financial Services, Inc. 2003 Stock Option Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2003 Annual Meeting of Stockholders filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 4, 2003/File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.13 Provident Financial Services, Inc. 2003 Stock Award Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2003 Annual Meeting of Stockholders filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 4, 2003/ File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.14 Provident Financial Services, Inc. 2008 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 14, 2008/File No. 001-31566), as amended and restated. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 14, 2014/File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.15 Change in Control Agreement by and between Provident Financial Services, Inc. and Christopher Martin dated September 23, 2009. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's September 30, 2009 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9, 2009/File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.16 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2011 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 29, 2012/File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.17 Written Description of Provident Financial Services, Inc.'s 2013 Cash Incentive Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2012 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2013/File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.18 Form of Three-Year Change in Control Agreement between Provident Financial Services, Inc. and each of Messrs. Blum, Kuntz, Lyons, Nesci and Raimonde dated as of February 21, 2013. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2012 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2013/File No. 001-31566.)
- 10.19

Written Description of Provident Financial Services, Inc.'s 2014 Cash Incentive Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2013 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 3, 2014/File No. 001-31566.)

10.20 Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among Provident Financial Services, Inc., The Provident Bank and Team Capital Bank, dated December 19, 2013. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 19, 2013 Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 20, 2013/File No. 001-31566.)

10.21 Written Description of Provident Financial Services, Inc.'s 2015 Cash Incentive Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's December 31, 2014 Annual Report to Stockholders on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2015/File No. 001-31566.)

10.22 Provident Financial Services, Inc. Executive Annual Incentive Plan. (Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 13, 2015/File No. 001-31566).

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101	The following materials from the Company's Quarterly Report to Stockholders on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
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 Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

PROVIDENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

Date: May 11, 2015

By: /s/ Christopher Martin
Christopher Martin
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 11, 2015

By: /s/ Thomas M. Lyons
Thomas M. Lyons
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: May 11, 2015

By: /s/ Frank S. Muzio
Frank S. Muzio
Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting
Officer