

FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP INC

Form 10-K

February 25, 2011

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

FOR ANNUAL AND TRANSITION REPORTS

PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15(d) OF THE

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 000-49806

FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	04-3639825 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
610 Bay Boulevard, Chula Vista, California (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	91910 (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (619) 691-1519	

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

(Title of class)

Nasdaq Global Market

(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

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

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

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO .

Check whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this Chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES NO .

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K contained herein, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer," "large 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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the closing price of such stock on the Nasdaq Global Market as of June 30, 2010, was \$21.9 million. (The exclusion from such amount of the market value of the shares owned by any person shall not be deemed an admission by the registrant that such person is an affiliate of the registrant.) As of February 24, 2011, there were issued and outstanding 9,729,066 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

PART III of Form 10-K Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held during May 2011.

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FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORM 10-K

December 31, 2010

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) is a unitary thrift holding company that is subject to regulation by the Office of Thrift Supervision. The Company was incorporated under Maryland law in March 2002 to hold all of the stock of Pacific Trust Bank (the Bank). As a thrift holding company, First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc., activities are limited to banking, securities, insurance and financial services-related activities. See How We Are Regulated First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. is not an operating company and has no significant assets other than all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Pacific Trust Bank, the net proceeds retained from its initial public offering completed in August 2002, its loan to the First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. 401(k) Employee Stock Ownership Plan, the proceeds for investments made and the net proceeds retained from the private placement completed in November 2010. First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. has no significant liabilities other than employee compensation. The management of the Company and the Bank is substantially the same. However, Gregory Mitchell currently serves as President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company and is currently not an employee of the Bank. The Company utilizes the support staff and offices of the Bank and pays the Bank for these services. If the Company expands or changes its business in the future, the Company may hire additional employees of its own. Unless the context otherwise requires, all references to the Company include the Bank and the Company on a consolidated basis.

The Bank is a community-oriented financial institution offering a variety of financial services to meet the banking and financial needs of the communities we serve. The Bank is headquartered in San Diego County, California, and as of December 31, 2010 operated nine banking offices primarily serving San Diego and Riverside Counties in California.

The principal business consists of attracting retail deposits from the general public and investing these funds primarily in loans secured by first mortgages on owner-occupied, one-to four- family residences, a variety of consumer loans, multi-family and commercial real estate and, to a limited extent, commercial business loans. The Company also invests in securities and other assets.

The Company offers a variety of deposit accounts for both individuals and businesses with varying rates and terms, which generally include savings accounts, money market deposits, certificate accounts and checking accounts. The Company solicits deposits in the Company s market area and, to a lesser extent, from institutional depositors nationwide, and in the past has accepted brokered deposits.

The principal executive offices of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. are located at 610 Bay Boulevard, Chula Vista, California, and its telephone number is (619) 691-1519. The Company s common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol FPTB.

The Company s reports, proxy statements and other information the Company files with the SEC, as well as news releases, are available free of charge through the Company s Internet site at <http://www.firstpactrustbancorp.com>. This information can be found on the First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. News or SEC Filings pages of our Internet site. The annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed and furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act are available as soon as reasonably practicable after they have been filed with the SEC. Reference to the Company s Internet address is not intended to incorporate any of the information contained on our Internet site into this document.

On November 1, 2010, the Company completed a private placement to select institutional and other accredited investors of 4,418,390 shares of common stock and 1,036,156 shares of newly designated Class B non-voting common stock at a price of \$11.00 per share, providing the Company with aggregate gross proceeds

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of \$60.0 million. In connection with the private placement, the Company issued warrants that are exercisable for a total of 1,635,000 shares of non-voting common stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share. The primary purpose of the private placement was to enable the Company to repurchase the 19,300 shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock Series A that was issued to the U.S. Department of Treasury on November 21, 2008 pursuant to the TARP, Troubled Asset Relief Program's Capital Purchase Program. On December 15, 2010, the Company redeemed the \$19.3 million of Series A Preferred Stock issued to the U.S. Treasury.

During much of 2008, 2009 and 2010, market and economic conditions in our industry and in California have declined resulting in increased delinquencies and foreclosures. A number of federal legislative and regulatory initiatives have been enacted to address these conditions. See Asset Quality and How we are Regulated in Item 1, Risk Factors in Item 1A and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-K contains various forward-looking statements that are based on assumptions and describe our future plans and strategies and our expectations. These forward-looking statements are generally identified by words such as believe, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, project, or similar words. Our ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is uncertain. Factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those estimated include, but are not limited to, changes in interest rates, general economic conditions, legislative/regulatory changes, monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government, including policies of the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, the quality and composition of our loan and investment portfolios, demand for our loan products, deposit flows, our operating expenses, competition, demand for financial services in our market areas and accounting principles and guidelines. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements, and you should not rely too much on these statements. We do not undertake, and specifically disclaim, any obligation to publicly revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

Lending Activities

General. The Company's mortgage loans carry either a fixed or an adjustable rate of interest. Mortgage loans generally are long-term and amortize on a monthly basis with principal and/or interest due each month. At December 31, 2010, the Company's net loan portfolio totaled \$678.2 million, which constituted 78.7% of our total assets. The breakdown of loans in the portfolio was: 83.8% 1-4 residential (the SFR Mortgage Portfolio), 7.6% commercial real estate, 4.8% multi-family, 2.1% land, 1.7% Consumer and other.

The \$578.8 million SFR mortgage portfolio was comprised of \$568.9 million of first deed of trust loans and \$9.9 million of loans secured by subordinated or junior liens. The Company's SFR mortgage portfolio is comprised of a combination of traditional, fully-amortizing loans and non-traditional and/or interest only loans. For instance, in 2005 the Company introduced a fully-transactional flexible mortgage product called the Green Account. The Green Account is a first mortgage line of credit with an associated clearing account that allows all types of deposits and withdrawals to be performed, including direct deposit, check, debit card, ATM, ACH debits and credits, and internet banking and bill payment transactions. For further detailed information on the Green Account, visit the Company's website at www.pacifictrustbank.com. At December 31, 2010, the balance of the Company's Green Account loans totaled \$245.5 million. Also, the Company had a total of \$177.9 million in interest-only mortgage loans and \$32.1 million in mortgage loans with potential for negative amortization.

As of December 31, 2010, the Executive Vice President of Lending may approve loans to one borrower or group of related borrowers up to \$2.0 million. The President/CEO of the Bank may approve loans to one borrower or group of related borrowers up to \$2.5 million. The Management Loan Committee may approve loans

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to one borrower or group of related borrowers up to \$8.0 million, with no single loan exceeding \$4.0 million. The Board Loan Committee must approve loans over these amounts or outside our general loan policy. During January, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved increases to these loan authorizations. Currently, the Executive Vice President of Lending may approve loans to one borrower or group of related borrowers up to \$2.5 million. The Chief Credit Officer may approve loans to one borrower or group of related borrowers up to \$3.5 million. The President/CEO may approve loans to one borrower or group of related borrowers up to \$2.5 million. The Management Loan Committee may approve loans to one borrower or group of related borrowers up to \$10.0 million, with no single loan exceeding \$5.0 million. The Board Loan Committee must approve loans over these amounts or outside our general loan policy.

At December 31, 2010, the maximum amount which the Company could have loaned to any one borrower and the borrower's related entities was approximately \$16.3 million. The largest lending relationship to a single borrower or a group of related borrowers was a combination of commercial real estate, multi-family and single family loans with an aggregate loan exposure amount of \$12.0 million. The properties securing these loans are located in Anaheim and San Diego, California. All of these loans were performing in accordance with their terms as of December 31, 2010.

The following table presents information concerning the composition of the Company's loan portfolio in dollar amounts and in percentages as of the dates indicated.

	2010		2009		December 31, 2008		2007		2006	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(Dollars in Thousands)										
Real Estate										
One- to four-family	\$ 355,007	51.38%	\$ 425,125	56.00%	\$ 460,316	56.92%	\$ 421,064	58.96%	\$ 515,891	69.46%
Multi-family	29,245	4.23	31,421	4.14	34,831	4.31	37,339	5.23	49,597	6.68
Non-Residential	39,035	5.65	39,900	5.26	41,498	5.13	35,500	4.97	36,605	4.93
Land	10,660	1.54	13,549	1.78	21,733	2.69	21,705	3.04	20,108	2.71
Construction					17,835	2.20	18,866	2.64	16,409	2.21
Other Loans:										
Consumer	11,031	1.60	11,370	1.50	12,313	1.52	14,293	2.00	16,195	2.18
Green*	245,481	35.53	237,188	31.25	219,091	27.09	163,962	22.96	87,294	11.75
Commercial	529	0.07	567	0.07	1,133	0.14	1,398	0.20	611	0.08
Total loans	690,988	100.00%	759,120	100.00%	808,750	100.00%	714,127	100.00%	742,710	100.00%
Net deferred loan origination costs	1,824		2,262		2,581		2,208		2,004	
Allowance for loan losses	(14,637)		(13,079)		(18,286)		(6,240)		(4,670)	
Total loans receivable, net	\$ 678,175		\$ 748,303		\$ 793,045		\$ 710,095		\$ 740,044	

* Under current OTS guidance, the Bank is required to classify Green loans as HELOCs on its quarterly Thrift Financial Report (TFR) due to the revolver feature of this product. Nonetheless, 87.4% of Green mortgages are first trust deed mortgages. The Company has requested the OTS reconsider the classification of these loans on TFRs to better reflect their terms and characteristics. Historically, these loans have outperformed the Bank's traditional one-to four- unit first deed of trust mortgage portfolio. From 2008-2010, the Green Account loans experienced losses of 0.14% of the aggregate loan amount, while the traditional mortgage portfolio experienced a loss rate of 0.13%. As of December 31, 2010, none of the Company's Green Accounts were nonperforming.

As of December 31, 2010, of this total \$214.5 million was secured by one-to four family properties, \$13.7 million was secured by commercial properties, \$9.3 million was secured by second trust deed lines of credit, \$3.8 million was secured by multi-family properties and \$4.2 million was secured by land. At 12/31/09, of this total \$208.9 million was secured by one-to four family properties, \$14.3 million was secured by commercial properties, \$8.7 million was secured by second trust deed lines of credit, \$2.8 million was

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secured by multi-family properties and \$2.5 million was secured by land. At 12/31/08, of this total \$192.5 million was secured by one-to four-family loans, \$14.9 million was secured by commercial properties, \$8.3 million was secured by second trust deed line of credit, \$2.5 million was secured by multi-family properties, and \$798 thousand was secured by land. At 12/31/07, of this total \$149.3 million was secured by one-to four- family properties, \$6.2 million was secured by commercial properties, \$5.7 million was secured by second trust deed lines of credit, \$2.3 million was secured by multi-family properties and \$429 thousand was secured by land. At 12/31/06, of this total \$82.7 million was secured by one- to four- family properties, \$2.0 million was secured by second trust deed lines of credit, \$1.3 million was secured by multi-family properties and \$1.7 million was secured by commercial properties.

The following table shows the composition of the Company's loan portfolio by fixed- and adjustable-rate at the dates indicated.

	2010		2009		December 31, 2008		2007		2006	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
FIXED-RATE LOANS										
<u>Real Estate</u>										
One- to four-family	\$ 5,019	0.73%	\$ 6,396	0.84%	\$ 7,740	0.96%	\$ 10,440	1.46%	\$ 10,750	1.45%
Multi-family	22,532	3.26	21,992	2.90	22,693	2.81	23,035	3.23	29,458	3.97
Non-Residential	24,463	3.54	25,048	3.30	25,591	3.16	25,425	3.56	17,984	2.42
Land	9,823	1.42	12,691	1.67	21,631	2.67	21,601	3.02	20,002	2.69
<u>Other loans</u>										
Consumer:	143	0.02	249	0.03	366	0.05	868	0.12	927	0.12
Green	1,728	0.25	1,071	0.14	798	0.10	429	0.06		
Commercial	500	0.07	511	0.07	525	0.06	500	0.07		
Total fixed-rate loans	64,208	9.29	67,958	8.95	79,344	9.81	82,298	11.52	79,121	10.65
ADJUSTABLE-RATE										
<u>Real Estate</u>										
One- to four-family	349,988	50.65	418,730	55.16	452,576	55.96	410,624	57.50	505,141	68.01
Multi-family	6,713	0.97	9,429	1.24	12,138	1.50	14,304	2.00	20,139	2.71
Non-Residential	14,572	2.11	14,852	1.96	15,906	1.97	10,075	1.41	18,621	2.51
Land	837	0.12	857	0.11	103	0.01	104	0.02	106	0.02
Construction					17,835	2.20	18,866	2.64	16,409	2.21
<u>Other loans</u>										
Consumer	10,888	1.58	11,121	1.47	11,948	1.48	13,447	1.88	15,268	2.06
Green	243,753	35.28	236,117	31.10	218,292	26.99	163,533	22.90	87,294	11.75
Commercial	29	0.00	56	0.01	608	0.08	876	0.13	611	0.08
Total adjustable-rate loans	626,780	90.71	691,162	91.05	729,406	90.19	631,829	88.48	663,589	89.35
Total loans	690,988	100.00%	759,120	100.00%	808,750	100.00%	714,127	100.00%	742,710	100.00%
Net deferred loan origination costs	1,824		2,262		2,581		2,208		2,004	
Allowance for loan losses	(14,637)		(13,079)		(18,286)		(6,240)		(4,670)	
Total loans receivable, net	\$ 678,175		\$ 748,303		\$ 793,045		\$ 710,095		\$ 740,044	

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The following schedule illustrates the contractual maturity of the Company's loan portfolio at December 31, 2010. (Dollars in thousands)

Due During Years Ending December 31,	Real Estate								
	One- to Four-Family		Multi-Family		Non-Residential		Land	Construction	
	Weighted Average		Weighted Average		Weighted Average		Weighted Average	Weighted Average	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	
2011(1)	\$ 813	4.86%	\$ 843	6.02%	\$ 180	5.25%	\$ 9,823	6.60%	\$ %
2012	11	5.50	579	5.07					
2013 and 2014	2,230	6.27	3,090	5.00	6,215	5.00			
2015 to 2019	3,418	5.06	98	4.25	197	4.25			
2020 to 2034	122,850	3.62	4,365	5.17	31,049	6.87	738	3.62	
2035 and following	225,685	5.32	20,270	6.19	1,394	3.50	99	3.50	
Total	\$ 355,007	4.63%	\$ 29,245	5.78%	\$ 39,035	6.56%	\$ 10,660	5.92%	\$ %

Due During Years Ending December 31,	Consumer		Green		Commercial Business		TOTALS	
	Weighted Average		Weighted Average		Weighted Average		Weighted Average	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
	2011(1)	\$ 3,713	5.84%	\$ 1,356	9.50%	\$ 499	12.65 %	\$ 17,227
2012	101	5.14	366	4.38	15	10.25	1,072	5.67
2013 and 2014	533	3.30			15	7.50	12,083	3.86
2015 to 2019	6,325	3.45	146	3.50			10,184	3.85
2020 to 2034	359	2.97	243,613	4.74			402,974	4.26
2035 and following							247,448	5.38
Total	\$ 11,031	5.58%	\$ 245,481	4.75%	\$ 529	11.11%	\$ 690,988	5.32%

(1) Includes demand loans, loans having no stated maturity and overdraft loans.

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The following schedule illustrates the Company's loan portfolio at December 31, 2010 as the loans reprice. Loans which have adjustable or renegotiable interest rates are shown as maturing in the period during which the loan reprices. The schedule does not reflect the effects of possible prepayments or enforcement of due-on-sale clauses. (Dollars in thousands).

Due During Years Ending December 31,	One- to Four-Family		Multi-Family		Non-Residential		Land	
	Amount	Weighted	Amount	Weighted	Amount	Weighted	Amount	Weighted
		Average		Average		Average		Average
		Rate		Rate		Rate		Rate
2011(1)	\$ 195,875	4.25%	\$ 18,437	5.69%	\$ 30,979	6.42%	\$ 10,660	5.92%
2012	46,320	4.83	3,235	5.72	810	6.87		
2013 and 2014	76,847	5.29	6,037	6.04	475	6.87		
2015 to 2019	34,237	5.12	1,536	6.19	5,421	6.87		
2020 to 2034	1,728	3.62			1,350	6.87		
Total	\$ 355,007	4.63%	\$ 29,245	5.78%	\$ 39,035	6.56%	\$ 10,660	5.92%

Due During Years Ending December 31,	Consumer		Green		Commercial Business		TOTALS	
	Amount	Weighted	Amount	Weighted	Amount	Weighted	Amount	Weighted
		Average		Average		Average		Average
		Rate		Rate		Rate		Rate
2011(1)	\$ 10,848	5.59%	\$ 178,725	4.76%	\$ 514	11.62%	\$ 446,038	5.36%
2012	144	4.80	34,483	4.73			84,992	4.91
2013 and 2014	39	3.30	32,273	4.74	15	7.50	115,686	5.18
2015 to 2019							41,194	5.23
2020 to 2034							3,078	3.91
Total	\$ 11,031	5.58%	\$ 245,481	4.75%	\$ 529	11.11%	\$ 690,988	5.32%

(1) Includes demand loans, loans having no stated maturity and overdraft loans.

The total amount of loans due after December 31, 2011 which have predetermined interest rates is \$51.9 million, while the total amount of loans due after such date which have floating or adjustable interest rates is \$621.9 million.

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One- to Four-Family Residential Real Estate Lending. The Company focuses lending efforts primarily on the origination of loans secured by first mortgages on owner-occupied, one- to four-family residences in San Diego and Riverside Counties, California. At December 31, 2010, one- to four-family residential mortgage loans totaled \$569.5 million, or 82.4% of our gross loan portfolio including the portion of the Company's Green Account home equity loan portfolio that are secured by first trust deeds.

The Company generally underwrites one- to four-family loans based on the applicant's income and credit history and the appraised value of the subject property. Generally, the Company lends up to 80% of the lesser of the appraised value or purchase price for one- to four-family residential loans. For loans with a loan-to-value ratio in excess of 70%, the Company generally charges a higher interest rate. The Company currently has a very limited quantity of loans with a loan-to-value ratio (at time of closing) in excess of 80% at the date of loan origination. Properties securing our one- to four-family loans are appraised by independent fee appraisers approved by management. Generally, the Company requires borrowers to obtain title insurance, hazard insurance, and flood insurance, if necessary.

National and regional indicators of real estate values show continued depressed collateral values relative to peak levels, however, the Company believes that the current loan loss reserves are adequate to cover inherent losses. Further, the Company generally adjusts underwriting criteria by discounting the appraisal value by 5.0% when underwriting mortgages in declining market areas.

The Company currently originates one- to four-family mortgage loans on either a fixed- or an adjustable-rate basis, as consumer demand and Bank risk management dictates. The Company's pricing strategy for mortgage loans includes setting interest rates that are competitive with other local financial institutions.

Adjustable-rate mortgages, or ARM loans are offered with flexible initial and periodic repricing dates, ranging from one year to seven years through the life of the loan. The Company uses a variety of indices to reprice ARM loans. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company originated \$78.9 million of one- to four-family ARM loans with terms up to 30 years. Of these, \$75.3 million were Green account loans. See further discussion under Green Account Loans.

One- to four-family loans may be assumable, subject to the Company's approval, and may contain prepayment penalties. Most ARM loans are written using generally accepted underwriting guidelines. Mainly, due to the generally large loan size, these loans may not be readily saleable to Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae, but are saleable to other private investors. The Company's real estate loans generally contain a due on sale clause allowing us to declare the unpaid principal balance due and payable upon the sale of the security property.

The Company no longer offers ARM loans which may provide for negative amortization of the principal balance and has not offered these loans since March, 2006. At December 31, 2010, the existing negative amortizing loans in the one-to four- family portfolio totaling \$30.1 million have monthly interest rate adjustments after the specified introductory rate term, and annual maximum payment adjustments of 7.5% during the first five years of the loan. The principal balance on these loans may increase up to 110% of the original loan amount as a result of the payments not being sufficient to cover the interest due during the first five years of the loan term. These loans adjust to fully amortize after five years through contractual maturity, or upon the outstanding loan balance reaching 110% of the original loan amount with up to a 30-year term. At December 31, 2010, \$2.4 million of the Company's negatively amortizing loan portfolio was non-performing loans.

In addition, the Bank currently offers interest-only loans and expects originations of these loans to continue. At December 31, 2010, the Company had a total of \$148.4 million of interest-only mortgage loans secured by one-to four- family homes. These loans become fully amortized after the initial fixed rate period. At December 31, 2010, \$10.1 million of the Company's interest-only loan portfolio was nonperforming. The Company also offers its Green Account secured lines of credit which have interest only minimum payment requirements. See further discussion under Consumer and Other Real Estate Lending.

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In order to remain competitive in our market areas, the Company, at times, originates ARM loans at initial rates below the fully indexed rate. The Company's ARM loans generally provide for specified minimum and maximum interest rates, with a lifetime cap, and a periodic adjustment on the interest rate over the rate in effect on the date of origination. As a consequence of using caps, the interest rates on these loans may not be as rate sensitive as is the Company's cost of funds.

ARM loans generally pose different credit risks than fixed-rate loans, primarily because as interest rates rise, the borrower's minimum monthly payment rises, increasing the potential for default. (See *Asset Quality Non-performing Assets and Classified Assets.*) At December 31, 2010, the Company's one- to four-family ARM loan portfolio totaled \$350.0 million, or 50.7% of our gross loan portfolio. At that date, the fixed-rate one-to four-family mortgage loan portfolio totaled \$5.0 million, or 0.7% of the Company's gross loan portfolio. The composition of the Company's loan portfolio did not significantly change during 2010. At December 31, 2010, \$13.5 million of the Company's ARM loan portfolio were non-performing loans.

Green Account Loans. The Company has \$245.5 million of total Green account loans which represented 35.5% of the gross loan portfolio at December 31, 2010. The Company has SFR Green account loans secured by first trust deeds on one-to four- family properties of \$214.5 million and other Green account loans that include second deeds of trust and loans secured against other property types of \$31.0 million. Green account home equity loans generally have a fifteen year draw period with interest-only payment requirements, a balloon payment requirement at the end of the draw period and a maximum 80% loan to value ratio. Home equity lines of credit, other than Green account loans, may be originated in amounts, together with the amount of the existing first mortgage, up to 80% of the value of the property securing the loan.

Commercial and Multi-Family Real Estate Lending. The Company offers a variety of multi-family and commercial real estate loans. These loans are secured primarily by multi-family dwellings, and a limited amount of small retail establishments, hotels, motels, warehouses, and small office buildings primarily located in the Company's market area. At December 31, 2010, multi-family and commercial real estate loans totaled \$85.8 million or 12.4% of the Company's gross loan portfolio.

The Company's loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate are originated with either a fixed or adjustable interest rate. The interest rate on adjustable-rate loans is based on a variety of indices, generally determined through negotiation with the borrower. Loan-to-value ratios on multi-family real estate loans typically do not exceed 75% of the appraised value of the property securing the loan. These loans typically require monthly payments, may contain balloon payments and have maximum maturities of 30 years. Loan-to-value ratios on commercial real estate loans typically do not exceed 70% of the appraised value of the property securing the loan and have maximum maturities of 25 years.

Loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate are underwritten based on the income producing potential of the property and the financial strength of the borrower. The net operating income, which is the income derived from the operation of the property less all operating expenses, must be sufficient to cover the payments related to the outstanding debt. The Company generally requires an assignment of rents or leases in order to be assured that the cash flow from the project will be used to repay the debt. Appraisals on properties securing multi-family and commercial real estate loans are performed by independent state licensed fee appraisers approved by management. See *Loan Originations, Purchases, Sales and Repayments.* The Company generally maintains a tax or insurance escrow account for loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate. In order to monitor the adequacy of cash flows on income-producing properties, the borrower may be required to provide periodic financial information.

Loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate properties generally involve a greater degree of credit risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. These loans typically involve large balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers. The largest multi-family or commercial real estate loan at December 31, 2010 was secured by six one-to four- unit properties located in San Diego County with a principal

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balance of \$8.7 million and a remaining line of credit limit of \$2.0 million. At December 31, 2010, this loan was performing in accordance with the terms of the note.

Because payments on loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate properties are often dependent on the successful operation or management of the properties, repayment of these loans may be subject to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy. If the cash flow from the project is reduced, or if leases are not obtained or renewed, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. See Asset Quality Non-performing Loans in Item 1.

Construction Lending and Land Loans. The Company has not historically originated a significant amount of construction loans. From time to time the Company has purchased participations in real estate construction loans, however, it has not done so since 2008. In addition, the Company may in the future originate or purchase loans or participations in construction. The Company had no construction loans at December 31, 2010.

The Company has \$14.8 million in land loans. The Company has not historically originated a significant amount of land loans. From time to time the Company purchased participations in real estate construction loans, The Company may in the future originate or purchase loans or participations secured by land.

Consumer and Other Real Estate Lending. Consumer loans generally have shorter terms to maturity or variable interest rates, which reduce our exposure to changes in interest rates, and carry higher rates of interest than do conventional one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. In addition, management believes that offering consumer loan products helps to expand and create stronger ties to the Company's existing customer base by increasing the number of customer relationships and providing cross-marketing opportunities. At December 31, 2010, the Company's consumer and other loan portfolio totaled \$11.6 million, or 1.7% of our gross loan portfolio¹. The Company offers a variety of secured consumer loans, including second trust deed home equity loans and home equity lines of credit and loans secured by savings deposits. The Company also offers a limited amount of unsecured loans. The Company originates consumer and other real estate loans primarily in its market area.

The Company's home equity lines of credit totaled \$9.4 million, and comprised 1.4% of the gross loan portfolio at December 31, 2010. Additionally, the Company has \$245.5 million of Green Account loans which represented 35.5% of the gross loan portfolio at December 31, 2010 which, for the purpose of this report, are included in the section titles Green Mortgage Loans above. Other home equity lines of credit have a seven or ten year draw period and require the payment of 1.0% or 1.5% of the outstanding loan balance per month (depending on the terms) during the draw period, which amount may be re-borrowed at any time during the draw period. Home equity lines of credit with a 10 year draw period have a balloon payment due at the end of the draw period. For loans with shorter term draw periods, once the draw period has lapsed, generally the payment is fixed based on the loan balance at that time. The Company actively monitors changes in the market value of all home loans contained in its portfolio. For instance, in 2010 the Company purchased independent, third party valuations of every property in its residential loan portfolio twice during the year. The most recent valuations were as of November 30, 2010. The Company has the right to adjust, and has adjusted, existing lines of credit to address current market conditions subject to the rules and regulations affecting home equity lines of credit. At December 31, 2010, unfunded commitments on Green Accounts totaled \$35.9 million and \$13.5 million on other consumer lines of credit. Other consumer loan terms vary according to the type of collateral, length of contract and creditworthiness of the borrower.

¹ Pursuant to OTS guidance, the Company includes its Green Mortgages as HELOC loans in its quarterly call reports. This increases the HELOC exposure from \$9.4 million to \$254.9 million. Given that historically the first deed of trust residential Green Mortgages have performed similarly to other non-traditional SFR mortgages and are underwritten as first deed of trust mortgages, the bank considers these loans as 1-4 Unit SFR mortgages.

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Auto loans totaled \$64 thousand at December 31, 2010, or 0.01% of the Company's gross loan portfolio. Loan-to-value ratios were up to 100% of the sales price for new autos and 100% of retail value on used autos, based on valuations from official used car guides. The Company no longer originates auto loans.

Consumer and other real estate loans may entail greater risk than do one- to four-family residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans which are secured by rapidly depreciable assets, such as automobiles and recreational vehicles. In these cases, any repossessed collateral for a defaulted loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance. As a result, consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability and, thus, are more likely to be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness, or personal bankruptcy. See Asset Quality Non-performing Loans in Item 1.

Commercial Business Lending. At December 31, 2010, commercial business loans totaled \$529 thousand or 0.1% of the gross loan portfolio. The Company's commercial business lending policy includes credit file documentation and analysis of the borrower's background, capacity to repay the loan, the adequacy of the borrower's capital and collateral as well as an evaluation of other conditions affecting the borrower. Analysis of the borrower's past, present and future cash flows is also an important aspect of our credit analysis. The Company may obtain personal guarantees on our commercial business loans. Nonetheless, these loans are believed to carry higher credit risk than more traditional single-family home loans.

Unlike residential mortgage loans, commercial business loans are typically made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from the cash flow of the borrower's business. As a result, the availability of funds for the repayment of commercial business loans may be substantially dependent on the success of the business itself (which, in turn, is often dependent in part upon general economic conditions). The Company's commercial business loans are usually, but not always, secured by business assets. However, the collateral securing the loans may depreciate over time, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based on the success of the business. See Asset Quality Non-performing Loans in Item 1.

Loan Originations, Purchases, Repayments, and Servicing

The Company originates real estate secured loans primarily through mortgage brokers and banking relationships. By originating most loans through brokers, the Company is better able to control overhead costs and efficiently utilize management resources. The Company is a portfolio lender of products not readily saleable to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, although they are saleable to private investors. The Company did not attempt to sell any of its loans during 2010.

The Company also originates consumer and real estate loans on a direct basis through our marketing efforts, and our existing and walk-in customers. The Company originates both adjustable and, to a much lesser extent, fixed-rate loans, however, the ability to originate loans is dependent upon customer demand for loans in our market areas. Demand is affected by competition and the interest rate environment. During the last few years, the Company has significantly increased origination of ARM loans. The Company has also purchased ARM loans secured by one-to four-family residences and participations in construction and commercial real estate loans in the past. During 2010, the Company re-purchased the outstanding portion of a participation loan previously sold totaling \$182 thousand. Loans and participations purchased must conform to the Company's underwriting guidelines or guidelines acceptable to the management loan committee. In periods of economic uncertainty, the ability of financial institutions to originate or purchase large dollar volumes of real estate loans may be substantially reduced or restricted, with a resultant decrease in interest income. During 2005, the Company introduced a new lending product called the Green Account, America's first fully transactional flexible mortgage account. Originations of this product totaled \$85.2 million and \$87.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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The following table shows loan origination, purchase, sale, and repayment activities for the periods indicated.

	2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009 (In thousands)	2008
Originations by type:			
Adjustable rate:			
Real estate one- to four-family	\$ 3,552	\$ 16,293	\$ 103,790
multi-family, commercial and land	3,742	1,096	8,666
construction or development			35
Consumer and other	89,389*	92,311*	129,195*
commercial business			111
Total adjustable-rate	96,683	109,700	241,797
Fixed rate:			
Real estate one- to four-family		260	1,252
multi-family, commercial and land		19	3,561
Non-real estate consumer	387	427	529
commercial business	871	297	2,119
Total fixed-rate	1,258	1,003	7,461
Total loans originated	97,941	110,703	249,258
Purchases:			
Real estate one- to four-family	182		
multi-family, commercial and land			
construction or development			
Consumer and other			
commercial business			
Total loans purchased	182		
Repayments:			
Principal repayments	(158,573)	(137,913)	(154,635)
Increase (decrease) in other items, net	(9,424)	(17,532)	(11,673)
Net increase (decrease)	\$ (69,874)	\$ (44,742)	\$ 82,950

* Of this total, \$85.2 million represents originations of the Company's Green Account product, of which \$75.3 million is secured by one-to four-family properties, \$5.1 million is secured by land, \$1.4 million is secured by multi-family properties and \$3.4 million is secured by commercial properties. At 12/31/09, of this total, \$87.7 million represents originations of the Company's Green Account product, of which \$81.4 million is secured by one-to four-family properties, \$3.5 million is secured by land, \$1.8 million is secured by multi-family properties and \$978 thousand is secured by commercial properties. At 12/31/08, of this total, \$122.6 million represents originations of the Company's Green Account product, of which \$117.3 million is secured by one-to-four family properties, \$4.5 million is secured by commercial properties, \$370 thousand is secured by land, and \$359 thousand is secured by multi-family properties.

Asset Quality

Real estate loans are serviced in house in accordance with secondary market guidelines. When a borrower fails to make a payment on a mortgage loan on or before the default date, a late charge notice is mailed 16 days after the due date. All delinquent accounts are reviewed by a collector, who attempts to cure the delinquency by contacting the borrower prior to the loan becoming 30 days past due. If the loan becomes 60 days delinquent, the collector will generally contact the borrower by phone or send a personal letter to the borrower in order to identify the reason for the delinquency. Once the loan becomes 90 days delinquent, contact with the borrower is

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made requesting payment of the delinquent amount in full, or the establishment of an acceptable repayment plan to bring the loan current. When a loan becomes 90 days delinquent, a drive-by inspection is made. If the account becomes 120 days delinquent, and an acceptable repayment plan has not been agreed upon, a collection officer will generally initiate foreclosure or refer the account to the Company's counsel to initiate foreclosure proceedings.

For consumer loans a similar process is followed, with the initial written contact being made once the loan is 10 days past due with a follow-up notice at 16 days past due. Follow-up contacts are generally on an accelerated basis compared to the mortgage loan procedure.

Accruing Loans in Past Due Status. The following table is a summary of our performing loans that were past due at least 30 days but less than 90 days past due as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The Company ceases accruing interest, and therefore classifies as nonperforming, any loan to which principal or interest has been in default for period of greater than 90 days, or if repayment in full of interest or principal is not expected (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
<i>Performing loans past due 30 to 90 days:</i>		
One-to four-family	\$ 15,966	\$ 17,455
Commercial and multi-family	540	189
Home equity		
Real estate secured-first trust deeds (Green acct)	9,927	5,608
Real estate secured-second trust deeds (Green acct)		
Construction		
Commercial	665	691
Land	738	
Consumer and other	6	30
Total performing loans past due 30 to 90 days	\$ 27,842	\$ 23,973

Ratios:

Performing loans past due 30 to 90 days as a percentage of total loans	4.03%	3.16%
Performing loans past due 90 days or more as a percentage of total loans	0.00%	0.00%
Total performing loans in past due status as a percentage of total loans	4.03%	3.16%

Non-Performing Assets and Restructured Loans. At December 31, 2010, the Company had \$26.5 million in net nonperforming assets compared to \$29.0 million at December 31, 2009, a net decrease of \$2.5 million.

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The following table is a summary of our nonperforming assets, net of specific valuation allowances, at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	At December			
	31, 2009	Increases (2)	Decreases (3)	At December 31, 2010
Nonperforming loans (1)				
One-to four-family	\$ 16,752	\$ 11,575	\$ (15,997)	\$ 12,330
Commercial and multi-family	1,831		(1,831)	
Home-Equity				
Real estate secured-first trust deeds (Green acct)	3,288		(3,288)	
Real estate secured-second trust deeds (Green acct)				
Commercial				
Land	1,400	7,581	(1,400)	7,581
Consumer		2		2
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 23,271	\$ 19,158	\$ (22,516)	\$ 19,913
Other real estate owned	\$ 5,680	\$ 13,962	\$ (13,080)	\$ 6,562
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 28,951	\$ 33,120	\$ (35,596)	\$ 26,475
Ratios				
Nonperforming loans to total loans	3.37%			2.88%
Nonperforming assets to total loans plus other real estate owned	3.79%			3.80%

- (1) The Company ceases accruing interest, and therefore classifies as nonperforming, any loan as to which principal or interest has been in default for a period of greater than 90 days, or if repayment in full of interest or principal is not expected. Nonperforming loans exclude loans that have been restructured and remain on accruing status. These loans are not considered to be nonperforming because they were performing loans immediately prior to their restructuring and are currently performing in accordance with the restructured terms. At December 31, 2010, gross nonperforming loans totaled \$21.1 million. At December 31, 2009, gross nonperforming loans totaled \$25.6 million.
- (2) Increases in nonperforming loans are attributable to loans where we have discontinued the accrual of interest at some point during the year ended December 31, 2010. Increases in other real estate owned represent the value of properties that have been foreclosed upon during December 2010.
- (3) Decreases in nonperforming loans are primarily attributable to payments we have collected from borrowers, charge-offs of recorded balances and transfers of balances to other real estate owned during 2010. Decreases in other real estate owned represent either the sale, disposition or valuation adjustment on properties which had previously been foreclosed upon.

Nonperforming loans decreased \$3.4 million to \$19.9 million at December 31, 2010 compared to \$23.3 million at December 31, 2009. Loan loss reserves totaling \$1.2 million have been established for these loans. The Company utilizes estimated current market values when assessing loan loss provisions for collateral dependent loans.

Troubled Debt Restructured Loans (TDRs). As of December 31, 2010 the Company had 31 loans with an aggregate balance of \$26.1 million classified as TDR. Specific valuation allowances totaling \$3.1 million have been established for these loans. When a loan becomes a TDR the Company ceases accruing interest, recognizes principal and interest payments on a cash basis and classifies it as non-accrual until the borrower has made at least six consecutive payments and in certain instances twelve consecutive payments under the modified terms. Once the borrower has made at least twelve consecutive payments the Company performs a cash flow analysis to determine Of the 31 loans classified as TDR, 27 loans totaling \$21.6 million are performing under their modified terms (defined as less than 90-days delinquent). Performing TDR include \$10.8 million in loans secured by single family residence, \$8.5 million reported as multifamily loans but secured by condo conversion projects, \$2.1 million in loans secured by land, one home equity line of credit with a balance of \$108 thousand, an unsecured commercial line of credit with a balance of \$15 thousand and an unsecured consumer loan with a balance of \$3 thousand. Of performing TDRs, \$4.1 million have been paying as agreed for more than six months

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and are on accrual status while \$17.5 million are performing and earning interest on a cash basis but are classified non-accrual because the borrower has yet to make six consecutive payments under the modified agreement. Four TDR loans with an aggregate balance of \$4.6 million are nonperforming (defined as over 90 days delinquent). Nonperforming TDR loans consist of two loans with an aggregate balance of \$2.9 million secured by land and two loans totaling \$1.7 million secured by SFR. These loans will either return to a performing TDR status or move through the Company's normal collection process for non-performing loans.

The following table presents the seasoning of the Bank's performing restructured loans, their effective balance (principal balance minus SVA charged-off), and their weighted average interest rates (dollars in thousands):

One Payment		Two Payments		Three Payments		Four Payments		Five Payments		Six Payments	
Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate
\$10,316	6.20%	\$		\$ 547	5.20%	\$		\$ 3,370	5.02%	\$ 1,329	3.42%

Seven Payments		Eight Payments		Nine Payments		Ten Payments		Eleven Payments		12 Payments		TOTAL	
Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate
\$512	5.13%	\$ 1,478	5.56%	\$ 477	5.13%	\$		\$		\$ 3,526	5.31%	\$ 21,555	5.56%

Real Estate Owned. At December 31, 2010, other real estate acquired in settlement of loans totaled \$6.6 million, net of a valuation allowance of \$3.4 million, based on the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell (typically 9.0% of the newly appraised property value). The real estate owned balance consisted of one construction property and five single family properties currently held for sale.

Classified Assets. Federal regulations provide for the classification of loans and other assets, such as debt and equity securities considered by the Office of Thrift Supervision to be of lesser quality, as substandard, doubtful or loss. An asset is considered substandard if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard assets include those characterized by the distinct possibility that the insured institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Assets classified as doubtful have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. Assets classified as loss are those considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as assets without the establishment of a specific loss reserve is not warranted.

When an insured institution classifies problem assets as either substandard or doubtful, it may establish general allowances for loan losses in an amount deemed prudent by management and approved by the Board of Directors. General allowances represent loss allowances which have been established to recognize the inherent risk associated with lending activities, but, unlike specific allowances, have not been allocated to particular problem assets. When an insured institution classifies problem assets as loss, it is required either to establish a specific allowance for losses equal to 100% of that portion of the asset so classified or to charge off such amount. An institution's determination as to the classification of its assets and the amount of its valuation allowances is subject to review by the Office of Thrift Supervision and the FDIC, which may order the establishment of additional general or specific loss allowances.

In connection with the filing of our periodic reports with the Office of Thrift Supervision and in accordance with our classification of assets policy, we regularly review the problem assets in our portfolio to determine whether any assets require classification in accordance with applicable regulations. On the basis of

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management's review of assets, at December 31, 2010, the Company had classified assets totaling \$75.9 million, net of loan loss reserves of \$4.4 million, of which \$38.4 million was classified as special mention, \$37.5 million was classified as substandard, \$0 as doubtful and \$0 as loss. The total amount classified represented 55.8% of our equity capital and 8.8% of our total assets at December 31, 2010.

Provision for Loan Losses. The past year proved to be a challenging operating environment, as witnessed by the continued deterioration of the national housing market. While the local market showed improvement over 2009 levels with a 2.6% increase in housing values between November, 2009 and November, 2010 as measured by the S&P Case Schiller Home Price Index for San Diego County, weaknesses still exist as evidenced by continued high levels of foreclosures and delinquencies which are exacerbated by persistently high unemployment in California and the United States. As a result of improvements in the local housing segments and declines in the level and composition of the Bank's non-performing and classified assets between December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010, the Company recorded a loan loss provision for the year ended December 31, 2010 of \$9.0 million, compared to a loan loss provision of \$17.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The provision for loan losses is charged or credited to income to adjust our allowance for loan losses to reflect probable losses presently inherent in the loan portfolio based on the factors discussed below under Allowance for Loan Losses.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb probable incurred losses presently inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on ongoing assessments of the estimated probable losses presently inherent in the loan portfolio. In evaluating the level of the allowance for loan losses, management considers the types of loans and the amount of loans in the loan portfolio, peer group information, historical loss experience, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions. During the fourth quarter the Company changed the methodology used for calculating the allowance for loan losses on all residential first and second trust deed loans. The Company currently uses a rolling 12 month history of actual losses incurred, adjusted for numerous factors including those found in the Interagency Guidance on Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses, which include current economic conditions, loan seasoning and underwriting experience, among others. This analysis is combined with a comprehensive loan to value analysis (based upon recently obtained market values) to analyze the associated risks in the current loan portfolio. The Company evaluates all impaired loans individually using guidance from ASC 310 primarily through the evaluation of collateral values and cash flows.

At December 31, 2010, our allowance for loan losses was \$14.6 million or 2.1% of the total loan portfolio. Assessing the allowance for loan losses is inherently subjective as it requires making material estimates, including the amount and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change. In the opinion of management, the allowance, when taken as a whole, reflects estimated probable losses presently inherent in our loan portfolios.

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The following table sets forth an analysis of our allowance for loan losses.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
(Dollars in Thousands)					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 13,079	\$ 18,286	\$ 6,240	\$ 4,670	\$ 4,691
<i>Charge-offs</i>					
One- to four-family	(4,227)	(1,479)	(658)		
Multi-family					
Construction		(12,557)			
Commercial			(647)		
Land	(2,695)	(6,266)			
Consumer	(609)	(2,203)	(246)	(24)	(15)
	(7,531)	(22,505)	(1,551)	(24)	(15)
<i>Recoveries</i>					
One- to four-family	91				
Multi-family					
Construction					
Commercial					
Land	6				
Consumer	35	2	50	6	18
	132	2	50	6	18
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(7,399)	(22,503)	(1,501)	(18)	3
Provision/(recovery) for loan losses	8,957	17,296	13,547	1,588	(24)
Balance at end of period	\$ 14,637	\$ 13,079	\$ 18,286	\$ 6,240	\$ 4,670
Net charge-offs to average loans during this period	1.04%	2.89%	0.20%	%	%
Allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans	73.50%	56.20%	50.45%	44.16%	239.49%
Allowance as a % of total loans (end of period)	2.12%	1.72%	2.26%	0.87%	0.63%

Investment Activities

Federally chartered savings institutions have the authority to invest in various types of liquid assets, including United States Treasury obligations, securities of various federal agencies, including callable agency securities, certain certificates of deposit of insured banks and savings institutions, certain bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, and federal funds. Subject to various restrictions, federally chartered savings institutions may also invest their assets in investment grade commercial paper and corporate debt securities and mutual funds whose assets conform to the investments that a federally chartered savings institution is otherwise authorized to make directly. See *How We Are Regulated*, *Pacific Trust Bank* and *Qualified Thrift Lender Test* for a discussion of additional restrictions on our investment activities.

The general objectives of our investment portfolio are to provide liquidity when loan demand is high, to assist in maintaining earnings when loan demand is low and to maximize earnings while satisfactorily managing risk, including credit risk, reinvestment risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. See *Item 7A - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*.

The Company currently invests in mortgage-backed securities (MBS) as part of our asset/liability management strategy. Management believes that MBS can represent attractive investment alternatives relative to other investments due to the wide variety of maturity and repayment options available through such investments. In particular, the Company has from time to time concluded that short and intermediate duration MBS (with an expected average life of less than ten years) represent a better combination of rate and duration than adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities. All of the Company's negotiable securities, including MBS, are held as available for sale.

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The following table sets forth the composition of our securities portfolio and other investments at the dates indicated. Our securities portfolio at December 31, 2010, did not contain securities of any issuer with an aggregate book value in excess of 10% of our equity capital, excluding those issued by the United States Government or its agencies. Ten collateralized mortgage obligations totaling \$29.1 million were purchased during 2010. These agency and private label mortgage-backed securities are collateralized with one-to four- family residential loans.

	2010		December 31, 2009		2008	
	Carrying Value	% of Total	Carrying Value (Dollars in Thousands)	% of Total	Carrying Value	% of Total
Securities Available for Sale:						
Agency securities FNMA/FHLB notes	\$ 5,055	7.80%	\$ 5,168	9.88%	\$	
Private label mortgage-backed securities	54,247	83.73	47,131	90.11	17,560	99.97
Federal National Mortgage Association	5,488	8.47	4	0.01	4	0.02
Government National Mortgage Association		0.00	1	0.00	1	0.01
Total	\$ 64,790	100.00%	\$ 52,304	100.00%	\$ 17,565	100.00%
Estimated average remaining life of securities	2.3 years		3.1 years		4.2 years	
Other interest earning assets:						
Interest-earning deposits with banks	\$ 53,729	86.59%	\$ 3,884	10.55%	\$ 4,666	20.41%
Federal funds sold		0.00	23,580	64.03	8,835	38.64
FHLB stock	8,323	13.41	9,364	25.42	9,364	40.95
	\$ 62,052	100.00%	\$ 36,828	100.00%	\$ 22,865	100.00%

The composition and maturities of the securities portfolio, excluding Federal Home Loan Bank stock, as of December 31, 2010 are indicated in the following table.

	December 31, 2010					
	One Year or Less Amortized Cost	One to Five Years Amortized Cost	Five to 10 Years Amortized Cost	Over 10 Years Amortized Cost	Total Securities Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available for Sale:						
U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 5,036	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5,036	\$ 5,055
Private label mortgage-backed securities	3,150	45,016	1,767		45,016	49,041
Federal National Mortgage Association		3			3	3
Government National Mortgage Association			5,402		5,402	5,485
Total investment securities	\$ 8,186	\$ 45,019	\$ 7,169	\$	\$ 60,374	\$ 64,790
Weighted average yield	2.61%	7.49%	4.31%	0%		

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General. The Company's sources of funds are deposits, payments and maturities of outstanding loans and investment securities; and other short-term investments and funds provided from operations. While scheduled payments from the amortization of loans and mortgage-backed securities and maturing securities and short-term investments are relatively predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions, and competition. In addition, the Company invests excess funds in short-term interest-earning assets, which provide liquidity to meet lending requirements. The Company also generates cash through borrowings. The Company utilizes Federal Home Loan Bank advances to leverage its capital base, to provide funds for its lending activities, as a source of liquidity, and to enhance its interest rate risk management.

Deposits. The Company offers a variety of deposit accounts to both consumers and businesses having a wide range of interest rates and terms. The Company's deposits consist of savings accounts, money market deposit accounts, NOW and demand accounts, and certificates of deposit. The Company solicits deposits primarily in our market area and from institutional investors. The Company did not hold any brokered certificates of deposit at December 31, 2010. The Company primarily relies on competitive pricing policies, marketing and customer service to attract and retain deposits.

The flow of deposits is influenced significantly by general economic conditions, changes in money market and prevailing interest rates and competition. The variety of deposit accounts the Company offers has allowed the Company to be competitive in obtaining funds and to respond with flexibility to changes in consumer demand. The Company has become more susceptible to short-term fluctuations in deposit flows, as customers have become more interest rate conscious. The Company tries to manage the pricing of our deposits in keeping with our asset/liability management, liquidity and profitability objectives, subject to competitive factors. Based on our experience, the Company believes that our deposits are relatively stable sources of funds. Despite this stability, the Company's ability to attract and maintain these deposits and the rates paid on them has been and will continue to be significantly affected by market conditions.

The following table sets forth our deposit flows during the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
Opening balance	\$ 658,432	\$ 598,177	\$ 574,151
Deposits net of withdrawals	(20,057)	47,456	6,514
Interest credited	7,933	12,799	17,512
Ending balance	\$ 646,308	\$ 658,432	\$ 598,177
Net increase/(decrease)	\$ (12,124)	\$ 60,255	\$ 24,026
Percent increase/(decrease)	(1.84%)	10.07%	4.18%

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The following table sets forth the dollar amount of savings deposits in the various types of deposit programs we offered at the dates indicated.

	2010		December 31, 2009		2008	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
			(Dollars in Thousands)			
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 15,171	2.35%	\$ 14,021	2.13%	\$ 14,697	2.46%
Savings	124,620	19.28	121,503	18.45	96,864	16.19
NOW	44,860	6.94	43,942	6.67	39,448	6.60
Money market	89,707	13.88	81,771	12.42	81,837	13.68
	274,358	42.45	261,237	39.67	232,846	38.93
Certificates of deposit						
0.00% - 2.99%	354,829	54.90	349,241	53.04	80,992	13.54
3.00% - 3.99%	8,418	1.30	26,382	4.01	215,064	35.95
4.00% - 4.99%	7,286	1.13	19,755	3.00	66,629	11.14
5.00% - 5.99%	1,416	0.22	1,817	0.28	2,646	0.44
Total Certificates of deposit	371,949	57.55	397,195	60.33	365,331	61.07
	\$ 646,308	100.00%	\$ 658,432	100.00%	\$ 598,177	100.00%

The following table (in thousands) indicates the amount of the Company's certificates of deposit by time remaining until maturity as of December 31, 2010.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
0.00% - 2.99%	\$ 264,614	\$ 51,939	\$ 33,361	\$ 1,528	\$ 3,386	\$ 354,829
3.00% - 3.99%	3,782	519	1,012	3,105		8,418
4.00% - 4.99%	1,864	2,300	3,123			7,287
5.00% - 5.99%	1,217	199				1,416
	\$ 271,477	\$ 54,957	\$ 37,496	\$ 4,633	\$ 3,386	\$ 371,950
\$100,000 and over	\$ 145,673	\$ 39,767	\$ 26,056	\$ 3,315	\$ 1,959	\$ 216,770
Below \$100,000	125,805	15,190	11,440	1,318	1,427	155,180
Total	\$ 271,477	\$ 54,957	\$ 37,496	\$ 4,633	\$ 3,386	\$ 371,949
Weighted Average Interest Rate	1.15%	1.49%	1.83%	2.81%	2.50%	1.30%

Borrowings. Although deposits are our primary source of funds, the Company may utilize borrowings when they are a less costly source of funds and can be invested at a positive interest rate spread, when the Company desires additional capacity to fund loan demand or when they meet our asset/liability management goals. The Company's borrowings historically have consisted of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (FHLB). However, the Company also has the ability to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank as well as Pacific Coast Bankers Bank.

The Company may obtain advances from the FHLB by collateralizing the advances with certain of the Company's mortgage loans and mortgage-backed and other securities. These advances may be made pursuant to several different credit programs, each of which has its own interest rate, range of maturities and call features. At December 31, 2010, the Company had \$75.0 million in Federal Home Loan Bank advances

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outstanding and the ability to borrow an additional \$97.4 million. The Company also had the ability to borrow \$94.8 million from the Federal Reserve Bank as well as \$8.0 million from Pacific Coast Bankers Bank. See also Note 8 of the Notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements at Item 8 of this report for additional information regarding

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FHLB advances. Of the \$75.0 million in FHLB borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2010, \$55.0 million are expected to mature in 2011. These maturing advances carry a weighted average rate of 3.5%.

The following table sets forth certain information as to our FHLB advances at the dates and for the years indicated. We had no other borrowings during the years indicated.

	At or for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in Thousands)		
Average balance outstanding	\$ 95,385	\$ 155,548	\$ 157,569
Maximum month-end balance	\$ 120,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 229,000
Balance at end of period	\$ 75,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 175,000
Weighted average interest rate during the period	3.05%	3.24%	3.52%
Weighted average interest rate at end of period	3.02%	3.10%	3.43%

Subsidiary and Other Activities

As a federally chartered savings bank, Pacific Trust Bank is permitted by the Office of Thrift Supervision to invest 2% of our assets or \$17.2 million at December 31, 2010, in the stock of, or unsecured loans to, service corporation subsidiaries. The Company may invest an additional 1% of our assets in secure corporations where such additional funds are used for inner city or community development purposes. At December 31, 2010, Pacific Trust Bank did not have any subsidiary service corporations.

Competition

The Company faces strong competition in originating real estate and other loans and in attracting deposits. Competition in originating real estate loans comes primarily from other savings institutions, commercial banks, credit unions and mortgage bankers. Other savings institutions, commercial banks, credit unions and finance companies provide vigorous competition in consumer lending.

The Company attracts deposits through the branch office system and through the internet. Competition for those deposits is principally from other savings institutions, commercial banks and credit unions located in the same community, as well as mutual funds and other alternative investments. The Company competes for these deposits by offering superior service and a variety of deposit accounts at competitive rates. Based on the most recent branch deposit data as of June 30, 2010 provided by the FDIC, Pacific Trust Bank's share of deposits was 1.09% and 0.30% in San Diego and Riverside Counties, respectively.

Employees

At December 31, 2010, we had a total of 95 full-time employees and 12 part-time employees. Our employees are not represented by any collective bargaining group. Management considers its employee relations to be satisfactory.

HOW WE ARE REGULATED

Set forth below is a brief description of certain laws and regulations which are applicable to First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. and Pacific Trust Bank. The description of these laws and regulations, as well as descriptions of laws and regulations contained elsewhere herein, does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable laws and regulations.

Legislation is introduced from time to time in the United States Congress that may affect the operations of the Company and the Bank. In addition, the regulations governing the Company and the Bank may be amended

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from time to time by the Office of Thrift Supervision, the FDIC, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the SEC, as appropriate. Legislation is introduced from time to time in the United States Congress that may affect our operations. In addition, the regulations governing the Company and the Bank may be amended from time to time by the OTS, the FDIC, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the SEC, as appropriate. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act that was enacted on July 21, 2010 (Dodd Frank Act), provides, among other things, for new restrictions and an expanded framework of regulatory oversight for financial institutions and their holding companies, including the Company and the Bank. Under the new law, the Bank's primary regulator, the OTS, will be eliminated, and the Bank will be subject to regulation and supervision by the OCC, which currently oversees national banks. In addition, beginning in 2011, all financial institution holding companies, including the Company, will be regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, including imposing federal capital requirements on the Company and may result in additional restrictions on investments and other holding company activities. The law also creates a new consumer financial protection bureau that will have the authority to promulgate rules intended to protect consumers in the financial product and services market. The creation of this independent bureau could result in new regulatory requirements and raise the cost of regulatory compliance. In addition, new regulations mandated by the law could require changes in regulatory capital requirements, loan loss provisioning practices, and compensation practices and require holding companies to serve as a source of strength for their financial institution subsidiaries. Effective July 21, 2011, financial institutions may pay interest on demand deposits, which could increase our interest expense. We cannot determine the full impact of the new law on our business and operations at this time. Any legislative or regulatory changes in the future could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

General

Pacific Trust Bank, as a federally chartered savings institution, is subject to federal regulation and oversight by the Office of Thrift Supervision extending to all aspects of its operations. The Bank is also subject to regulation and examination by the FDIC, which insures the deposits of the Bank to the maximum extent permitted by law, and requirements established by the Federal Reserve Board. Federally chartered savings institutions are required to file periodic reports with the Office of Thrift Supervision and are subject to periodic examinations by the Office of Thrift Supervision. In 2011, this regulatory oversight will be transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. The investment and lending authority of savings institutions are prescribed by federal laws and regulations, and such institutions are prohibited from engaging in any activities not permitted by such laws and regulations. Such regulation and supervision primarily is intended for the protection of depositors and not for the purpose of protecting shareholders. With the 2010 passage of the Dodd-Frank legislation, Congress mandated that the Office of Thrift Supervision be abolished with certain of its activities transferred to the Federal Reserve Board, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and FDIC. In July, 2011, Pacific Trust bank will become regulated by the OCC and First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. will become regulated by the Federal Reserve.

First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc.

Pursuant to regulations of the Office of Thrift Supervision and the terms of the Company's Maryland charter, the purpose and powers of the Company are to pursue any or all of the lawful objectives of a thrift holding company and to exercise any of the powers accorded to a thrift holding company.

First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. is a unitary savings and loan holding company subject to regulatory oversight by the Office of Thrift Supervision. First PacTrust is required to register and file reports with the Office of Thrift Supervision and is subject to regulation and examination by the Office of Thrift Supervision. In addition, the Office of Thrift Supervision has enforcement authority over us and our non-savings institution subsidiaries. In 2011, this regulatory oversight will be transferred to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

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First PacTrust generally is not subject to activity restrictions. If First PacTrust acquired control of another savings institution as a separate subsidiary, it would become a multiple savings and loan holding company, and its activities and any of its subsidiaries (other than Pacific Trust Bank or any other savings institution) would generally become subject to additional restrictions.

Pacific Trust Bank

The Office of Thrift Supervision has extensive authority over the operations of savings institutions. As part of this authority, we are required to file periodic reports with the Office of Thrift Supervision and we are subject to periodic examinations by the Office of Thrift Supervision and the FDIC, which insures the deposits of Pacific Trust Bank to the maximum extent permitted by law. This regulation and supervision primarily is intended for the protection of depositors and not for the purpose of protecting shareholders. As noted above, this regulatory authority will be transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in 2011.

The Office of Thrift Supervision and its successors also have extensive enforcement authority over all savings institutions and their holding companies, including the Bank and the Company. This enforcement authority includes, among other things, the ability to assess civil money penalties, to issue cease-and-desist or removal orders and to initiate injunctive actions. In general, these enforcement actions may be initiated for violations of laws and regulations and unsafe or unsound practices. Other actions or inactions may provide the basis for enforcement action, including misleading or untimely reports filed with the Office of Thrift Supervision. Except under certain circumstances, public disclosure of final enforcement actions by the Office of Thrift Supervision is required.

In addition, the investment, lending and branching authority of the Bank is prescribed by federal laws and it is prohibited from engaging in any activities not permitted by such laws. For instance, no savings institution may invest in non-investment grade corporate debt securities. In addition, the permissible level of investment by federal institutions in loans secured by non-residential real property may not exceed 400% of total capital, except with approval of the Office of Thrift Supervision. Federal savings institutions are also generally authorized to branch nationwide. The Bank is in compliance with the noted restrictions.

The Bank's general permissible lending limit for loans-to-one-borrower is equal to the greater of \$500 thousand or 15% of unimpaired capital and surplus including allowance for loan losses (except for loans fully secured by certain readily marketable collateral, in which case this limit is increased to 25% of unimpaired capital and surplus). At December 31, 2010, the Bank's lending limit under this restriction was \$16.3 million. The Bank is in compliance with the loans-to-one-borrower limitation.

The Office of Thrift Supervision's oversight of Pacific Trust Bank includes reviewing its compliance with the customer privacy requirements imposed by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 and the anti-money laundering provisions of the USA Patriot Act. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley privacy requirements place limitations on the sharing of consumer financial information with unaffiliated third parties. They also require each financial institution offering financial products or services to retail customers to provide such customers with its privacy policy and with the opportunity to opt out of the sharing of their personal information with unaffiliated third parties. The USA Patriot Act significantly expands the responsibilities of financial institutions in preventing the use of the United States financial system to fund terrorist activities. Its anti-money laundering provisions require financial institutions operating in the United States to develop anti-money laundering compliance programs and due diligence policies and controls to ensure the detection and reporting of money laundering. These compliance programs are intended to supplement existing compliance requirements under the Bank Secrecy Act and the Office of Foreign Assets Control Regulations.

The Office of Thrift Supervision, as well as the other federal banking agencies, has adopted guidelines establishing safety and soundness standards on such matters as loan underwriting and documentation, asset quality, earnings standards, internal controls and audit systems, interest rate risk exposure and compensation and other employee benefits. Any institution which fails to comply with these standards must submit a compliance plan.

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FDIC Regulation and Insurance of Accounts.

The Bank's deposits are insured up to the applicable limits by the FDIC, and such insurance is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government. As insurer, the FDIC imposes deposit insurance premiums and is authorized to conduct examinations of and to require reporting by FDIC-insured institutions. Our deposit insurance premiums for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$1.6 million. Those premiums have increased due to recent strains on the FDIC deposit insurance fund due to the cost of large bank failures and increase in the number of troubled banks.

The Bank is a member of the deposit insurance fund administered by the FDIC. Deposits are insured up to the applicable limits by the FDIC. Effective July 21, 2010, the basic deposit insurance is \$250,000.

The FDIC assesses deposit insurance premiums quarterly on each FDIC-insured institution based on annualized rates for one of four risk categories applied to its deposits subject to certain adjustments. Each institution is assigned to one of four risk categories based on its capital, supervisory ratings and other factors. Its deposit insurance premiums are based on these risk categories, with higher risk institutions paying higher premiums.

The FDIC has issued proposed regulations setting insurance premium assessments based on an institution's total assets minus its Tier 1 capital instead of its deposits, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. These regulations are proposed to be effective for assessments for the second quarter of 2011 and payable at the end of September 2011. The intent of the proposal at this time is not to substantially change the level of premiums paid notwithstanding the use of assets as the calculation base instead of deposits. Under this proposal, the Bank's premiums would be based on its same assignment under one of four risk categories based on capital, supervisory ratings and other factors; however, the premium rates for those risk categories would be revised to maintain similar premium levels under the new calculation as currently exist.

As a result of a decline in the reserve ratio (the ratio of the net worth of the deposit insurance fund to estimated insured deposits) and concerns about expected failure costs and available liquid assets in the deposit insurance fund, the FDIC required most of the insured institutions to prepay on December 30, 2009, the estimated amount of its quarterly assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and all quarters through the end of 2012 (in addition to the regular quarterly assessment for the third quarter which is due on December 30, 2009). The prepaid amount is recorded as an asset with a zero risk weight and the institution will continue to record quarterly expenses for deposit insurance. For purposes of calculating the prepaid amount, assessments are measured at the institution's assessment rate as of September 30, 2009, with a uniform increase of 3 basis points effective January 1, 2011, and are based on the institution's assessment base for the third quarter of 2009, with growth assumed quarterly at an annual rate of 5%. If events cause actual assessments during the prepayment period to vary from the prepaid amount, institutions will pay excess assessments in cash, or receive a rebate of prepaid amounts not exhausted after collection of assessments due on January 13, 2013, as applicable. Collection of the prepayment does not preclude the FDIC from changing assessment rates or revising the risk-based assessment system in the future. The rule includes a process for exemption from the prepayment for institutions whose safety and soundness would be affected adversely. The FDIC estimates that the reserve ratio will reach the designated reserve ratio of 1.15% by 2017 as required by statute.

Regulatory Capital Requirements

Federally insured savings institutions, such as the Bank, are required to maintain a minimum level of regulatory capital. The Office of Thrift Supervision has established capital standards, including a tangible capital requirement, a leverage ratio or core capital requirement and a risk-based capital requirement applicable to such savings institutions. These capital requirements must be generally as stringent as the comparable capital requirements for national banks. The Office of Thrift Supervision is also authorized to impose capital requirements in excess of these standards on a case-by-case basis.

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The capital regulations require core capital equal to at least 4.0% of adjusted total assets. Core capital consists of tangible capital plus certain intangible assets including a limited amount of credit card relationships. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had core capital equal to \$95.6 million, or 11.1% of adjusted total assets, which was \$61.3 million above the minimum requirement of 4.0% in effect on that date.

The Office of Thrift Supervision also requires savings institutions to have total capital of at least 8.0% of risk-weighted assets. Total capital consists of core capital, as defined above, and supplementary capital. Supplementary capital consists of certain permanent and maturing capital instruments that do not qualify as core capital and general valuation loan and lease loss allowances up to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets. Supplementary capital may be used to satisfy the risk-based requirement only to the extent of core capital. The Office of Thrift Supervision is also authorized to require a savings institution to maintain an additional amount of total capital to account for concentration of credit risk and the risk of non-traditional activities. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had \$10.3 million of general loan loss reserves, which was 1.6% of risk-weighted assets. Since the Bank's general loan loss reserve of 1.6% of risk-weighted assets exceeded the 1.25% limitation above, the Bank was unable to include \$2.26 million of its general loss reserve when computing Total Risk-Based Capital.

In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet items, will be multiplied by a risk weight, ranging from 0% to 100%, based on the risk inherent in the type of asset. For example, the Office of Thrift Supervision has assigned a risk weight of 50% for prudently underwritten permanent one- to four-family first lien mortgage loans not more than 90 days delinquent and having a loan-to-value ratio of not more than 80% at origination unless insured to such ratio by an insurer approved by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

On December 31, 2010, the Bank had total risk-based capital of \$103.7 million and risk-weighted assets of \$641.2 million; or total risk-based capital to risk-weighted assets of 16.2%. This amount was \$44.3 million above the 8.0% requirement in effect on that date. The Office of Thrift Supervision and the FDIC are authorized and, under certain circumstances, required to take certain actions against savings institutions that fail to meet their capital requirements. The Office of Thrift Supervision is generally required to take action to restrict the activities of an undercapitalized institution, which is an institution with less than either a 4.0% core capital ratio, a 4.0% Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio or an 8.0% risk-based capital ratio. Any such institution must submit a capital restoration plan and until such plan is approved by the Office of Thrift Supervision may not increase its assets, acquire another institution, establish a branch or engage in any new activities, and generally may not make capital distributions.

Any savings institution that fails to comply with its capital plan or has Tier 1 risk-based or core capital ratios of less than 3.0% or a risk-based capital ratio of less than 6.0% and is considered significantly undercapitalized must be made subject to one or more additional specified actions and operating restrictions which may cover all aspects of its operations and may include a forced merger or acquisition of the institution. An institution that becomes critically undercapitalized because it has a tangible capital ratio of 2.0% or less is subject to further mandatory restrictions on its activities in addition to those applicable to significantly undercapitalized institutions. In addition, the Office of Thrift Supervision must appoint a receiver, or conservator with the concurrence of the FDIC, for a savings institution, with certain limited exceptions, within 90 days after it becomes critically undercapitalized. Any undercapitalized institution is also subject to the general enforcement authority of the OTS and the FDIC including the appointment of a conservator or receiver.

The Office of Thrift Supervision is also generally authorized to reclassify an institution into a lower capital category and impose the restrictions applicable to such category if the institution is engaged in unsafe or unsound practices or is in an unsafe or unsound condition.

The imposition by the Office of Thrift Supervision or the FDIC of any of these measures on the Bank may have a substantial adverse effect on its operations and profitability.

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Limitations on Dividends and Other Capital Distributions

Office of Thrift Supervision regulations impose various restrictions on savings institutions with respect to their ability to make distributions of capital, which include dividends, stock redemptions or repurchases, cash-out mergers and other transactions charged to the capital account.

Generally, savings institutions, that before and after the proposed distribution remain well-capitalized, such as Pacific Trust Bank, may make capital distributions during any calendar year equal to up to 100% of net income for the year-to-date plus retained net income for the two preceding years. However, an institution deemed to be in need of more than normal supervision by the Office of Thrift Supervision may have its dividend authority restricted by the Office of Thrift Supervision. The Bank may pay dividends in accordance with this general authority.

Savings institutions proposing to make any capital distribution need not submit written notice to the Office of Thrift Supervision prior to such distribution unless they are a subsidiary of a holding company or would not remain well-capitalized following the distribution. Pacific Trust Bank is a subsidiary of a holding company. Savings institutions that do not, or would not meet their current minimum capital requirements following a proposed capital distribution or propose to exceed these net income limitations must obtain Office of Thrift Supervision approval prior to making such distribution. The Office of Thrift Supervision may object to the distribution during that 30-day period based on safety and soundness concerns. See Regulatory Capital Requirements.

Liquidity

All savings institutions, including Pacific Trust Bank, are required to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure a safe and sound operation.

Qualified Thrift Lender Test

All savings institutions, including Pacific Trust Bank, are required to meet a qualified thrift lender test to avoid certain restrictions on their operations. This test requires a savings institution to have at least 65% of its portfolio assets, as defined by regulation, in qualified thrift investments on a monthly average for nine out of every 12 months on a rolling basis. As an alternative, the savings institution may maintain 60% of its assets in those assets specified in Section 7701(a)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under either test, such assets primarily consist of residential housing related loans and investments. At December 31, 2010, the Bank met the test and has always met the test since the requirement was applicable.

Any savings institution that fails to meet the qualified thrift lender test must convert to a national bank charter, unless it requalifies as a qualified thrift lender and thereafter remains a qualified thrift lender. If an institution does not requalify and converts to a national bank charter, it must remain Savings Association Insurance Fund-insured until the FDIC permits it to transfer to the Bank Insurance Fund. If such an institution has not yet requalified or converted to a national bank, its new investments and activities are limited to those permissible for both a savings institution and a national bank, and it is limited to national bank branching rights in its home state. In addition, the institution is immediately ineligible to receive any new Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings and is subject to national bank limits for payment of dividends. If such an institution has not requalified or converted to a national bank within three years after the failure, it must divest of all investments and cease all activities not permissible for a national bank. In addition, it must repay promptly any outstanding Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings, which may result in prepayment penalties. If any institution that fails the qualified thrift lender test is controlled by a holding company, then within one year after the failure, the holding company must register as a bank holding company and become subject to all restrictions on bank holding companies.

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Federal Securities Law

The stock of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. is registered with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company will be subject to the information, proxy solicitation, insider trading restrictions and other requirements of the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Company stock held by persons who are affiliates of the Company may not be resold without registration unless sold in accordance with certain resale restrictions. Affiliates are generally considered to be officers, directors and principal stockholders. If the Company meets specified current public information requirements, each affiliate of the Company will be able to sell in the public market, without registration, a limited number of shares in any three-month period.

Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve Board requires all depository institutions to maintain non-interest bearing reserves at specified levels against their transaction accounts, primarily checking, NOW and Super NOW checking accounts. At December 31, 2010, Pacific Trust Bank was in compliance with these reserve requirements. The balances maintained to meet the reserve requirements imposed by the Federal Reserve Board may be used to satisfy liquidity requirements that may be imposed by the Office of Thrift Supervision. See Liquidity.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

Pacific Trust Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, which is one of 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks, that administers the home financing credit function of savings institutions. Each Federal Home Loan Bank serves as a reserve or central bank for its members within its assigned region. It is funded primarily from proceeds derived from the sale of consolidated obligations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. It makes loans or advances to members in accordance with policies and procedures, established by the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank, which are subject to the oversight of the Federal Housing Finance Board. All advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank are required to be fully secured by sufficient collateral as determined by the Federal Home Loan Bank. In addition, all long-term advances are required to provide funds for residential home financing.

As a member, the Bank is required to purchase and maintain stock in the FHLB of San Francisco. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had \$8.3 million in FHLB stock, which was in compliance with this requirement. In past years, the Bank has received substantial dividends on its Federal Home Loan Bank stock. Over the past three fiscal years such dividends have averaged 2.1% and averaged 0.09% for 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2010, dividends paid by the FHLB to the Bank totaled \$31 thousand as compared to \$20 thousand for 2009. Future dividends received will be subject to economic conditions and the ability of the FHLB to pay them.

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TAXATION

Federal Taxation

General. First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. and Pacific Trust Bank are subject to federal income taxation in the same general manner as other corporations, with some exceptions discussed below. The following discussion of federal taxation is intended only to summarize certain pertinent federal income tax matters and is not a comprehensive description of the tax rules applicable to the Company or the Bank. The Bank's federal income tax returns have never been audited. Prior to January 1, 2000, the Bank was a credit union, not generally subject to corporate income tax.

Method of Accounting. For federal income tax purposes, Pacific Trust Bank currently reports its income and expenses on the accrual method of accounting and uses a fiscal year ending on December 31, for filing its federal income tax return.

Minimum Tax. The Internal Revenue Code imposes an alternative minimum tax at a rate of 20% on a base of regular taxable income plus certain tax preferences, called alternative minimum taxable income. The alternative minimum tax is payable to the extent such alternative minimum taxable income is in excess of an exemption amount. Net operating losses can offset no more than 90% of alternative minimum taxable income. Certain payments of alternative minimum tax may be used as credits against regular tax liabilities in future years. Pacific Trust Bank has not been subject to the alternative minimum tax, nor does the Company have any such amounts available as credits for carryover.

Net Operating Loss Carryovers. A financial institution may carryback net operating losses to the preceding two taxable years and forward to the succeeding 20 taxable years. This provision applies to losses incurred in taxable years beginning after August 6, 1997. At December 31, 2010, First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc had no net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes. At December 31, 2010, First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. had a \$300 thousand California state net operating loss carryforward.

Corporate Dividends-Received Deduction. First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. may eliminate from its income dividends received from the Bank as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company if it elects to file a consolidated return with the Bank. The corporate dividends-received deduction is 100% or 80%, in the case of dividends received from corporations with which a corporate recipient does not file a consolidated tax return, depending on the level of stock ownership of the payor of the dividend. Corporations which own less than 20% of the stock of a corporation distributing a dividend may deduct 70% of dividends received or accrued on their behalf.

State Taxation

First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. and Pacific Trust Bank are subject to the California corporate franchise (income) tax which is assessed at the rate of 10.8%. For this purpose, California taxable income generally means federal taxable income subject to certain modifications provided for in the California law.

Executive Officers Who are Not Directors

The business experience for at least the past five years for each of our executive officers who do not serve as directors is set forth below.

Gaylin Anderson. Age 44 years. Mr. Anderson became Executive Vice President and Chief Retail Banking Officer of the Bank effective January 3, 2011. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Anderson served as SVP, Consumer Branch Performance for U.S. Bank in Los Angeles, and as Director of Retail Banking for California National Bank, a \$7.7 billion asset 68-branch community banking franchise serving Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura and San Bernardino counties. Mr. Anderson has held executive management positions for CitiBank, N.A., and California Federal Bank.

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Matthew Bonaccorso. Age 59 years. Mr. Bonaccorso became Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of the Bank effective January 3, 2011. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Bonaccorso served at U.S. Bank where he managed its Special Assets Group-West operation with offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Newport Beach and Sacramento. Previously, he was EVP and Chief Credit Officer of California National Bank from 2001 to 2009. Prior to joining Cal National in 2001, Mr. Bonaccorso held executive positions at Knowledge First, Inc., and at Bank of America.

Richard Herrin. Age 42 years. Mr. Herrin became Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of the Bank effective December 6, 2010. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Herrin served at the FDIC as a member of the strategic operations group, which has overall responsibility for managing problem banks on behalf of the FDIC. As part of this group, Mr. Herrin acted as the Receiver-in-Charge of a number of the largest failed banks in the western region of the United States. Previously, he was the Manager of Asset Management Division within the FDIC where he served as a voting member of the Credit Review Committee for all receiverships in the western region of the United States. Prior to joining the FDIC in 2009, Mr. Herrin held executive positions at Vineyard Bank, Excel National Bank, Imperial Capital Bank and Bank of America.

Regan J. Lauer. Age 41 years. Ms. Lauer is currently serving as Senior Vice President-Controller of Pacific Trust Bank, and of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. a position she has held since 2000 and 2002, respectively. Prior to her position with Pacific Trust, Ms. Lauer was an accountant with Deloitte & Touche LLP.

Chang Liu. Age 44 years. Mr. Liu became Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer of the Bank effective January 3, 2011. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Liu served at U.S. Bank as Senior Vice President where he managed the Los Angeles, Newport Beach and San Diego offices of its Special Assets Group. Previously, he was a Senior Vice President, Senior Loan Officer and Manager of California National Bank's Los Angeles commercial real estate lending activity. Prior to joining Cal National in 1999, Mr. Liu held commercial real estate commercial lending and corporate finance positions at The Fuji Bank, Ltd., and Sumitomo Bank of California.

James P. Sheehy. Age 64 years. Mr. Sheehy serves as Executive Vice President, a position he has held since 1987, and Secretary and Treasurer for Pacific Trust Bank, and First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. positions he has held since 1999 and 2002, respectively. He has been employed by Pacific Trust Bank since 1987.

Melanie M. Yaptangco. Age 50 years. Ms. Yaptangco is Executive Vice President of Lending at Pacific Trust Bank. She has served in this position since 1998, and started with Pacific Trust Bank since 1987.

Internet Website

The Company maintains a website with the address of www.firstpactrustbancorp.com. The information contained on our website is not included as a part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This Annual Report on Form 10-K and our other reports, proxy statements and other information, including earnings press releases, filed with the SEC are available on that website through a link to the SEC's website at Resource Center Investor Relations SEC Filings. For more information regarding access to these filings on our website, please contact our Corporate Secretary, First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc., 610 Bay Boulevard, Chula Vista California 91910; telephone number (619) 691-1519.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities is subject to certain risks. These risk factors should be considered by prospective and current investors in our securities when evaluating the disclosures in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (particularly the forward-looking statements.) The risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer. In that event, the value of our securities could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. The risks discussed below also include forward-looking statements, and our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements.

Risks Relating to First PacTrust

Our financial condition and results of operations are dependent on the economy, particularly in the Bank's market area. The current economic recession in the market area we serve may continue to impact our earnings adversely and could increase the credit risk of our loan portfolio.

Our primary market area is concentrated in the greater San Diego market area. Adverse economic conditions in that market area can reduce our rate of growth, affect our customers' ability to repay loans and adversely impact our financial condition and earnings. General economic conditions, including inflation, unemployment and money supply fluctuations, also may affect our profitability adversely. Our market area is undergoing a recession, which has resulted in higher levels of loan delinquencies, problem assets and foreclosures, decreased demand for our products and services and a decline in the value of our loan collateral. If this recession continues or becomes more severe, this negative impact on our business, financial condition and earnings may increase.

A continuation of recent turmoil in the financial markets could have an adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Beginning in 2008, United States and global financial markets have experienced severe disruption and volatility, and general economic conditions have declined significantly. Adverse developments in credit quality, asset values and revenue opportunities throughout the financial services industry, as well as general uncertainty regarding the economic, industry and regulatory environment, have had a marked negative impact on the industry. Dramatic declines in the U.S. housing market over the past two years, with falling home prices, increasing foreclosures and increasing unemployment, have negatively affected the credit performance of mortgage loans and resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by many financial institutions. The United States and the governments of other countries have taken steps to try to stabilize the financial system, including investing in financial institutions, and have also been working to design and implement programs to improve general economic conditions. Notwithstanding the actions of the United States and other governments, these efforts may not succeed in restoring industry, economic or market conditions and may result in adverse unintended consequences. Factors that could continue to pressure financial services companies, including the Company, are numerous and include (i) worsening credit quality, leading among other things to increases in loan losses and reserves, (ii) continued or worsening disruption and volatility in financial markets, leading among other things to continuing reductions in asset values, (iii) capital and liquidity concerns regarding financial institutions generally, (iv) limitations resulting from or imposed in connection with governmental actions intended to stabilize or provide additional regulation of the financial system, or (v) recessionary conditions that are deeper or last longer than currently anticipated.

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Our allowance for loan losses may prove to be insufficient to absorb probable incurred losses in our loan portfolio.

Lending money is a substantial part of our business. Every loan carries a certain risk that it will not be repaid in accordance with its terms or that any underlying collateral will not be sufficient to assure repayment. This risk is affected by, among other things:

cash flow of the borrower and/or the project being financed;

in the case of a collateralized loan, the changes and uncertainties as to the future value of the collateral;

the credit history of a particular borrower;

changes in economic and industry conditions; and

the duration of the loan.

We maintain an allowance for loan losses which we believe is appropriate to provide for potential losses in our loan portfolio. The amount of this allowance is determined by our management through a periodic review and consideration of several factors, including, but not limited to:

an ongoing review of the quality, size and diversity of the loan portfolio;

evaluation of non-performing loans;

historical default and loss experience;

historical recovery experience;

existing economic conditions;

risk characteristics of the various classifications of loans; and

the amount and quality of collateral, including guarantees, securing the loans.

If our loan losses exceed our allowance for probable loan losses, our business, financial condition and profitability may suffer. The determination of the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses inherently involves a high degree of subjectivity and requires us to make various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of our loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of our borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of many of our loans. In determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses, we review our loans and the loss and delinquency experience, and evaluate economic conditions and make significant estimates of current credit risks and future trends, all of which may undergo material changes. If our estimates are incorrect, the allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in our loan portfolio, resulting in the need for additions to our allowance through an increase in the provision for loan losses. Continuing deterioration in economic conditions affecting borrowers, new information regarding existing loans,

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identification of additional problem loans and other factors, both within and outside of our control, may require an increase in the allowance for loan losses. Our allowance for loan losses was 2.1% of gross loans held for investment and 73.5% of nonperforming loans, net of specific valuation allowances, at December 31, 2010. In addition, bank regulatory agencies periodically review our allowance for loan losses and may require an increase in the provision for possible loan losses or the recognition of further loan charge-offs, based on judgments different than that of management. If charge-offs in future periods exceed the allowance for loan losses, we will need additional provisions to increase the allowance for loan losses. Any increases in the provision for loan losses will result in a decrease in net income and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and our capital.

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Our provision for loan losses has decreased, however, additional increases in the provision and loan charge-offs may be required, adversely impacting operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a provision for loan losses of \$9.0 million compared to \$17.3 million for the 2009 fiscal year. We also recorded net loan charge-offs of \$7.4 million in 2010, compared to \$22.5 million in 2009. During 2010, the Company's loan delinquencies and credit losses began to stabilize. The Company's nonperforming loans, net of specific valuation allowances, declined \$3.2 million to \$19.9 million at December 31, 2010. If trends in the housing, real estate and local business markets worsen, we would expect increased levels of delinquencies and credit losses which adversely impacts our condition and operations.

If our investments in real estate are not properly valued or sufficiently reserved to cover actual losses, or if we are required to increase our valuation reserves, our earnings could be reduced.

We obtain updated valuations in the form of appraisals and broker price opinions when a loan has been foreclosed and the property taken in as real estate owned (REO), and at certain other times during the assets holding period. Our net book value (NBV) in the loan at the time of foreclosure and thereafter is compared to the updated market value of the foreclosed property less estimated selling costs (fair value). A charge-off is recorded for any excess in the asset's NBV over its fair value. If our valuation process is incorrect, the fair value of our investments in real estate may not be sufficient to recover our NBV in such assets, resulting in the need for additional charge-offs. Additional material charge-offs to our investments in real estate could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Our bank regulator periodically reviews our REO and may require us to recognize further charge-offs. Any increase in our charge-offs, as required by such regulator, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Other-than-temporary impairment charges in our investment securities portfolio could result in losses and adversely affect our continuing operations.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company's security portfolio consisted of twenty seven securities, four of which were in an unrealized loss position. The majority of unrealized losses are related to the Company's private label mortgage-backed securities, as discussed below.

The Company's private label mortgage-backed securities that are in a loss position had a market value of \$11.5 million with unrealized losses of approximately \$232 thousand at December 31, 2010. These non-agency private label mortgage-backed securities were rated AAA at purchase and are not within the scope of ASC 325. The Company monitors to insure it has adequate credit support and as of December 31, 2010, the Company believed there was no OTTI and did not have the intent to sell these securities and it is likely that it will not be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery. See further discussion in Note 2-Securities.

We closely monitor our investment securities for changes in credit risk. The valuation of our investment securities also is influenced by external market and other factors, including implementation of Securities and Exchange Commission and Financial Accounting Standards Board guidance on fair value accounting. Accordingly, if market conditions deteriorate further and we determine our holdings of other investment securities are OTTI, our future earnings, shareholders' equity, regulatory capital and continuing operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our business may be adversely affected by credit risk associated with residential property.

At December 31, 2010, \$588.2 million, or 85.1% of our total gross loan portfolio, was secured by one-to four- single-family mortgage loans and home equity lines of credit. This type of lending is generally sensitive to regional and local economic conditions that significantly impact the ability of borrowers to meet their loan payment obligations, making loss levels difficult to predict. The decline in residential real estate values as a result of the downturn in the California housing markets has reduced the value of the real estate collateral

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securing these types of loans and increased the risk that we would incur losses if borrowers default on their loans. Continued declines in both the volume of real estate sales and the sales prices coupled with the current recession and the associated increases in unemployment may result in higher than expected loan delinquencies or problem assets, a decline in demand for our products and services, or lack of growth or a decrease in deposits. These potential negative events may cause us to incur losses, adversely affect our capital and liquidity, and damage our financial condition and business operations.

Rising interest rates may hurt our profits.

To be profitable, we have to earn more money on loans and investments that we make than we pay to our depositors and lenders in interest. If interest rates rise, our net interest income and the value of our assets could be reduced if interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings, increases more quickly than interest received on interest-earning assets, such as loans, other mortgage-related investments and investment securities. This is most likely to occur if short-term interest rates increase at a faster rate than long-term interest rates. In addition, rising interest rates may hurt our income because it may reduce the demand for loans and the value of our securities. In a rapidly changing interest rate environment, we may not be able to manage our interest rate risk effectively, which would adversely impact our condition and operations. For a further discussion of how changes in interest rates could impact us, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7.

We face significant operational risks.

We operate many different financial service functions and rely on the ability of our employees and systems to process a significant number of transactions. Operational risk is the risk of loss from operations, including fraud by employees or outside persons, employees' execution of incorrect or unauthorized transactions, data processing and technology errors or hacking and breaches of internal control systems.

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

Liquidity is essential to our business. An inability to raise funds through deposits, borrowings, the sale of loans and other sources could have a substantial negative effect on our liquidity. Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities or on terms that are acceptable to us could be impaired by factors that affect us specifically or the financial services industry or economy in general. Factors that could detrimentally impact our access to liquidity sources include a decrease in the level of our business activity as a result of a downturn in the markets in which our loans are concentrated or adverse regulatory action against us. Our ability to borrow could also be impaired by factors that are not specific to us, such as a disruption in the financial markets or negative views and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry in light of the recent turmoil faced by banking organizations and the continued deterioration in credit markets.

We may elect or be compelled to seek additional capital in the future, but that capital may not be available when it is needed.

We are required by federal regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations. In addition, we may elect to raise additional capital to support our business or to finance acquisitions, if any, or we may otherwise elect or be required to raise additional capital. In that regard, a number of financial institutions have recently raised capital in response to deterioration in their results of operations and financial condition arising from the turmoil in the mortgage loan market, deteriorating economic conditions, declines in real estate values and other factors. Should we be required by regulatory authorities to raise additional capital, we may seek to do so through the issuance of, among other things, our common stock or preferred stock. The issuance of additional shares of common stock or convertible securities to new stockholders would be dilutive to our current stockholders.

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Our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on conditions in the capital markets, economic conditions and a number of other factors, many of which are outside our control, and on our financial performance. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of our ability to raise additional capital if needed or on terms acceptable to us. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed, it may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

There may be future sales of additional common stock or preferred stock or other dilution of our equity, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We are not restricted from issuing additional common stock or preferred stock, including securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, common stock or preferred stock or any substantially similar securities. The market value of our common stock could decline as a result of sales by us of a large number of shares of common stock or preferred stock or similar securities in the market or the perception that such sales could occur.

Anti-takeover provisions could negatively impact our shareholders.

Provisions in our charter and bylaws, the corporate law of the State of Maryland and federal regulations could delay, defer or prevent a third party from acquiring us, despite the possible benefit to our stockholders, or otherwise adversely affect the market price of any class of our equity securities, including our common stock. These provisions include: a prohibition on voting shares of common stock beneficially owned in excess of 10% of total shares outstanding, supermajority voting requirements for certain business combinations with any person who beneficially owns more than 10% of our outstanding common stock; the election of directors to staggered terms of three years; advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our Board of Directors and for proposing matters that stockholders may act on at stockholder meetings, a requirement that only directors may fill a vacancy in our Board of Directors, supermajority voting requirements to remove any of our directors and the other provisions of our charter. Our charter also authorizes our Board of Directors to issue preferred stock, and preferred stock could be issued as a defensive measure in response to a takeover proposal. For further information, see [Description of Capital Stock Preferred Stock](#). In addition, pursuant to federal banking regulations, as a general matter, no person or company, acting individually or in concert with others, may acquire more than 10% of our common stock without prior approval from the our federal banking regulator.

These provisions may discourage potential takeover attempts, discourage bids for our common stock at a premium over market price or adversely affect the market price of, and the voting and other rights of the holders of, our common stock. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for holders of our common stock to elect directors other than the candidates nominated by our Board of Directors.

The voting limitation provision in our charter could limit your voting rights as a holder of our common stock.

Our charter provides that any person or group who acquires beneficial ownership of our common stock in excess of 10% of the outstanding shares may not vote the excess shares. Accordingly, if you acquire beneficial ownership of more than 10% of the outstanding shares of our common stock, your voting rights with respect to the common stock will not be commensurate with your economic interest in our company.

We currently hold a significant amount of bank-owned life insurance.

At December 31, 2010, we held \$18.2 million of bank-owned life insurance or BOLI on certain key employees and executives, with a cash surrender value of \$18.2 million. The eventual repayment of the cash surrender value is subject to the ability of the various insurance companies to pay death benefits or to return the cash surrender value to us if needed for liquidity purposes. We continually monitor the financial strength of the various companies with whom we carry these policies. However, any one of these companies could experience a

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decline in financial strength, which could impair its ability to pay benefits or return our cash surrender value. If we need to liquidate these policies for liquidity purposes, we would be subject to taxation on the increase in cash surrender value and penalties for early termination, both of which would adversely impact earnings.

If our investment in the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (FHLB) becomes impaired, our earnings and stockholders equity could decrease.

At December 31, 2010, we owned \$8.3 million in FHLB stock. We are required to own this stock to be a member of and to obtain advances from our FHLB. This stock is not marketable and can only be redeemed by our FHLB, which currently is not redeeming any excess member stock. Our FHLB's financial condition is linked, in part, to the eleven other members of the FHLB System and to accounting rules and asset quality risks that could materially lower their capital, which would cause our FHLB stock to be deemed impaired, resulting in a decrease in our earnings and assets.

Changes in laws and regulations and the cost of regulatory compliance with new laws and regulations may adversely affect our operations and our income.

The Bank and the Company are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the OTS and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. These regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities, including the ability to impose restrictions on a bank's operations, reclassify assets, determine the adequacy of a bank's allowance for loan losses and determine the level of deposit insurance premiums assessed. Because our business is highly regulated, the laws and applicable regulations are subject to frequent change. Any change in these regulations and oversight, whether in the form of regulatory policy, new regulations or legislation or additional deposit insurance premiums could have a material impact on our operations.

In response to the financial crisis of 2008 and early 2009, Congress has taken actions that are intended to strengthen confidence and encourage liquidity in financial institutions, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has taken actions to increase insurance coverage on deposit accounts. The recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act provides for the creation of a consumer protection division at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System that will have broad authority to issue regulations governing the services and products we provide consumers. This additional regulation could increase our compliance costs and otherwise adversely impact our operations. That legislation also contains provisions that, over time, could result in higher regulatory capital requirements and loan loss provisions for the Company and the Bank and may increase interest expense due to the ability in July 2011 to pay interest on all demand deposits. In addition, there have been proposals made by members of Congress and others that would reduce the amount delinquent borrowers are otherwise contractually obligated to pay under their mortgage loans and limit an institution's ability to foreclose on mortgage collateral. Recent regulatory changes impose limits on our ability to charge overdraft fees, which may decrease our non-interest income as compared to more recent prior periods. The potential exists for additional federal or state laws and regulations, or changes in policy, affecting lending and funding practices and liquidity standards. See [How We Are Regulated](#).

In this recent economic downturn, federal banking regulators have been active in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations and have issued many formal enforcement orders requiring capital ratios in excess of regulatory requirements. Bank regulatory agencies, such as the OTS, govern the activities in which the Bank may engage, primarily for the protection of depositors and not for the protection or benefit of potential investors. In addition, new laws and regulations may increase our costs of regulatory compliance and of doing business and otherwise affect our operations. New laws and regulations may significantly affect the markets in which we do business, the markets for and value of our loans and investments, the fees we can charge and our ongoing operations, costs and profitability.

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Our earnings are adversely impacted by increases in deposit insurance premiums and special FDIC assessments.

Beginning in late 2008, the economic environment caused higher levels of bank failures, which dramatically increased FDIC resolution costs and led to a significant reduction in the deposit insurance fund. As a result, the FDIC has significantly increased the initial base assessment rates paid by financial institutions for deposit insurance. In November 2009, the FDIC adopted a rule that requires financial institutions to prepay estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012, which will be amortized for the period and adjusted for changes in premium levels or our financial condition. As a result, this prepayment will not immediately impact our earnings.

Strong competition within our market area may limit our growth and profitability.

Competition in the banking and financial services industry is intense. In our market area, we compete with commercial banks, savings institutions, mortgage brokerage firms, credit unions, finance companies, mutual funds, insurance companies, and brokerage and investment banking firms operating locally and elsewhere. Many of these competitors have substantially greater name recognition, resources and lending limits than we do and may offer certain services or prices for services that we do not or cannot provide. Our profitability depends upon our continued ability to successfully compete in our market.

We rely on dividends from the Bank for substantially all of the Company's revenue.

First PacTrust's primary source of revenue is earnings of available cash and securities and dividends from the Bank. The OTS regulates and must approve the amount of Bank dividends to the Company. If the Bank is unable to pay dividends, First PacTrust may not be able to service its debt, pay its other obligations or pay dividends on the Company's preferred and common stock which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or the value of your investment in our common stock.

Our common stock trading volume may not provide adequate liquidity for investors.

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Market. However, the average daily trading volume in our common stock is less than that of larger financial services companies. A public trading market having the desired depth, liquidity and orderliness depends on the presence of a sufficient number of willing buyers and sellers for our common stock at any given time. This presence is impacted by general economic and market conditions and investors' views of our Company. Because our trading volume is limited, any significant sales of our shares could cause a decline in the price of our common stock.

First PacTrust Bancorp is an entity separate and distinct from its principal subsidiary, Pacific Trust Bank, and derives a portion of its revenue in the form of dividends from that subsidiary. Accordingly, First PacTrust Bancorp may be dependent upon dividends from the Bank to pay the principal of and interest on any indebtedness, to satisfy its other cash needs and to pay dividends on its common stock. The Bank's ability to pay dividends is subject to its ability to earn net income and to meet certain regulatory requirements. In the event the Bank is unable to pay dividends to First PacTrust Bancorp, First PacTrust Bancorp may not be able to pay dividends on its common stock. See Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. Also, First PacTrust Bancorp's right to participate in a distribution of assets upon a subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors. This includes claims under the liquidation account maintained for the benefit of certain eligible deposit account holders of the Bank established in connection with the Bank's conversion from the mutual to the stock form of ownership.

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The prices of the common stock may fluctuate significantly, and this may make it difficult for you to resell the Series A Preferred Stock and/or common stock when you want or at prices you find attractive.

We cannot predict how our common stock will trade in the future. The market value of our common stock will likely continue to fluctuate in response to a number of factors including the following, most of which are beyond our control, as well as the other factors described in this Risk Factors section:

actual or anticipated quarterly fluctuations in our operating and financial results;

developments related to investigations, proceedings or litigation that involve us;

changes in financial estimates and recommendations by financial analysts;

dispositions, acquisitions and financings;

actions of our current stockholders, including sales of common stock by existing stockholders and our directors and executive officers;

fluctuations in the stock price and operating results of our competitors;

regulatory developments; and

developments related to the financial services industry.

The market value of our common stock may also be affected by conditions affecting the financial markets in general, including price and trading fluctuations. These conditions may result in (i) volatility in the level of, and fluctuations in, the market prices of stocks generally and, in turn, our common stock and (ii) sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the market, in each case that could be unrelated or disproportionate to changes in our operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market value of our common stock.

There may be future sales of additional common stock or other dilution of our equity, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We are not restricted from issuing additional common stock, including any securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, common stock or any substantially similar securities. The market value of our common stock could decline as a result of sales by us of a large number of shares of common stock or similar securities in the market or the perception that such sales could occur.

The voting limitation provision in our charter could limit your voting rights as a holder of our common stock.

Our charter provides that any person or group who acquires beneficial ownership of our common stock in excess of 10% of the outstanding shares may not vote the excess shares. Accordingly, if you acquire beneficial ownership of more than 10% of the outstanding shares of our common stock, your voting rights with respect to the common stock will not be commensurate with your economic interest in our company.

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In addition, the Maryland business corporation law, the state where First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. is incorporated, provides for certain restrictions on acquisition of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc., and federal law contains restrictions on acquisitions of control of savings and loan holding companies such as First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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At December 31, 2010, the Bank had six full service offices and three limited service offices. The Bank owns the office building in which our home office and executive offices are located. At December 31, 2010, the Bank owned all but five of our other branch offices as well as yet to be opened branch property located in La Jolla, California. The net book value of the Bank's investment in premises, equipment and leaseholds, excluding computer equipment, was approximately \$6.2 million at December 31, 2010. See further discussion in Note 5 Premises and Equipment.

The following table provides a list of Pacific Trust Bank's main and branch offices and indicates whether the properties are owned or leased:

Location	Owned or Leased	Lease Expiration Date	Net Book Value at December 31, 2010 (Dollars in Thousands)
MAIN AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE 610 Bay Boulevard Chula Vista, CA 91910	Owned	N/A	\$561
BRANCH OFFICES: 279 F Street Chula Vista, CA 91912	Owned	N/A	\$401
850 Lagoon Drive Chula Vista, CA 91910	*	N/A	N/A
350 Fletcher Parkway El Cajon, CA 91910	Leased	December, 2014	N/A
5508 Balboa Avenue San Diego, CA 92111	Leased	October, 2011	N/A
27425 Ynez Road Temecula, CA 92591	Owned	N/A	\$706
8200 Arlington Avenue Riverside, CA 92503	*	N/A	N/A
5030 Arlington Avenue Riverside, CA 92503	Owned	N/A	\$219
16536 Bernardo Center Drive San Diego, CA	Leased	December, 2013	N/A
7877 Ivanhoe Street La Jolla, CA (expected to open in 2011)	Owned	N/A	\$2,087

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* These sites, which are on Goodrich Aerostructures facilities, are provided to the Company at no cost as an accommodation to Goodrich Aerostructures employees.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time we are involved as plaintiff or defendant in various legal actions arising in the normal course of business. We do not anticipate incurring any material liability as a result of such litigation.

Item 4. Reserved

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The Company's common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol FPTB. The approximate number of holders of record of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2010 was 267. Certain shares of the Company are held in nominee or street name and accordingly, the number of beneficial owners of such shares is not known or included in the foregoing number. At December 31, 2010 there were 9,729,384 shares of common stock (net of Treasury stock) issued and outstanding. The following table presents quarterly market information for the Company's common stock for the two years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

2010 Quarter Ended	Market Price Range		Dividends
	High	Low	
December 31, 2010	\$ 13.27	\$ 10.45	\$ 0.10
September 30, 2010	\$ 10.70	\$ 7.21	\$ 0.05
June 30, 2010	\$ 10.30	\$ 7.12	\$ 0.05
March 31, 2010	\$ 8.40	\$ 5.35	\$ 0.05
			\$ 0.25

2009 Quarter Ended	Market Price Range		Dividends
	High	Low	
December 31, 2009	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.70	\$ 0.05
September 30, 2009	\$ 8.28	\$ 5.54	\$ 0.05
June 30, 2009	\$ 8.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 0.05
March 31, 2009	\$ 9.65	\$ 5.67	\$ 0.10
			\$ 0.25

DIVIDEND POLICY

Dividends from First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc., will depend, in large part, upon receipt of dividends from Pacific Trust Bank, because First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. will have limited sources of income other than dividends from Pacific Trust Bank, earnings from the investment of proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock retained by First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc., and interest payments with respect to First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc.'s loan to the 401(k) Employee Stock Ownership Plan. There were no dividends paid from the Bank to First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. during the fiscal year of 2010.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Total # of shares Purchased	Average price paid per share	Total # of shares purchased as part of a publicly announced program	Maximum # of shares that may yet be purchased
10/1/10-10/31/10				0
11/1/10-11/30/10				0
12/1/10-12/31/10	144	13.27	144	0

The Company does not currently have a stock buyback plan, however, future purchases may be made by the Company if they are related to employee stock benefit plans, consistent with past practices. The purchases made during the period were tax liability sales related to employee

stock benefit plans and are consistent with past practices.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data****SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA**

The following table sets forth certain consolidated financial and other data of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation included herein at Item 7 and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included herein at Item 8.

	2010	2009	December 31, 2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Selected Financial Condition Data:					
Total assets	\$ 861,621	\$ 893,921	\$ 876,520	\$ 774,720	\$ 808,343
Cash and cash equivalents	59,100	34,596	19,237	21,796	13,995
Loans receivable, net	678,175	748,303	793,045	710,095	740,044
Real estate owned, net	6,562	5,680	158		
Securities available-for-sale	64,790	52,304	17,565	4,367	13,989
Bank owned life insurance	18,151	17,932	17,565	17,042	16,349
Other investments (interest-bearing term deposit)			893	992	992
FHLB stock	8,323	9,364	9,364	6,842	9,794
Deposits	646,308	658,432	598,177	574,151	570,543
Total borrowings	75,000	135,000	175,000	111,700	151,200
Total equity	136,009	97,485	98,723	84,075	81,741
Selected Operations Data:					
Total interest income	40,944	46,666	45,896	45,711	45,514
Total interest expense	10,788	17,976	23,021	28,847	26,945
Net interest income	30,156	28,690	22,875	16,864	18,569
Provision for loan losses	8,957	17,296	13,547	1,588	(24)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	21,199	11,394	9,328	15,276	18,593
Customer service fees	1,336	1,383	1,579	1,573	1,397
Net gain on sales of securities available-for-sale	3,274				
Income from bank owned life insurance	219	369	540	711	628
Other non-interest income	50	61	83	107	192
Total non-interest income	4,879	1,813	2,202	2,391	2,217
Total non-interest expense	22,217	15,901	13,522	14,082	13,565
Income/(loss) before taxes	3,861	(2,694)	(1,992)	3,585	7,245
Income tax expense/(benefit)	1,036	(1,695)	(1,463)	624	2,531
Net income/(loss)	2,825	(999)	(529)	2,961	4,714
Dividends paid on preferred stock	960	1,003	109		
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	1,865	(2,002)	(638)	2,961	4,714
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	0.37	(0.48)	(0.15)	0.71	1.15
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	0.37	(0.48)	(0.15)	0.70	1.12
Selected Financial Ratios and Other Data:					
Performance Ratios:					
Return on assets (ratio of net income to average total assets)	0.32%	(0.11)%	(0.06)%	0.38%	0.59%
Return on equity (ratio of net income to average equity)	2.68%	(1.03)%	(0.62)%	3.54%	5.91%
Dividend payout ratio	56.9%	n/a*	n/a*	109.3%	58.9%
Interest Rate Spread Information:					
Average during period	3.60%	3.25%	2.64%	1.89%	2.11%
End of period	3.56%	3.34%	2.75%	2.18%	1.78%
Net interest margin(1)	3.68%	3.39%	2.92%	2.27%	2.44%
Ratio of operating expense to average total assets	2.52%	1.78%	1.64%	1.81%	1.70%
Efficiency ratio(2)	63.41%	52.13%	53.92%	73.13%	65.26%

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Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	106.31%	107.03%	109.36%	109.84%	109.15%
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* Not applicable due to the net loss reported for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

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	2010	2009	December 31, 2008 (In thousands)	2007	2006
<i>Quality Ratios:</i>					
Non-performing assets to total assets	3.07%	3.24%	4.15%	1.82%	0.24%
Allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans(3)	73.50%	56.20%	50.45%	44.16%	239.49%
Allowance for loans losses to gross loans(3)	2.12%	1.72%	2.26%	0.87%	0.63%
<i>Capital Ratios:</i>					
Equity to total assets at end of period	15.79%	10.91%	11.26%	10.85%	10.11%
Average equity to average assets	11.97%	10.87%	10.45%	10.71%	10.00%
<i>Other Data:</i>					
Number of full-service offices	6	6	6	6	6

- (1) Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.
- (2) Efficiency ratio represents noninterest expense as a percentage of net interest income plus noninterest income, exclusive of securities gains and losses.
- (3) The allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, and 2006 was \$14.6 million, \$18.3 million, \$6.2 million, \$4.7 million, respectively.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Executive Management Overview

This overview of management's discussion and analysis highlights selected information in the financial results of the Company and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. For a more complete understanding of trends, commitments, uncertainties, liquidity, capital resources and critical accounting policies and estimates, you should carefully read this entire document. Each of these items could have an impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. is a savings and loan holding company that owns one thrift institution, Pacific Trust Bank. As a unitary thrift holding company, First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. activities are limited to banking, securities, insurance and financial services-related activities. Pacific Trust Bank is a federally chartered stock savings bank, in continuous operation since 1941 as a successful financial institution. The Company is headquartered in Chula Vista, California, a suburb of San Diego, California, and has six full service and three limited service banking offices primarily serving residents of San Diego and Riverside Counties in California. The Company's geographic market for loans and deposits is principally San Diego and Riverside counties.

On November 1, 2010, the Company completed a private placement to select institutional and other accredited investors providing the Company with aggregate gross proceeds of \$60.0 million. In connection with the private placement the Company issued warrants that are exercisable for a total of 1,635,000 shares of Non-Voting Common Stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share. The Company has also filed a registration statement with the SEC for the ability to sell an additional \$250 million of securities in the future, if desired and the market is receptive. The primary purpose of the private placement was to enable the Company to repurchase the 19,300 shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock Series A that was issued to the U.S. Department of Treasury on November 21, 2008 pursuant to the TARP, Troubled Asset Relief Program's Capital Purchase Program. The Company redeemed the \$19.3 million of Series A Preferred Stock that had been issued to the U.S. Treasury on December 15, 2010. In January 2011, the Company repurchased 280,795 warrants with a strike price of \$10.31 which were issued to the United States Department of the Treasury in connection with TARP. These warrants were purchased for \$1.0 million, or \$3.58 per warrant.

The Company's principal business consists of attracting retail deposits from the general public and investing these funds and other borrowings in loans primarily secured by first mortgages on owner-occupied, one-to four-family residences in San Diego and Riverside counties, California. During 2005, the Company introduced a new lending product called the Green Account, America's first fully transactional flexible mortgage account. The Company originated \$85.2 million in Green Account loans in 2010. The Company anticipates continued origination of this product. At December 31, 2010, one- to four-family residential mortgage loans totaled \$569.5 million, or 82.4% of our gross loan portfolio including the portion of the Company's Green account home equity loan portfolio that are first trust deeds. If the home equity Green account loans in first position are excluded, total one- to four-family residential mortgage loans totaled \$355.0 million, or 51.4% of our gross loan portfolio.

The Company continues to develop strong deposit relationships with customers by providing quality service while offering a variety of competitive deposit products. During 2007, the Company introduced commercial deposit accounts and had a total of \$95.3 million of commercial deposit accounts at December 31, 2010. Net core deposits including checking, savings and MMDA accounts increased by \$13.1 million, while total net deposits declined \$12.1 million during 2010 due primarily to a decrease in certificate of deposit accounts as the Bank continued to lower rates on CD products.

The Company's results of operations are dependent primarily on net interest income, which is the difference between interest income on earning assets such as loans and securities, and interest expense paid on liabilities such as deposits and borrowings. The Company's net interest income, which is primarily driven by interest income on residential first mortgage loans, increased by \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decline in interest rate levels experienced throughout the year negatively impacted loan interest income, but,

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positively contributed to a significant reduction in the Company's cost of funds while increasing the Company's net interest margin by 29 basis points or 8.6% from 3.39% to 3.68% between December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The past year represented to be a challenging operating environment, as witnessed by the continued instability and high levels of foreclosures in the housing market coupled with continued high levels of unemployment. Reduced availability of commercial and consumer credit have negatively affected the performance of consumer and commercial credit and resulted in write-downs of assets by financial institutions. As a result, the Company continues to have elevated levels of provisions for loan losses and non-performing loans, however some improvement was seen 2010. The Company experienced a decrease of \$2.5 million (8.6%) in non-performing assets over the prior year while the provision for loan losses decreased \$8.3 million over the prior year. Other real estate owned increased during the year, as the Company has attempted to work out its problem loans. The Company expects that the economic pressures on consumers and businesses and a lack of confidence in the financial markets may continue to adversely affect the Company's results of operations in the coming year. Future earnings of the Company are inherently tied to changes in interest rate levels, the relationship between short and long term interest rates, credit quality, and economic trends. If short term interest rates continue to decrease, the Company's interest expense on deposits will likely decrease at a faster pace than the interest income received on earning assets due to the relatively shorter term repricing characteristics of the Company's deposits than the maturity or repricing characteristics of its loan portfolio. Conversely, if short term interest rates rise in the future interest expense paid on the Company's deposits would increase at a faster pace than the interest income received on interest-earning assets which could negatively impact the Company's results of operations over the short term. The Company currently intends to continue to focus on the origination of adjustable rate loan products while securing longer term deposits and borrowings.

In addition to striving for retail deposit growth, the primary on-going business focus will be continued improvement in customer service and origination of Green account loans secured by one to-four- family properties. Future growth will be managed to ensure sound capital ratios are maintained while taking advantage of income enhancement opportunities. Given the current economic environment and resulting high non-performing loan balances, the Company will continue to focus on the timely resolution of non-performing assets. This will be coupled with efforts to further improve our efficiency ratio through controlling operating expenses, as well as exploring potential new sources of noninterest income.

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Company's financial position and results of operations and should be read in conjunction with the information set forth under "General" in Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing under Item 8 of this report.

Comparison of Financial Condition at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

The Company's total assets decreased by \$32.3 million, or 3.6%, to \$861.6 million at December 31, 2010 from \$893.9 million at December 31, 2009 primarily as a result of a decline in the loans receivable balance of \$70.1 million. The decrease in total assets was partially reduced by an increase in interest-bearing deposits of \$49.8 million, an increase in the balance of the available-for-sale securities portfolio in the amount of \$12.5 million and an increase in premises and equipment of \$2.1 million.

Loans receivable, net of valuation allowances, decreased by \$70.1 million, or 9.4%, to \$678.2 million at December 31, 2010 from \$748.3 million at December 31, 2009. This decrease was the result of net loan principal repayments, charge-offs and foreclosures exceeding loan production during the year. For the year ended December 31, 2010, loan production including advances drawn during the year was \$97.9 million compared to \$110.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The loan production was primarily attributable to growth in the Company's transactional flexible Green account loan product which totaled \$85.2 million. The Company's ability to originate loans has been largely unaffected by the turmoil in the secondary mortgage markets given that

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all loans originated are kept in portfolio, however, loan demand in general was down due to current economic circumstances and the slowdown of sales of higher-end properties, which is the market focus of the Company. At December 31, 2010, the Company had a total of \$423.4 million in interest-only mortgage loans and \$32.1 million in loans with potential for negative amortization. At December 31, 2009, the Company had a total of \$506.3 million in interest-only mortgage loans, and \$33.8 million in loans with potential for negative amortization. Negatively amortizing and interest-only loans could pose a higher credit risk because of the lack of principal amortization and potential for negative amortization. However, management believes these risks are mitigated through the Company's loan terms and underwriting standards, including its policies on loan-to-value ratios. The Company has not originated negatively amortizing loans since March, 2006.

Interest bearing deposits increased \$49.8 million to \$53.7 million at December 31, 2010 from \$3.9 million at December 31, 2009 primarily due to the net proceeds from the private placement in November 2010, after the repurchase of the Series A Preferred Stock.

Securities classified as available-for-sale of \$64.8 million at December 31, 2010 increased \$12.5 million from December 31, 2009 due to the purchase of agency and private label mortgage-backed securities during the period.

Premises and equipment of \$6.3 million at December 31, 2010 increased \$2.1 million from December 31, 2009 as a direct result of a newly acquired building in La Jolla, California to serve as an additional branch for the Company in 2011.

Total deposits decreased by \$12.1 million, or 1.8%, to \$646.3 million at December 31, 2010 from \$658.4 million at December 31, 2009. Certificate of deposits decreased \$25.2 million primarily due to the maturity of institutional certificate of deposits as well as an overall decrease in the rates offered by the bank. In addition, money market accounts increased \$7.9 million, savings accounts increased \$3.1 million and checking accounts increased \$918 thousand. During 2010, the Company had \$60.0 million of long term FHLB advances mature resulting in a 44.4% decrease to \$75.0 million at December 31, 2010 from \$135.0 million at December 31, 2009.

Equity increased \$38.5 million to \$136.0 million at December 31, 2010 from \$97.5 million at December 31, 2009 as a result of the Company's completion of the private placement in November, 2010. This was supplemented by the issuance of warrants totaling \$3.2 million, net income of \$2.8 million, a \$932 thousand increase in unrealized gain in securities available-for-sale and an increase of ESOP shares earned of \$455 thousand. Equity decreased due to the following: the redemption of the preferred stock issued to the U.S. Treasury under the TARP Troubled Asset Relief Program's Capital Purchase Program totaling \$19.3 million, the payment of common stock dividends of \$1.5 million and the payment of preferred stock dividends in the amount \$925 thousand.

Table of Contents**Average Balances, Net Interest Income, Yields Earned and Rates Paid**

The following table presents for the periods indicated the total dollar amount of interest income from average interest-earning assets and the resultant yields, as well as the interest expense on average interest-bearing liabilities, expressed both in dollars and rates. Also presented is the weighted average yield on interest-earning assets, rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities and the resultant spread at December 31, 2010. No tax equivalent adjustments were made. All average balances are monthly average balances. Non-accruing loans have been included in the table as loans carrying a zero yield.

	At December 31, 2010		2010		2009		2008			
	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost
	(Dollars in thousands)									
<u>INTEREST-EARNING ASSETS</u>										
Loans receivable(1)	4.76%	\$ 710,017	\$ 35,439	4.99%	\$ 779,079	\$ 42,312	5.43%	\$ 763,331	\$ 45,234	5.93%
Securities(2)	8.22%	62,463	5,289	8.47%	40,324	4,266	10.58%	2,219	141	6.35%
Other interest-earning assets(3)	0.61%	46,451	216	0.47%	26,579	88	0.33%	18,832	521	2.77%
Total interest-earning assets	4.70%	818,931	40,944	5.00%	845,982	46,666	5.52%	784,382	45,896	5.85%
BOLI and non-interest earning assets(4)		63,030			49,512			38,132		
Total assets		\$ 881,961			\$ 895,494			\$ 822,514		
<u>INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES</u>										
NOW	0.12%	\$ 57,522	108	0.19%	\$ 53,767	202	0.38%	\$ 53,297	471	0.88%
Money market	0.35%	87,897	573	0.65%	77,290	815	1.05%	106,719	2,351	2.20%
Savings	0.32%	125,156	783	0.63%	116,606	1,429	1.23%	95,781	2,225	2.32%
Certificates of deposit	1.36%	404,382	6,469	1.60%	384,253	10,353	2.69%	315,469	12,465	3.95%
FHLB advances	3.07%	95,385	2,855	2.99%	158,500	5,177	3.27%	157,569	5,509	3.50%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1.13%	770,342	10,788	1.40%	790,416	17,976	2.27%	728,835	23,021	3.16%
Non-interest-bearing liabilities		6,012			7,760			7,703		
Total liabilities		776,354			798,176			736,538		
Equity		105,607			97,318			85,976		
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 881,961			\$ 895,494			\$ 822,514		
Net interest/spread	3.56%		\$ 30,156	3.60%		\$ 28,690	3.25%		\$ 22,875	2.69%
Margin(5)				3.68%			3.39%			2.92%
Ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing		106.31%			107.03%			107.62%		

liabilities

- (1) Calculated net of deferred fees and loss reserves.
- (2) Calculated based on amortized cost.
- (3) Includes FHLB stock at cost and term deposits with other financial institutions.
- (4) Includes BOLI investment of \$18.2 million.
- (5) Net interest income divided by interest-earning assets.

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The following table presents the dollar amount of changes in interest income and interest expense for major components of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. For each category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, information is provided on changes attributable to (1) changes in volume, which are changes in volume multiplied by the old rate, and (2) changes in rate, which are changes in rate multiplied by the old volume. Changes attributable to both rate and volume which cannot be segregated have been allocated proportionately to the change due to volume and the change due to rate.

	2010 Compared to 2009			2009 Compared to 2008		
	Total Change	Change Due To Volume	Change Due To Rate	Total Change	Change Due To Volume	Change Due To Rate
INTEREST-EARNING ASSETS						
Loans receivable	\$ (6,873)	\$ (3,592)	\$ (3,281)	\$ (2,922)	\$ 918	\$ (3,840)
Securities	1,023	1,999	(976)	4,125	3,971	154
Other interest-earning assets	128	83	45	(433)	154	(587)
Total interest-earning assets	(5,722)	(1,510)	(4,212)	770	5,043	(4,273)
INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES						
NOW	(94)	13	(107)	(269)	4	(273)
Money market	(242)	101	(343)	(1,536)	(531)	(1,005)
Savings	(646)	98	(744)	(796)	412	(1,208)
Certificates of deposit	(3,884)	517	(4,401)	(2,112)	2,366	(4,478)
FHLB advances	(2,322)	(1,919)	(403)	(332)	32	(364)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	(7,188)	(1,190)	(5,998)	(5,045)	2,283	(7,328)
Net interest/spread	\$ 1,466	\$ (320)	\$ 1,786	\$ 5,815	\$ 2,760	\$ 3,055

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

General. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$2.8 million, reflecting an increase of \$3.8 million from a net loss of \$999 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase resulted from the fluctuations described below.

Interest Income. Interest income decreased by \$5.7 million, or 12.3%, to \$40.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$46.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This was due to a \$27.1 million decrease in average interest-earning assets from \$846.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$818.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Interest income on securities increased \$1.0 million to \$5.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was due to a \$22.1 million increase in the average balance of the securities portfolio as a result of the Company purchasing \$29.1 million of agency and private label mortgage-backed securities during the period.

Interest income on loans decreased \$6.9 million, or 16.2% to \$35.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$42.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The primary factor for the decrease was a \$69.1 million decrease in the average balances of loans receivable from \$779.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$710.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This was due to principal repayments, loan charge-offs and foreclosures exceeding loan production. The decrease in interest income on loans receivable was further reduced by a 44 basis point reduction in the average yield on loans receivable to 4.99% due to a general decline in market interest rates from the prior period. A \$2.0 million increase in the average balance of non-accrual loans on which the Company ceased to accrue interest during the period also contributed to the decline in loan interest income.

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Interest income on other interest-earning assets increased \$128 thousand to \$216 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$88 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily due to increased interest income received on interest-bearing deposits. The average balance of other interest-earning assets increased \$19.9 million during the period from \$26.6 million at December 31, 2009.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased \$7.2 million or 40.0%, to \$10.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$18.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Interest expense on deposits decreased \$4.9 million, or 38.0%, to \$7.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$12.8 million for 2009. Although the average balance of deposits increased \$43.1 million from \$631.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$675.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company's overall average cost of deposits decreased 85 basis points to 1.18% from 2.03% from the prior period. Interest expense on FHLB advances decreased \$2.3 million, or 44.9% to \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$5.2 million for the year ending December 31, 2009. This decrease was due to a reduction in the average balances of advances, as well as a reduction in the average rate paid. The average balance of the Federal Home Loan Bank advances decreased \$63.1 million from \$158.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$95.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 due to the maturity of \$60.0 million of FHLB advances during the period. Rates paid on advances also decreased by an average of 28 basis points due to maturity of higher rate advances.

Net Interest Income. As a result of the combined effect of the factors mentioned above, net interest income before the provision for loan losses increased \$1.5 million, or 5.1%, to \$30.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$28.7 million for the year ending December 31, 2009. Due to the substantial decline in the Company's cost of funds as a result of the decrease in short term market interest rates, the Company's margins have increased over the prior period with the net interest spread increasing 35 basis points to 3.60%, and the net interest margin increasing 29 basis points to 3.68%.

Provision for Loan Losses. The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb probable incurred losses presently inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on ongoing assessments of the estimated probable losses presently inherent in the loan portfolio. In evaluating the level of the allowance for loan losses, management considers the types of loans and the amount of loans in the loan portfolio, peer group information, historical loss experience, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions. The Company currently uses a rolling 12 month history of actual losses incurred, adjusted for numerous factors including those found in the Interagency Guidance on Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses, which include current economic conditions, loan seasoning and underwriting experience, among others. This analysis is combined with a current loan to value analysis to analyze the associated risks in the current loan portfolio. The Company evaluates all impaired loans individually, primarily through the evaluation of collateral values and cash flows. Management uses available information to recognize loan losses, however, future loan loss provisions may be necessary based on changes in the above mentioned factors. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for loan losses and may require the Bank to recognize additional provisions based on their judgment of information available to them at the time of their examination. The allowance for loan losses as of December 31, 2010 was maintained at a level that represented management's best estimate of incurred losses in the loan portfolio to the extent they were both probable and reasonably estimable. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available or as future events change.

Provisions for loan losses are charged to operations at a level required to reflect probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio. In this regard, approximately 95% of the Company's loans are to individuals and businesses in southern California. California, in general, and more specifically, San Diego and Riverside Counties, continues to be among the most distressed real estate markets in the country. A provision for loan losses of \$9.0 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to a \$17.3 million provision for loan losses recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decline in the provision was related primarily to large provisions taken for two impaired construction loans in the prior year as well as a decline in the

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Company's nonperforming loans in the current year. Continued elevated provision levels reflect the depressed housing markets, continued high levels of unemployment, the overall challenging economic environment, and the resulting increase in the Company's general reserve factors on all loan products during the period. The current year net charge-offs of \$7.4 million consisted primarily of specific valuation allowances charge-off for various one-to four- family properties and two land loans totaling \$6.9 million. During the period the Company charged-off any specific loan allowances that had been outstanding for at least 180 days and any that management deemed as loss.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income increased \$3.0 million, or 169.1%, to \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily due to a gain on sale of available-for-sale securities totaling \$3.3 million.

Noninterest Expense. Noninterest expense increased \$6.3 million, or 39.7%, to \$22.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$15.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. This net increase was primarily the result of a \$3.4 million increase in salaries and employee benefits, of which \$1.6 million was attributable to the payment of change of control payments to certain executives of the Bank, and \$1.4 million in additional payments to certain directors and officers in connection with the cancellation of 482,396 options previously issued by the Company, a \$2.0 million increase in valuation allowance for other real estate owned, a \$383 thousand in professional fees, a \$332 thousand loss on sale of other real estate owned assets, and a \$277 thousand increase in other general and administrative expenses.

Salaries and employee benefits represented 44.4% and 40.9% of total noninterest expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Total salaries and employee benefits increased \$3.4 million, or 51.7%, to \$9.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$6.5 million for the same period in 2009, primarily due to retention payments and option payouts noted above.

Total professional fees increased \$383 thousand, or 67.9% to \$947 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$564 thousand for the same period in 2009, due to increased legal and consulting fees related to the completion of the private placement and registration of shares.

Valuation allowances for other real estate owned (OREO) increased \$2.0 million, or 282.7%, to \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$700 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009, due to a reduction in carrying values on OREO. A \$332 thousand loss on sale of OREO was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Other general and administrative expenses increased \$277 thousand, or 24.1% to \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$1.1 million for the same period in 2009 primarily due to increased off balance sheet provisions for unused lines of credit.

Income Tax Expense/(Benefit). An income tax expense of \$1.0 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2010. The effective tax rate for the current year was in accordance with the guidelines of ASC 740.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

General. Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$999 thousand, reflecting a decrease of \$470 thousand or 88.9%, from a net loss of \$529 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease resulted from the fluctuations described below.

Interest Income. Interest income increased by \$770 thousand, or 1.7%, to \$46.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, from \$45.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This was due to a \$61.1 million increase in average interest-earning assets from \$784.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$845.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Interest income on securities increased \$4.1 million to \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$141 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase was due to the Company purchasing \$40.6 million of private label mortgage-backed securities during the period.

Interest income on loans decreased \$2.9 million, or 6.5% to \$42.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$45.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The primary factor for the decrease was a \$16.2 million increase in average balance of non-accrual loans on which the Company ceased to accrue interest during the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in interest income on loans receivable was further reduced by a 50 basis point reduction in the average yield on loans receivable to 5.43% due to a general decline in market interest rates from the prior period.

Interest income on other interest-earning assets decreased \$433 thousand to \$88 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$521 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily due to a decrease in Federal Home Loan Bank issuance of stock dividends. During the first and second quarter of 2009, there were no stock dividends received from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, however a stock dividend in the amount of \$20 thousand was received during the third quarter of 2009. Future dividends received will be subject to economic conditions and the ability of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco to pay them.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased \$5.0 million or 21.9%, to \$18.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$23.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Interest expense on deposits decreased \$4.7 million, or 26.9%, to \$12.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$17.5 million for the same period in 2008. Although the average balance of deposits increased \$60.0 million from \$559.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$619.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, interest expense was reduced by a 90 basis point decrease in the Company's cost of funds. This decline in the Company's cost of funds reflects the overall decrease in short term market interest rates as a result of the continued liquidity crisis in the credit markets and recessionary concerns.

Interest expense on Federal Home Loan Bank advances decreased \$332 thousand, or 6.0% to \$5.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$5.5 million for the year ending December 31, 2008. The average balance of the Federal Home Loan Bank advances increased \$930 thousand from \$157.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$158.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Although the average balance of Federal Home Loan Bank advances increased during the period, rates paid on those advances decreased by 23 basis points due to the maturity of higher rate term advances during the year.

Net Interest Income. As a result of the combined effect of the factors mentioned above, net interest income before the provision for loan losses increased \$5.8 million, or 25.4%, to \$28.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$22.9 million for the year ending December 31, 2008. Due to the substantial decline in the Company's cost of funds as a result of the decrease in short term market interest rates, the Company's margins have increased over the prior period with the net interest spread increasing 57 basis points to 3.21%, and the net interest margin increasing 47 basis points to 3.39%.

Provision for Loan Losses. Management assesses the allowance for loan losses on a monthly basis. In evaluating the level of the allowance for loan losses, management considers historical loss experience, the types of loans and the amount of loans in the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, peer group information, bank regulatory guidelines, declining property values and prevailing economic conditions. During the fourth quarter the Company changed the methodology used for calculating the allowance for loan losses on all residential first and second trust deed loans. The Company currently uses a rolling 12 month history of actual losses incurred, adjusted for current economic conditions, combined with a current loan to value analysis to analyze the associated risks in the current loan portfolio. The methodology did not change for all remaining loans and they are evaluated in the aggregate using historical loss factors and peer group data adjusted for current economic conditions.

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Provisions for loan losses are charged to operations at a level required to reflect probable incurred credit losses in the loan portfolio. In this regard, approximately 95% of the Company's loans are to individuals and businesses in southern California. California, in general, and more specifically, San Diego and Riverside Counties, continue to be amongst the most distressed real estate markets in the country. A provision for loan losses of \$17.3 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to a \$13.5 million provision for loan losses recorded for the year ended December 31, 2008. Increased provision levels reflect the deteriorated housing markets, continued high levels of unemployment, the overall challenging economic environment, and the resulting increase in the Company's non-performing loan balances and loans charged off. Year-to-date net charge-offs totaled \$22.5 million compared to \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The current year net charge-offs consisted primarily of three construction loans and one land loan totaling \$17.9 million. The Company has few loans similar in nature to these three loans. During the period the Company charged off any specific loan allowances that had been outstanding for at least 180 days and any that management deemed as loss.

Noninterest Income. Noninterest income decreased \$389 thousand, or 17.7%, to \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily due to a decrease in various customer service fees as well as decreased performance of the bank owned life insurance investment as a result of current market conditions.

Noninterest Expense. Noninterest expense increased \$2.4 million, or 17.6%, to \$15.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$13.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This net increase was primarily the result of a \$1.2 million increase in FDIC expenses, an \$851 thousand increase in loan servicing and foreclosure expenses, a \$700 thousand increase in valuation allowance for other real estate owned and an increase of \$124 thousand in occupancy and equipment expenses. Additionally, salaries and employee benefit expenses decreased \$223 thousand and advertising expenses decreased \$141 thousand. Management expects non-interest expense to continue to be high as current economic conditions remain difficult, loan servicing and foreclosure expenses will continue to impact non-interest expense.

The FDIC expenses increased \$1.2 million to \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$475 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily due to increases in FDIC fees comprised of increased quarterly assessments as well as an emergency special assessment imposed on all depository institutions in the second quarter.

Loan servicing and foreclosure expenses increased \$851 thousand to \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$290 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily due to an increase in other real estate owned activity and increased non-performing loans.

A valuation allowance of \$700 thousand was established for other real estate owned during the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company did not have a valuation allowance on other real estate owned in the prior year.

Occupancy and equipment expenses increased \$124 thousand, or 6.8%, to \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 due to increased rent and equipment maintenance expenses for the year ending December 31, 2009.

Salaries and employee benefits represented 40.9% and 49.8% of total noninterest expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Total salaries and employee benefits decreased \$223 thousand, or 3.3%, to \$6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$6.7 million for the same period in 2008 primarily due to lower ESOP compensation expenses resulting from a decrease in the fair market value of the Company's stock compared to the prior year. Additionally, stock award and option expenses decreased as a result of a large portion of the awards fully vesting in April 2009.

Advertising expenses decreased \$141 thousand, or 44.2% to \$178 thousand compared to \$319 thousand for year ending December 31, 2008, resulting from fewer marketing and radio ads for the period ending December 31, 2009.

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Income Tax Expense/(Benefit). An income tax benefit of \$1.7 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009 due to the pre-tax net loss incurred compared to a tax benefit of \$1.5 million for 2008. Our tax benefits include the effects of non-taxable income as well as low income housing tax credits.

Critical Accounting Policies

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses, increased by the provision for loan losses and decreased by charge-offs less recoveries. Management estimates the allowance balance required using past loan loss experience, peer group information, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged off. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes that the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed.

The Company believes that the allowance for loan losses and related provision expense are particularly susceptible to change in the near term, as a result of changes in the credit quality, which are evidenced by charge-offs and nonperforming loan trends. Changes in economic conditions, the mix and size of the loan portfolio and individual borrower conditions can dramatically impact the level of allowance for loan losses in relatively short periods of time. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level that represents the best estimate of probable losses in the loan portfolio. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions. In addition, banking regulators, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for loan losses. These regulatory agencies may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Management evaluates current information and events regarding a borrower's ability to repay its obligations and considers a loan to be impaired when the ultimate collectability of amounts due, according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement, is in doubt. If the loan is collateral-dependent, the fair value of the collateral is used to determine the amount of impairment. Impairment losses are included in the allowance for loan losses through a charge to the provision for loan losses. Subsequent recoveries are credited to the allowance for loan losses. Cash receipts for accruing loans are applied to principal and interest under the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Cash receipts for which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are applied first to principal and then to interest income.

Foreclosed Assets. Foreclosed assets are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. Management estimates the fair value of the properties based on current appraisal information. Fair value estimates are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the economic environment, market conditions, and real estate market. A worsening or protracted economic decline would increase the likelihood of a decline in property values and could create the need to write down the properties through current operations.

Securities. Under FASB Codification Topic 320 (ASC 320), *Investments-Debt and Equity Securities*, investment securities must be classified as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale or trading. Management determines the appropriate classification at the time of purchase. The classification of securities is significant since it directly impacts the accounting for unrealized gains and losses on securities. Debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost when management has the positive intent and the Company has the ability to hold the securities to maturity. Securities not classified as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value, with the unrealized holding gains and losses, net of tax, reported in other comprehensive income and do not affect earnings until realized.

The fair values of the Company's securities are generally determined by reference to quoted prices from reliable independent sources utilizing observable inputs. Certain of the Company's fair values of securities are determined using models whose significant value drivers or assumptions are unobservable and are significant to

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the fair value of the securities. These models are utilized when quoted prices are not available for certain securities or in markets where trading activity has slowed or ceased. When quoted prices are not available and are not provided by third party pricing services, management judgment is necessary to determine fair value. As such, fair value is determined using discounted cash flow analysis models, incorporating default rates, estimation of prepayment characteristics and implied volatilities.

The Company evaluates all securities on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic conditions warrant additional evaluations, for determining if an other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) exists pursuant to guidelines established in ASC 320. In evaluating the possible impairment of securities, consideration is given to the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial conditions and near-term prospects of the issuer, and the ability and intent of the company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, the company may consider whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies or government sponsored agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition.

If management determines that an investment experienced an OTTI, management must then determine the amount of the OTTI to be recognized in earnings. If management does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period loss, the OTTI will be separated into the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The amount of OTTI related to the credit loss is determined based on the present value of cash flows expected to be collected and is recognized in earnings. The amount of the OTTI related to other factors will be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. The previous amortized cost basis less the OTTI recognized in earnings will become the new amortized cost basis of the investment. If management intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period credit loss, the OTTI will be recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment's amortized cost basis and its fair value at the balance sheet date. Any recoveries related to the value of these securities are recorded as an unrealized gain (as other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity) and not recognized in income until the security is ultimately sold.

The Company from time to time may dispose of an impaired security in response to asset/liability management decisions, future market movements, business plan changes, or if the net proceeds can be reinvested at a rate of return that is expected to recover the loss within a reasonable period of time.

Deferred Income Taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Accounting guidance requires that companies assess whether a valuation allowance should be established against their deferred tax assets based on the consideration of all available evidence using a more likely than not standard.

Per accounting guidance, the Company reviewed its deferred tax assets at December 31, 2010 and determined that no valuation allowance was necessary. No valuation allowance was provided on deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 as it was determined that it was more likely than not that the Company will be able to fully utilize the deferred tax asset.

In each future accounting period, the Company will evaluate whether the accounting standards support a need for a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets. In making such judgments, significant weight is given to evidence that can be objectively verified. In making decisions regarding any valuation allowance, the Company considers both positive and negative evidence and analyzes changes in near-term market conditions as

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well as other factors which may impact future operating results. The Company expects to utilize its deferred tax assets against taxable income in future periods. However, generally accepted accounting principles limit the extent to which a Company can utilize projections of future income to support recorded deferred tax assets. Although not anticipated, there can be no guarantee that a valuation allowance against our deferred tax asset will not be necessary in future periods. See additional critical accounting policies in Note 2 of Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Liquidity and Commitments

The Bank is required to have enough liquid assets in order to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure a safe and sound operation. Liquidity may increase or decrease depending upon availability of funds and comparative yields on investments in relation to the return on loans. Historically, the Bank has maintained liquid assets above levels believed to be adequate to meet the requirements of normal operations, including potential deposit outflows. Cash flow projections are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained.

The Bank's liquidity, represented by cash and cash equivalents, is a product of its operating, investing, and financing activities. The Bank's primary sources of funds are deposits, payments and maturities of outstanding loans and investment securities; and other short-term investments and funds provided from operations. While scheduled payments from the amortization of loans and mortgage-backed securities and maturing securities and short-term investments are relatively predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions, and competition. In addition, the Bank invests excess funds in short-term interest-earning assets, which provide liquidity to meet lending requirements. The Bank also generates cash through borrowings. The Bank utilizes Federal Home Loan Bank advances to leverage its capital base, to provide funds for its lending activities, as a source of liquidity, and to enhance its interest rate risk management. The Bank also has the ability to obtain brokered certificates of deposit, however, historically has not issued significant amounts. The Bank has no brokered certificates of deposit at December 31, 2010, and has limited future total brokered deposit activity to \$20.0 million.

Liquidity management is both a daily and long-term function of business management. Any excess liquidity would be invested in federal funds or authorized investments such as mortgage-backed or U.S. Agency securities. On a longer-term basis, the Bank maintains a strategy of investing in various lending products. The Bank uses its sources of funds primarily to meet its ongoing commitments, to pay maturing certificates of deposit and savings withdrawals, to fund loan commitments, and to maintain its portfolio of mortgage-backed securities and investment securities. At December 31, 2010, there were \$1.2 million approved loan origination commitments. At the same date, unused lines of credit were \$49.4 million and outstanding letters of credit totaled \$20 thousand. One agency security totaling \$5.0 million is scheduled to mature within one year at December 31, 2010. Certificates of deposit scheduled to mature in one year at December 31, 2010, totaled \$271.5 million. Based on the competitive rates offered and on historical experience, management believes that a significant portion of maturing deposits will remain with the Bank. In addition, the Bank had the ability at December 31, 2010 to borrow an additional \$97.4 million from the FHLB, \$99.8 million from the Federal Reserve Bank as well as \$8.0 million from Pacific Coast Bankers Bank as additional funding sources to meet commitments and for liquidity purposes. The Bank has FHLB advances of \$55.0 million maturing within the next 12 months. The Bank intends to replace these advances with new borrowings from the FHLB, Federal Reserve Bank or deposits depending on market conditions.

Table of Contents**Commitments**

	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period				
	Total Amounts Committed	One Year or Less	Over One Year Through Three Years (in thousands)	Over Three Years Through Five Years	Over Five Years
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,160	\$	\$	\$
Standby letters of credit	20				20
Unused lines of credit	49,439	1,165	49	3,059	45,166
	\$ 50,619	\$ 2,325	\$ 49	\$ 3,059	\$ 45,186

	Contractual Obligations				
	Total Amounts Committed	One Year or Less	Over One Year Through Three Years (in thousands)	Over Three Years Through Five Years	Over Five Years
FHLB advances	75,000	55,000	20,000		
Operating lease obligations	1,879	484	803	369	223
Maturing certificates of deposit	371,950	271,478	92,453	8,019	
	\$ 448,829	\$ 326,962	\$ 113,256	\$ 8,388	\$ 223

Capital

Consistent with its goals to operate a sound and profitable financial organization, Pacific Trust Bank actively seeks to maintain a well capitalized institution in accordance with regulatory standards. Total capital was \$98.3 million at December 31, 2010, or 11.42% of total assets on that date. As of December 31, 2010, Pacific Trust Bank exceeded all capital requirements of the Office of Thrift Supervision. Pacific Trust Bank's regulatory capital ratios at December 31, 2010 were as follows: core capital 11.14%; Tier I risk-based capital, 14.92%; and total risk-based capital, 16.17%. The regulatory capital requirements to be considered well capitalized are 5.0%, 6.0% and 10.0%, respectively. However, the Bank has committed to its regulatory agency to maintain core and risk-based capital ratios of 8.0% and 12.0% respectively, while the Bank is facing adverse market conditions.

Impact of Inflation

The consolidated financial statements presented herein have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These principles require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars, without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation.

The Company's primary assets and liabilities are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on our performance than the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates, however, do not necessarily move in the same direction or with the same magnitude as the price of goods and services, since such prices are affected by inflation. In a period of rapidly rising interest rates, the liquidity and maturities structures of our assets and liabilities are critical to the maintenance of acceptable performance levels.

The principal effect of inflation, as distinct from levels of interest rates, on earnings is in the area of noninterest expense. Such expense items as employee compensation, employee benefits and occupancy and equipment costs may be subject to increases as a result of inflation. An additional effect of inflation is the possible increase or decrease in the dollar value of the collateral securing loans that we have made. The Company is unable to determine the extent, if any, to which properties securing our loans have appreciated or depreciated in dollar value due to

inflation or other economic conditions.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Please see Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth at Item 8 of this report.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Asset Liability Management

Our Risk When Interest Rates Change. The rates of interest we earn on assets and pay on liabilities generally are established contractually for a period of time. Market interest rates change over time. Accordingly, our results of operations, like those of other financial institutions, are impacted by changes in interest rates and the interest rate sensitivity of our assets and liabilities. The risk associated with changes in interest rates and our ability to adapt to these changes is known as interest rate risk and is our most significant market risk.

How We Measure Our Risk of Interest Rate Changes. As part of our attempt to manage our exposure to changes in interest rates and comply with applicable regulations, we monitor our interest rate risk. In monitoring interest rate risk we continually analyze and manage assets and liabilities based on their payment streams and interest rates, the timing of their maturities, and their sensitivity to actual or potential changes in market interest rates.

In order to manage the potential for adverse effects of material and prolonged increases in interest rates on our results of operations, we adopted asset and liability management policies to better align the maturities and repricing terms of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. These policies are implemented by the asset and liability management committee. The asset and liability management committee is chaired by the treasurer and is comprised of members of our senior management. The asset and liability management committee establishes guidelines for and monitors the volume and mix of assets and funding sources taking into account relative costs and spreads, interest rate sensitivity and liquidity needs. The objectives are to manage assets and funding sources to produce results that are consistent with liquidity, capital adequacy, growth, risk and profitability goals. The asset and liability management committee meets periodically to review, among other things, economic conditions and interest rate outlook, current and projected liquidity needs and capital position, anticipated changes in the volume and mix of assets and liabilities and interest rate risk exposure limits versus current projections pursuant to net present value of portfolio equity analysis. At each meeting, the asset and liability management committee recommends appropriate strategy changes based on this review. The treasurer or his designee is responsible for reviewing and reporting on the effects of the policy implementations and strategies to the board of directors on a monthly basis.

In order to manage our assets and liabilities and achieve the desired liquidity, credit quality, interest rate risk, profitability and capital targets, we have focused our strategies on:

originating and purchasing adjustable-rate mortgage loans,

originating shorter-term consumer loans,

managing our deposits to establish stable deposit relationships,

using FHLB advances to align maturities and repricing terms, and

attempting to limit the percentage of fixed-rate loans in our portfolio.

At times, depending on the level of general interest rates, the relationship between long- and short-term interest rates, market conditions and competitive factors, the asset and liability management committee may determine to increase the Company's interest rate risk position somewhat in order to maintain its net interest margin.

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As part of its procedures, the asset and liability management committee regularly reviews interest rate risk by forecasting the impact of alternative interest rate environments on net interest income and market value of portfolio equity, which is defined as the net present value of an institution's existing assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments, and evaluating such impacts against the maximum potential changes in net interest income and market value of portfolio equity that are authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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The Office of Thrift Supervision provides Pacific Trust Bank with the information presented in the following tables. They present the projected change in Pacific Trust Bank's net portfolio value at September 30, 2010 (the latest date for which information is available) and December 31, 2009, that would occur upon an immediate change in interest rates based on Office of Thrift Supervision assumptions, but without giving effect to any steps that management might take to counteract that change. The net portfolio value analysis was unable to produce results for the minus 200 basis point scenario both years.

Change in	September 30, 2010			Net Portfolio Value	
Interest Rates in	Net Portfolio Value			as % of PV of Assets	
Basis Points (bp)					
(Rate Shock in Rates)(1)	\$ Amount	\$ Change	% Change	NPV Ratio	Change
+300 bp	124,175	4,485	4%	13.88%	60bp
+200 bp	126,994	7,304	6%	14.09%	81bp
+100 bp	122,761	3,072	3%	13.63%	35bp
0 bp	119,690			13.28%	0bp
-100 bp	117,276	(2,414)	(2)%	13.02%	(26)bp

Change in	December 31, 2009			Net Portfolio Value	
Interest Rates in	Net Portfolio Value			as % of PV of Assets	
Basis Points (bp)					
(Rate Shock in Rates)(1)	\$ Amount	\$ Change	% Change	NPV Ratio	Change
+300 bp	107,684	(4,092)	(4)%	11.79%	(24)bp
+200 bp	112,345	569	1%	12.19%	16bp
+100 bp	113,394	1,618	1%	12.24%	21bp
0 bp	111,776			12.03%	0bp
-100 bp	108,203	(3,573)	(3)%	11.65%	(38)bp

(1) Assumes an instantaneous uniform change in interest rates at all maturities.

The Office of Thrift Supervision uses certain assumptions in assessing the interest rate risk of savings associations. These assumptions relate to interest rates, loan prepayment rates, deposit decay rates, and the market values of certain assets under differing interest rate scenarios, among others.

As with any method of measuring interest rate risk, certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in the foregoing table. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in market rates. Additionally, certain assets, such as adjustable rate mortgage loans, have features which restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. Further, if interest rates change, expected rates of prepayments on loans and early withdrawals from certificates could deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the table. For the third quarter, the Bank's sensitivity measure was at 26 basis points for the rates down 100 basis points scenario. The Bank's interest rate risk sensitivity is very well balanced and has an interest rate risk profile that remains minimal in an up or down rate shock scenario.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.

Chula Vista, California

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention of overriding controls. Accordingly, even effective internal control over financial reporting can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control Integrated Framework. Based on that assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2010, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on the criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, has been audited by Crowe Horwath LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm.

/s/ Gregory A. Mitchell
Gregory A. Mitchell

/s/ Regan J. Lauer
Regan J. Lauer

President and Chief Executive Officer

Senior Vice President/Controller

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors

First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc.

Chula Vista, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

/s/ Crowe Horwath LLP
Crowe Horwath LLP

Costa Mesa, CA

February 25, 2011

Table of Contents**FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION****December 31, 2010 and 2009****(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)**

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 5,371	\$ 7,132
Federal funds sold		23,580
Interest-bearing deposits	53,729	3,884
Total cash and cash equivalents	59,100	34,596
Securities available-for-sale	64,790	52,304
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	8,323	9,364
Loans, net of allowance of \$14,637 at December 31, 2010 and \$13,079 at December 31, 2009	678,175	748,303
Accrued interest receivable	3,531	3,936
Real estate owned, net	6,562	5,680
Premises and equipment, net	6,344	4,294
Bank owned life insurance investment	18,151	17,932
Prepaid FDIC assessment	3,521	5,013
Other assets	13,124	12,499
Total assets	\$ 861,621	\$ 893,921
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 15,171	\$ 14,021
Interest-bearing	44,860	43,942
Money market accounts	89,708	81,771
Savings accounts	124,620	121,503
Certificates of deposit	371,949	397,195
Total deposits	646,308	658,432
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	75,000	135,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,304	3,004
Total liabilities	725,612	796,436
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share, \$1,000 per share liquidation preference, 5,000,000 shares authorized, 19,300 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009		19,094
Common stock, \$.01 par value per share, 17,163,844 shares authorized; 9,863,390 shares issued and 8,693,228 shares outstanding at December 31, 2010; 5,445,000 shares issued and 4,244,486 shares outstanding at December 31, 2009	99	54
Class B non-voting non-convertible Common stock, \$.01 par value per share, 2,836,156 shares authorized; 1,036,156 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010; No shares issued or outstanding at December 31, 2009	10	
Additional paid-in capital	119,998	67,958
Additional paid-in capital-warrants	3,172	

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Retained earnings	35,773	35,515
Treasury stock, at cost (December 31, 2010 1,170,162 shares, December 31, 2009 1,200,154 shares,)	(25,135)	(25,788)
Unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) shares (December 31, 2010 42,320 shares, December 31, 2009 84,640 shares)	(507)	(1,015)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,599	1,667
Total shareholders' equity	136,009	97,485
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 861,621	\$ 893,921

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****Years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008****(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)**

	2010	2009	2008
Interest and dividend income			
Loans, including fees	\$ 35,439	\$ 42,312	\$ 45,234
Securities	5,289	4,266	141
Dividends and other interest-earning assets	216	88	521
Total interest and dividend income	40,944	46,666	45,896
Interest expense			
Savings	783	1,429	2,225
NOW	108	202	471
Money market	573	815	2,351
Certificates of deposit	6,469	10,353	12,465
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,855	5,177	5,509
Total interest expense	10,788	17,976	23,021
Net interest income	30,156	28,690	22,875
Provision for loan losses	8,957	17,296	13,547
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	21,199	11,394	9,328
Noninterest income			
Customer service fees	1,336	1,383	1,579
Mortgage loan prepayment penalties	1	42	70
Income from bank owned life insurance	219	369	540
Net gain on sales of securities available-for-sale	3,274		
Other	49	19	13
Total noninterest income	4,879	1,813	2,202
Noninterest expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	9,866	6,504	6,727
Occupancy and equipment	1,914	1,950	1,826
Advertising	232	178	319
Professional fees	947	564	587
Stationery paper, supplies, and postage	365	344	377
Data processing	1,152	1,022	1,080
ATM costs	297	363	387
FDIC expense	1,563	1,649	475
Loan servicing and foreclosure	1,118	1,141	290
Operating loss on equity investment	327	338	357
Valuation allowance for OREO	2,679	700	
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	332	79	111
Other general and administrative	1,425	1,069	986
Total noninterest expense	22,217	15,901	13,522

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Income/(loss) before income taxes	3,861	(2,694)	(1,992)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	1,036	(1,695)	(1,463)
Net income/(loss)	\$ 2,825	\$ (999)	\$ (529)
Preferred stock dividends and discount accretion	960	1,003	109
Net income/(loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 1,865	\$ (2,002)	\$ (638)
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	\$.37	\$ (.48)	\$ (.15)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	\$.37	\$ (.48)	\$ (.15)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY**

Years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unearned ESOP	Additional Paid in capital Warrants	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$	\$ 54	\$ 67,537	\$ 42,192	\$ (23,685)	\$ (2,031)	\$	\$ 8	\$ 84,075
Comprehensive income:									
Net Loss				(529)					(529)
Change in net unrealized gain (losses) on securities available-for-sale, net of reclassification and tax effects								201	201
Total comprehensive income									(328)
Forfeiture and retirement of RRP			4		(4)				
ESOP forfeitures used to reduce ESOP contribution			(35)						(35)
Stock option compensation expense			167						167
Stock awards earned			369						369
Issuance of stock awards			(131)		131				
Issuance of 19,300 shares of preferred stock, net of issuance costs of \$42	19,258								19,258
Issuance of warrant for 280,795 shares of common stock and amortization of preferred stock discount	(190)		193	(3)					
Purchase of 149,924 shares of treasury stock					(2,178)				(2,178)
Employee stock ownership plan shares earned			78			508			586
Tax benefit/(loss) of RRP shares vesting			(27)						(27)
Dividends declared (\$.74 per common share)				(3,058)					(3,058)
Preferred stock dividends				(106)					(106)
Balance at December 31, 2008	19,068	54	68,155	38,496	(25,736)	(1,523)		209	98,723
Comprehensive income:									
Net loss				(999)					(999)
Change in net unrealized gain (losses) on securities available-for-sale, net of reclassification and tax effects								1,458	1,458
Total comprehensive loss									459
Forfeiture and retirement of stock			7		(7)				
Stock option compensation expense			46						46
ESOP forfeitures used to reduce ESOP contribution			(63)						(63)
Stock awards earned			77						77
Additional issuance costs on preferred stock	(13)								(13)

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Amortization of preferred stock discount	39	(39)						
Purchase of 6,922 shares of treasury stock			(45)					(45)
Employee stock ownership plan shares earned		(218)		508				290
Tax benefit/(loss) of RRP shares vesting		(46)						(46)
Dividends declared (\$.25 per common share)				(979)				(979)
Preferred stock dividends				(964)				(964)
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 19,094	\$ 54	\$ 67,958	\$ 35,515	\$ (25,788)	\$ (1,015)	\$ 1,667	\$ 97,485

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	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unearned ESOP	Additional Paid in capital Warrants	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net Income				2,825					2,825
Change in net unrealized gain (losses) on securities available-for-sale, net of reclassification and tax effects								932	932
Total comprehensive income									3,757
Forfeiture and retirement of stock			10		(10)				
Stock option compensation expense			94						94
Stock awards earned			29						29
Amortization of preferred stock discount	35			(35)					
Repurchased of Preferred Stock	(19,129)		(171)						(19,300)
Issuance of stock awards			(668)		668				
Issuance of warrants							3,172		3,172
Purchase of 506 shares of treasury stock					(5)				(5)
Employee stock ownership plan shares earned			(53)			508			455
Tax benefit/(loss) of RRP shares vesting			(6)						(6)
Dividends declared (\$.25 per common share)				(1,503)					(1,503)
Preferred stock dividends				(925)					(925)
Warrant dividends				(104)					(104)
Net proceeds from stock issuance		55	52,805						52,860
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$	\$ 109	\$ 119,998	\$ 35,773	\$ (25,135)	\$ (507)	\$ 3,172	\$ 2,599	\$ 136,009

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****Years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008****(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)**

	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income/(loss)	\$ 2,825	\$ (999)	\$ (529)
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided by operating activities			
Provision for loan losses	8,957	17,296	13,547
Net accretion of securities	(1,765)	(1,900)	(71)
Depreciation and amortization	390	446	447
Employee stock ownership plan compensation expense	455	290	586
Stock option compensation expense	94	46	167
Stock award compensation expense	29	77	369
Bank owned life insurance income	(219)	(369)	(540)
Operating loss on equity investment	327	338	357
Impairment of securities		15	16
Gain on sale of securities available-for-sale	(3,274)		
Loss on sale of real estate owned	332	79	111
(Gain)/Loss on sale of property and equipment	(3)	3	
Deferred income tax (benefit)/expense	(1,050)	103	(5,398)
Increase in valuation allowances on other real estate owned	2,679	700	
Write down of other real estate owned			42
Interest capitalized on negative amortizing loans		(16)	(571)
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends			(392)
Net change in:			
Deferred loan costs	438	319	(373)
Accrued interest receivable	460	263	(230)
Other assets	12,170	(7,299)	(263)
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	431	(2,397)	(336)
Net cash provided by operating activities	23,276	6,995	6,939
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sales of securities available-for-sale	4,525		
Proceeds from maturities, calls, and principal repayments of securities available-for-sale	18,665	10,040	4,517
Purchases of securities available-for-sale	(29,110)	(40,607)	(17,244)
Funding of equity investment			
Loan originations and principal collections, net	36,273	14,581	(96,794)
Purchase of loans	(182)		
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,041		
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock			(2,130)
Net change in other interest-bearing deposits		893	99
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	10,496	6,182	1,041
Proceeds from sale of equipment	4		
Additions to premises and equipment	(2,441)	(295)	(140)
Net cash from investing activities	39,271	(9,206)	(110,651)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in deposits	(12,124)	60,255	24,026
Net change in Federal Home Loan Bank open line			(36,700)
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(60,000)	(60,000)	(45,000)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances		20,000	145,000
Net proceeds from stock issuance	52,860		
Purchase of treasury stock	(5)	(45)	(2,178)
Issuance of warrants	3,172	(13)	19,258
Repurchase of preferred stock	(19,300)		

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Tax benefit/(loss) from RRP shares vesting	(6)	(46)	(27)
ESOP forfeiture to reduce ESOP contribution		(63)	(35)
Exercise of stock options			
Tax benefits from exercise of stock options			
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(925)	(964)	(106)
Dividends paid on common stock	(1,715)	(1,554)	(3,085)
Net cash from financing activities	(38,043)	17,570	101,153
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	24,504	15,359	(2,559)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	34,596	19,237	21,796
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 59,100	\$ 34,596	\$ 19,237
Supplemental cash flow information			
Interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds	\$ 10,931	\$ 18,193	\$ 23,106
Income taxes paid	3,850	1,750	3,792
Supplemental disclosure of noncash activities			
Transfer from loans to loans provided for sales of other real estate owned	145	1,002	
Transfer from loans to real estate owned, net	13,962	12,242	1,241

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation: The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, the Bank. All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Nature of Operations: The principal business of the Company is the ownership of the Bank. The Bank is a federally chartered stock savings bank and a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system, which maintains insurance on deposit accounts with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Bank is engaged in the business of retail banking, with operations conducted through its main office and eight branches located in San Diego and Riverside counties. There are no significant concentrations of loans to any one industry or customer. However, the customer's ability to repay their loans is dependent on the real estate market and general economic conditions in the area.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are based upon U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and conform to predominant practices within the banking industry. Significant accounting policies followed by the Company are presented below.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions based on available information. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and disclosures provided, and actual results could differ. The allowance for loan losses, other real estate owned, realization of deferred tax assets, and the fair value of financial instruments are particularly subject to change.

Cash Flows: Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with other financial institutions under 90 days, and daily federal funds sold. Net cash flows are reported for customer loan and deposit transactions, interest bearing deposits in other financial institutions, and federal funds purchased, including overnight borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Interest-bearing Deposits in Other Financial Institutions: Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions mature within one year and are carried at cost.

Securities: Debt securities are classified as held to maturity and carried at amortized cost when management has the positive intent and ability to hold them to maturity. Debt securities are classified as available-for-sale when they might be sold before maturity. Equity securities with readily determinable fair values are classified as available-for-sale. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value with unrealized holding gains and losses, net of taxes, reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premium or discount. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Gains and losses on sales are recorded on the trade date and determined using the specific identification method.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. See further discussion in Note 2- Securities.

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FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock: The Bank is a member of the FHLB system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Affordable Housing Fund: The Company has a 19% equity investment in an affordable housing fund originally totaling \$4.2 million for purposes of obtaining tax credits and for Community Reinvestment Act purposes. This investment is accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, the Company recognizes its ownership share of the profits and losses of the Fund. The Company obtains tax credits from these investments which reduce income tax expense for a period of 10 years. This investment is regularly evaluated for impairment by comparing the carrying value to the remaining tax credits expected to be received. For years ending 2010, 2009 and 2008 our share of the fund's operating loss was \$327 thousand, \$338 thousand and \$357 thousand respectively. The balance of the investment at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$1.9 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, and is included in other assets.

Loans: Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at the principal balance outstanding, net of unearned interest, deferred loan fees and costs, and an allowance for loan losses. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance and includes amortization of net deferred loan fees and costs over the loan term.

Interest income on mortgage and commercial loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 91 days delinquent unless the loan is well secured and in process of collection. Consumer loans, other than those secured by real estate, are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. Past due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on nonaccrual, is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Most of the Company's business activity is with customers located within San Diego and Riverside Counties. Therefore, the Company's exposure to credit risk is significantly affected by changes in the economy in San Diego and Riverside County area.

Allowance for Loan Losses: The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable incurred loan losses. The allowance is increased by provisions charged against income, while loan losses are charged against the allowance when management deems a loan balance to be uncollectible. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. The Company performs an analysis of the adequacy of the allowance on a monthly basis. Management estimates the allowance balance required using past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged off. The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Company evaluates all impaired loans individually under the

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FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

guidance of ASC 310, primarily through the evaluation of collateral values and cash flows. Loans, for which the terms have been modified, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered troubled debt restructurings and classified as impaired. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so that the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Troubled debt restructurings are also measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective rate at inception or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. The general component covers loans that are not impaired and is determined by portfolio segment and is based on actual loss history experienced by the Company over the most recent 12 months. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans; levels of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries; trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures, and practices; experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; effects of changes in credit concentrations and other factors. The historical loss analysis is also combined with a comprehensive loan to value analysis to analyze the associated risks in the current loan portfolio. Management uses available information to recognize loan losses, however, future loan loss provisions may be necessary based on changes in the above mentioned factors. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for loan losses and may require the Bank to recognize additional provisions based on their judgment of information available to them at the time of their examination.

The following portfolio segments have been identified: one-to four- family-fully amortizing, one-to four- family-negatively amortizing, one-to four-family interest only, multi-family, multi-family-negative amortizing, condominium conversions, secured commercial, unsecured commercial, land, home equity lines of credit, Green account- 1st trust deeds, Green account- 2nd trust deeds, Green account- multi-family, Green account- land, Green account- commercial, auto and other consumer. The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis includes all loans delinquent over 60 days and non-homogenous loans such as commercial and commercial real estate loans. Classification of problem single family residential loans is performed on a monthly basis while analysis of non-homogenous loans is performed on a quarterly basis.

Premises and Equipment: Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and are depreciated using the straight-line method with average useful lives ranging from five to forty years.

Building and leasehold improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives not to exceed the lease term. Lease terms range up to ten years. Furniture, fixtures, and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method with useful lives ranging from five to seven years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, and improvements that extend the useful lives of assets are capitalized.

Real Estate Owned: Assets acquired through or instead of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell when acquired, establishing a new cost basis. If fair value declines subsequent to foreclosure, a valuation allowance is recorded through expense. Operating costs after acquisition are expensed.

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FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

Bank Owned Life Insurance: The Bank has purchased life insurance policies on certain key executives. Bank owned life insurance is recorded at its cash surrender value (or the amount that can be realized). Bank owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or other amounts due that are probable at settlement.

Long-term Assets: Premises and equipment and other long-term assets are reviewed for impairment when events indicate their carrying amount may not be recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. If impaired, the assets are recorded at fair value.

Loan Commitments and Related Financial Statements: Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as commitments to make loans and commercial letters of credit, issued to meet customer financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss, before considering customer collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

Stock-Based Compensation: Compensation cost is recognized for stock options and restricted stock awards issued to employees, based on the fair value of these awards at the date of grant. A Black-Scholes model is utilized to estimate the fair value of stock options, while the market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant is used for restricted stock awards. Compensation cost is recognized over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period. For awards with graded vesting, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

Income Taxes: Income tax expense is the total of the current year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax amounts for the temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is more likely than not that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the more likely than not test, no tax benefit is recorded.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of multiple state jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to examination by U.S. Federal taxing authorities for years before 2007 and for all state income taxes before 2006. The Company expects the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to be recognized in 2010.

The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company had \$0 accrued for interest and penalties at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan: The cost of shares issued to the ESOP but not yet allocated to participants is shown as a reduction of shareholders' equity. Compensation expense is based on the average market price of shares as they are committed to be released to participant accounts. Dividends on allocated ESOP shares reduces retained earnings; dividends on unearned ESOP shares reduce debt and accrued interest. During 2010, 2009 and 2008, 144, 3,289 and 1,820 shares were forfeited, respectively. Per the provisions of the ESOP plan, forfeited shares were sold out of the plan and used to reduce the Company's contribution resulting in a reduction of compensation expense in 2010, 2009 and 2008 of \$2 thousand, \$81 thousand, and \$52 thousand respectively.

Earnings Per Common Share: Basic earnings per common share is net income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. ESOP

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shares are considered outstanding for this calculation unless unearned. Diluted earnings per common share includes the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable under stock options and stock awards. Dividends paid, and the accretion of discount on the Company's preferred stock, reduce the earnings available to common shareholders.

Comprehensive Income: Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale, net of tax, which are also recognized as a separate component of equity.

Loss Contingencies: Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there now are such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Restrictions on Cash: Cash on hand or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank was required to meet regulatory reserve and clearing requirements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in a separate note. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

Operating Segments: While the chief decision-makers monitor the revenue streams of the various products and services, the identifiable segments are not material and operations are managed and financial performance is evaluated on a Company-wide basis. Operating segments are aggregated into one as operating results for all segments are similar. Accordingly, all of the financial service operations are considered by management to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards: In July 2010, the FASB updated disclosure requirements with respect to the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. According to the guidance, there are two levels of detail at which credit information must be presented—the portfolio segment level and class level. The portfolio segment level is defined as the level where financing receivables are aggregated in developing a Company's systematic method for calculating its allowance for credit losses. The class level is the second level at which credit information will be presented and represents the categorization of financing related receivables at a slightly less aggregated level than the portfolio segment level. Companies will now be required to provide the following disclosures as a result of this update; a rollforward of the allowance for credit losses at the portfolio segment level with the ending balances further categorized according to impairment method along with the balance reported in the related financing receivables at period end; additional disclosure of nonaccrual and impaired financing receivables by class as of period end; credit quality and past due/aging information by class as of period end; information surrounding the nature and extent of loan modifications and troubled-debt restructurings and their effect on the allowance for credit losses during the period; and detail of any significant purchases or sales of financing receivables during the period. The increased period-end disclosure requirements become effective for periods ending on or after December 15, 2010, with the exception of the additional disclosures surrounding troubled-debt restructurings which were deferred in December 2010 and will be required for annual and interim reporting periods ending on or after June 15, 2011. The increased disclosures

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for activity within a reporting period become effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The provisions of this update expanded the Company's current disclosures with respect to the credit quality of our financing receivables in addition to our allowance for loan losses.

Newly Issued But Not Yet Effective Accounting Standards: In December 2010, the FASB issued an accounting standard update focused on the disclosure of supplementary pro-forma information in business combinations. The purpose of the update was to eliminate diversity in practice surrounding the interpretation of select revenue and expense pro-forma disclosures. The update provides guidance as to the acquisition date that should be selected when preparing the pro-forma financial disclosures, in the event that comparative financial statements are presented the acquisition date assumed for the pro-forma disclosure shall be the first day of the preceding, comparative year. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 2 SECURITIES

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of the available-for-sale securities investment securities portfolio at December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the corresponding amounts of gross unrealized gains and losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
2010				
Available-for sale				
U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 5,036	\$ 19	\$	\$ 5,055
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities	49,933	4,545	(232)	54,246
Federal National Mortgage Association	3			3
Government National Mortgage Association	5,402	84		5,486
Total securities available for sale	\$ 60,374	\$ 4,648	\$ (232)	\$ 64,790

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
2009				
Available-for sale				
U.S. government-sponsored entities and agencies	\$ 5,141	\$ 27	\$	\$ 5,168
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities	44,324	3,188	(381)	47,131
Federal National Mortgage Association	4			4
Government National Mortgage Association	1			1
Total securities available for sale	\$ 49,470	\$ 3,215	\$ (381)	\$ 52,304

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The proceeds from sales and calls of securities available-for-sale and the associated gains are listed below:

	2010	2009	2008
Proceeds from sales of securities	\$ 4,525	\$	\$
Realized gains	\$ 3,274	\$	\$
Realized losses	\$	\$	\$

The tax provision related to these net realized gains and losses was \$868 for 2010.

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The amortized cost and fair value of the investment securities portfolio are shown by expected maturity. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities if borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2010	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Maturity		
Available-for-sale		
Within one year	\$ 5,036	\$ 5,055
One to five years	3	3
Five to ten years		
Private label residential mortgage backed and agency securities	55,335	59,732
Total	\$ 60,374	\$ 64,790

At year-end 2010 and 2009, there were no holdings of securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. Government and its agencies, in an amount greater than 10% of shareholders' equity.

The following table summarizes the investment securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2010 by aggregated major security type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-sale						
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 11,547	\$ (232)	\$	\$	\$ 11,547	\$ (232)
Total available-for-sale	\$ 11,547	\$ (232)	\$	\$	\$ 11,547	\$ (232)

The following table summarizes the investment securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2009 by aggregated major security type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-sale						
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 10,398	\$ (381)	\$	\$	\$ 10,398	\$ (381)

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Total available-for-sale	\$ 10,398	\$ (381)	\$	\$	\$ 10,398	\$ (381)
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Other-Than-Temporary-Impairment. Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. The investment securities portfolio is evaluated for OTTI by segregating the portfolio into two general segments and applying the appropriate OTTI model. Investment securities classified as available for sale

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or held-to-maturity are generally evaluated for OTTI under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ASC 320, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. However, certain purchased beneficial interests, including non-agency mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and collateralized debt obligations, that had credit ratings at the time of purchase of below AA are evaluated using the model outlined in ASC 325, *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests that Continue to be Held by a Transfer in Securitized Financial Assets*.

In determining OTTI under the ASC 320 model, management considers many factors, including: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, (3) whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and (4) whether the entity has the intent to sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. The assessment of whether an other-than-temporary decline exists involves a high degree of subjectivity and judgment and is based on the information available to management at a point in time.

The second segment of the portfolio uses the OTTI guidance provided by ASC 325 that is specific to purchased beneficial interests that, on the purchase date, were rated below AA. Under the ASC 325 model, the Company compares the present value of the remaining cash flows as estimated at the preceding evaluation date to the current expected remaining cash flows. An OTTI is deemed to have occurred if there has been an adverse change in the remaining expected future cash flows.

When OTTI occurs under either model, the amount of the OTTI recognized in earnings depends on whether an entity intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, less any current-period credit loss. If an entity intends to sell or it is more likely than not it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, less any current-period credit loss, the OTTI shall be recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment's amortized cost basis and its fair value at the balance sheet date. If an entity does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the entity will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period loss, the OTTI shall be separated into the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The amount of the total OTTI related to the credit loss is determined based on the present value of cash flows expected to be collected and is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total OTTI related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. The previous amortized cost basis less the OTTI recognized in earnings becomes the new amortized cost basis of the investment.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company's security portfolio consisted of twenty-seven securities, four of which were in an unrealized loss position. The majority of unrealized losses are related to the Company's private label residential mortgage-backed securities, as discussed below.

The Company's private label residential mortgage-backed securities that are in a loss position had a market value of \$11.5 million with unrealized losses of approximately \$232 thousand at December 31, 2010. These non-agency private label residential mortgage-backed securities were rated AAA at purchase and are not within the scope of ASC 325. The Company monitors to insure it has adequate credit support and as of December 31, 2010, the Company believes there is no OTTI and does not have the intent to sell these securities and it is likely that it will not be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery. Of the \$64.8 million securities

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portfolio, \$41.0 million were rated AAA or AA, \$1.0 million were rated as A, and \$22.8 million were rated BBB as of December 31, 2010.

During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company determined that no securities were other-than-temporarily impaired due to current market conditions.

NOTE 3 LOANS

Loans receivable consist of the following:

	2010	2009
One-to-four-family- fully amortizing	\$ 177,360	\$ 111,357
One-to-four-family- negatively amortizing	\$ 29,733	\$ 31,755
One-to-four-family- interest only	\$ 147,914	\$ 282,013
Multi-family	17,207	19,114
Condominium conversions	12,038	12,307
Commercial real estate- secured	32,820	33,685
Commercial real estate- unsecured	6,215	6,215
Land	10,660	13,549
Real estate secured-first trust deeds (Green acct)	214,509	208,945
Real estate secured-second trust deeds (Green acct)	9,260	8,661
Commercial real estate (Green acct)	13,749	14,297
Multi-family (Green acct)	3,795	2,814
Land (Green acct)	4,168	2,471
HELOCs	9,383	9,767
Other consumer	1,583	1,465
Auto	65	138
Commercial non-real estate	529	567
Total	690,988	759,120
Allowance for loan losses	(14,637)	(13,079)
Net deferred loan costs	1,824	2,262
Loans receivable, net	\$ 678,175	\$ 748,303

At December 31, 2010, the Company has a total of \$423.4 million in interest only mortgage loans (including Green Account loans) and \$32.1 million in loans with potential for negative amortization. At December 31, 2009, the Company has a total of \$506.3 million in interest only mortgage loans (including Green Account loans) and \$33.8 million in loans with potential for negative amortization. These loans pose a potentially higher credit risk because of the lack of principal amortization and potential for negative amortization. However, management believes the risk is mitigated through the Company's loan terms and underwriting standards, including its policies on loan-to-value ratios.

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Activity in the allowance for loan losses is summarized as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 13,079	\$ 18,286	\$ 6,240
Loans charged off	(7,531)	(22,505)	(1,551)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	132	2	50
Provision for loan losses	8,957	17,296	13,547
Balance at end of year	\$ 14,637	\$ 13,079	\$ 18,286

Loans charged off in 2010 primarily included specific valuation charge offs for various one-to-four- family properties and two land loans totaling \$6.9 million.

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and is based on impairment method as of December 31, 2010:

	One-to four- Family Fully Amortizing	Negatively Amortizing One-to four- Family	Interest Only One-to four- Family	Multi- Family	Condominium Conversions	Commercial	Unsecured Commercial	Land
Allowance for loans losses:								
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans								
Individually evaluated for impairment	114	69	1,677		2,083			
Collectively evaluated for impairment	2,331	854	2,487	43	256	236	47	208
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 2,445	\$ 923	\$ 4,164	\$ 1,854	\$ 528	\$ 236	\$ 47	\$ 208
Loans:								
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	3,214	2,418	14,191		10,466	1,394		9,715
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	174,147	27,315	133,722	17,207	1,572	31,426	6,215	945
Total ending loans balance	\$ 177,361	\$ 29,733	\$ 147,913	\$ 17,207	\$ 12,038	\$ 32,820	\$ 6,215	\$ 10,660

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	HELOCS	Green- 1 st Trust Deeds	Green- 2 nd Trust Deeds	Green- Multi-1st TD s	Green- Land	Green- Comm-1st TDs	Auto	Other Consumer	Commercial- non real estate	TOTAL
Allowance for loans losses:										
Ending allowance balance attributable to loans										
Individually evaluated for impairment	44	375								4,362
Collectively evaluated for impairment	230	1,668	258	9	859	96	3	73	4	9,662
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality										
Total ending allowance balance	\$ 274	\$ 2,043	\$ 258	\$ 9	\$ 859	\$ 96	\$ 3	\$ 73	\$ 4	\$ 14,024
Loans:										
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	108	7,473				916		5	14	49,915
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	9,275	207,036	9,260	3,795	4,168	12,833	65	1,578	515	641,073
Loans acquired with deteriorated quality										
Total ending loans balance	\$ 9,383	\$ 214,509	\$ 9,260	\$ 3,795	\$ 4,168	\$ 13,749	\$ 65	\$ 1,583	\$ 529	\$ 690,988

Individually impaired loans were as follows:

	2010	2009	
Year-end loans with no allocated allowance for loan losses	\$ 25,979	\$ 12,715	
Year-end loans with allocated allowance for loan losses	23,936	38,137	
Total	49,915	50,852	
Amount of the allowance for loan losses allocated	\$ 4,363	\$ 6,488	
	2010	2009	2008
Average of individually impaired loans during year	\$ 33,662	\$ 47,214	\$ 26,193
Interest income recognized during impairment	1,785	820	732

Cash-basis interest income recognized	1,555	595	732
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The following table presents loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of December 31, 2010:

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated
With no related allowance recorded:			
One-to four-family	\$ 7,807	\$ 8,196	\$
Multi-family			
Commercial real estate	1,394	1,398	
Land	9,715	10,625	
Construction loans			
Real estate secured-first trust deeds (Green acct)	6,127	6,447	
Real estate secured-second trust deeds (Green acct)			
Commercial real estate (Green acct)	916	961	
Multi-family (Green acct)			
Land (Green acct)			
Consumer	5	5	
Commercial business	15	16	
With an allowance recorded:			
One-to four-family	\$ 12,016	\$ 10,369	\$ 1,860
Multi-family	10,466	8,421	2,084
Commercial real estate			
Land			
Construction loans			
Real estate secured-first trust deeds (Green acct)	1,346	1,046	375
Real estate secured-second trust deeds (Green acct)			
Commercial real estate (Green acct)			
Multi-family (Green acct)			
Land (Green acct)			
Consumer	108	74	44
Commercial business			
Total	\$ 49,915	\$ 47,558	\$ 4,363

Nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days still on accrual were as follows:

	2010	2009
Loans past due over 90 days still on accrual	\$	\$
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 38,830	\$ 46,172

Nonaccrual loans consist of the following:

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	2010	2009
One-to-four-family	\$ 16,921	\$ 24,443
Multi-family	8,501	10,519
Land	9,715	7,247
Real estate secured-first trust deeds (Green acct)	3,691	3,855
Consumer	2	108
Total	\$ 38,830	\$ 46,172

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Nonaccrual loans are individually evaluated for impairment. Loans totaling \$7.3 million that were classified impaired at December 31, 2010 are on accrual status and represent troubled debt restructured loans that have been paying in accordance with the modified terms for a minimum of six months.

The following table presents the aging of the principal balances in past due loans as of December 31, 2010 by class of loans:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Total Loans Not Past Due
One-to four-family	10,653	7,189	13,518	31,360	323,647
Multi-family	540			540	28,705
Non-Residential	665			665	38,370
Land	2,538		7,582	10,120	540
Construction loans					
Real estate secured-first trust deeds (Green acct)	6,472	2,756		9,228	205,281
Real estate secured-second trust deeds (Green acct)	698			698	8,562
Commercial real estate (Green acct)					13,749
Multi-family (Green acct)					3,795
Land (Green acct)					4,168
Consumer	4	2	2	8	11,023
Commercial business					529
Total	\$ 21,570	\$ 9,947	\$ 21,102	\$ 52,619	\$ 638,369

Troubled Debt Restructurings:

The Company has allocated \$3.1 million and \$3.5 million of specific reserves to customers whose loan terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The Company did not have any commitments to lend additional amounts to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as troubled debt restructurings at December 31, 2010 or December 31, 2009.

Credit Quality Indicators:

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company performs an historical loss analysis that is combined with a comprehensive loan to value analysis to analyze the associated risks in the current loan portfolio. The Company analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis includes all loans delinquent over 60 days and non-homogenous loans such as commercial and commercial real estate loans. Classification of problem single family residential loans is performed on a monthly basis while analysis of non-homogenous loans is performed on a quarterly basis. The Company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

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Special Mention. Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date

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Substandard. Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful. Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loans not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above described process are considered to be pass rated loans. Loans not rated are evaluated based on payment history.

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not Rated	TOTAL
Real Estate:						
One-to four-family	10,733	18,784	18,738		306,752	355,007
Multi-family	791	1,965	8,502		17,987	29,245
Commercial real estate	7,215	2,134	8,975		30,426	39,035
Land		9,614	101		944	10,660
Construction						
Real estate secured-first trust deeds (Green acct)	15,720	11,049	4,329		183,411	214,509
Real estate secured-second trust deeds (Green acct)	1,238	863			7,159	9,260
Commercial real estate (Green acct)		3,766	916		9,067	13,749
Multi-family (Green acct)					3,795	3,795
Land (Green acct)					4,168	4,168
Consumer	326	145	110		10,450	11,031
Commercial business	500	15			14	529
Total	\$ 600,982	\$ 48,335	\$ 41,671	\$	\$ 574,174	\$ 690,988

NOTE 4 REAL ESTATE OWNED

Activity in the valuation allowance was as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Beginning of year	\$ 700	\$	\$
Additions charged to expense	2,679	700	
Direct write-downs			
End of year	\$ 3,379	\$ 700	\$

Of the valuation allowance of \$2.7 million charged to expense during 2010, \$2.1 million was expensed based on a pending purchase of the underlying construction property.

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Expenses related to foreclosed assets included in loan servicing and foreclosure expenses on the consolidated statement of operations are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Net loss on sales	\$ 332	\$ 79	\$ 111
Operating expenses, net of rental income	841	877	80
	\$ 1,173	\$ 956	\$ 191
Real Estate loans sold on contract	\$ 1,147	\$ 1,002	\$
Deferred gain on real estate sold on contract	\$ 52	\$ 54	\$

NOTE 5 PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment are summarized as follows:

	2010	2009
Land and improvements	\$ 1,638	\$ 1,638
Buildings	6,058	3,954
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3,432	3,147
Leasehold improvements	1,082	1,074
Total	12,210	9,813
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(5,866)	(5,519)
Premises and equipment, net	\$ 6,344	\$ 4,294

Depreciation expense was \$390, \$446, and \$447 for 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

Pursuant to the terms of non cancelable lease agreements in effect at December 31, 2010 pertaining to banking premises and equipment, future minimum rent commitments under various operating leases are as follows, before considering renewal options that generally are present.

2011	\$ 484
2012	402
2013	401
2014	242

2015 and thereafter	350
Total	\$ 1,879

Total rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 amounted to \$372 thousand, \$373 thousand, and \$349 thousand, respectively.

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Certificate of deposit accounts with balances of \$100 thousand or more totaled \$216.8 million and \$216.5 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. There were no brokered certificates of deposit at December 31, 2010 and 2009. The Bank has agreed with its primary regulator to limit future brokered deposit balances to no more than \$20.0 million.

The scheduled maturities of time deposits at December 31, 2010 are as follows:

2011	\$ 271,477
2012	54,957
2013	37,496
2014	4,633
2015	3,386
Total	\$ 371,949

NOTE 7 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES

At December 31, 2010, all of the Bank's advances from the FHLB are fixed and had interest rates ranging from 1.66% to 3.84% with a weighted average rate of 3.02%. At December 31, 2009, the fixed interest rates on the Bank's advances from the FHLB ranged from 1.66% to 3.84% with a weighted average rate of 3.10%. The contractual maturities by year of the Bank's advances are as follows:

	2010	2009
2010	\$	\$ 60,000
2011	55,000	55,000
2012	20,000	20,000
Total advances	\$ 75,000	\$ 135,000

Each advance is payable at its maturity date. Advances paid early are subject to a prepayment penalty. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Bank's advances from the FHLB were collateralized by certain real estate loans of an aggregate unpaid principal balance of \$321.4 million and \$399.3 million, respectively, and the Bank's investment of capital stock of FHLB of San Francisco of \$8.3 and \$9.4 million. Based on this collateral and the Company's holdings of FHLB stock, the Company was eligible to borrow an additional \$97.4 million at December 31, 2010. In addition, the Company has an available line of credit totaling \$99.8 million with the Federal Reserve Bank at December 31, 2010.

NOTE 8 EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN (ESOP)

The Bank maintains an ESOP for the benefit of its employees. The Company issued 423,200 shares of common stock to the ESOP in exchange for a ten-year note in the amount of approximately \$5.1 million. The \$5.1 million for the ESOP purchase was borrowed from the Company.

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Shares issued to the ESOP are allocated to ESOP participants based on principal repayments made by the ESOP on the loan from the Company. The loan is secured by shares purchased with the loan proceeds and will be

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repaid by the ESOP with funds from the Company's contributions to the ESOP and earnings on ESOP assets. Principal payments are scheduled to occur over a ten-year period. Dividends on allocated and/or unearned shares first reduce accrued interest and secondly principal.

During 2010, 2009, and 2008, 42,320 shares of stock with an average fair value \$9.16, \$6.80, and \$13.67 per share were committed to be released, resulting in ESOP compensation expense of \$314 thousand, \$146 thousand, and \$374 thousand, respectively for each year. During 2010 and 2009, 144 and 3,289 shares were forfeited. Per the terms of the ESOP plan, the forfeited shares were sold out of the plan and the proceeds were used to reduce the Company's contribution resulting in a reduction of compensation expense during 2010, 2009 and 2008 of \$2 thousand, \$81 thousand and \$52 thousand, respectively. Shares held by the ESOP at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

Shares held by the ESOP were as follows:

	2010	2009
Allocated shares to participants	312,079	280,093
Unearned shares	41,320	84,640
Total ESOP shares	354,399	364,733
Fair value of unearned shares at year end	\$ 562	\$ 453

NOTE 9 INCOME TAXES

Allocation of federal and state income taxes between current and deferred portions is as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Current tax provision			
Federal	\$ 2,416	\$ (1,798)	\$ 2,904
State	988		1,031
	3,404	(1,798)	3,935
Deferred tax (benefit) expense			
Federal	(1,757)	199	(4,101)
State	(611)	(96)	(1,297)
	(2,368)	103	(5,398)
	\$ 1,036	\$ (1,695)	\$ (1,463)

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The reasons for the differences between the statutory federal income tax rate and the effective tax rates are summarized as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Statutory federal tax rate	(34.0)%	(34.0)%	(34.0)%
Increase (decrease) resulting from:			
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	6.6	(8.6)	(8.5)
California housing fund investment	(11.3)	(16.1)	(21.3)
Bank owned life insurance	(1.9)	(4.7)	(9.2)
Other, net	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Effective tax rates	26.8%	(62.9)%	(73.4)%

The components of the net deferred tax asset, included in other assets, are as follows:

	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 6,031	\$ 5,318
Section 475 mark-to-market adjustment	1,817	1,166
Stock Option Plan	28	285
Deferred California tax	348	
Investment in Partnership	125	125
Depreciation	83	102
Low income housing credit carryforward		419
Mark-to-market securities	1,817	1,166
REO write-downs	1,390	288
California net operating loss	407	358
Other	398	463
	12,444	9,690
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred loan costs	(751)	(931)
FHLB stock dividends	(677)	(761)
FAS115 Deferred tax asset adjustment	(1,817)	(1,166)
Unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale		
RRP Plan	(58)	(61)
Other	(205)	(202)
	(3,508)	(3,121)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 8,937	\$ 6,569

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No valuation allowance was provided on deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 as it was determined that it was more likely than not that the Company will be able to fully utilize the deferred tax asset. The Company has not implemented any tax return positions that have not been fully recognized for financial statement purposes based upon management's evaluation of the probability of the benefit being realized.

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Some financial instruments such as loan commitments, credit lines, letters of credit, and overdraft protection are issued to meet customer financing needs. These are agreements to provide credit or to support the credit of others, as long as conditions established in the contract are met, and usually have expiration dates. Commitments may expire without being used. Risk of credit loss exists up to the face amount of these instruments, although material losses are not anticipated. The same credit policies are used to make such commitments as are used for loans, including obtaining collateral at exercise of the commitment.

The contractual amount of financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk was as follows at year end:

	Contract Amount December 31,			
	2010		2009	
	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk				
Commitments to extend credit	\$	\$ 1,160	\$	\$
Unused lines of credit	4,761	44,679	5,257	48,644
Standby letters of credit	10	10	10	10

Commitments to make loans are generally made for periods of 30 days or less.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Bank to concentrations of credit risk include interest-bearing deposit accounts in other financial institutions, and loans. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Bank had deposit accounts with balances totaling approximately \$53.7 million and \$5.5 million respectively, in other financial institutions.

NOTE 11 REGULATORY CAPITAL MATTERS

Banks are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and, prompt corrective action regulations involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure to meet capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. Management believes as of December 31, 2010, the Company and Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. At year-end 2010 and 2009, the most recent regulatory notifications categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category. In 2010 the Bank committed to its regulatory agency to maintain core and risk-based capital ratios of 8.0% and 12.0%, respectively, while the Bank is facing adverse market conditions.

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Actual and required capital amounts and ratios are presented below at year-end.

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirements		Minimum Required to Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
December 31, 2010						
Total capital (to risk- weighted assets)	\$ 103,652	16.17%	\$ 51,296	8.00%	\$ 64,121	10.00%
Tier 1 capital (to risk- weighted assets)	95,637	14.92	25,648	4.00	38,472	6.00
Tier 1 (core) capital (to adjusted tangible assets)	95,637	11.14	34,340	4.00	42,925	5.00
December 31, 2009						
Total capital (to risk- weighted assets)	\$ 88,415	13.11%	\$ 53,939	8.00%	\$ 67,424	10.00%
Tier 1 capital (to risk- weighted assets)	81,824	12.14	26,969	4.00	40,454	6.00
Tier 1 (core) capital (to adjusted tangible assets)	81,824	9.18	35,640	4.00	44,550	5.00

The Qualified Thrift Lender test requires at least 65% of assets be maintained in housing-related finance and other specified areas. If this test is not met, limits are placed on growth, branching, new investments, FHLB advances and dividends, or the Bank must convert to a commercial bank charter. Management believes that this test is met at December 31, 2010.

Dividend Restrictions: The Company's principal source of funds for dividend payments is dividends received from the Bank. Banking regulations limit the amount of dividends that may be paid without prior approval of regulatory agencies. Under these regulations, the amount of dividends that may be paid in any calendar year is limited to the current year's net profits, combined with the retained net profits of the preceding two years, subject to the capital requirements described above. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had \$1.1 million available to pay dividends to the holding company.

NOTE 12 PREFERRED STOCK

On November 21, 2008, as part of the United States Department of the Treasury's (the Treasury) Capital Purchase Program made available to certain financial institutions in the U.S. pursuant to the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA), the Company and the Treasury entered into a Letter Agreement including the Securities Purchase Agreement Standard Terms Incorporated therein (the Purchase Agreement) pursuant to which the Company issued to the Treasury in exchange for aggregate consideration of \$19.3 million, (i) 19,300 shares of the Company's Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A, par value \$0.01 with a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share (the Series A Preferred Stock), and (ii) a warrant (the Warrant) to purchase up to 280,795 shares (the Warrant Common Stock), of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, with an exercise price of \$10.31 per share. In connection with the private placement completed on November 1, 2010, the Company redeemed the \$19.3 million of Series A Preferred Stock issued to the U.S. Treasury on December 15, 2010. See further discussion in Note 21- Subsequent Events.

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The Bank has a 401(k) plan whereby substantially all employees participate in the plan. Employees may contribute up to 15% of their compensation subject to certain limits based on federal tax laws. The Bank makes matching contributions, to be determined annually by the Board of Directors, on the first 4% of the employee's compensation contributed to the plan. Matching contributions vest to the employee at the end of the calendar year in which the contribution was made. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, expense attributable to the plan amounted to \$148 thousand, \$128 thousand, and \$126 thousand.

The Company has adopted a Deferred Compensation Plan under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code. The purpose of this plan is to provide specified benefits to a select group of management and highly compensated employees. Participants may elect to defer compensation, which accrues interest quarterly at the prime rate as reflected in *The Wall Street Journal* as of the last business day of the prior quarter. The Company does not make contributions to the Plan.

NOTE 14 STOCK COMPENSATION

The Company has two share based compensation plans as described below. Total compensation cost that has been charged against income for both plans was \$123 thousand, \$123 thousand and \$536 thousand for 2010, 2009 and 2008. The total income tax benefit and/or recovery was \$6 thousand, \$46 thousand, and \$27 thousand.

RRP Plan: A Recognition and Retention Plan (RRP) provides for issue of shares to directors, officers, and employees. Compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period of the shares based on the market value at date of grant. Pursuant to its 2003 stock-based incentive plan, total shares issuable under the plan are 211,600. At December 31, 2010, there are no more shares remain for issuance. There were 9,598 shares granted during 2010 under the RRP. There were 600 shares forfeited in 2010 and 400 shares forfeited in 2009. These shares vest over a five-year period. Additionally, 21,500 one-time inducement restricted shares were granted during 2010 to newly hired executive officers. Of these shares, none were exercised during the year. These one-time inducement shares vest over a three year period. Compensation expense for restricted stock awards totaled approximately \$29 thousand, \$77 thousand and \$369 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

A summary of changes in the Company's nonvested shares for the year follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair-Value
Nonvested shares		
Nonvested at January 1, 2010	4,640	\$ 15.19
Granted	9,598	\$ 11.35
Vested	1,260	\$ 17.96
Forfeited/expired	600	\$ 17.00
Nonvested at December 31, 2010	12,378	\$ 11.35

During the fourth quarter of 2010, an additional 21,500 inducement shares were awarded to newly hired executives. These shares were awarded at an average fair value of \$11.57. As of December 31, 2010, there was \$186 thousand of total unrecognized compensation cost related to 33,878 nonvested shares granted. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of less than 3 years. The total fair value of

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shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$12 thousand, \$65 thousand, and \$554 thousand.

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SOP Plan: A Stock Option Plan (SOP) provides for issue of options to directors, officers, and employees. The Company adopted the SOP during 2003 under the terms of which 529,000 shares of the Company's common stock may be awarded. At December 31, 2010, the number of shares available for future awards was 16,500. The options become exercisable in equal installments over a five-year period from the date of grant. The options expire ten years from the date of grant.

The fair value of options granted are computed using option pricing models, using the following weighted-average assumptions as of grant date. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a closed form option valuation (Black-Scholes) model that uses the assumptions noted in the table below. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatilities of the Company's common stock. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise and post-vesting termination behavior. The expected term of options granted is based on historical data and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding, which takes into account that the options are not transferable. The risk-free interest rate for the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. There were no options granted in 2010 or 2009 under the current SOP. There were 770,000 one-time inducement options issued to newly hired executive officers during 2010 at an average fair value of \$11.42. These one-time inducement options were granted outside of the existing SOP plan and are not a part of a new SOP plan. Of the 770,000 shares issued in 2010, 240,000 shares were contingent upon employment commencing in 2011. None of these options were exercised during 2010. These options have a three year vesting.

	November 17, 2010	November 1, 2010
Options granted	65,000	465,000
Estimated fair value of stock options granted	2.67	2.58
Risk-free interest rate	0.81%	0.50%
Expected term	3 years	3 years
Expected stock price volatility	40.17%	40.16%
Dividend yield	2.83%	2.83%

A summary of the activity for 2010 in the SOP is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at Beginning of year	482,396	\$ 18.32
Granted		
Exercised		
Forfeited or expired	(482,396)	18.32
Outstanding at end of year		\$
Fully vested and expected to vest		
Options exercisable at year-end		

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Information related to the stock option plan during each year follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$	\$	\$
Cash received from option exercises			
Tax benefit realized from option exercises			

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$1.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options granted under the Plan. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of less than 3 years. There were 770,000 one-time inducement options issued to newly hired executive officers during 2010 at an average fair value of \$11.42. These one-time inducement options were granted outside of the existing SOP plan and are not a part of a new SOP plan. Of the 770,000 shares issued in 2010, 240,000 shares were contingent upon employment commencing in 2011. None of these options were exercised during 2010. These options have a three year vesting.

Warrants: On November 1, 2010, the Company issued warrants to TCW Shared Opportunity Fund V, L.P. for up to 240,000 shares of non-voting common stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share, subject to anti-dilutive adjustments. These warrants are exercisable from the date of issuance through November 1, 2015. On November 1, 2010, the Company also issued warrants to COR Advisors LLC to purchase up to 1,395,000 shares of non-voting stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share, subject to antidilutive adjustments. These warrants are exercisable with respect to 95,000 shares on January 1, 2011 and an additional 130,000 shares on the first day of each of the next ten calendar quarterly periods beginning with April 1, 2011, subject to earlier vesting upon a change in control of our company or in the discretion of our board of directors. These warrants are exercisable with respect to each vesting tranche for five years after the tranche's vesting date. The warrants are exercisable for voting common stock in lieu of non-voting common stock following the transfer of the warrants in a widely disbursed offering or in other limited circumstances.

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The factors used in the earnings/(loss) per share computation follow.

	2010	2009	2008
Basic			
Net income/(loss)	\$ 2,825	\$ (999)	\$ (529)
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	(925)	(964)	(106)
Less: Imputed dividends	(35)	(39)	(3)
Net income/(loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 1,865	\$ (2,002)	\$ (638)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	5,108,075	4,158,044	4,160,263
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.15)
Diluted			
Net income/(loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 1,865	\$ (2,002)	\$ (638)
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic earnings/(loss) per common share	5,108,075	4,158,044	4,160,263
Add: Dilutive effects of stock options			
Add: Dilutive effects of stock awards			
Add: Dilutive effects of warrants			
Average shares and dilutive potential common shares	5,108,075	4,158,044	4,160,263
Diluted earnings/(loss) per common share	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.15)

There were no stock options considered in computing diluted earnings per common share for 2010, 2009 or 2008 as they were antidilutive.

NOTE 16 RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has granted loans to certain officers and directors and their related interests.

Activity in the loan accounts of officers and directors and their related interests follows for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Balance at beginning of year	\$ 385
Loans originated	
Principal repayments	(288)

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Balance at end of year

\$ 97

Deposits from principal officers, directors, and their related interests at year-end 2010 and 2009 were \$3.3 million and \$2.7 million, respectively.

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NOTE 17 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value Hierarchy. ASC 820-10 establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The topic describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing and asset or liability.

Investment Securities Available for Sale. The fair values of securities available for sale are determined by matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2 inputs). For securities where quoted prices or market prices of similar securities are not available, fair values are calculated using discounted cash flows or other market indicators (Level 3). The fair values of the Company's Level 3 securities are by the Company and an independent third-party provider using a discounted cash flow methodology. The methodology uses discount rates that are based upon observed market yields for similar securities. Prepayment speeds are estimated based upon the prepayment history of each bond and a detailed analysis of the underlying collateral. Gross weighted average coupon, geographic concentrations, loan to value, FICO and seasoning are among the different loan attributes that are factored into our prepayment curve. Default rates and severity are estimated based upon geography of the collateral, delinquency, modifications, loan to value ratios, FICO scores, and past performance.

Impaired Loans. The fair value of impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses is generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are typically significant and result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Real Estate Owned Assets. Real estate owned assets (OREO) are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell at the time of foreclosure. The fair value of real estate owned assets is generally based on recent real estate appraisals adjusted for estimated selling costs. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are typically significant and result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

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Available for sale securities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, impaired loans and real estate owned are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2010 Using			
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level One)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level Two)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level Three)
Assets				
U.S. government sponsored entities and agency securities (recurring)	\$ 5,055	\$	\$ 5,055	\$
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities (recurring)	\$ 54,246	\$	\$	\$ 54,246
Federal National Mortgage Association securities (recurring)	\$ 3	\$	\$ 3	\$
Government National Mortgage Association securities (recurring)	\$ 5,485	\$	\$ 5,485	\$
Impaired loans (non recurring)	\$ 23,936	\$	\$	\$ 23,936
Real estate owned assets (non recurring)	\$ 6,562	\$	\$	\$ 6,562

The table below presents a reconciliation of all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the period ended December 31, 2010:

	Investment Securities Available-for-sale
Balance of recurring Level 3 assets at January 1, 2010	\$ 47,131
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized):	\$
Included in earnings realized	\$
Included in earnings unrealized	\$
Included in other comprehensive income	\$ 1,590
Purchases	\$ 29,110
Sales, issuances and settlements	\$ (18,099)
Net transfers in and/or out of Level 3	\$
Balance of recurring Level 3 assets at December 31, 2010	\$ 59,732

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2010.

Impaired loans, with specific valuation allowances are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans and had a carrying amount of \$19.6 million, net of a valuation allowance of \$4.4 million at December 31, 2010. During the year ended

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December 31, 2010, a provision of \$4.4 million was made for these loans, net of charge-offs previously provided.

Other real estate owned which is measured at the lower of carrying or fair value less costs to sell, had a net had a carrying amount of \$6.5 million, which is made up of the outstanding balance of \$9.9 million, net of a valuation allowance of \$3.4 million at December 31, 2009, resulting in expense of \$2.7 million for the year ending December 31, 2010.

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December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using			
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level One)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level Two)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level Three)
Assets				
U.S. government sponsored entities and agency securities (recurring)	\$ 5,168	\$	\$ 5,168	\$
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities (recurring)	\$ 47,131	\$	\$	\$ 47,131
Federal National Mortgage Association securities (recurring)	\$ 4	\$	\$ 4	\$
Government National Mortgage Association securities (recurring)	\$ 1	\$	\$ 1	\$
Impaired loans (non recurring)	\$ 38,137	\$	\$	\$ 38,137
Real estate owned assets (non recurring)	\$ 5,680	\$	\$	\$ 5,680

The table below presents a reconciliation of all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the period ended December 31, 2009:

	Investment Securities Available-for-sale
Balance of recurring Level 3 assets at January 1, 2009	\$
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized):	\$
Included in earnings realized	\$
Included in earnings unrealized	\$
Included in other comprehensive income	\$ 2,806
Purchases	\$ 40,607
Sales, issuances and settlements	\$ 3,718
Net transfers in and/or out of Level 3	\$
Balance of recurring Level 3 assets at December 31, 2009	\$ 47,131

At December 31, 2009, impaired loans had a carrying amount of \$31.6 million, net of a valuation allowance of \$6.5 million. During the year ended December 31, 2009, a provision of \$6.5 million, net of charge-offs previously provided was made for those loans.

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In accordance with ASC 825-10, the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments, at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows:

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 59,100	\$ 59,100	\$ 34,596	\$ 34,596
Securities available-for-sale	64,790	64,790	52,304	52,304
FHLB stock	8,323	N/A	9,364	N/A
Loans receivable, net	678,175	690,229	748,303	755,711
Real estate owned, net	6,562	6,562	5,680	5,680
Accrued interest receivable	3,531	3,531	3,936	3,936
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	\$ 646,308	\$ 628,319	\$ 658,432	\$ 660,963
Advances from the FHLB	75,000	75,959	135,000	137,578
Accrued interest payable	225	225	367	367

The methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value are described as follows:

Carrying amount is the estimated fair value for cash and cash equivalents, interest bearing deposits in other financial institutions, accrued interest receivable and payable, demand deposits, short-term debt, and variable rate loans or deposits that reprice frequently and fully. The methods for determining the fair values for securities were described previously. For fixed rate loans or deposits and for variable rate loans or deposits with infrequent repricing or repricing limits, fair value is based on discounted cash flows using current market rates applied to the estimated life and credit risk. Fair value of debt is based on current rates for similar financing. It was not practicable to determine the fair value of FHLB stock due to restrictions placed on its transferability. The fair value of off-balance-sheet items is not considered material (or is based on the current fees or cost that would be charged to enter into or terminate such arrangements).

NOTE 18 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Other comprehensive income components and related taxes were as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Unrealized holding gains/(losses) on securities available for sale	\$ 1,582	\$ 2,493	\$ 325
Less: Reclassification adjustments for gains/(losses) recognized in income		(15)	16
Net unrealized gains (losses)	1,582	2,478	341
Tax effect	(651)	(1,020)	(140)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 931	\$ 1,458	\$ 201

Table of Contents**FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008****(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)****NOTE 19 QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)**

	March 31	Three Months Ended		December 31
		June 30	September 30	
2010				
Interest income	\$ 10,519	\$ 9,990	\$ 10,638	\$ 9,798
Interest expense	3,179	2,965	2,499	2,145
Net interest income	7,340	7,025	8,139	7,653
Provision for loan losses	2,214	5,634	781	328
Noninterest income	367	364	454	3,694
Noninterest expense	4,259	4,925	3,846	9,187
Income/(loss) before income taxes	1,234	(3,170)	3,966	1,832
Income tax expense/(benefit)	359	(713)	934	456
Net income/(loss)	\$ 875	\$ (2,457)	\$ 3,032	\$ 1,376
Dividends on preferred stock	250	251	251	207
Net income/(loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 625	\$ (2,708)	\$ 2,781	\$ 1,169
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.65)	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.15
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.65)	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.15
2009				
Interest income	\$ 12,064	\$ 12,094	\$ 11,515	\$ 10,993
Interest expense	5,170	4,816	4,248	3,742
Net interest income	6,894	7,278	7,267	7,251
Provision for loan losses	6,998	2,688	2,709	4,901
Noninterest income	385	508	452	468
Noninterest expense	3,579	4,216	3,444	4,662
Income (loss) before income taxes	(3,298)	882	1,566	(1,844)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	(720)	197	71	(1,243)
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,578)	\$ 685	\$ 1,495	\$ (601)
Dividends on preferred stock	250	251	251	250
Net income/(loss) available to common shareholders	\$ (2,828)	\$ 434	\$ 1,244	\$ (851)

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Basic earnings/(loss) per share	\$ (0.68)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.30	\$ (0.20)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	\$ (0.68)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.30	\$ (0.20)

Table of Contents**FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008****(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)****NOTE 20 PARENT COMPANY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET****December 31, 2010 and 2009**

	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 38,053	\$ 12,108
ESOP loan	507	1,015
Other assets	418	3
Investment in bank subsidiary	98,340	84,762
 Total assets	 \$ 137,318	 \$ 97,888
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 1,309	\$ 403
Shareholders' equity	136,009	97,485
 Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	 \$ 137,318	 \$ 97,888

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

	2010	2009	2008
Income			
Dividends from subsidiary	\$	\$	\$ 2,850
ESOP loan	56	84	112
Deposits in other financial institutions	121	243	150
Gain on sale of available-for-sale securities	3,092		
 Total income	 3,269	 327	 3,112
Other Expenses			
Other operating expense	969	347	282
 Income/(loss) before income taxes and equity in undistributed earnings/(excess distributions) of bank subsidiary	 2,300	 (20)	 2,830
Income tax/(benefit)	622	(8)	(8)

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Income/(loss) before equity in undistributed earnings/(excess distributions) of bank subsidiary	1,678	(12)	2,838
Equity in undistributed earnings/(loss) of bank subsidiary	1,147	(987)	(3,367)
Net income/(loss)	\$ 2,825	\$ (999)	\$ (529)

Table of Contents**FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008****(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)****CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****For the year ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income/(loss)	\$ 2,825	\$ (999)	\$ (529)
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed subsidiary (income) excess distributions	(1,147)	987	3,367
Change in other assets and liabilities	675	(42)	205
Net cash from operating activities	2,353	(54)	3,043
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital contribution to bank subsidiary	(11,000)	(8,000)	(126)
ESOP loan payments	508	508	508
Repurchase of preferred stock, net of costs	(19,300)		
Issuance of warrants, net of costs	3,172	(13)	19,258
Net proceeds from stock issuance	52,860		
Purchase of treasury stock	(5)	(45)	(2,178)
Dividends paid on common stock	(1,718)	(1,554)	(3,085)
Dividends and discount accretion on preferred stock	(925)	(964)	(106)
Net cash from financing activities	23,592	(10,068)	(14,271)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	25,945	(10,122)	17,314
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	12,108	22,230	4,916
Ending cash and cash equivalents	\$ 38,053	\$ 12,108	\$ 22,230

NOTE 21 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 5, 2011, the Company paid \$1.03 million to repurchase a warrant held by the U.S. Treasury Department originally issued on November 21, 2008 as part of the Company's participation in the U.S. Treasury's Capital Purchase Program.

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

No disclosure is required under this Item.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Section 13(a)-14(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)) as of December 31, 2010, was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the our Chief Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and several other members of our senior management within the 90-day period preceding the filing date of this annual report. Our Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (i) accumulated and communicated to our management (including our Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer) in a timely manner, and (ii) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2010, that have materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

We do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control procedure, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control procedure are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control procedures, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgment in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any control procedure also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control procedure, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

The annual report of management on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and the audit report thereon issued by our independent registered public accounting firm are set forth under Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm under Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons; Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Acts of the Registrant

Directors and Executive Officers. The information concerning directors of the Company required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, a copy of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year. Information concerning the executive officers of the Company who are not directors is incorporated herein by reference from Part I of this Form 10-K under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant Who Are Not Directors."

Audit Committee Financial Expert. Information concerning the audit committee of the Company's Board of Directors, including information regarding the audit committee financial experts serving on the audit committee, is incorporated herein by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in May 2011, except for information contained under the heading "Report of the Audit Committee," a copy of which will be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

Code of Ethics. The Company adopted a written Code of Ethics based upon the standards set forth under Item 406 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act. The Code of Ethics applies to all of the Company's directors, officers and employees. A copy of the Company's Code of Ethics was filed with the SEC as Exhibit 14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004. You may obtain a copy of the Code of Ethics free of charge from the Company by writing to the Corporate Secretary of the Company, 610 Bay Boulevard, Chula Vista, California 91910 or by calling (619) 691-9741. These documents are also available in the corporate governance section of the Company's website at www.firstpactrustbancorp.com/corporate_governance.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance. The information concerning compliance with the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by directors, officers and ten percent stockholders of the Company required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, a copy of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

Nomination Procedures. There have been no material changes to the procedures by which shareholders may recommend nominees to the Company's Board of Directors.

Audit Committee Matters. The Board of Directors of the Company has a standing Audit Committee, which has been established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of that committee are Directors Alvin L. Majors (Chairman), Kenneth W. Scholz, and Donald A. Whitacre, all of whom are considered independent under applicable Nasdaq listing standards. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Alvin L. Majors is an audit committee financial expert as defined in applicable SEC rules.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information concerning executive compensation required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, except for information contained under the headings "Compensation Committee report on Executive Compensation, and Report of the Audit Committee," a copy of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

Table of Contents**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters**

The information concerning security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, a copy of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

Equity Compensation Plan Information. The following table summarizes our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options warrants and rights	Number of Securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders		\$	16,500(1)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	770,000	11.42	

(1) Includes 16,500 shares available for future grants under First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc's stock option plan.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence

Information concerning certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in May 2011, except for information contained under the headings "Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation" and "Report of the Audit Committee", a copy of which will be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year.

The Company has seven directors: Alvin L. Majors, Francis P. Burke, Hans R. Ganz, Gregory A. Mitchell, Kenneth W. Scholz, Steven Sugarman, and Donald A. Whitacre. The Board of Directors has determined that Directors Alvin L. Majors, Francis P. Burke, Kenneth W. Scholz, and Donald A. Whitacre, who constitute a majority of the Board members, are independent directors as defined in the Nasdaq listing standards. All the members of the Company's standing Audit/Compliance, Compensation and Nominating Committees are independent under these standards and the independence standards set for each of those committees in their charters. These committee charters are available on the Company's website at www.firstpactrustbancorp.com.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

(a) Information concerning principal accountant fees and services is incorporated herein by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 24, 2011 (excluding the information contained and the heading of "Report of the Audit/Compliance Committee"). A copy of such will be filed no later than 120 days after December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**PART IV****Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules**

- (a)(1) Financial Statements: See Part II Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
- (a)(2) Financial Statement Schedule: All financial statement schedules have been omitted as the information is not required under the related instructions or is not applicable.
- (a)(3) Exhibits

Regulation S-K		Reference to Prior Filing or Exhibit Number Attached Hereto
Exhibit Number	Document	
2.0	Plan of acquisition, reorganization, arrangement, liquidation or succession	None
3.1	Charter for First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. (sometimes referred to below as the Registrant or the Company)	*
3.2	Articles supplementary to the Charter of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. containing the terms of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc.'s Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A (all of the outstanding shares of which were repurchased by First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. on December 15, 2010).	****
3.3	Articles supplementary to the Charter of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. containing the terms of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc.'s Class B Non-Voting Common Stock	*****
3.4	Bylaws of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc.	*****
4.0	Warrant to purchase up to 240,000 shares of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. common stock dated November 1, 2010	*****
4.1	Warrant to purchase up to 1,395,000 shares of First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. common stock dated November 1, 2010	*****
4.2	Warrant to purchase up to 280,795 shares of the Registrant's common stock dated November 21, 2008 (which warrant was repurchased in its entirety by the Registrant on January 5, 2011)	****
9.0	Voting Trust Agreement	None
10.1	Severance Agreement with Hans R. Ganz	***
10.2	Severance Agreement with Melanie M. Yaptangco, formerly Stewart	***
10.3	Severance Agreement with James P. Sheehy	***
10.4	Severance Agreement with Regan J. Lauer (substantially identical to forms of Severance Agreements with Melanie M. Yaptangco and James P. Sheehy)	***
10.5	Form of Agreement to Modify Severance Benefits with each of Hans R. Ganz, James P. Sheehy, Melanie M. Yaptangco and Regan Lauer	*****
10.6	Employment Agreement with Gregory A. Mitchell (including as exhibits thereto the forms of agreements for the restricted stock inducement grant and stock option inducement grant made to Mr. Mitchell pursuant to his Employment Agreement)	*****
10.7		*****

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Employment Agreement with Richard Herrin (including as exhibits thereto the forms of agreements for the restricted stock inducement grant and stock option inducement grant made to Mr. Herrin pursuant to his Employment Agreement)

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Regulation S-K		Reference to Prior Filing or Exhibit Number Attached Hereto
Exhibit Number	Document	
10.8	Employment Agreement with Matthew Bonaccorso (including as exhibits thereto the forms of agreements for the restricted stock inducement grant and stock option inducement grant made to Mr. Bonaccorso pursuant to his Employment Agreement)	10.8
10.9	Employment Agreement with Gaylin Anderson (including as exhibits thereto the forms of agreements for the restricted stock inducement grant and stock option inducement grant made to Mr. Anderson pursuant to his Employment Agreement)	10.9
10.10	Employment Agreement with Chang Liu (including as exhibits thereto the forms of agreements for the restricted stock inducement grant and stock option inducement grant made to Mr. Liu pursuant to his Employment Agreement)	10.10
10.11	Registrant s 2003 Stock Option and Incentive Plan	**
10.12	Registrant s 2003 Recognition and Retention Plan	**
10.13	Named Executive Officers Salary and Bonus Arrangements for 2011 and Director Fee Arrangements for 2011.	10.13
10.14	Letter Agreement, including Schedule A, and Securities Purchase Agreement, dated November 21, 2008, between First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc. and United States Department of the Treasury, with respect to the issuance and sale of the Series A Preferred Stock and the related warrant.	****
10.15	Form of Compensation Modification Agreement and Waiver, executed by each of Hans R. Ganz, James P. Sheehy, Melanie M. Yaptangco and Regan J. Lauer	****
11.0	Statement regarding computation of ratios	None
14.0	Code of Ethics	***
16.0	Letter regarding change in certifying accountant	None
18.0	Letter regarding change in accounting principles	None
21.0	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	*
22.0	Published Report regarding matters submitted to vote of security holders	None
23.0	Consent of Crowe Horwath LLP	23.0
24.0	Power of Attorney, included in signature pages	24.0
31.1	Rule 13(a)-14(a) Certification (Chief Executive Officer)	31.1
31.2	Rule 13(a)-14(a) Certification (Chief Financial Officer)	31.2
32.0	Section 1350 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Certification	32
99.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 31 CFR § 30.15	99.1
99.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 31 CFR § 30.15	99.2

* Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant s Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on March 28, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference.

** Filed as an appendix to the Registrant s definitive proxy statement filed on March 21, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.

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- *** Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference.
- **** Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 21, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- ***** Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.
- ***** Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on December 20, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.
- ***** Filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (b) Exhibits Included, see list in (a)(3).
- (c) Financial Statement Schedules None

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SIGNATURES

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

FIRST PACTRUST BANCORP, INC.

Date: February 25, 2011

By: */s/* GREGORY A. MITCHELL
Gregory A. Mitchell, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Duly Authorized Representative and Principal Executive Officer)

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

/s/ HANS R. GANZ

Hans R. Ganz, President,

Chief Executive Officer of Pacific Trust Bank and Director

/s/ FRANCIS P. BURKE

Francis P. Burke,

Director

/s/ STEVEN SUGARMAN

Steven Sugarman,

Director

/s/ REGAN J. LAUER

Regan J. Lauer, Senior Vice President/Controller

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

/s/ ALVIN L. MAJORS

Alvin L. Majors,

Chairman of the Board

/s/ KENNETH W. SCHOLZ

Kenneth W. Scholz,

Director

/s/ DONALD A. WHITACRE

Donald A. Whitacre,

Director