

SIERRA BANCORP  
Form 10-K  
March 12, 2010  
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**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM 10-K**

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

Commission file number: 000-33063

**SIERRA BANCORP**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**California**  
(State of incorporation)

**33-0937517**  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**86 North Main Street, Porterville, California 93257**

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

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(559) 782-4900

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, No Par Value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ Global Select Market)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).  Yes  No

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

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller Reporting Company   
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of June 30, 2009, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$79 million, based on the closing price reported to the registrant on that date of \$12.63 per share.

Shares of Common Stock held by each officer and director and each person owning more than five percent of the outstanding Common Stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of the affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

The number of shares of Common Stock of the registrant outstanding as of January 31, 2010 was 11,632,991.

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Documents Incorporated by Reference: Portions of the definitive proxy statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to SEC Regulation 14A are incorporated by reference in Part III, Items 10-14.

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**PART I**

**ITEM 1. BUSINESS**

**General**

**The Company**

Sierra Bancorp (the "Company"), headquartered in Porterville, California, is a California corporation registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. The Company was incorporated in November 2000 and acquired all of the outstanding shares of Bank of the Sierra (the "Bank") in August 2001. The Company's principal subsidiary is the Bank, and the Company exists primarily for the purpose of holding the stock of the Bank and of such other subsidiaries it may acquire or establish. The Company's main source of income is dividends from the Bank, but we intend to explore supplemental sources of income in the future. The expenditures of the Company, including (but not limited to) the payment of dividends to shareholders, if and when declared by our Board of Directors, the cost of servicing debt, audit costs, and shareholder expenses, will generally be paid from accumulated cash or from dividends remitted to the Company by the Bank.

At the present time, the Company's only other direct subsidiaries are Sierra Statutory Trust II and Sierra Capital Trust III, which were formed in March 2004 and June 2006, respectively, solely to facilitate the issuance of capital trust pass-through securities ("TRUPS"). Pursuant to the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB's") standard on the consolidation of variable interest entities, these trusts are not reflected on a consolidated basis in the financial statements of the Company. References herein to the Company include Sierra Bancorp and its consolidated subsidiary, the Bank, unless the context indicates otherwise.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had consolidated assets of \$1.3 billion, gross loans of \$885 million, deposits of \$1.1 billion and shareholders' equity of \$134 million. The Company's liabilities include \$30 million in debt obligations due to Sierra Statutory Trust II and Sierra Capital Trust III, related to TRUPS issued by those entities.

**The Bank**

The Bank is a California state-chartered bank headquartered in Porterville, California, that offers a full range of retail and commercial banking services to communities in the central and southern sections of the San Joaquin Valley. Our branch footprint stretches from Fresno on the north to Bakersfield on the south, and on the southern end extends east through the Tehachapi plateau and into the northwestern tip of the Mojave Desert. The Bank was incorporated in September 1977 and opened for business in January 1978, and in the ensuing years has grown to be the largest independent bank headquartered in the South San Joaquin Valley. Our growth has primarily been organic, but includes the acquisition of Sierra National Bank in 2000.

We currently operate 24 full service branch offices throughout our geographic footprint, as well as an internet branch which provides the ability to open deposit accounts and submit certain loan applications online. The Bank's newest brick and mortar branch, our second branch in the City of Tulare, opened for business in October 2009. In addition, we recently purchased a building in Farmersville and expect to open a branch there in March 2010, and we have plans for a branch in Selma that should be ready to open by the end of 2010. In addition to our branches, the Bank has an agricultural credit division and an SBA lending unit with staff located at our corporate headquarters, and offsite ATM's at eight different non-branch locations. The locations of the Bank's current offices are:

Porterville:	Administrative Headquarters	Main Office	West Olive Branch
	86 North Main Street	90 North Main Street	1498 West Olive Avenue
Bakersfield:	Bakersfield California Office	Bakersfield Ming Office	Bakersfield Riverlakes Office
	5060 California Avenue	8500 Ming Avenue	4060 Coffee Road
	Bakersfield East Hills Office		
	2501 Mt. Vernon Ave.		



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California City:	California City Office		
	8031 California City Blvd.		
Clovis:	Clovis Office		
	1710 Clovis Avenue		
Delano:	Delano Office		
	1126 Main St.		
Dinuba:	Dinuba Office		
	401 East Tulare Street		
Exeter:	Exeter Office		
	1103 West Visalia Road		
Fresno:	Fresno Shaw Office	Fresno Herndon Office	Fresno Sunnyside Office
	636 East Shaw Avenue	7029 N. Ingram Avenue	5775 E. Kings Canyon Rd
Hanford:	Hanford Office		
	427 West Lacey Boulevard		
Lindsay:	Lindsay Office		
	142 South Mirage Avenue		
Reedley:	Reedley Office		
	1095 W. Manning Street		
Tehachapi:	Tehachapi Downtown Office	Tehachapi Old Town Office	
	224 West F Street	21000 Mission Street	
Three Rivers:	Three Rivers Office		
	40884 Sierra Drive		
Tulare:	Tulare Office	Tulare Prosperity Office	
	246 East Tulare Avenue	1430 E Prosperity Ave.	
Visalia:	Visalia Mooney Office	Visalia Downtown Office	
	2515 South Mooney Blvd.	128 East Main Street	

The Bank's gross loan and lease balances totaled \$885 million at the end of 2009. The Bank's lending activities include real estate, commercial (including small business), agricultural, and consumer loans. The bulk of our real estate loans are secured by commercial or professional office properties which are predominantly owner-occupied. We also employ real estate lending specialists who are responsible for a complete line of land acquisition and development loans, construction loans for residential and commercial development, and multifamily credit facilities. Secondary market services are provided through the Bank's affiliations with Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and various non-governmental programs.

In addition to our full-service branches, the Bank has an agricultural credit unit with staff located at our corporate headquarters. The Agricultural Credit Center provides a complete line of credit services in support of the agricultural activities that are key to the continued economic development of the communities we serve. Ag lending clients include a full range of individual farming customers, small business farming

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organizations, and major corporate farming units. We also actively engage in Small Business Administration (SBA) lending, and house an SBA lending unit at corporate headquarters. We have been designated as an SBA Preferred Lender since 1999, and Bank of the Sierra is a participant in the SBA's innovative Community Express program. Another service we provide to business customers is equipment leasing, including both direct finance and operating leases.

Our principal retail lending services include home equity lines and consumer loans, and we also have the ability to offer retail mortgage loans to our customers through an affiliation with PHH Mortgage. PHH pays Bank of the Sierra referral fees for consumer mortgage applications that are processed and underwritten by PHH. The resulting loans are temporarily funded by the Bank and then typically sold to PHH, although we have the option of retaining loans on our books. PHH provides telephone, internet, and branch access channels that are branded with the Bank's name, and all loans underwritten by PHH are serviced by them in the Bank's name.



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As of December 31, 2009, the percentage of our total loan and lease portfolio for each of the principal areas in which we directed our lending activities was as follows: (i) loans secured by real estate (75.4%); (ii) commercial and industrial loans (including SBA loans) (15.3%); (iii) consumer loans (6.4%); (iv) direct finance leases (1.7%); and (v) agricultural production loans (1.1%). Real estate loans and related activities generated total revenue of \$44.3 million in 2009 and \$49.9 million in 2008. Interest, fees, and loan sale income on real-estate secured loans totaled approximately 51% of our total interest and other income for 2009 and 53% in 2008.

In addition to loans, we offer a wide range of deposit products for retail and business banking markets including checking accounts, interest-bearing transaction accounts, savings accounts (including money market demand accounts), time deposits, retirement accounts, sweep accounts (sweep products facilitate more efficient cash management for our business customers, by automatically sweeping idle cash from demand deposit accounts into interest-bearing repurchase agreements or money market deposit accounts), and remote deposit capture. The Bank's deposit accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to maximum insurable amounts. We have also been in the CDARS network since its inception, and through CDARS are able to offer full FDIC insurance coverage to depositors with balances of up to \$50 million. We attract deposits from throughout our market area with a customer-oriented product mix, competitive pricing, convenient locations, and drive-up banking, all provided with the highest level of customer service. At December 31, 2009 we had 79,550 deposit accounts totaling \$1.13 billion, compared to 72,776 deposit accounts totaling \$1.06 billion as of December 31, 2008.

We offer a multitude of other products and services to complement our lending and deposit services. These include installment note collection, cashier's checks, traveler's checks, gift cards, bank-by-mail, night depository, safe deposit boxes, direct deposit, automated payroll services, electronic funds transfers, online banking, ATMs, and other customary banking services. In addition to onsite ATMs at all of our branches, we operate our own offsite ATM's at eight different non-branch locations. Furthermore, the Bank is a member of the Allpoint network, which provides our customers with surcharge-free access to over 37,000 ATMs across the nation, including 3,900 in California. Our customers also have access to electronic point-of-sale payment alternatives nationwide, via the Pulse EFT network. Internet banking, including optional bill-pay functionality and mobile banking capabilities (via cellular phones and other mobile devices), had 19,700 individual and business users as of the end of 2009. Retail customers who prefer access channels other than traditional branches also have the ability to open Bank of the Sierra deposit accounts online, and business customers have the option of utilizing remote deposit capture capabilities to send their check deposits to us electronically. Furthermore, to ensure that the accessibility preferences of all customers are addressed, we operate a telephone banking system that is accessible 24 hours a day seven days a week, and we have established a convenient customer service group accessible by toll-free telephone.

To provide non-deposit investment options we have a strategic alliance with Investment Centers of America, Inc. of Bismarck, North Dakota (ICA). Through this arrangement, registered and licensed representatives of ICA provide our customers with convenient access to annuities, insurance products, mutual funds, and a full range of investment products. They conduct business from offices located in our Porterville, Visalia, Tulare, Fresno, Bakersfield and Tehachapi branches.

We have not engaged in any material research activities related to the development of new products or services during the last two fiscal years. However, our officers and employees are continually searching for ways to increase public convenience, enhance public access to the electronic payments system, and enable us to improve our competitive position. The cost to the Bank for these development, operations, and marketing activities cannot be specifically calculated with any degree of certainty.

We hold no patents or licenses (other than licenses required by appropriate bank regulatory agencies), franchises, or concessions. Our business has a modest seasonal component due to the heavy agricultural orientation of the Central Valley. As our branches in more metropolitan areas such as Fresno and Bakersfield have expanded, however, we have become less reliant on the agriculture-related base. We are not dependent on a single customer or group of related customers for a material portion of our core deposits, nor is a material portion of our loans concentrated within a single industry or group of related industries. The amounts expended on compliance with government and regulatory mandates related to anti-terrorism, corporate responsibility, and customer privacy have not been insignificant. However, as far as can be reasonably determined there has been no material effect upon our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position as a result of Federal, state, or local environmental regulation.

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### **Recent Developments**

On August 28, 2009, Sierra Bancorp sold 1,935,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$11.00 per share, in a private placement to accredited institutional investors. Aggregate proceeds totaled \$21.3 million, while net proceeds from the offering, after placement fees and transaction expenses, were approximately \$20.4 million. Proceeds are available for general corporate purposes and to support organic growth. The shares issued in the private transaction were registered with the SEC pursuant to a registration statement which became effective on November 24, 2009.

### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

Information on recent accounting pronouncements is contained in Footnote 2 to the Financial Statements.

### **Competition**

The banking business in California in general, and specifically in many of our market areas, is highly competitive with respect to virtually all products and services. The industry continues to consolidate, particularly with the escalation of FDIC-assisted takeovers of failed banks. There are also many unregulated companies competing for business in our markets with financial products targeted at highly profitable customer segments. Many of these competitors are able to compete across geographic boundaries, and provide customers with meaningful alternatives to nearly all significant banking services and products. These competitive trends are likely to continue.

With respect to commercial bank competitors, the business is dominated by a relatively small number of major banks that operate a large number of offices within our geographic footprint. Based on June 30, 2009 FDIC market share data for the combined four counties within which the Company operates, namely Tulare, Kern, Fresno, and Kings counties, the top four institutions are multi-billion dollar entities with an aggregate of 141 offices that control 51.2% of deposit market share. The largest portion of deposits in the combined four-county area was with Bank of America (23.0%), followed by Wells Fargo (16.3%), Union Bank of California (6.0%), and J.P. Morgan Chase (5.9%). Bank of the Sierra ranks fifth on the 2009 market share list with 5.5% of total deposits in the referenced four-county area, up from 5.1% in 2008. In Tulare County, however, where the Bank was originally formed, we rank first for total number of branch locations (10, including our online branch but not including our newest office in Tulare), and second for deposit market share with 20.6% of total deposits, up from 19.0% in 2008 and behind only Bank of America (21.2%). The larger banks noted above have, among other advantages, the ability to finance wide-ranging advertising campaigns and to allocate their resources to regions of highest yield and demand. They can also offer certain services that we do not offer directly but may offer indirectly through correspondent institutions. By virtue of their greater total capitalization, these banks also have substantially higher lending limits than we do. For customers whose needs exceed our legal lending limit, we typically arrange for the sale, or participation, of some of the balances to financial institutions that are not within our geographic footprint.

In addition to other banks, our competitors include savings institutions, credit unions, and numerous non-banking institutions such as finance companies, leasing companies, insurance companies, brokerage firms, and investment banking firms. In recent years, we have also witnessed increased competition from specialized companies that offer wholesale finance, credit card, and other consumer finance services, as well as services that circumvent the banking system by facilitating payments via the internet, wireless devices, prepaid cards, or other means. Technological innovations have lowered traditional barriers of entry and enabled many of these companies to compete in financial services markets. Such innovation has, for example, made it possible for non-depository institutions to offer customers automated transfer payment services that previously were considered traditional banking products. Many customers now expect a choice of delivery channels, including telephone, mail, personal computer, ATMs, self-service branches, and/or in-store branches. These products are offered by traditional banks and savings associations, as well as credit unions, brokerage firms, asset management groups, finance and insurance companies, internet-based companies, and mortgage banking firms.

Strong competition for deposits and loans among financial institutions and non-banks alike affects interest rates and other terms on which financial products are offered to customers. Mergers between financial institutions have placed additional pressure on other banks within the industry to remain competitive by streamlining operations, reducing

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expenses, and increasing revenues. Competition has also intensified due to federal and state interstate banking laws enacted in the mid-1990 s, which permit banking organizations to expand into other states. The relatively large and expanding California market has been particularly attractive to out-of-state institutions. The Financial Modernization Act, effective March 11, 2000 (see Regulation and Supervision Financial Modernization Act ), has made it possible for full affiliations to occur between banks and securities firms, insurance companies, and other financial companies, and has also intensified competitive conditions.

For years we have countered rising competition by offering a broad array of products, with accommodative policies that allow flexibility in structure and term that cannot always be matched by our competitors. We also offer our customers community-oriented, personalized service, and rely on local promotional activity, personal contacts by our officers, directors, employees, and shareholders. This approach appears to be well-received by the populace of the San Joaquin Valley, who appreciate a high-touch, customer-oriented environment in which to conduct their financial transactions. Layered onto the Company s traditional personal-contact banking philosophy are sophisticated telephone banking, internet banking, online bill payment and cash management capabilities, which were initiated to meet the needs of customers with electronic access requirements and provide automated 24-hour banking. This high-tech and high-touch approach allows individuals to customize access to the Company to their particular preference.

## **Employees**

As of December 31, 2009 the Company had 322 full-time and 100 part-time employees. On a full time equivalent basis, staffing stood at 402 at December 31, 2009 as compared to 388 at December 31, 2008, an increase necessitated mainly by the addition of staff for new offices and the enhancement of our Credit Administration group during 2009.

## **Regulation and Supervision**

Both federal and state laws extensively regulate banks and bank holding companies. Most banking regulations are intended primarily for the protection of depositors and the deposit insurance fund and not for the benefit of shareholders. The following is a summary of particular statutes, regulations and certain regulatory guidance affecting the Company and the Bank. This summary is qualified in its entirety by such statutes, regulations and guidance, all of which are subject to change in the future.

### **Regulation of the Company Generally**

The Company s stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol BSRR, and as such the Company is subject to NASDAQ rules and regulations including those related to corporate governance. The Company is also subject to the periodic reporting requirements of Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act ) which requires the Company to file annual, quarterly and other current reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC ). The Company is subject to additional regulations including, but not limited to, the proxy and tender offer rules promulgated by the SEC under Sections 13 and 14 of the Exchange Act; the reporting requirements of directors, executive officers and principal shareholders regarding transactions in the Company s Common Stock, and short-swing profits rules promulgated by the SEC, under Section 16 of the Exchange Act; and certain additional reporting requirements for principal shareholders of the Company promulgated by the SEC under Section 13 of the Exchange Act. As a publicly traded company which had more than \$75 million in public float as of June 30, 2009, the Company is classified as an accelerated filer. In addition to accelerated time frames for filing SEC periodic reports, this also means that the Company is subject to the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 with regard to documenting, testing, and attesting to internal controls over financial reporting.

The Company is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and is registered as such with the Federal Reserve Board. A bank holding company is required to file with the Federal Reserve Board annual reports and other information regarding its business operations and those of its subsidiaries. It is also subject to periodic examination by the Federal Reserve Board and is required to obtain Federal Reserve Board approval before acquiring, directly or indirectly, ownership of the voting shares of any bank if, after such acquisition, it would directly or indirectly own or control more than 5% of the voting stock of that bank, unless it already owns a majority of the voting stock of that bank.

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The Federal Reserve Board has by regulation determined certain activities in which a bank holding company may or may not conduct business. A bank holding company must engage, with certain exceptions, in the business of banking or managing or controlling banks or furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiary banks. The permissible activities and affiliations of certain bank holding companies were expanded in 2000 by the Financial Modernization Act (See Financial Modernization Act below).

The Company and the Bank are deemed to be affiliates of each other within the meaning set forth in the Federal Reserve Act and are subject to Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act. This means, for example, that there are limitations on loans by the Bank to affiliates, and that all affiliate transactions must satisfy certain limitations and otherwise be on terms and conditions at least as favorable to the Bank as would be available for non-affiliates.

The Federal Reserve Board has a policy that bank holding companies must serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to their subsidiary banks. It is the Federal Reserve's position that bank holding companies should stand ready to use their available resources to provide adequate capital to their subsidiary banks during periods of financial stress or adversity. Bank holding companies should also maintain the financial flexibility and capital-raising capacity to obtain additional resources for assisting their subsidiary banks.

The Federal Reserve Board also has the authority to regulate bank holding company debt, including the authority to impose interest rate ceilings and reserve requirements on such debt. Under certain circumstances, the Federal Reserve Board may require the Company to file written notice and obtain its approval prior to purchasing or redeeming the Company's equity securities. The Company's existing stock repurchase program (see Item 5 Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities Stock Repurchases) is not subject to any such notification or approval requirements.

### **Regulation of the Bank Generally**

As a California state-chartered bank whose accounts are insured by the FDIC, the Bank is subject to regulation, supervision and regular examination by the California Department of Financial Institutions (the DFI) and the FDIC. In addition, while the Bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System, it is subject to certain regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. The regulations of these agencies govern most aspects of the Bank's business, including the making of periodic reports by the Bank, and the Bank's activities relating to dividends, investments, loans, borrowings, capital requirements, certain check-clearing activities, branching, mergers and acquisitions, reserves against deposits and numerous other areas. Supervision and examination of the Bank by the FDIC and any legal actions taken by the FDIC with respect thereto are generally intended to protect depositors and are not intended for the protection of shareholders.

The earnings and growth of the Bank are largely dependent on our ability to maintain a favorable differential, or spread, between our yield on interest-earning assets and the average rate paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. As a result, the Bank's performance is influenced by general economic conditions, both domestic and foreign, the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government, and the policies of the regulatory agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board implements national monetary policies (such as seeking to curb inflation and combat recession) by means of open-market operations in United States Government securities, adjusting the required level of reserves for financial institutions subject to its reserve requirements, and varying the discount rate applicable to borrowings by banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. The actions of the Federal Reserve Board in these areas influence the growth of bank loans, investments and deposits and also affect interest rates on loans and deposits. The nature and impact of any future changes in monetary policies cannot be predicted.

### **Capital Adequacy Requirements**

The Company and the Bank are subject to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC, respectively, governing capital adequacy. Each of the federal regulators has established risk-based and leverage capital guidelines for the banks or bank holding companies it regulates, which set total capital requirements and define capital in terms of core capital elements, or Tier 1 capital; and supplemental capital elements, or Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital is

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generally defined as the sum of the core capital elements less goodwill and certain other deductions, notably the unrealized net gains or losses (after tax adjustments) on available-for-sale investment securities carried at fair market value. The following items are defined as core capital elements: (i) common shareholders' equity; (ii) qualifying non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus (and, in the case of holding companies, senior perpetual preferred stock issued to the U.S. Treasury Department pursuant to the Troubled Asset Relief Program); (iii) qualified minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries and similar items; and (iv) qualifying trust preferred securities up to a specified limit. At December 31, 2009, approximately 19% of the Company's Tier 1 capital consisted of trust preferred securities, however no assurance can be given that trust preferred securities will continue to be treated as Tier 1 capital in the future. Tier 2 capital can include: (i) allowance for loan and lease losses (but not more than 1.25% of an institution's risk-weighted assets); (ii) perpetual preferred stock and related surplus not qualifying as Tier 1 capital; (iii) hybrid capital instruments, perpetual debt and mandatory convertible debt instruments; (iv) a certain level of unrealized gains on available-for-sale equity securities; and (v) qualifying subordinated debt and redeemable preferred stock (but not more than 50% of Tier 1 capital). The maximum amount of Tier 2 capital that is allowable for risk-based capital purposes is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital, net of goodwill.

The minimum required ratio of qualifying total capital to total risk-weighted assets is 8% ( Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio ), at least one-half of which must be in the form of Tier 1 capital, and the minimum required ratio of Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets is 4% ( Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio ). Risk-based capital ratios are calculated to provide a measure of capital relative to the degree of risk associated with a financial institution's operations for transactions reported on the balance sheet as assets, and transactions, such as letters of credit and recourse arrangements, which are recorded as off-balance sheet items. Under risk-based capital guidelines, the nominal dollar amounts of assets and credit-equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet items are multiplied by one of several risk adjustment percentages, which range from 0% for assets with low credit risk, such as certain U.S. Treasury securities, to 100% for assets with relatively high credit risk, such as unsecured loans. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, Bank-only Total Risk-Based Capital Ratios were 16.04% and 12.60%, respectively, and the Bank's Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratios were 14.78% and 11.35%, respectively. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the consolidated Company's Total Risk-Based Capital Ratios were 16.67% and 13.59%, respectively, and its Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratios were 15.41% and 12.34%, respectively.

The risk-based capital requirements also take into account concentrations of credit involving collateral or loan type, and the risks of non-traditional activities (those that have not customarily been part of the banking business). The regulations require institutions with high or inordinate levels of risk to operate with higher minimum capital standards, and authorize the regulators to review an institution's management of such risks in assessing an institution's capital adequacy. Additionally, the regulatory Statements of Policy on risk-based capital regulations include exposure to interest rate risk as a factor that the regulators will consider in evaluating a bank's capital adequacy, although interest rate risk does not impact the calculation of a bank's risk-based capital ratios. Interest rate risk is the exposure of a bank's current and future earnings and equity capital to adverse movement in interest rates. While interest rate risk is inherent in a bank's role as financial intermediary, it introduces volatility to earnings and to the economic value of the bank.

The FDIC and the Federal Reserve Board also require financial institutions to report a leverage ratio, defined as Tier 1 capital (net of all intangibles) to adjusted total assets. Banks and bank holding companies that have received the highest rating of the five categories used by regulators to rate banks and are not anticipating or experiencing any significant growth must maintain a leverage ratio of at least 3%. All other institutions are typically required to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 4% to 5%; however, pursuant to federal regulations, banks must maintain capital levels commensurate with the level of risk to which they are exposed, including the volume and severity of problem loans, and federal regulators may set higher capital requirements when a bank's particular circumstances warrant. The Bank has informally committed to the FDIC and the DFI that it will maintain a Leverage Capital Ratio of at least 9%. Bank-only leverage ratios were 11.44% and 9.12% on December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the consolidated Company's leverage ratios were 11.91% and 9.92%, respectively.

For more information on the Company's capital, see Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation - Capital Resources. Risk-based capital ratio requirements are discussed in greater detail in the following section.

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### **Prompt Corrective Action Provisions**

Federal law requires each federal banking agency to take prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of insured financial institutions, including but not limited to those that fall below one or more prescribed minimum capital ratios. The federal banking agencies have by regulation defined the following five capital categories: well capitalized (Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio of 10%; Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio of 6%; and Leverage Ratio of 5%); adequately capitalized (Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio of 8%; Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio of 4%; and Leverage Ratio of 4%, or 3% if the institution receives the highest rating from its primary regulator); undercapitalized (Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio of less than 8%; Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio of less than 4%; or Leverage Ratio of less than 4%, or 3% if the institution receives the highest rating from its primary regulator); significantly undercapitalized (Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio of less than 6%; Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio of less than 3%; or Leverage Ratio less than 3%); and critically undercapitalized (tangible equity to total assets less than 2%). As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company and the Bank were deemed to be well capitalized for regulatory capital purposes. A bank may be treated as though it were in the next lower capital category if, after notice and the opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate federal agency finds an unsafe or unsound condition or practice so warrants, but no bank may be treated as critically undercapitalized unless its actual capital ratio warrants such treatment.

At each successively lower capital category, an insured bank is subject to increased restrictions on its operations. For example, a bank is generally prohibited from paying management fees to any controlling persons or from making capital distributions if to do so would make the bank undercapitalized. Asset growth and branching restrictions apply to undercapitalized banks, which are required to submit written capital restoration plans meeting specified requirements (including a guarantee by the parent holding company, if any). Significantly undercapitalized banks are subject to broad regulatory authority, including among other things, capital directives, forced mergers, restrictions on the rates of interest they may pay on deposits, restrictions on asset growth and activities, and prohibitions on paying bonuses or increasing compensation to senior executive officers without FDIC approval. Even more severe restrictions apply to critically undercapitalized banks. Most importantly, except under limited circumstances, not later than 90 days after an insured bank becomes critically undercapitalized the appropriate federal banking agency is required to appoint a conservator or receiver for the bank.

In addition to measures taken under the prompt corrective action provisions, insured banks may be subject to potential actions by the federal regulators for unsafe or unsound practices in conducting their businesses or for violations of any law, rule, regulation or any condition imposed in writing by the agency or any written agreement with the agency. Enforcement actions may include the issuance of cease and desist orders, termination of insurance of deposits (in the case of a bank), the imposition of civil money penalties, the issuance of directives to increase capital, formal and informal agreements, or removal and prohibition orders against institution-affiliated parties.

### **Safety and Soundness Standards**

The federal banking agencies have also adopted guidelines establishing safety and soundness standards for all insured depository institutions. Those guidelines relate to internal controls, information systems, internal audit systems, loan underwriting and documentation, compensation and interest rate exposure. In general, the standards are designed to assist the federal banking agencies in identifying and addressing problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. If an institution fails to meet those standards, the appropriate federal banking agency may require the institution to submit a compliance plan and/or institute enforcement proceedings.

### **The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 and the Troubled Asset Relief Program**

In response to the market turmoil and financial crises affecting the overall banking system and financial markets in the United States, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ( EESA ) was enacted in October 2008. On February 17, 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Stimulus Bill ) was enacted, which among other things augmented certain provisions of the EESA. Under the EESA, the Treasury Department has authority, among other things, to purchase up to \$700 billion in mortgage loans, mortgage-related securities and certain other financial instruments, including debt and equity securities issued by financial institutions in the Troubled Asset Relief Program (the TARP ). The purpose of the TARP is to restore confidence and stability to the U.S. banking system and to encourage financial institutions to increase lending to customers and to each other.

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Pursuant to the EESA, the Treasury Department was initially authorized to use \$350 billion for the TARP. Of this amount, the Treasury Department allocated \$250 billion to the TARP Capital Purchase Program (see description below). On January 15, 2009, the second \$350 billion of TARP monies was released to the Treasury Department.

The TARP Capital Purchase Program was developed to purchase \$250 billion in senior preferred stock from qualifying financial institutions, and was designed to strengthen the capital and liquidity positions of viable institutions and to encourage banks and thrifts to increase lending to creditworthy borrowers. Qualifying financial institutions could be approved to issue preferred stock to the Treasury Department in amounts not less than 1% of their risk-weighted assets and not more than the lesser of \$25 billion or 3% of risk-weighted assets.

The general terms of the TARP Capital Purchase Program include:

a requirement to pay dividends on the Treasury Department's preferred stock at a rate of five percent for the first five years and nine percent thereafter;

restrictions on increases in common stock dividends for three years while the Treasury Department is an investor, unless preferred stock is redeemed or consent from the Treasury is received;

restrictions on any buyback of other stock (common or other preferred), unless consent from the Treasury Department is received;

a provision giving the Treasury Department the right to appoint two directors if dividends have not been paid for six periods;

a prohibition against the redemption of the Treasury Department's preferred stock for three years, unless the participating institution receives the approval of its applicable banking regulator and the Treasury Department after demonstrating to those agencies that the participating institution is financially sound without TARP proceeds;

warrants granting the Treasury Department the right to convert up to 15 percent of their total preferred investment in the participating institution into common stock; and

certain compensation restrictions, including restrictions on the amount of executive compensation that is tax deductible.

After evaluating the strategic advantages and operating restrictions inherent in issuing preferred shares to the U.S. government, the Board of Sierra Bancorp elected not to participate in the capital purchase element of TARP.

Another program established pursuant to the EESA is the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP), which increased the basic limit on FDIC coverage from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor and removed the limit on FDIC deposit insurance coverage for non-interest bearing accounts through December 31, 2009, and provided FDIC backing for certain types of senior unsecured debt issued from October 14, 2008 through June 30, 2009. The end-date for issuing senior unsecured debt was later extended to October 31, 2009. Financial institutions that did not opt out of unlimited coverage for non-interest bearing accounts were initially charged an annualized 10 basis points on individual account balances exceeding \$250,000, and those issuing FDIC-backed senior unsecured debt were initially charged an annualized 75 basis points on all such debt, although those rates were subsequently increased. On August 26, 2009, the FDIC extended the Transaction Account Guarantee (TAG) portion of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program for six months, through June 30, 2010. Separately, Congress has extended the temporary increase in the standard coverage limit to \$250,000 until December 31, 2013. For institutions choosing to remain in the TAG program, the annual assessment rate on individual account balances in excess of \$250,000 was increased to either 15 basis points, 20 basis points or 25 basis points, depending on the Risk Category assigned to the institution under the FDIC's risk-based premium system. We have elected to fully participate in the deposit insurance aspects of this program, and can thus offer unlimited insurance limits to our non-interest bearing demand deposit account customers. We did not opt out of the provision backing senior unsecured debt, although we did not issue any debt under that program.

**Deposit Insurance**

The Bank's deposits are insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, up to the maximum applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) of the FDIC and are subject to deposit insurance assessments to maintain the DIF. Under the risk-based assessment system utilized by the FDIC from 1996 through 2006, which had an assessment



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range of 0 to 27 basis points of deposits, the Bank was not required to pay any deposit insurance assessments. Effective January 1, 2007, the FDIC adopted a new risk-based insurance assessment system designed to tie what banks pay for deposit insurance more closely to the risks they pose. The FDIC also adopted a new base schedule of rates that the FDIC could adjust up or down, depending on the needs of the DIF, and set initial premiums for 2007 that ranged from five basis points of domestic deposits in the lowest risk category to 43 basis points for banks in the highest risk category. That assessment system resulted in annual assessments to the Bank of five basis points, although an FDIC credit available to the Bank for contributions prior to 1996 offset this assessment in 2007 and part of 2008. FDIC deposit insurance premiums paid by the Bank in 2008 subsequent to utilization of the credit totaled \$323,000.

On October 16, 2008, in response to the problems facing the financial markets and the economy, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation published a restoration plan (Restoration Plan) designed to replenish the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) such that the reserve ratio would return to 1.15 percent within five years. On December 16, 2008, the FDIC adopted a final rule increasing risk-based assessment rates uniformly by seven basis points, on an annual basis, for the first quarter 2009. On February 27, 2009, the FDIC concluded that the problems facing the financial services sector and the economy at large constituted extraordinary circumstances and amended the Restoration Plan and extended the time within which the reserve ratio would return to 1.15 percent from five to seven years (Amended Restoration Plan). In May 2009, Congress amended the statutory provision governing the establishment and implementation of a Restoration Plan to allow the FDIC eight years to bring the reserve ratio back to 1.15 percent, absent extraordinary circumstances.

On May 22, 2009, the FDIC adopted a final rule imposing a five basis point special assessment on each insured depository institution's assets minus Tier 1 capital as of June 30, 2009. The Bank paid \$592,000 for its special assessment which was collected by the FDIC on September 30, 2009.

In a final rule issued on September 29, 2009, the FDIC amended the Amended Restoration Plan as follows:

The period of the Amended Restoration Plan was extended from seven to eight years.

The FDIC announced that it will not impose any further special assessments under the final rule it adopted in May 2009.

The FDIC announced plans to maintain assessment rates at their current levels through the end of 2010. The FDIC also immediately adopted a uniform three basis point increase in assessment rates effective January 1, 2011 to ensure that the DIF returns to 1.15 percent within the Amended Restoration Plan period of eight years.

The FDIC announced that, at least semi-annually following the adoption of the Amended Restoration Plan, it will update its loss and income projections for the DIF. The FDIC also announced that it may, if necessary, adopt a new rule prior to the end of the eight-year period to increase assessment rates in order to return the reserve ratio to 1.15 percent.

On November 12, 2009, the FDIC adopted a final rule to require insured institutions to prepay their quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012, on December 30, 2009. Our prepaid assessment was \$6.3 million.

In addition to DIF assessments, banks must pay quarterly assessments that are applied to the retirement of Financing Corporation bonds issued in the 1980's to assist in the recovery of the savings and loan industry. The assessment amount fluctuates, but is currently 1.06 cents per \$100 of insured deposits per year. These assessments will continue until the Financing Corporation bonds mature in 2019.

The enactment of the EESA (discussed above) temporarily raised the limit on federal deposit insurance coverage from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor for deposits in general, and to an unlimited amount for non-interest or low-interest bearing demand deposits. Unlimited coverage for non-interest or low-interest transaction accounts will continue until June 30, 2010, and Congress has extended the temporary increase in the standard coverage limit to \$250,000 through December 31, 2013. The increased limit is permanent for certain retirement accounts, including IRAs. An annual FDIC deposit insurance premium surcharge is applied to insurable deposit amounts in excess of \$250,000, as noted in the previous section.



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### **Community Reinvestment Act**

The Bank is subject to certain requirements and reporting obligations under the Community Reinvestment Act ( CRA ). The CRA generally requires federal banking agencies to evaluate the record of a financial institution in meeting the credit needs of its local communities, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. The CRA further requires the agencies to consider a financial institution's efforts in meeting its community credit needs when evaluating applications for, among other things, domestic branches, consummating mergers or acquisitions, or the formation of holding companies. In measuring a bank's compliance with its CRA obligations, the regulators utilize a performance-based evaluation system. They determine CRA ratings based on the bank's actual lending, service, and investment activities, rather than on the extent to which the institution conducts needs assessments, documents community outreach activities or complies with other procedural requirements. In connection with its assessment of CRA performance, the FDIC assigns a rating of outstanding, satisfactory, needs to improve or substantial noncompliance. The Bank was last examined for CRA compliance in August 2007 when it received a satisfactory Assessment Rating.

### **Financial Modernization Act**

Effective March 11, 2000, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, also known as the Financial Modernization Act, enabled full affiliations to occur among banks and securities firms, insurance companies, and other financial service providers. This legislation permits bank holding companies that are well-capitalized, well-managed and meet other conditions to elect to become financial holding companies. As financial holding companies, they and their subsidiaries are permitted to acquire or engage in activities that were not allowed for them as bank holding companies, such as insurance underwriting, securities underwriting and distribution, travel agency activities, broad insurance agency activities, merchant banking and other activities that the Federal Reserve determines to be financial in nature or complementary to these activities. Financial holding companies continue to be subject to the overall oversight and supervision of the Federal Reserve, but the Financial Modernization Act applies the concept of functional regulation to the activities conducted by subsidiaries. For example, insurance activities would be subject to supervision and regulation by state insurance authorities. The Company has no current intention of becoming a financial holding company, but may do so at some point in the future if deemed appropriate in view of opportunities or circumstances at the time.

### **Privacy and Data Security**

The Financial Modernization Act also imposed requirements on financial institutions with respect to consumer privacy. The statute generally prohibits disclosure of consumer information to non-affiliated third parties unless the consumer has been given the opportunity to object and has not objected to such disclosure. Financial institutions are further required to disclose their privacy policies to consumers annually. Financial institutions, however, will be required to comply with state law if it is more protective of consumer privacy than the Financial Modernization Act. The statute also directed federal regulators, including the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, to prescribe standards for the security of consumer information. The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions (FACT) Act was enacted by the FDIC and other regulatory agencies in 2003. Among other things, it requires financial institutions and creditors to implement a written identity theft prevention program and assess the validity of change of address requests for replacement debit or credit cards. The Company and the Bank are subject to such standards, as well as standards for notifying consumers in the event of a security breach.

### **Other Consumer Protection Laws and Regulations**

Activities of all insured banks are subject to a variety of statutes and regulations designed to protect consumers, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act (as amended by the FACT Act), Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and Truth-in-Lending Act. Interest and other charges collected or contracted for by the Bank are also subject to state usury laws and certain other federal laws concerning interest rates. The Bank's loan operations are also subject to federal laws and regulations applicable to credit transactions. Together, these laws and regulations include provisions that:

govern disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;

require financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of its communities;

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prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, creed, or other prohibited factors in extending credit;

govern the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies; and

govern the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies.

The Bank's deposit operations are also subject to laws and regulations that:

impose a duty to maintain the confidentiality of consumer financial records and prescribe procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records; and

govern automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services.

On November 17, 2009, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System promulgated a rule entitled "Electronic Fund Transfers", with an effective date of January 19, 2010 and a mandatory compliance date of July 1, 2010. The rule, which applies to all FDIC-regulated institutions, prohibits financial institutions from assessing an overdraft fee for paying automated teller machine (ATM) and one-time point-of-sale debit card transactions, unless the customer affirmatively opts in to the overdraft service for those types of transactions. The opt-in provision establishes requirements for clear disclosure of fees and terms of overdraft services for ATM and one-time debit card transactions. The rule does not apply to other types of transactions, such as check, automated clearinghouse (ACH) and recurring debit card transactions. Since a large percentage of the Company's service charges on deposits are in the form of overdraft fees on point-of-sale transactions, this could have a significant adverse impact on our non-interest income. However, the impact ultimately depends on the level of customer opt-in and cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty.

**Interstate Banking and Branching**

The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (the "Interstate Banking Act") regulates the interstate activities of banks and bank holding companies. Generally speaking, under the Interstate Banking Act, a bank holding company located in one state may lawfully acquire a bank located in any other state, subject to deposit-percentage, aging requirements and other restrictions. The Interstate Banking Act also generally provides that national and state-chartered banks may, subject to applicable state law, branch interstate through acquisitions of banks in other states. The Interstate Banking Act and related California laws have increased competition in the environment in which the Bank operates to the extent that out-of-state financial institutions directly or indirectly enter the Bank's market areas. It appears that the Interstate Banking Act has contributed to the accelerated consolidation of the banking industry.

**USA Patriot Act of 2001**

The USA Patriot Act of 2001 (the "Patriot Act") was enacted in October 2001 in response to the terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001. The Patriot Act was designed to strengthen the ability of U.S. law enforcement agencies and intelligence communities to work cohesively to combat terrorism on a variety of fronts. The impact of the Patriot Act on financial institutions of all kinds has been significant and wide ranging. The Patriot Act substantially enhanced existing anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws, and required appropriate regulatory authorities to adopt rules to promote cooperation among financial institutions, regulators, and law enforcement entities in identifying parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering. Under the Patriot Act, financial institutions are subject to prohibitions regarding specified financial transactions and account relationships, as well as enhanced due diligence and "know your customer" standards in their dealings with foreign financial institutions and foreign customers. For example, the enhanced due diligence policies, procedures, and controls generally require financial institutions to take reasonable steps to:

conduct enhanced scrutiny of account relationships to guard against money laundering and report any suspicious transactions;

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ascertain the identity of the nominal and beneficial owners of, and the source of funds deposited into, each account as needed to guard against money laundering and report any suspicious transactions;

ascertain for any foreign bank, the shares of which are not publicly traded, the identity of the owners of the foreign bank, and the nature and extent of the ownership interest of each such owner; and

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ascertain whether any foreign bank provides correspondent accounts to other foreign banks and, if so, the identity of those foreign banks and related due diligence information.

The Patriot Act also requires all financial institutions to establish anti-money laundering programs, which must include, at minimum:

the development of internal policies, procedures, and controls;

the designation of a compliance officer;

an ongoing employee training program; and

an independent audit function to test the programs.

The Company has incorporated the requirements of the Patriot Act into its operating procedures, and while these requirements have resulted in an additional time burden, the financial impact on the Company is difficult to quantify.

## **Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ( Sarbanes-Oxley ) was enacted to increase corporate responsibility, provide for enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies, and protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of disclosures pursuant to the securities laws. Sarbanes-Oxley includes important requirements for public companies in the areas of financial disclosure, corporate governance, and the independence, composition and responsibilities of audit committees. Among other things, Sarbanes-Oxley mandates chief executive and chief financial officer certifications of periodic financial reports, additional financial disclosures concerning off-balance sheet items, and speedier transaction reporting requirements for executive officers, directors and 10% shareholders. In addition, penalties for non-compliance with the Exchange Act were heightened. SEC rules promulgated pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley impose obligations and restrictions on auditors and audit committees intended to enhance their independence from management, and include extensive additional disclosure, corporate governance and other related rules. Sarbanes-Oxley represents significant federal involvement in matters traditionally left to state regulatory systems, such as the regulation of the accounting profession, and to state corporate law, such as the relationship between a board of directors and management and between a board of directors and its committees.

The Company has not experienced any significant difficulties in complying with Sarbanes-Oxley. However, the Company has incurred, and expects to continue to incur, significant time and expense in connection with its compliance with Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley ( SOX 404 ), which requires management to undertake an annual assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and requires the Company's auditors to attest to, and report on, management's assessment and the operating effectiveness of those controls.

## **Commercial Real Estate Lending Concentrations**

On December 2, 2006, the federal bank regulatory agencies released Guidance on Concentrations in Commercial Real Estate ( CRE ) Lending, Sound Risk Management Practices (the Guidance ). The Guidance, which was issued in response to the agencies' concern that rising CRE concentrations might expose institutions to unanticipated earnings and capital volatility in the event of adverse changes in the commercial real estate market, reinforces existing regulations and guidelines for real estate lending and loan portfolio management. Highlights of the Guidance include the following:

The Guidance reminds institutions that strong risk management practices and appropriate levels of capital are important elements of a sound CRE lending program.

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The Guidance applies to national banks and state chartered banks, and is also broadly applicable to bank holding companies. For purposes of the Guidance, CRE loans include loans for land development and construction, other land loans, and loans secured by multifamily and nonfarm residential properties. The definition also extends to loans to real estate investment trusts and unsecured loans to developers if their performance is closely linked to the performance of the general CRE market.

The agencies recognize that banks serve a vital role in their communities by supplying credit for business and real estate development, and the Guidance is not intended to limit banks' CRE lending. Instead, the Guidance encourages institutions to identify and monitor credit concentrations, establish internal concentration limits, and report concentrations to management and the board of directors on a periodic basis.

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The agencies recognize that different types of CRE lending present different levels of risk, and therefore, institutions are encouraged to segment their CRE portfolios to acknowledge these distinctions. However, the CRE portfolio should not be divided into multiple sections simply to avoid the appearance of risk concentration.

Institutions should address the following key elements in establishing a risk management framework for identifying, monitoring, and controlling CRE risk: (1) board of directors and management oversight; (2) portfolio management; (3) management information systems; (4) market analysis; (5) credit underwriting standards; (6) portfolio stress testing and sensitivity analysis; and (7) credit review function.

As part of the ongoing supervisory monitoring processes, the agencies will use certain criteria to identify institutions that are potentially exposed to significant CRE concentration risk. An institution that has experienced rapid growth in CRE lending, has notable exposure to a specific type of CRE, or is approaching or exceeds specified supervisory guidelines may be identified for further supervisory analysis.

The Company has a concentration in CRE loans, and thus believes that the Guidance is applicable. The Company and its board of directors discussed the Guidance and concluded that the Company's underwriting policy, management information systems, independent credit administration process and monthly monitoring of real estate loan concentrations are sufficient to address the Guidance.

### **Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses**

On December 13, 2006, the federal bank regulatory agencies released an Interagency Policy Statement on the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses ( ALLL ), which revises and replaces the banking agencies' 1993 policy statement on the ALLL. The revised statement was issued to ensure consistency with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and more recent supervisory guidance. Highlights of the revised statement include the following:

The revised statement emphasizes that the ALLL represents one of the most significant estimates in an institution's financial statements and regulatory reports, and that an assessment of the appropriateness of the ALLL is critical to an institution's safety and soundness.

Each institution has a responsibility to develop, maintain, and document a comprehensive, systematic, and consistently applied process for determining the amounts of the ALLL. An institution must maintain an ALLL that is sufficient to cover estimated credit losses on individual impaired loans as well as estimated credit losses inherent in the remainder of the portfolio.

The revised statement updates the previous guidance on the following issues regarding ALLL: (1) responsibilities of the board of directors, management, and bank examiners; (2) factors to be considered in the estimation of ALLL; and (3) objectives and elements of an effective loan review system.

The Company and its board of directors discussed the revised statement and believe that the Company's ALLL methodology is comprehensive, systematic, and that it is consistently applied across the Company. The Company believes its management information systems, independent credit administration process, policies and procedures are sufficient to address the guidance.

### **Other Pending and Proposed Legislation**

Other legislative and regulatory initiatives which could affect the Company, the Bank and the banking industry in general are pending, and additional initiatives may be proposed or introduced before the United States Congress, the California legislature and other governmental bodies in the future. Such proposals, if enacted, may further alter the structure, regulation and competitive relationship among financial institutions, and may subject the Bank to increased regulation, disclosure and reporting requirements. In addition, the various banking regulatory agencies often adopt new rules and regulations to implement and enforce existing legislation. It cannot be predicted whether, or in what form, any such legislation or regulations may be enacted or the extent to which the business of the Company or the Bank would be affected thereby.





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**ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS**

Statements and financial discussion and analysis by management contained throughout this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements herein include, without limitation, the factors set forth below.

**Risks Relating to our Bank and the Banking Business**

**Our business has been and may continue to be adversely affected by volatile conditions in the financial markets and deteriorating economic conditions generally.** The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) declared that recessionary conditions in the United States began in December 2007. Negative developments in 2007 and 2008 in the financial services industry resulted in uncertainty in the financial markets in general and a related economic downturn, which continued into 2009. Business activity across a wide range of industries and regions remains at relatively low levels even into early 2010, and many local governments and businesses are in serious difficulty due to the low level of consumer and business confidence and the lack of spending. Unemployment has increased significantly, to around 10% at the national level and over 12% for the State of California. The NBER has not yet established an official date for the end of the recession.

Since mid-2007, and particularly during the second half of 2008 and first half of 2009, the financial services industry and the securities markets generally were materially and adversely affected by significant declines in the values of nearly all asset classes and by a serious lack of liquidity. This was initially triggered by declines in home prices and the values of subprime mortgages, but spread to all mortgage and real estate asset classes, to leveraged bank loans and to nearly all other asset classes, including equities. The global markets have been characterized by substantially increased volatility and short-selling and an overall loss of investor confidence, initially in financial institutions but more recently in companies in a number of other industries and in the broader markets.

Market conditions have also contributed to the failure of a number of prominent financial institutions. Financial institution failures or near-failures have resulted in further systemic losses as a consequence of defaults on securities issued by them and defaults under contracts entered into with them as counterparties. Furthermore, declining asset values, defaults on mortgages and consumer loans, and the lack of market and investor confidence, as well as other factors, have all combined to increase credit default swap spreads, to cause rating agencies to lower credit ratings, and to otherwise increase the cost and decrease the availability of liquidity, despite very significant declines in rates on advances from the Federal Reserve and other government actions. Some banks and other lenders have suffered significant losses and have been reluctant to lend, even on a secured basis, due to the increased risk of default and the impact of declining asset values on the value of collateral. The foregoing has significantly weakened the strength and liquidity of many financial institutions worldwide. In 2008 and 2009, the U.S. government, the Federal Reserve and other regulators took numerous steps to increase liquidity and to restore investor confidence, including investing approximately \$250 billion in the equity of banking organizations, but asset values continued to decline and access to liquidity remains limited for weakened institutions.

As a result of these financial and economic crises, many lending institutions, including our company, have experienced significant declines in the performance of their loans, particularly construction, development and land loans, and unsecured commercial and consumer loans. Our total nonperforming assets increased to \$72.6 million at December 31, 2009 from \$37.0 million at December 31, 2008, representing 7.98% and 3.88% of total gross loans and other real estate owned at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Moreover, competition among depository institutions for quality loans has increased. In addition, the values of real estate collateral supporting many commercial loans and home mortgages have declined and may continue to decline. Financial institution stock prices have been negatively affected, and the ability of banks and bank holding companies to raise capital or borrow in the debt markets has become more difficult compared to recent years. As a result, there is the potential for new federal or state laws and regulations regarding lending and funding practices and liquidity standards, and bank regulatory agencies have been very aggressive in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations, including the issuance of many regulatory enforcement actions or orders. The impact of new legislation or regulatory orders in

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response to those developments could restrict our business operations, including our ability to originate or sell loans, and could adversely impact our financial performance or stock price.

In addition, continued negative market developments may affect consumer confidence levels and may cause adverse changes in payment patterns, causing increased delinquencies and default rates, which could further increase our charge-offs and provision for loan losses. A worsening of these conditions would likely exacerbate the already adverse impact on us and others in the financial services industry.

The California economy has been particularly hard hit, and the economic decline has been a major factor leading to the significant increase in the Company's nonperforming assets and loan charge-offs. While unemployment levels have always been relatively high in the San Joaquin Valley, in Tulare County, which is our geographic center and the base of our agriculturally oriented communities, the unemployment rate reached 17.5% in December 2009, up from 14.3% in December 2008 and well above the 12.4% aggregate unemployment rate for California. Overall, the general business environment and local market conditions have had an adverse effect on our business during the past year, and there can be no assurance that the environment will improve in the near term. Until conditions improve, it is expected that our business, financial condition and results of operations will be adversely affected.

**Conditions which have a negative impact on the agricultural industry could have an adverse effect on our customers and their ability to make payments to us.** While the current spike up in the Company's nonperforming assets is comprised mainly of other real estate owned and loans secured by land, lots, and residential real estate, many of our large increases in years past have been the direct consequence of persistent agricultural difficulties. This is due to the fact that a sizable portion of our total loan portfolio consists of loans to borrowers either directly or indirectly involved in the agricultural industry. While a great number of our borrowers may not be individually involved in agriculture, many of the jobs in the San Joaquin Valley are ancillary to the regular production, processing, marketing and sales of agricultural commodities.

The entry of global suppliers into the market has, in the past, led to a supply glut for many agricultural products, and a drop in consumer demand is currently impacting the agricultural industry. Because of increased supply from overseas competition, declining demand and other factors, low prices currently characterize the markets for many agricultural products. The ripple effect of lower commodity prices for milk, nuts, olives, grapes, oranges and tree fruit has a tendency to depress land prices, lower borrower income, and decrease collateral values. A degenerative cycle of weather also has the potential to adversely affect agricultural industries as well as consumer purchasing power, and has the potential to create further unemployment throughout the San Joaquin Valley. Weather patterns are also of critical importance to row crop, tree fruit, and orange production. Another potential looming issue that could have a major impact on the agricultural industry involves water distribution rights. If the amount of water available to agriculture becomes increasingly scarce due to drought and/or diversion to other uses, farmers may not be able to continue to produce agricultural products at a reasonable profit, which has the potential to force many out of business. Such conditions have affected and may continue to adversely affect our borrowers and, by extension, our business, and if general agricultural conditions decline further our level of nonperforming assets could increase.

**Concentrations of real estate loans could subject us to increased risks in the event of a prolonged real estate recession or natural disaster.** Our loan portfolio is heavily concentrated in real estate loans, particularly commercial real estate. At December 31, 2009, more than 75% of our loan portfolio consisted of loans secured by real estate. Balances secured by commercial properties and construction and development loans represent 63% of all real estate loans, while loans secured by residential properties account for 28%, and loans secured by farmland are 9% of real estate loans.

The \$35.6 million increase in nonperforming assets experienced by the Company in 2009 includes an \$18.5 million increase in foreclosed assets, including other real estate owned (OREO) which consists primarily of vacant land, lots, and residential properties. The remainder of the increase is comprised of nonperforming loans, including an \$11 million increase in nonperforming real estate loans. See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Nonperforming Assets, for a detailed discussion of this increase.

The Central Valley residential real estate market experienced declining prices and increasing foreclosures during 2008 and the first half of 2009. If residential real estate values slide further, and/or if this weakness flows over into

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commercial real estate, the Company's nonperforming assets could increase from current levels. Such an increase could have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations by reducing our income, increasing our expenses, and leaving less cash available for lending and other activities. As noted above, the primary collateral for many of our loans consists of commercial real estate properties, and continued deterioration in the real estate market in the areas the Company serves would likely reduce the value of the collateral value for many of our loans and could negatively impact the repayment ability of many of our borrowers. It might also reduce further the amount of loans the Company makes to businesses in the construction and real estate industry, which could negatively impact our organic growth prospects. Similarly, the occurrence of a natural disaster like those California has experienced in the past, including earthquakes, brush fires, and flooding, could impair the value of the collateral we hold for real estate secured loans and negatively impact our results of operations.

In addition, banking regulators are now giving commercial real estate loans greater scrutiny, due to risks relating to the cyclical nature of the real estate market and related risks for lenders with high concentrations of such loans. The regulators have required banks with higher levels of CRE loans to implement enhanced underwriting, internal controls, risk management policies and portfolio stress testing, which has resulted in higher allowances for possible loan losses. Expectations for higher capital levels have also materialized. See "Regulation and Supervision - Commercial Real Estate Lending Concentrations" above.

**We may experience loan and lease losses in excess of our allowance for loan and lease losses.** We are careful in our loan underwriting process in order to limit the risk that borrowers might fail to repay; nevertheless, losses can and do occur. We create an allowance for estimated loan and lease losses in our accounting records, based on estimates of the following:

industry standards;

historical experience with our loans;

evaluation of economic conditions;

regular reviews of the quality mix and size of the overall loan portfolio;

a detailed cash flow analysis for nonperforming loans;

regular reviews of delinquencies; and

the quality of the collateral underlying our loans.

We maintain an allowance for loan and lease losses at a level that we believe is adequate to absorb specifically identified losses as well as any other losses inherent in our loan portfolio at a given date. However, changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates, which are beyond our control, may cause our actual loan losses to exceed our current allowance estimates. If actual losses exceed the amount reserved, it will have a negative impact on our profitability. In addition, the FDIC and the DFI, as part of their supervisory functions, periodically review our allowance for loan and lease losses. Such agencies may require us to increase our provision for loan and lease losses or to recognize further losses, based on their judgments, which may be different from those of our management. Any increase in the allowance required by the FDIC or the DFI could also hurt our business.

**Our use of appraisals in deciding whether to make a loan on or secured by real property does not ensure the value of the real property collateral.** In considering whether to make a loan secured by real property, we generally require an appraisal of the property. However, an appraisal is only an estimate of the value of the property at the time the appraisal is made. If the appraisal does not reflect the amount that may be obtained upon any sale or foreclosure of the property, we may not realize an amount equal to the indebtedness secured by the property.

**Our expenses have increased and are likely to continue to increase as a result of higher FDIC insurance premiums.** Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the FDIC, absent extraordinary circumstances, must establish and implement a plan to restore the deposit insurance reserve ratio to 1.15% of insured deposits at any time that the reserve ratio falls below 1.15%. Recent bank failures have depleted the deposit insurance fund balance, which was in a negative position by the end of 2009, and the FDIC currently has eight years to bring the reserve ratio back to the statutory minimum. The FDIC expects insured institution failures to peak in 2010, which will result in continued charges against the Deposit Insurance Fund, and they have implemented a restoration plan that changes both its risk-based assessment system and its base assessment rates. As part of this plan, the FDIC imposed a special assessment in 2009 and also required the prepayment of three years of FDIC insurance premiums at the end of 2009. See Regulation and Supervision Deposit Insurance above. The prepayments are designed to help address liquidity

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issues created by potential timing differences between the collection of premiums and charges against the DIF, but it is generally expected that assessment rates will continue to increase in the near term due to the significant cost of bank failures and the relatively large number of troubled banks.

**We may not be able to continue to attract and retain banking customers, and our efforts to compete may reduce our profitability.** Competition in the banking industry in the markets we serve may limit our ability to continue to attract and retain banking customers. The banking business in our current and intended future market areas is highly competitive with respect to virtually all products and services. In California generally, and in our service areas specifically, branches of major banks dominate the commercial banking industry. Such banks have substantially greater lending limits than we have, offer certain services we cannot offer directly, and often operate with economies of scale that result in lower operating costs than ours on a per loan or per asset basis. We also compete with numerous financial and quasi-financial institutions for deposits and loans, including providers of financial services over the Internet. Technology and other changes are allowing parties to complete financial transactions that historically have involved banks through alternative methods. For example, consumers can now maintain funds that would have historically been held as bank deposits in brokerage accounts or mutual funds. Consumers can also complete transactions such as paying bills and/or transferring funds directly without the assistance of banks. The process of eliminating banks as intermediaries, known as disintermediation, could result in the loss of fee income, as well as the loss of customer deposits and the related income generated from those deposits. The loss of these revenue streams and the lower cost deposits as a source of funds could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, with the increase in bank failures, customers increasingly are concerned about the extent to which their deposits are insured by the FDIC. Customers may withdraw deposits in an effort to ensure that the amount they have on deposit with their bank is fully insured. Decreases in deposits may adversely affect our funding costs and net income. Ultimately, competition can and does increase our cost of funds, reduce loan yields and drive down our net interest margin, thereby reducing profitability. It can also make it more difficult for us to continue to increase the size of our loan portfolio and deposit base, and could cause us to rely more heavily on wholesale borrowings, which are generally more expensive than deposits. See Item 1, Business Competition.

**If we are not able to successfully keep pace with technological changes affecting the industry, our business could be hurt.** The financial services industry is constantly undergoing rapid technological change with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better service clients and reduce costs. Our future success depends, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our clients by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy client demands, as well as create additional efficiencies within our operations. Some of our competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. We may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to our clients. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change in the financial services industry could have a material adverse impact on our business and, in turn, on our financial condition and results of operations.

**If our information systems were to experience a system failure or a breach in security, our business and reputation could suffer.** We rely heavily on communications and information systems to conduct our business. The computer systems and network infrastructure we use could be vulnerable to unforeseen problems. Our operations are dependent upon our ability to protect our computer equipment against damage from fire, power loss, telecommunications failure or a similar catastrophic event. In addition, we must be able to protect our computer systems and network infrastructure against physical damage, security breaches and service disruption caused by the Internet or other users. Such computer break-ins and other disruptions would jeopardize the security of information stored in and transmitted through our computer systems and network infrastructure. We have protective measures in place to prevent or limit the effect of the failure, interruption or security breach of our information systems and will continue to implement security technology and monitor and update operational procedures to prevent such damage. However, if such failures, interruptions or security breaches were to occur, they could result in damage to our reputation, a loss of customer business, increased regulatory scrutiny, or possible exposure to financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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**If the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 and other recently enacted government programs do not help stabilize the U.S. financial system, our operations could be adversely affected.** The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (as augmented by the Stimulus Bill) was intended to stabilize and provide liquidity to the U.S. financial markets. The U.S. Treasury and banking regulators have implemented a number of programs under this legislation and otherwise to address capital and liquidity issues in the banking system, including the TARP Capital Purchase Program. In addition, other regulators have taken steps to attempt to stabilize and add liquidity to the financial markets, such as the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP). We did not elect to participate in the TARP Capital Purchase Program, but we are a participant in the TLGP.

It cannot currently be predicted what impact the EESA and other programs will ultimately have on the financial markets. The failure of the EESA and other programs to stabilize the financial markets and a continuation or worsening of current financial market conditions could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, access to credit, or the trading price of our common stock. The EESA is relatively new legislation and, as such, is subject to change and evolving interpretation. As a result, it is impossible to predict the effects that such changes will have on the effectiveness of the EESA or on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

**We may be adversely affected by the soundness of other financial institutions.** Our ability to engage in routine funding transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including commercial banks, brokers and dealers, investment banks, and other institutional clients. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of a default by a counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when collateral held by us cannot be liquidated at prices sufficient to recover the full amount of the credit or derivative exposure due to us. Any such losses could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

**Our earnings are subject to interest rate risk.** Banking companies' earnings depend largely on the relationship between the cost of funds, primarily deposits and borrowings, and the yield on earning assets, such as loans and investment securities. This relationship, known as the interest rate spread, is subject to fluctuation and is affected by the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board and the international interest rate environment, as well as by economic, regulatory and competitive factors which influence interest rates, the volume and mix of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, and the level of nonperforming assets. Many of these factors are beyond our control. We are subject to interest rate risk to the degree that our interest bearing liabilities reprice or mature more slowly or more rapidly or on a different basis than our interest earning assets. Fluctuations in interest rates also affect the demand of customers for our products and services.

Given the current volume, mix, and re-pricing characteristics of the Company's interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, if interest rates were to increase by 100 basis points over the next 12 months, interest-earning assets would initially re-price more slowly than interest-bearing liabilities which could have a slight negative impact on our net interest margin, all else being equal. The more rates rise, however, the more asset-sensitive we become and the more the initial negative impact would be offset. If interest rates were to decline, rates on many of our deposits would hit natural floors of close to zero while asset yields would continue to decline, compressing our net interest margin and also creating a negative impact on net interest income. There are also scenarios where fluctuations in interest rates in either direction could have a more substantial negative effect on net income. For example, if funding rates rise faster than asset yields in a rising rate environment (i.e., if basis compression occurs), or if we do not actively manage certain loan index rates in a declining rate environment, we could be negatively impacted. See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Market Risk Management—Interest Rate Risk Management.

**We depend on our executive officers and key personnel to implement our business strategy and could be harmed by the loss of their services.** We believe that our continued growth and success depends in large part upon the skills of our management team. The competition for qualified personnel in the financial services industry is intense, and the loss of key personnel or an inability to continue to attract, retain or motivate key personnel could adversely affect our business. If we are not able to retain our existing key personnel or attract additional qualified

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personnel, our business operations would be hurt. Our President/Chief Executive Officer has been with us since the Bank's inception in 1977. He is fully vested in his retirement benefits, but does not currently have any plans for immediate retirement. Our Executive Vice President/Chief Credit Officer and our Executive Vice President/Chief Financial Officer joined us in 2005 and 2001, respectively. Our Executive Vice President/Chief Banking Officer joined the Bank in 2001 and was promoted to his current position in 2006. None of our executive officers have employment agreements.

### **Risks Related to our Common Stock**

**The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly, and this may make it difficult for you to sell shares of common stock at times or at prices you find attractive.** The trading price of the shares of our common stock and the value of our other securities will depend on many factors which may change from time to time, including, without limitation, our financial condition, performance, creditworthiness and prospects, future sales of our equity or equity related securities, and other factors identified elsewhere in this RISK FACTORS section. In addition, the stock market is subject to broad fluctuations that affect the market prices of the shares of many companies, including ours. Many of these factors are beyond our control. Among the factors that could affect our common stock price in the future are:

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

changes in revenue or earnings estimates or publication of research reports and recommendations by financial analysts;

formal regulatory action against us;

failure to meet analysts' revenue or earnings estimates;

speculation in the press or investment community;

strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;

acquisitions of other banks or financial institutions, through FDIC-assisted transactions or otherwise;

actions by institutional shareholders;

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

general market conditions and, in particular, developments related to the financial services industry;

proposed or adopted regulatory changes or developments;

anticipated or pending investigations, proceedings, or litigation that involve or affect us; and



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domestic and international economic factors unrelated to our performance.

The stock market and, in particular, the market for financial institution stocks, has experienced significant volatility. As a result, the market price of our common stock may be volatile. In addition, the trading volume in our common stock may fluctuate more than usual with significant price variations occurring. The capital and credit markets have been experiencing volatility and disruption for more than a year. In recent months, the volatility and disruption have reached unprecedented levels. In some cases, the markets have produced downward pressure on stock prices and credit availability for certain issuers without regard to those issuers' underlying financial strength. A significant decline in our stock price could result in substantial losses for individual shareholders and could lead to costly and disruptive securities litigation.

**You may not be able to sell your shares at the times and in the amounts you want if the trading market for our stock is not active.**

Although our stock has been listed on NASDAQ for many years, trading in our stock does not consistently occur in high volumes and cannot always be characterized as amounting to an active trading market.

**Your investment may be diluted because of the ability of management to offer stock to others and stock options.** The shares of our common stock do not have preemptive rights. This means that you may not be entitled to buy additional shares if shares are offered to others in the future. We are authorized to issue 24,000,000 shares of common stock, and as of December 31, 2009 we had 11,620,491 shares of our common stock outstanding. Nothing restricts management's ability to offer additional shares of stock for fair value to others in the future. In addition, when our directors, executive officers and key employees exercise any of their stock options, your ownership in the Company will be diluted. As of December 31, 2009 there were outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 757,658 shares of our common stock with an average exercise price of \$15.12 per share. There were also an additional 1,160,000 shares available remaining for grant under our 2007 Stock Incentive Plan.

**Shares of our preferred stock issued in the future could have dilutive and other effects.** Shares of our preferred stock eligible for future issuance and sale could have a dilutive effect on the market for shares of our common stock.

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Our Articles of Incorporation authorize us to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, none of which is presently outstanding. Although our Board of Directors has no present intent to authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock, such shares could be authorized in the future. If such shares of preferred stock are made convertible into shares of common stock, there could be a dilutive effect on the shares of common stock then outstanding. In addition, shares of preferred stock may be provided a preference over holders of common stock upon our liquidation or with respect to the payment of dividends, in respect of voting rights or in the redemption of our common stock. The rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions applicable to any series of preferred stock would be determined by resolution of our Board of Directors.

**The holders of our debentures have rights that are senior to those of our shareholders.** In 2004 we issued \$15,464,000 of junior subordinated debt securities due March 17, 2034 and in 2006 we issued an additional \$15,464,000 of junior subordinated debt securities due September 23, 2036 in order to raise additional regulatory capital. These junior subordinated debt securities are senior to the shares of our common stock. As a result, we must make interest payments on the debentures before any dividends can be paid on our common stock, and in the event of our bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation, the holder of the debt securities must be paid in full before any distributions may be made to the holders of our common stock. In addition, we have the right to defer interest payments on the junior subordinated debt securities for up to five years, during which time no dividends may be paid to holders of our common stock. In the event that the Bank is unable to pay dividends to us, then we may be unable to pay the amounts due to the holders of the junior subordinated debt securities and, thus, we would be unable to declare and pay any dividends on our common stock.

**Our directors and executive officers control a large amount of our stock, and your interests may not always be the same as those of the board and management.** As of December 31, 2009, our directors and executive officers together with their affiliates beneficially owned approximately 17% of the Company's outstanding voting stock (not including vested option shares). As a result, if all of these shareholders were to take a common position, they might be able to affect the election of directors as well as the outcome of corporate actions requiring shareholder approval, such as the approval of mergers or other business combinations. Such concentration may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company. In some situations, the interests of our directors and executive officers may be different from the shareholders. However, our directors and executive officers have a fiduciary duty to act in the best interest of the shareholders, rather than in their own best interests, when considering a proposed business combination or any of these types of matters.

**Provisions in our articles of incorporation will delay or prevent changes in control of our corporation or our management.** These provisions make it more difficult for another company to acquire us, which could reduce the market price of our common stock and the price that you receive if you sell your shares in the future. These provisions include staggered terms of office for members of the board of directors; no cumulative voting in the election of directors; and the requirement that our Board of Directors consider the potential social and economic effects on our employees, depositors, customers and the communities we serve as well as certain other factors, when evaluating a possible tender offer, merger or other acquisition of the Company.

**The Company relies heavily on the payment of dividends from the Bank.** Other than \$4.6 million in cash available at the holding company level at December 31, 2009, our ability to meet debt service requirements and to pay dividends depends on the Bank's ability to pay dividends to us, as we have no other source of significant income. However, the Bank is subject to regulations limiting the amount of dividends it may pay to us. For example, the payment of dividends by the Bank is affected by the requirement to maintain adequate capital pursuant to the capital adequacy guidelines issued by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. All banks and bank holding companies are required to maintain a minimum ratio of qualifying total capital to total risk-weighted assets of 8.0%, at least one-half of which must be in the form of Tier 1 capital, and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to average adjusted assets of 4.0%. If (i) any of these required ratios are increased; (ii) the total of risk-weighted assets of the Bank increases significantly; and/or (iii) the Bank's income decreases significantly, the Bank's Board of Directors may decide or be required to retain a greater portion of the Bank's earnings to achieve and maintain the required capital or asset ratios. This will reduce the amount of funds available for the payment of dividends by the Bank to us. The Bank has also informally committed to the FDIC and the DFI that it will obtain the prior written consent of both agencies prior to paying any cash dividends, although the Company has sufficient cash on hand to cover anticipated expenses and dividend payments to shareholders through the end of 2010 without supplemental dividends from the Bank. Further, in some cases, the Federal Reserve Board could take the position that it has the power to prohibit the Bank from paying dividends if, in its view, such payments would constitute unsafe or unsound banking practices. The Bank's ability to

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pay dividends to us is also limited by the California Financial Code. Whether dividends are paid and their frequency and amount will also depend on the financial condition and performance, and the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Information concerning the Company's dividend policy and historical dividend practices is set forth below in Item 5. However, no assurance can be given that our future performance will justify the payment of dividends in any particular year.

**ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

Not applicable.

**ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**

The Company's administrative headquarters is located at 86 North Main Street, Porterville, California, and is leased through July 2013 from parties unrelated to the Company. It consists of approximately 37,000 square feet in a three-story building of which the Company is sole occupant, and the rent as of December 31, 2009 was \$12,010 per month. The Company's main office is adjacent to its administrative headquarters, at 90 N. Main Street, Porterville, California, and consists of a one-story brick building that sits upon unencumbered property owned by the Company. The Company also owns unencumbered property on which 13 of its 23 other branches are located, including the branches in Lindsay, Exeter, Three Rivers, Dinuba, Tulare, Hanford, Tehachapi, and California City. One of the Fresno branches is owned while the other two are leased from unrelated parties, one of our two Visalia branches is owned and the other is leased from unrelated parties, and three of the four branches in Bakersfield are leased from unrelated parties. The Clovis and Delano branches are both leased from unrelated parties. In addition, the Company operates a technology center in Porterville which consists of approximately 12,000 square feet in a freestanding single-story building that is leased from unrelated parties. The Bank has eight remote ATM locations leased from unrelated parties, although the amount of monthly rent at these locations is minimal. Management believes that the Company's existing back office facilities are adequate to accommodate the Company's operations for the immediately foreseeable future, although limited branch expansion is planned.

**ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

From time to time, the Company is a party to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. After taking into consideration information furnished by counsel to the Company as to the current status of these claims or proceedings to which the Company is a party, management is of the opinion that the ultimate aggregate liability represented thereby, if any, will not have a material adverse affect on the financial condition of the Company.

**ITEM 4. RESERVED**

**PART II**

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

**(a) Market Information**

Sierra Bancorp's Common Stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol BSRR, and the CUSIP number for our stock is #82620P102. Trading in the Common Stock of the Company has not consistently occurred in high volumes, and such trading activity cannot be characterized as constituting an active trading market. Management is aware of the following securities dealers which make a market in the Company's stock: Barclays Capital Inc., New York; Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., New York; Citadel Derivatives Group LLC, Chicago; Credit Suisse Securities USA, New York; D.A. Davidson & Co., Inc., Great Falls, Montana; E\*Trade Capital Markets, LLC, New York; Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York; Howe Barnes Hoefler & Arnett, Inc., San Francisco; Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., New York; Knight Equity Markets, L.P., New York; Morgan Stanley & Co., New York; Merrill Lynch, New York; Sandler O'Neill & Partners, New York; Susquehanna Capital Group, Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania;

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Timber Hill Inc., Greenwich, Connecticut; UBS Securities, LLC, Stamford, Connecticut; Wedbush Morgan Securities, Inc., Los Angeles; and Wunderlich Securities Inc., Memphis.

The following table summarizes trades of the Company's Common Stock, setting forth the approximate high and low sales prices and volume of trading for the periods indicated, based upon information provided by public sources.

Calendar Quarter Ended	Sale Price of the Company's Common Stock (per share)		Approximate Trading Volume In Shares
	High	Low	
March 31, 2008	\$ 25.06	\$ 18.00	1,794,071
June 30, 2008	\$ 24.00	\$ 16.44	1,567,348
September 30, 2008	\$ 24.00	\$ 13.50	2,163,120
December 31, 2008	\$ 24.50	\$ 14.00	1,089,343
March 31, 2009	\$ 21.61	\$ 6.10	1,732,221
June 30, 2009	\$ 15.26	\$ 9.39	1,345,876
September 30, 2009	\$ 14.21	\$ 11.55	1,247,179
December 31, 2009	\$ 12.70	\$ 7.00	2,041,361

**(b) Holders**

As of February 1, 2010 there were approximately 2,203 shareholders of the Company's Common Stock. Per the Company's stock transfer agent there were 622 registered holders of record on that date, and there were approximately 1,581 beneficial holders whose shares are held under a street name.

**(c) Dividends**

The Company paid cash dividends totaling \$4.1 million, or \$0.40 per share in 2009, and \$6.5 million, or \$0.68 per share in 2008, representing 46% of annual net earnings for dividends paid in 2009 and 49% in 2008. The Company's general dividend policy is to pay cash dividends within the range of typical peer payout ratios, provided that such payments do not adversely affect the Company's financial condition and are not overly restrictive to its growth capacity. In an effort to conserve capital in an uncertain environment, our quarterly per-share dividend was reduced in 2009 and was lowered again for the dividend declared in January 2010, and no assurance can be given that earnings and/or growth in any given year will justify the continued payment of a cash dividend.

As a bank holding company that currently has no significant assets other than its equity interest in the Bank, the Company's ability to declare dividends depends primarily upon current levels of accumulated cash, as supplemented by dividends it might receive from the Bank. The Bank's dividend practices in turn depend upon the Bank's earnings, financial position, current and anticipated capital requirements, and other factors deemed relevant by the Bank's Board of Directors at that time. The power of the Bank's Board of Directors to declare cash dividends is also subject to statutory and regulatory restrictions. Under California banking law, the Bank may declare dividends in an amount not exceeding the lesser of its retained earnings or its net income for the last three years (reduced by dividends paid during such period) or, with the prior approval of the California Commissioner of Financial Institutions, in an amount not exceeding the greatest of (i) the retained earnings of the Bank, (ii) the net income of the Bank for its last fiscal year, or (iii) the net income of the Bank for its current fiscal year. The payment of any cash dividends by the Bank will depend not only upon the Bank's earnings during a specified period, but also on the Bank meeting certain regulatory capital requirements. The Bank has also informally committed to the FDIC and the DFI that it will obtain the prior written consent of both agencies prior to paying any cash dividends, although the Company has sufficient cash on hand to cover anticipated expenses and dividend payments to shareholders through the end of 2010 without supplemental dividends from the Bank.

The Company's ability to pay dividends is also limited by state corporation law. The California General Corporation Law allows a California corporation to pay dividends if the company's retained earnings equal at least the amount of the proposed dividend. If a California corporation does not have sufficient retained earnings available for the proposed dividend, it may still pay a dividend to its shareholders if immediately after the dividend the sum of the

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company's assets (exclusive of goodwill and deferred charges) would be at least equal to 125% of its liabilities (not including deferred taxes, deferred income and other deferred liabilities) and the current assets of the company would be at least equal to its current liabilities, or, if the average of its earnings before taxes on income and before interest expense for the two preceding fiscal years was less than the average of its interest expense for the two preceding fiscal years, at least equal to 125% of its current liabilities. In addition, during any period in which the Company has deferred payment of interest otherwise due and payable on its subordinated debt securities, it may not make any dividends or distributions with respect to its capital stock (see Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Capital Resources).

**(d) Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans**

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2009, with respect to options outstanding and available under our 2007 Stock Incentive Plan and the now-terminated 1998 Stock Option Plan, which are our only equity compensation plans other than an employee benefit plan meeting the qualification requirements of Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code:

<b>Plan Category</b>	<b>Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options</b>	<b>Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options</b>	<b>Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance</b>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	757,658	\$ 15.12	1,160,000

**(e) Performance Graph**

The following is a five-year performance graph comparing the total cumulative shareholder return on the Company's common stock to the cumulative total returns of the NASDAQ Composite Index (a broad equity market index), the SNL Bank Index, and the SNL \$1 billion to \$5 billion (asset size) Bank Index (the latter two qualifying as peer bank indices), assuming a \$100 investment on December 31, 2004 and reinvestment of dividends:

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<i>Index</i>	<i>Period Ending</i>					
	<b>12/31/04</b>	<b>12/31/05</b>	<b>12/31/06</b>	<b>12/31/07</b>	<b>12/31/08</b>	<b>12/31/09</b>
Sierra Bancorp	100.00	101.68	133.46	115.79	100.91	38.03
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	101.37	111.03	121.92	72.49	104.31
SNL Bank \$1B-\$5B	100.00	98.29	113.74	82.85	68.72	49.26
SNL Bank	100.00	101.36	118.57	92.14	52.57	52.03

*Source: SNL Financial LC, Charlottesville, VA*

**(f) Stock Repurchases**

The Company has a stock repurchase program that became effective July 1, 2003, under which all share repurchases are executed in accordance with SEC Rule 10b-18. The plan initially allowed for the repurchase of up to 250,000 shares, and was supplemented by an additional 250,000 shares in May 2005, another 250,000 shares in March 2006, and 500,000 shares in April 2007. As noted in the following table, the Company did not repurchase any of its Common Stock during the fourth quarter of 2009:

	<b>October</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>
Total shares purchased	0	0	0
Average per share price	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plan or program	0	0	0
Maximum number of shares remaining for purchase under a plan or program	100,669	100,669	100,669

**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table presents selected historical financial information concerning the Company, which should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements, including the related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, included elsewhere herein. The selected financial data as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2009, is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes which are included in this Annual Report. The selected financial data for prior years is derived from our audited financial statements which are not included in this Annual Report. Throughout this Annual Report, information is for the consolidated Company unless otherwise stated.

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(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	As of and for the years ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
<b>Income Statement Summary</b>					
Interest income	\$ 70,146	\$ 77,938	\$ 87,816	\$ 81,004	\$ 64,135
Interest expense	\$ 12,177	\$ 21,329	\$ 31,435	\$ 25,131	\$ 13,332
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	\$ 57,969	\$ 56,609	\$ 56,381	\$ 55,873	\$ 50,803
Provision for loan losses	\$ 21,574	\$ 19,456	\$ 3,252	\$ 3,851	\$ 3,150
Non-interest income	\$ 17,279	\$ 15,987	\$ 14,635	\$ 10,986	\$ 9,258
Non-interest expense	\$ 44,138	\$ 35,859	\$ 35,981	\$ 33,841	\$ 32,634
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 9,536	\$ 17,281	\$ 31,783	\$ 29,167	\$ 24,277
Provision for income taxes	\$ 608	\$ 3,868	\$ 10,761	\$ 9,977	\$ 8,083
Net Income	\$ 8,928	\$ 13,413	\$ 21,022	\$ 19,190	\$ 16,194
<b>Balance Sheet Summary</b>					
Total loans, net	\$ 859,875	\$ 929,629	\$ 909,312	\$ 872,811	\$ 729,780
Allowance for loan losses	\$ (23,715)	\$ (15,094)	\$ (12,276)	\$ (11,579)	\$ (9,930)
Securities available for sale	\$ 278,168	\$ 243,413	\$ 184,917	\$ 190,272	\$ 193,676
Cash and due from banks	\$ 66,234	\$ 46,010	\$ 44,022	\$ 52,675	\$ 50,147
Federal funds sold	\$	\$ 5,500	\$	\$ 6,290	\$
Other foreclosed assets	\$ 25,654	\$ 7,127	\$ 556	\$	\$ 533
Premises and equipment, net	\$ 20,069	\$ 19,280	\$ 18,255	\$ 17,978	\$ 18,055
Total Interest-Earning assets	\$ 1,194,700	\$ 1,200,603	\$ 1,109,600	\$ 1,084,650	\$ 935,381
Total Assets	\$ 1,335,549	\$ 1,326,292	\$ 1,233,735	\$ 1,215,074	\$ 1,052,686
Total Interest-Bearing liabilities	\$ 953,156	\$ 974,177	\$ 874,393	\$ 827,752	\$ 678,009
Total Deposits	\$ 1,125,432	\$ 1,061,498	\$ 850,147	\$ 868,445	\$ 815,671
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,201,069	\$ 1,219,492	\$ 1,134,271	\$ 1,124,703	\$ 973,923
Total Shareholders Equity	\$ 134,480	\$ 106,800	\$ 99,464	\$ 90,371	\$ 78,763
<b>Per Share Data</b>					
Net Income Per Basic Share	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.17	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.66
Net Income Per Diluted Share	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.37	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.56
Book Value	\$ 11.57	\$ 11.04	\$ 10.39	\$ 9.27	\$ 8.10
Cash Dividends	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.45
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding Basic	10,343,502	9,607,184	9,700,048	9,766,729	9,763,896
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding Diluted	10,415,084	9,779,657	10,044,915	10,273,859	10,357,795
<b>Key Operating Ratios:</b>					
<b>Performance Ratios:</b>					
Return on Average Equity <sup>(1)</sup>	7.56%	12.86%	22.28%	22.75%	21.47%
Return on Average Assets <sup>(2)</sup>	0.68%	1.05%	1.74%	1.70%	1.59%
Net Interest Spread (tax-equivalent) <sup>(3)</sup>	4.74%	4.52%	4.45%	4.77%	5.11%
Net Interest Margin (tax-equivalent)	5.00%	4.98%	5.28%	5.60%	5.64%
Dividend Payout Ratio <sup>(4)</sup>	46.34%	48.73%	28.64%	27.53%	27.18%
Equity to Assets Ratio <sup>(5)</sup>	9.03%	8.12%	7.79%	7.46%	7.40%
Efficiency Ratio (tax-equivalent)	57.69%	48.73%	49.36%	49.63%	52.64%
Net Loans to Total Deposits at Period End	76.40%	87.58%	106.96%	100.50%	89.47%
<b>Asset Quality Ratios:</b>					
Non-Performing Loans to Total Loans	5.31%	3.15%	0.98%	0.08%	0.04%
Non-Performing Assets to Total Loans and Other Real Estate Owned	7.98%	3.88%	1.04%	0.08%	0.11%
Net Charge-offs (recoveries) to Average Loans	1.40%	1.79%	0.28%	0.19%	0.38%

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Allowance for Loan Losses to Net Loans at Period End	2.76%	1.62%	1.35%	1.33%	1.36%
Allowance for Loan Losses to Non-Performing Loans	50.49%	50.55%	135.62%	1680.55%	3213.59%

### Capital Ratios:

Tier 1 Capital to Adjusted Total Assets	11.91%	9.92%	10.22%	9.92%	9.87%
Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk-weighted Assets	15.41%	12.34%	12.11%	11.77%	12.01%
Total Capital to Total Risk-weighted Assets	16.67%	13.59%	13.33%	12.98%	13.50%

- (1) Net income divided by average shareholders' equity.
- (2) Net income divided by average total assets.
- (3) Represents the average rate earned on interest-earning assets less the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities.
- (4) Dividends declared per share divided by net income per share.
- (5) Average equity divided by average total assets.



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

This discussion presents Management's analysis of the financial condition of the Company as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and the results of operations for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. The discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and the Notes related thereto presented elsewhere in this Form 10-K Annual Report (see Item 8 below).

Statements contained in this report or incorporated by reference that are not purely historical are forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended, including the Company's expectations, intentions, beliefs, or strategies regarding the future. All forward-looking statements concerning economic conditions, growth rates, income, expenses, or other values as may be included in this document are based on information available to the Company on the date noted, and the Company assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. It is important to note that the Company's actual results could materially differ from those in such forward-looking statements. Risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include but are not limited to those outlined previously in Item 1A.

**Critical Accounting Policies**

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The financial information and disclosures contained within those statements are significantly impacted by Management's estimates and judgments, which are based on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under current circumstances. Actual results may differ from those estimates under divergent conditions.

Critical accounting policies are those that involve the most complex and subjective decisions and assessments, and have the greatest potential impact on the Company's stated results of operations. In Management's opinion, the Company's critical accounting policies deal with the following areas: the establishment of the Company's allowance for loan losses, as explained in detail in the Provision for Loan Losses and Allowance for Loan Losses sections of this discussion and analysis; the valuation of nonperforming real estate loans and foreclosed assets; deferred loan origination costs, which are estimated based on an annual evaluation of expenses (primarily salaries) associated with successful loan originations and are allocated to individual loans as they are booked, but can actually vary significantly for individual loans depending on the characteristics of such loans (deferred amounts are disclosed below in conjunction with salaries expense, under Non-interest Revenue and Operating Expense); income taxes, especially with regard to the ability of the Company to recover deferred tax assets, as discussed in the Provision for Income Taxes and Other Assets sections of this discussion and analysis; goodwill, which is evaluated annually for impairment based on the fair value of the Company and for which it has been determined that no impairment exists; and equity-based compensation, which is discussed in greater detail in footnote 2 (Significant Accounting Policies) to the financial statements contained herein, under the caption Stock-Based Compensation. Critical accounting areas are evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure that the Company's financial statements incorporate the most recent expectations with regard to these areas.

**Summary of Performance**

Recessionary conditions have depressed earnings for the past two years. Net income was \$8.9 million in 2009, a drop of \$4.5 million, or 33%, from the \$13.4 million in net earnings achieved in 2008. Likewise, net income in 2008 was \$7.6 million lower than 2007 net earnings of \$21.0 million. Net income per diluted share was \$0.86 for 2009, as compared to \$1.37 in 2008 and \$2.09 in 2007. The Company's Return on Average Assets was 0.68% and Return on Average Equity was 7.56% in 2009, as compared to 1.05% and 12.86%, respectively for 2008, and 1.74% and 22.28%, respectively in 2007.

The following are major factors impacting the Company's results of operations in recent years:

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**Net interest income increased by \$1.4 million, or 2%, in 2009, but was up less than 1% in 2008 despite solid growth in average interest-earning assets.** The increase in net interest income in 2009 was due in large part to the fact that net interest reversals were \$1.8 million lower in 2009 than in 2008. An increase in core deposits also had a favorable impact on funding costs and corresponding impact on net interest income in 2009. Average interest-earning assets were \$24 million higher in 2009 than in 2008, but the positive impact that would normally result from that variance was more than offset by a \$37 million increase in the average balance of nonperforming loans. Average interest-earning assets were 7% higher in 2008 than in 2007, but the lift that was created by higher earning assets was almost completely offset by a lower net interest margin resulting from \$2.0 million in net interest reversals and a drop in the average balance of non-interest bearing demand deposits.

**A relatively large provision for loan losses had a material negative impact on results in both 2009 and 2008. Our loan loss provision was \$21.6 million in 2009, relative to \$19.5 million in 2008 and only \$3.3 million in 2007.** In 2009, a rising level of impaired loans required greater specific reserves, with reserves for non-residential construction loans and commercial/industrial loans being impacted the most. A significant increase in nonperforming assets and a higher level of charge-offs are factors that contributed to a higher loan loss provision in 2008.

**Non-interest income increased by \$1.3 million, or 8%, in 2009 relative to 2008, and by \$1.4 million, or 9%, in 2008 relative to 2007.** For 2009, the primary drivers behind the higher level of non-interest income were an increase of \$1.2 million in BOLI income, due to gains on separate account BOLI relative to losses in the prior year, and an increase of \$1.0 million in gains realized on the sale of investment securities. Those increases were partially offset by a drop in income in other areas, due to non-recurring income of close to \$900,000 in 2008. For 2008, the greatest impact on non-interest income came from an increase in service charges on deposits, which were up \$3.4 million, or 44%. The increase in service charges in 2008 was supplemented by the aforementioned non-recurring income in 2008, but was partially offset by a drop in loan sale income stemming from a non-recurring gain of \$1.6 million realized on the sale of our credit card portfolio in 2007. Also having a negative impact on comparative results for 2008 over 2007 was a drop in Bank-Owned Life Insurance (BOLI) income, due to losses on separate account BOLI, and lower dividends on Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock.

**Operating expense increased by \$8.3 million, or 23%, in 2009 relative to 2008, but fell slightly in 2008 compared to 2007.** The principal causes of the increase in 2009 include the following: FDIC assessments increased by \$2.8 million, or 90%; compensation costs rose \$2.3 million, or 14%, due in large part to a drop in salaries deferred pursuant to FAS 91 resulting from lower loan origination activity and an increase in accruals associated with deferred compensation plans (although tax-deductible deferred compensation expense accruals are generally offset by non-taxable gains on BOLI); and lending-related costs, including OREO write-downs and legal costs associated with collections, increased by \$1.7 million, or 103%, due to a higher level of foreclosure and collection activity. Operating expense declined in 2008 despite significant increases in lending-related expenses, marketing costs, supplies expense, and FDIC assessments, because of a \$1.2 million decline in salaries and benefits resulting from lower deferred compensation accruals and the reversal of bonuses and other discretionary benefit expenses, and a \$596,000 drop in credit card expenses resulting from the sale of our credit card portfolio in 2007. Several non-recurring items also affected operating expense, as explained in detail below under Non-interest Revenue and Operating Expense.

The following summarizes recent key changes in our financial condition:

**Total assets increased by only \$9 million, or less than 1%, during 2009.** Investment securities, fed funds sold and interest-earning bank balances were up by a combined \$56 million, or 22%, but that growth was more than offset by a drop of \$70 million, or 8%, in net loan balances. Part of the reduction in loans resulted from transfers to foreclosed assets, which totaled close to \$25 million in 2009, and from gross charge-offs, which totaled over \$14 million. Due to our current focus on credit issues and core deposit generation, and because of weak loan demand from creditworthy borrowers, we expect limited growth in outstanding loan balances in 2010.

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**Nonperforming assets increased by \$36 million, or 96%, during 2009, ending the year at \$73 million.** That balance includes \$47 million in non-accruing loans, with \$38 million secured by real estate and \$3 million guaranteed by the U.S. Government. There was also a \$19 million net increase in foreclosed assets (primarily properties with an acquisition and development component), which represent about \$26 million of the nonperforming asset balance at December 31, 2009. Foreclosed assets and non-accruing collateral-dependent real estate loans are carried on our books at current appraised values less expected costs of disposition, and specific reserves have been allocated for all other non-accruing loans based on a detailed analysis of expected cash flows for each loan. All nonperforming and substandard assets are being actively managed.

**Other assets were up \$11 million, or 16%,** due to the advance payment of \$6 million in future FDIC assessments at the end of 2009, which is reflected as a prepaid asset, and an increase in our net deferred tax asset.

**Total deposits increased by \$64 million, or 6%, during 2009, and customer deposit balances, which exclude wholesale-sourced brokered deposits, were up \$151 million, or 16%.** Much of the growth in customer deposits was in time deposits, including a \$29 million increase in CDARS deposits and a \$45 million increase in other customer time deposits. Non-maturity deposits also experienced a healthy increase, with combined NOW/savings balances up \$58 million, or 37%, and money market deposits up \$18 million, or 12%. Customer repos, reflected in short-term borrowings, were down \$24 million because of the transfer of balances into money market deposits, and we were able to let \$60 million in FHLB borrowings roll off as the result of the increase in deposits and the overall decline in funding needs. Our net loans to total deposits ratio fell to 76% at the end of 2009 from 88% at the end of 2008 due to the increase in deposits and drop in loan balances.

**Total shareholders equity increased by \$28 million, or 26%, during the year,** due in large part to the private placement of \$20 million in common stock to qualified institutional investors in August 2009. As of December 31, 2009, our consolidated total risk-based capital ratio was 16.67%, our Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 15.41%, and our Tier 1 leverage ratio was 11.91%.

**Results of Operations**

The Company earns income from two primary sources. The first is net interest income, which is interest income generated by earning assets less interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities. The second is non-interest income, which primarily consists of customer service charges and fees but also comes from non-customer sources such as bank-owned life insurance. The majority of the Company's non-interest expense consists of operating costs that relate to providing a full range of banking services to our customers.

***Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin***

Net interest income was \$58.0 million in 2009, compared to \$56.6 million in 2008, and \$56.4 million in 2007. This represents an increase of 2% in 2009, but less than 1% in 2008. The level of net interest income depends on several factors in combination, including growth in earning assets, yields on earning assets, the cost of interest-bearing liabilities, the relative volumes of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and the mix of products which comprise the Company's earning assets, deposits, and other interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income can also be impacted by the reversal of accrued but unpaid interest for loans placed on non-accrual, and by the recovery of interest on loans that have been on non-accrual and are either paid off, sold or returned to accrual status. For loans with an interest reserve, i.e., where the borrower pays interest out of loan proceeds, the reversal of all interest recognized from the inception of the loan is required if the loan is placed on non-accrual. This was the case for several large loans placed on non-accrual during the fourth quarter of 2008. The following Distribution, Rate and Yield table shows, for each of the past three years, the annual average balance for each principal balance sheet category, and the amount of interest income or expense associated with that category. This table also shows the yields earned on each major component of the Company's investment and loan portfolio, the average rates paid on each key segment of the Company's interest bearing liabilities, and the net interest margin.

**Table of Contents****Distribution, Rate & Yield**

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,								
	Average Balance	2009 <sup>(a)</sup> Income/ Expense	Average Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Average Balance	2008 <sup>(a)</sup> Income/ Expense	Average Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Average Balance	2007 <sup>(a)</sup> Income/ Expense	Average Rate <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>ASSETS</b>									
<b>Investments:</b>									
Federal Funds Sold/Due from Time	\$ 10,620	\$ 84	0.79%	\$ 2,835	\$ 68	2.40%	\$ 1,032	\$ 51	4.94%
Taxable	\$ 188,810	\$ 8,300	4.40%	\$ 171,017	\$ 7,942	4.64%	\$ 131,888	\$ 6,072	4.60%
Non-taxable	\$ 61,274	\$ 2,476	6.22%	\$ 58,171	\$ 2,368	6.26%	\$ 55,305	\$ 2,230	6.20%
Total Investments	\$ 260,704	\$ 10,860	4.68%	\$ 232,023	\$ 10,378	5.02%	\$ 188,225	\$ 8,353	5.08%
<b>Loans and Leases:<sup>(c)</sup></b>									
Agricultural	\$ 12,409	\$ 631	5.09%	\$ 11,361	\$ 734	6.46%	\$ 11,339	\$ 929	8.19%
Commercial	\$ 141,190	\$ 8,217	5.82%	\$ 139,228	\$ 10,083	7.24%	\$ 138,193	\$ 12,875	9.32%
Real Estate	\$ 647,099	\$ 44,294	6.85%	\$ 688,364	\$ 49,843	7.24%	\$ 674,793	\$ 58,431	8.66%
Consumer	\$ 61,726	\$ 5,265	8.53%	\$ 61,147	\$ 5,682	9.29%	\$ 55,935	\$ 5,719	10.22%
Consumer Credit Cards	\$	\$	0.00%	\$	\$	0.00%	\$ 3,511	\$ 384	10.94%
Direct Financing Leases	\$ 14,835	\$ 877	5.91%	\$ 19,029	\$ 1,218	6.40%	\$ 17,883	\$ 1,125	6.29%
Other	\$ 49,067	\$	0.00%	\$ 12,253	\$	0.00%	\$ 1,392	\$	0.00%
Total Loans and Leases	\$ 926,326	\$ 59,284	6.40%	\$ 931,382	\$ 67,560	7.25%	\$ 903,046	\$ 79,463	8.80%
Total Interest-Earning Assets <sup>(e)</sup>	\$ 1,187,030	\$ 70,144	6.02%	\$ 1,163,405	\$ 77,938	6.81%	\$ 1,091,271	\$ 87,816	8.16%
Other Earning Assets	\$ 9,361			\$ 9,838			\$ 8,432		
Non-Earning Assets	\$ 111,560			\$ 110,119			\$ 111,399		
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,307,951</b>			<b>\$ 1,283,362</b>			<b>\$ 1,211,102</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>									
<b>Interest-Bearing Deposits:</b>									
NOW	\$ 116,112	\$ 568	0.49%	\$ 95,461	\$ 410	0.43%	\$ 77,880	\$ 302	0.39%
Savings	\$ 61,377	\$ 167	0.27%	\$ 54,661	\$ 200	0.37%	\$ 56,840	\$ 298	0.52%
Money Market	\$ 156,110	\$ 1,886	1.21%	\$ 136,777	\$ 2,556	1.87%	\$ 136,609	\$ 4,078	2.99%
CDAR s	\$ 137,025	\$ 2,204	1.61%	\$ 52,045	\$ 1,508	2.90%	\$ 9,163	\$ 430	4.69%
Certificates of Deposit < \$100,000	\$ 121,644	\$ 1,844	1.52%	\$ 123,318	\$ 3,663	2.97%	\$ 130,262	\$ 5,615	4.31%
Certificates of Deposit ≥ \$100,000	\$ 203,091	\$ 2,136	1.05%	\$ 181,316	\$ 4,672	2.58%	\$ 155,909	\$ 7,224	4.63%
Brokered Deposits	\$ 61,886	\$ 1,235	2.00%	\$ 70,238	\$ 2,442	3.48%	\$ 71,812	\$ 3,782	5.27%
Total Interest-Bearing Deposits	\$ 857,245	\$ 10,040	1.17%	\$ 713,816	\$ 15,451	2.16%	\$ 638,475	\$ 21,729	3.40%
<b>Borrowed Funds:</b>									
Federal Funds Purchased	\$ 295	\$ 1	0.34%	\$ 16,657	\$ 342	2.05%	\$ 19,211	\$ 1,019	5.30%
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 14,909	\$ 35	0.23%	\$ 25,935	\$ 94	0.36%	\$ 24,070	\$ 169	0.70%
Short Term Borrowings	\$ 20,140	\$ 388	1.93%	\$ 117,195	\$ 2,920	2.49%	\$ 127,115	\$ 5,888	4.63%
Long Term Borrowings	\$ 22,000	\$ 798	3.63%	\$ 25,506	\$ 877	3.44%	\$ 10,907	\$ 350	3.21%
TRUPS	\$ 30,928	\$ 915	2.96%	\$ 30,928	\$ 1,645	5.32%	\$ 30,928	\$ 2,280	7.37%

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Total Borrowed Funds	\$ 88,272	\$ 2,137	2.42%	\$ 216,221	\$ 5,878	2.72%	\$ 212,231	\$ 9,706	4.57%
<b>Total Interest Bearing Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 945,517</b>	<b>\$ 12,177</b>	<b>1.29%</b>	<b>\$ 930,037</b>	<b>\$ 21,329</b>	<b>2.29%</b>	<b>\$ 850,706</b>	<b>\$ 31,435</b>	<b>3.70%</b>
Demand Deposits	\$ 229,974			\$ 231,075			\$ 249,103		
Other Liabilities	\$ 14,301			\$ 17,981			\$ 16,954		
Shareholders Equity	\$ 118,159			\$ 104,269			\$ 94,339		
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity</b>	<b>\$ 1,307,951</b>			<b>\$ 1,283,362</b>			<b>\$ 1,211,102</b>		
Interest Income/Earning Assets			6.02%			6.81%			8.16%
Interest Expense/Earning Assets			1.03%			1.83%			2.88%
<b>Net Interest Margin<sup>(d)</sup></b>		<b>\$ 57,967</b>	<b>5.00%</b>		<b>\$ 56,609</b>	<b>4.98%</b>		<b>\$ 56,381</b>	<b>5.28%</b>

- (a) Average balances are obtained from the best available daily or monthly data and are net of deferred fees and related direct costs.
- (b) Yields and net interest margin have been computed on a tax equivalent basis.
- (c) Net loan fees have been included in the calculation of interest income. Net loan fees were \$(109,217), \$851,355, and \$1,633,356 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 respectively. Loans are gross of the allowance for possible loan losses.
- (d) Represents net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets (tax-equivalent).
- (e) Non-accrual loans have been included in total loans for purposes of total interest earning assets.

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The Volume and Rate Variances table below sets forth the dollar difference in interest earned and paid for each major category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for the noted periods, and the amount of such change attributable to changes in average balances (volume) or changes in average interest rates. Volume variances are equal to the increase or decrease in average balance multiplied by prior period rates, and rate variances are equal to the increase or decrease in rate times prior period average balances. Variances attributable to both rate and volume changes are calculated by multiplying the change in rate by the change in average balance, and are allocated to the rate variance.

**Volume & Rate Variances**

(dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,					
	2009 over 2008			2008 over 2007		
	Increase(decrease) due to			Increase(decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Net	Volume	Rate	Net
<b>Assets:</b>						
<u>Investments:</u>						
Federal funds sold / Due from time	\$ 187	(171)	\$ 16	\$ 89	(72)	\$ 17
Taxable	\$ 826	(468)	\$ 358	\$ 1,801	69	\$ 1,870
Non-taxable <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 126	(18)	\$ 108	\$ 116	22	\$ 138
Total Investments	\$ 1,139	\$ (657)	\$ 482	\$ 2,006	\$ 19	\$ 2,025
<u>Loans:</u>						
Agricultural	\$ 68	(171)	\$ (103)	\$ 2	(197)	\$ (195)
Commercial	\$ 142	(2,008)	\$ (1,866)	\$ 96	(2,888)	\$ (2,792)
Real Estate	\$ (2,988)	(2,561)	\$ (5,549)	\$ 1,175	(9,763)	\$ (8,588)
Consumer	\$ 54	(471)	\$ (417)	\$ 533	(570)	\$ (37)
Credit Cards	\$		\$	\$ (384)		\$ (384)
Direct Financing Leases	\$ (268)	(73)	\$ (341)	\$ 72	21	\$ 93
Other	\$		\$	\$		\$
Total Loans and Leases	\$ (2,992)	\$ (5,284)	\$ (8,276)	\$ 1,494	\$ (13,397)	\$ (11,903)
Total Interest Earning Assets	\$ (1,852)	\$ (5,942)	\$ (7,794)	\$ 3,500	\$ (13,378)	\$ (9,878)
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<u>Interest Bearing Deposits:</u>						
NOW	\$ 89	69	\$ 158	\$ 68	40	\$ 108
Savings Accounts	\$ 25	(58)	\$ (33)	\$ (11)	(87)	\$ (98)
Money Market	\$ 361	(1,031)	\$ (670)	\$ 5	(1,527)	\$ (1,522)
CDAR S	\$ 2,462	(1,766)	\$ 696	\$ 2,012	(934)	\$ 1,078
Certificates of Deposit < \$100,000	\$ (50)	(1,769)	\$ (1,819)	\$ (299)	(1,653)	\$ (1,952)
Certificates of Deposit <sup>3</sup> \$100,000	\$ 561	(3,097)	\$ (2,536)	\$ 1,177	(3,729)	\$ (2,552)
Brokered Deposits	\$ (290)	(917)	\$ (1,207)	\$ (83)	(1,257)	\$ (1,340)
Total Interest Bearing Deposits	\$ 3,158	\$ (8,569)	\$ (5,411)	\$ 2,869	\$ (9,147)	\$ (6,278)
<u>Borrowed Funds:</u>						
Federal Funds Purchased	\$ (336)	(5)	\$ (341)	\$ (135)	(542)	\$ (677)
Repurchase Agreements	\$ (40)	(19)	\$ (59)	\$ 13	(88)	\$ (75)
Short Term Borrowings	\$ (2,418)	(114)	\$ (2,532)	\$ (459)	(2,509)	\$ (2,968)
Long Term Borrowings	\$ (121)	42	\$ (79)	\$ 468	59	\$ 527
TRUPS	\$	(730)	\$ (730)	\$	(635)	\$ (635)

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Total Borrowed Funds	\$ (2,915)	\$ (826)	\$ (3,741)	\$ (113)	\$ (3,715)	\$ (3,828)
Total Interest Bearing Liabilities	\$ 243	\$ (9,395)	\$ (9,152)	\$ 2,756	\$ (12,862)	\$ (10,106)
<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>\$ (2,096)</b>	<b>\$ 3,454</b>	<b>\$ 1,358</b>	<b>\$ 744</b>	<b>(516)</b>	<b>\$ 228</b>

(1) Yields on tax exempt income have not been computed on a tax equivalent basis.

As shown above, changes in average balances in 2009 relative to 2008 had a negative \$2.1 million impact on net interest income. While average interest-earning assets grew \$24 million, all of the growth was in investments, which have a lower weighted average yield than loans and leases. Average loan balances fell by \$5 million, and there was a major shift within that category to nonperforming loans (shown as Other loans in the tables above), as a large volume of real estate loans was placed on non-accrual status in 2009. Average real estate loan balances declined \$41 million, or 6%, in 2009 relative to 2008, while nonperforming loans increased by \$37 million. The average balance of foreclosed assets, which is included in non-earning assets, also increased by \$11 million, due primarily to the acquisition of properties via foreclosure proceedings on real estate loans. Overall, though, average non-earning assets remained at 9% of total assets due to an offsetting increase of \$6 million in the average loan loss allowance, a contra-asset, and a \$3 million drop in average non-interest earning cash and balances due from banks.

Having a favorable impact on the volume variance in 2009, although not enough to offset the negatives noted in the previous paragraph, was the runoff of borrowed funds and relatively strong growth in core deposits. The average balance of total borrowed funds was down \$128 million, or 59%, in 2009 relative to 2008, and the average balance of

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wholesale-sourced brokered deposits also dropped by \$8 million, or 12%. In contrast, average customer deposits increased \$152 million, or 24%. Much of the growth in the average balance of customer deposits was in CDARS, which increased by \$85 million, or 163%, and actually had a higher relative cost than the weighted average cost of other borrowed money in 2008 (the period used for the rates multiplier in our volume variance calculations). However, relatively inexpensive core deposits also experienced significant growth for the comparative periods: Average NOW account balances increased \$21 million, or 22%; average money market demand deposits were up \$19 million, or 14%; and average savings deposits grew by \$7 million, or 12%.

Interest reversals had a major impact on rate variances for 2009 over 2008, as well as 2008 over 2007. The Company had net interest reversals of \$148,000 in 2009, relative to \$2.0 million in 2008 and \$295,000 in 2007. The rate variance for 2009 over 2008 was a favorable \$3.5 million, and \$1.8 million of that can be attributed to the drop in net interest reversals in 2009 while another \$640,000 came from the allocation of the variance attributable to both rate and volume changes. The remainder is due simply to the fact that in a declining interest rate environment, our cost of interest-bearing liabilities fell by 100 basis points for the comparative periods while our yield on earning assets dropped only 95 basis points, excluding the impact of interest reversals. Because of aggressive moves by the Federal Reserve to limit the potential damage from the recession, rates dropped during 2008 to an all-time low by the end of that year, and the target range for the fed funds rate remained at zero to 25 basis points during 2009. An easing of competitive pressures on deposits also favorably impacted our cost of deposits, with the average rate paid on customer time deposits, in particular, falling by 142 basis points.

For 2008 relative to 2007, we enjoyed a favorable volume variance of \$744,000 due mainly due to growth in average earning assets. Average interest-earning assets were \$72 million higher in 2008 than in 2007, an increase of 7% resulting from growth of \$44 million, or 23%, in average investment balances, and an increase of \$28 million, or 3%, in average loan balances. The volume variance in 2008 would have been greater if not for the following: Much of the growth in average interest-earning assets came from an increase in investment securities, which have a lower weighted average yield than loans and leases; average demand deposit balances were \$18 million lower, more than offsetting the benefit provided by higher shareholders' equity, so a higher proportion of the increase in average earning assets was funded by an increase in interest-bearing liabilities; and, growth in average deposits was concentrated in relatively higher-cost jumbo time deposits. A negative \$516,000 rate-related variance in 2008 is primarily the result of the \$1.7 million increase in net interest reversals relative to 2007, although the increase in interest reversals was partially offset by the impact of declining interest rates. Our liabilities re-priced to a greater extent than interest-earning assets, with the cost of interest-bearing liabilities declining 141 basis points and our yield on earning assets falling by 120 basis points in 2008 over 2007, excluding the impact of net interest reversals.

The Company's net interest margin, which is tax-equivalent net interest income expressed as a percentage of average interest-earning assets, is affected by many of the same factors discussed above relative to rate and volume variances. In 2009 our tax-equivalent net interest margin was 5.00%, relative to 4.98% in 2008. On the surface it would appear that our net interest margin was quite stable for the comparative periods, but if interest reversals are backed out it shows a 13 basis point decline. This is due to the fact that the unfavorable impact of an increase in average nonperforming loans, to 4% of total assets in 2009 from 1% in 2008, wasn't quite offset by the favorable effect of declining interest rates and the positive pressure of a higher level of customer deposits, which increased to 61% of total assets in 2009 from 50% in 2008.

Our net interest margin in 2008 was 30 basis points lower than in 2007. For much of 2008 the Company's interest rate risk profile was slightly liability sensitive, meaning that, all else being equal, our net interest margin would benefit in a declining rate environment but would be negatively impacted in a rising rate environment. However, the positive impact of the declining rate environment during 2008 was more than offset by interest reversals, an increase in the average balance of nonperforming assets, a drop in average non-interest bearing deposit balances and a corresponding increase in the balance of other borrowed funds, and competitive pressures that stalled anticipated declines in deposit rates.



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***Provision for Loan and Lease Losses***

Credit risk is inherent in the business of making loans. The Company sets aside an allowance for loan and lease losses through periodic charges to earnings, which are reflected in the income statement as the provision for loan and lease losses. These charges are in amounts sufficient to achieve an allowance for loan and lease losses that, in management's judgment, is adequate to absorb probable loan losses related to specifically-identified impaired loans, as well as probable incurred loan losses in the remaining loan portfolio. Specifically identifiable and quantifiable losses are immediately charged off against the allowance. This process can create a high degree of variability in the Company's earnings. The Company's policies for monitoring the adequacy of the allowance and determining loan amounts that should be charged off, and other detailed information with regard to changes in the allowance, are discussed below under Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses.

The Company's provision for loan and lease losses was \$21.6 million in 2009, \$19.5 million in 2008, and \$3.3 million in 2007. Our provision was significantly higher in 2009 and 2008 than in prior years, due to a national economic recession that has had a material impact on many of our borrowers and led to credit deterioration in our loan portfolio. Because the provision exceeded charge-offs in both 2009 and 2008, the allowance for loan losses increased to 2.68% of total gross loans and leases at the end of 2009, from 1.59% at the end of 2008 and 1.33% at the end of 2007.

The provision for loan and lease losses was \$2.1 million higher in 2009 than in 2008 despite a decline in net loan balances charged off, due to a substantial increase in nonperforming loans and the higher loss allowance required for those loans pursuant to a detailed analysis conducted to determine probable losses. Net charge-offs fell by \$3.7 million, or 22%, in 2009 relative to 2008, but nonperforming loans increased by \$17 million, or 57%.

The most significant impact on the Company's financial results in 2008 over 2007 came from a \$16.2 million increase in the provision for loan and lease losses. The increase resulted from a higher level of loan losses, and additional specific reserves for an increasing balance of nonperforming assets and supplemental general reserves for higher-risk loan categories, as discussed in greater detail below. Net loans charged off totaled \$16.6 million in 2008 and \$2.6 million in 2007, with charge-offs for 2008 inclusive of write-downs on certain collateral-dependent nonperforming real estate loans with quantifiable losses that were identified as uncollectible.

***Non-interest Revenue and Operating Expense***

The following table sets forth the major components of the Company's non-interest revenue and other operating expense, along with relevant ratios, for the years indicated:

**Table of Contents****Non-Interest Revenue/Expense**

(dollars in thousands)	2009	% of Total	2008	% of Total	2007	% of Total
<b><u>NON-INTEREST REVENUE</u></b>						
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 11,552	66.86%	\$ 11,203	70.08%	\$ 7,794	53.26%
Credit card fees	\$ 417	2.41%	\$ 494	3.09%	\$ 687	4.69%
Checkcard fees	\$ 1,782	10.31%	\$ 1,557	9.74%	\$ 1,256	8.58%
Other service charges & fees	\$ 2,198	12.72%	\$ 3,066	19.18%	\$ 2,577	17.61%
BOLI Income	\$ 1,561	9.03%	\$ 408	2.55%	\$ 1,234	8.43%
Gains on sales of loans	\$ 81	0.47%	\$ 9	0.07%	\$ 1,601	10.95%
Gains on sale of investment securities	\$ 1,099	6.36%	\$ 58	0.36%	\$ 14	0.10%
(Loss) on tax credit investment	\$ (1,443)	-8.35%	\$ (1,242)	-7.77%	\$ (985)	-6.73%
Other	\$ 32	0.19%	\$ 434	2.71%	\$ 457	3.12%
<b>Total non-interest revenue</b>	<b>\$ 17,279</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 15,987</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 14,635</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
As a % of average interest-earning assets		1.46%		1.37%		1.34%
<b><u>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</u></b>						
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 18,963	42.96%	\$ 16,666	46.48%	\$ 17,861	49.64%
<b>Occupancy costs</b>						
Furniture & Equipment	\$ 2,639	5.98%	\$ 2,700	7.53%	\$ 3,009	8.36%
Premises	\$ 4,311	9.77%	\$ 3,807	10.62%	\$ 3,466	9.63%
Advertising and Marketing Costs	\$ 1,872	4.24%	\$ 2,289	6.38%	\$ 1,722	4.79%
Data Processing Costs	\$ 1,406	3.19%	\$ 1,311	3.65%	\$ 1,147	3.19%
Deposit Services Costs	\$ 2,188	4.96%	\$ 1,759	4.90%	\$ 2,094	5.82%
<b>Loan Services Costs</b>						
Loan Processing	\$ 960	2.17%	\$ 671	1.87%	\$ 209	0.58%
ORE Owned	\$ 1,827	4.14%	\$ 579	1.61%	\$ 9	0.03%
Credit Card	\$	0.00%	\$ 2	0.01%	\$ 598	1.66%
Other loan services	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>						
Telephone & data communications	\$ 1,107	2.51%	\$ 968	2.70%	\$ 915	2.54%
Postage & mail	\$ 501	1.14%	\$ 469	1.31%	\$ 559	1.55%
Other	\$ 1,040	2.36%	\$ 1,109	3.09%	\$ 1,192	3.31%
<b>Professional Services Costs</b>						
Legal & Accounting	\$ 1,537	3.48%	\$ 1,390	3.88%	\$ 1,009	2.80%
Other professional service	\$ 4,585	10.39%	\$ 921	2.57%	\$ 1,384	3.85%
Stationery & Supply Costs	\$ 675	1.53%	\$ 753	2.10%	\$ 528	1.47%
Sundry & Tellers	\$ 527	1.18%	\$ 465	1.29%	\$ 279	0.78%
<b>Total other operating expense</b>	<b>\$ 44,138</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 35,859</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 35,981</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
As a % of average interest-earning assets		3.72%		3.08%		3.30%
Net non-interest income as a % of avg. interest-earning assets		-2.26%		-1.71%		-1.96%
Efficiency Ratio (tax-equivalent)		57.69%		48.73%		49.36%

The overhead efficiency ratio in the table above represents total operating expense divided by the sum of fully tax-equivalent net interest and non-interest income, with the provision for loan losses, investment gains/losses, and other extraordinary gains/losses excluded from the equation. Since total other operating expense increased by 23% in 2009, relative to increases in non-interest revenue and net interest income of 8% and 2%, respectively, our efficiency ratio rose to 57.69% in 2009, from 48.73% in 2008 and 49.36% in 2007. The slight dip in 2008 relative to 2007 is due to a small drop in operating expense and an increase in non-interest revenue in 2008.

The Company's results reflect an increase of \$1.3 million, or 8%, in total non-interest income for 2009 relative to 2008, due mainly to higher gains from the sale of investment securities, a higher level of BOLI income, and an increase in deposit service charges, offset in part by the near-elimination of FHLB dividends in 2009, losses realized upon the disposition of foreclosed assets, and a higher level of pass-through losses generated by our tax credit fund investments. The increase for 2009 over 2008 also includes the impact of the following non-recurring income

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recognized in 2008: A \$289,000 gain on the mandatory redemption of Visa shares, an \$82,000 gain from vacant land adjacent to our Hanford branch which was sold to the city of Hanford at the request of the city, a \$58,000 gain on

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called securities, and a \$75,000 contingent payment received in the first quarter of 2008 relating to the outsourcing of our merchant services function. A non-recurring \$66,000 recovery on a previously charged-off investment in a title insurance holding company, reflected in gains on securities in 2009, also impacted the year-over-year comparison. The primary changes in non-interest revenue in 2008 over 2007 include an increase in service charges on deposits, a drop in BOLI income, the non-recurring items noted for 2008, and a substantial drop in gains on sales of loans due to a \$1.6 million non-recurring gain realized from selling our credit card portfolio in 2007. Total non-interest revenue increased to 1.46% of average earning assets in 2009, from 1.37% in 2008 and 1.34% in 2007.

The principal component of non-interest income, service charges on deposit accounts, increased by \$349,000, or 3%, in 2009 over 2008, due primarily to the fact that the number of transaction accounts (demand and interest-bearing NOW accounts) increased by over 5,000, or 11%, in 2009. Despite a fee increase that became effective mid-2008, the increase in total service charges is proportionately smaller than the increase in the number of accounts since each account, on average, generated a lower volume of returned item and overdraft charges in 2009. It is our assumption that consumers and businesses have learned to manage cash more carefully in this difficult economy. In contrast, deposit service charges increased by \$3.4 million, or 44%, in 2008 relative to 2007, due to growth in the number of transaction accounts, adjustments to our schedule of fees and charges, increased overdraft activity, the enhancement of deposit scoring and overdraft management capabilities, and increased collections on overdrafts. The Company's ratio of service charge income to average transaction account balances was 3.3% in 2009, 3.4% in 2008, and 2.4% in 2007. As noted above in Other Consumer Protection Laws and Regulations, it is our expectation that our aggregate overdraft income will decline in mid-2010 due to new rules governing overdraft charges on point-of-sale transactions.

The next line item under non-interest revenue is credit card fees, which include credit card interchange fees and credit card annual fees as primary components. Despite the sale of all credit card balances in 2007, we still receive a portion of the interchange and interest from credit cards issued in our name, and credit card fees totaled \$417,000 in 2009, \$494,000 in 2008, and \$687,000 in 2007. Credit card fees fell by \$77,000, or 16%, in 2009 relative to 2008, due to declining consumer credit card usage in a difficult economic environment. They were down by \$193,000, or 28%, in 2008 as compared to 2007, because of the sale of the portfolio in June 2007. These fees were only 2% of total non-interest income in 2009, down from 3% in 2008 and 5% in 2007.

Check card fees, which represent interchange fees from electronic funds transactions (EFT), increased by \$225,000, or 14%, in 2009 over 2008, and by \$301,000, or 24%, in 2008 over 2007. The increase is primarily from fees earned on incremental cards issued in association with new retail deposit accounts, but for 2008 also includes the impact of higher interchange rates due to new EFT contracts starting in late 2007. Check card fees have been increasing as a percentage of total non-interest revenue, and the rising popularity of point-of-sale transactions leads us to believe that this access channel will continue to grow in importance. The number of active Sierra Check Cards now in use by retail account holders is approximately 40,000, up from 32,000 at the end of 2008 and 26,000 at the end of 2007.

Other service charges and fees constitute the second largest portion of non-interest income, with the principal components consisting of operating lease income, dividends received on restricted stock (primarily our equity investment in FHLB stock), currency order fees, ATM fees from transactions not associated with deposit customers (also referred to as foreign ATM fees), and, for 2008, the previously-noted gain on the mandatory redemption of Visa stock (which is classified as restricted stock rather than an available-for-sale investment). Other service charges, commissions, and fees totaled \$2.2 million in 2009, \$3.1 million in 2008, and \$2.6 million in 2007. They declined by \$868,000, or 28%, in 2009 relative to 2008, in large part because of a \$523,000 drop in dividends on restricted stock. The FHLB of San Francisco suspended dividend payments at the beginning of 2009, reinstated dividends at a nominal level for one quarter, and subsequently suspended them again. We have not been able to determine from recent FHLB announcements how long their current capital preservation policy will continue. Non-recurring income in 2008, including the \$289,000 gain on VISA stock and the \$75,000 contingent payment related to merchant services noted above, also contributed to the decline in other service charges in 2009. The increase for 2008 relative to 2007 was \$489,000, or 19%, due mainly to non-recurring items in 2008 as well as an increase of \$129,000 in dividends on restricted stock.

Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) income was \$1.6 million in 2009, relative to \$408,000 in 2008 and \$1.2 million in 2007. It increased by \$1.2 million, or 283%, in 2009 relative to 2008, and fell by \$826,000, or 67%, for 2008 in

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comparison to 2007. To understand the reason for these variances, one needs to distinguish between the two basic types of BOLI owned by the Company: general account, and separate account. At December 31, 2009, the Company had \$27.9 million invested in single-premium general account BOLI. Income from our general account BOLI is typically fairly consistent, with an interest credit rate that does not change frequently and is floored at no less than 3%. As the result of policy exchanges in the first and third quarters of 2009, the interest credit rate has increased slightly and the Company recognized a one-time gain on general account BOLI of about \$72,000. Income from general account BOLI is used to fund expenses associated with executive salary continuation plans and director retirement plans. In addition to general account BOLI, the Company had \$2.2 million invested in separate account BOLI at December 31, 2009, the earnings on which help offset deferred compensation accruals for certain directors and senior officers. Their deferred compensation BOLI accounts have returns pegged to participant-directed investment allocations which can include equity, bond, or real estate indices, and are thus subject to gains or losses. These plans are designed to be revenue-neutral to the Company: Participant gains are accounted for as expense accruals which, combined with their associated tax effect, generally counterbalance income on separate account BOLI, while participant losses result in expense accrual reversals that typically offset losses on separate account BOLI. Aggregate BOLI income increased in 2009 mainly because gains on separate account BOLI totaled \$463,000 in 2009 relative to a loss of \$615,000 for 2008, resulting in a swing in separate account BOLI income of \$1.1 million for the comparative periods. With the exception of a one-time gain of about \$350,000 on separate account BOLI policy exchanges in the third quarter of 2008, which offset what would have otherwise been a loss for that period, these gains and losses are related to participant gains and losses on deferred compensation balances. The \$826,000 drop in BOLI income in 2008 was also primarily the result of the loss on separate account BOLI in 2008, relative to a gain of \$243,000 in 2007.

Gains on loan sales totaled \$81,000 in 2009, a slight increase over 2008 due to a small surge in residential mortgage refinancing activity in 2009 that resulted in an increased volume of mortgage loans sold. Our gain on loan sales in 2007 totaled \$1.6 million, as the result of the sale of the Company's credit card portfolio in that year.

In 2009, a \$1.1 million gain on the sale of investments was a significant addition to income. This primarily represents gains taken on the sale of \$30 million in mortgage-backed securities in September 2009. We reinvested the proceeds in high-quality agency-issued mortgage-backed securities, with the overall transaction slightly increasing the duration of our investment portfolio and lowering the overall yield by about seven basis points. The gain on investments in 2009 also includes small gains on bonds called prior to maturity, and a non-recurring \$66,000 recovery on a previously charged-off investment in a title insurance holding company. Investment gains in 2008 consist entirely of gains on called securities, and investment gains were not material in 2007.

Other non-interest income includes gains and losses on the disposition of real properties and other assets, and rental income generated by the Company's alliance with Investment Centers of America (ICA). Other non-interest income was \$402,000 lower in 2009 than in 2008, due in part to a \$266,000 increase in OREO losses and a \$45,000 decline in ICA income. The difference was also impacted by the non-recurring \$82,000 gain on the sale of real property in 2008, as discussed above.

Total operating expense (non-interest expense) was \$44.1 million for 2009, an increase of \$8.3 million, or 23%, relative to total operating expense for the same period in 2008. The increase in 2009 includes higher employee compensation costs, a substantial increase in FDIC assessments, and a large jump up in credit-related costs as discussed in greater detail below. Total operating expense declined by \$122,000, or less than 1%, in 2008 relative to 2007. Non-interest expense includes the following non-recurring items, which net out to additional expense of \$1.9 million in 2009, \$337,000 in 2008, and \$509,000 in 2007: OREO write-downs totaling \$1.3 million in 2009 and \$463,000 in 2008; the payment of \$592,000 in 2009 for an industry-wide special FDIC assessment; a legal settlement and non-recurring operations-related loss totaling \$191,000 in 2008; an insurance recovery in the amount of \$54,000 in 2008, for a \$118,000 check fraud loss on a single customer account expensed in 2007; expenses totaling \$83,000 associated with the initiation of our new mortgage program in 2008; expense reductions totaling \$346,000 in the form of incentive payments/expense reimbursements from certain vendors in 2008, in conjunction with our debit card and EFT processing conversions in November 2007; a consulting fee of \$247,000 in 2007, also related to our EFT conversion; a \$249,000 de-conversion fee in 2007 related to the sale of our credit card portfolio; and property tax

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refunds totaling close to \$100,000 received in 2007, pursuant to tax reassessments of the branches we own. Total operating expense increased to 3.72% of average earning assets in 2009, from 3.08% in 2008 and 3.30% in 2007. The largest component of operating expense, salaries and employee benefits, increased by \$2.3 million, or 14%, in 2009 in comparison to 2008. The biggest contributing factor to that increase was a lower level of salaries deferred and amortized as an adjustment to loan yields, pursuant to FASB guidelines on the recognition and measurement of nonrefundable fees and origination costs associated with lending activities. Salaries deferred for this purpose fell to \$2.6 million in 2009 from \$3.4 million for both 2008 and 2007, due to lower loan origination activity in 2009. Another contributing factor to the increase in compensation costs was an increase in deferred compensation expense, which was up by \$768,000 in 2009 over 2008 because of employee benefit accruals for participant gains/losses on deferred compensation investments. Those gains added up to \$237,000 in 2009, relative to losses of \$531,000 in 2008 and gains of \$209,000 in 2007. As noted above in our discussion of BOLI income, employee deferred compensation accruals are related to separate account BOLI income and losses, as are directors deferred compensation accruals that are included in other professional services, and the net income impact of all income/expense accruals related to deferred compensation is usually minimal. Adding to salaries and benefits in 2009 were normal annual salary adjustments, staffing costs associated with recently-opened branches, and strategic staff additions to help address credit issues and position the Company for future growth opportunities. Partially offsetting the aforementioned increases in 2009 was a \$675,000 drop in incentive compensation costs, which declined even further from an already-reduced level in 2008 since the Company's net income for 2009 did not reach the level necessary to trigger bonus payments. Compensation-related costs fell by \$1.2 million in 2008 relative to 2007, due in large part to year-end 2008 reversals of \$1.6 million in accrued bonuses and other expenses accrued for discretionary benefits. As discussed above, participant losses on employee deferred compensation plans in 2008 relative to gains in 2007 also impacted the drop in salaries and benefits for the comparative periods. These reductions in salaries and benefits more than offset normal annual salary increases, staff additions for new offices, and staffing enhancements to help manage problem assets. Because of the relatively large increases in FDIC costs and credit-related costs in 2009, salaries and employee benefits dropped to 43% of total operating expense in 2009, from 46% in 2008 and 50% in 2007. The number of full-time equivalent staff employed by the Company was 402 at the end of 2009, 388 at the end of 2008, and 371 at the end of 2007.

Total rent and occupancy costs, including furniture and equipment expenses, rose by \$443,000, or 7%, in 2009 in comparison to 2008, and increased by only \$32,000, or less than 1%, in 2008 relative to 2007. The increases were primarily caused by costs associated with our new branches, annual rental increases for our other branches, and the rising cost of utilities. However, in 2008 these increases were offset by lower furniture and equipment depreciation, which was down by \$282,000 because some equipment and large fixtures became fully depreciated. Expenses in 2007 also include the impact of the non-recurring property tax refunds mentioned above.

Advertising and marketing costs fell by \$417,000, or 18%, in 2009 relative to 2008, and increased by \$567,000, or 33%, in 2008 relative to 2007. The decline in 2009 is mainly the result of streamlined marketing efforts, although it should be noted that our highly successful direct-mail marketing campaign for deposits continues in full force. The decline was also due in part to a reduction in shareholder communication costs, which were down \$88,000 for the year. The increase in 2008 was mainly from higher direct mail and gift costs associated with our direct-mail marketing initiatives targeting consumer and business deposits, and it also includes a \$95,000 increase in costs associated with proxy solicitations mailed to shareholders.

Data processing costs increased \$95,000, or 7%, in 2009 relative to 2008, and were up by \$164,000, or 14%, in 2008 in comparison to 2007. The increase in 2009 is the result of higher internet banking costs, which have risen as we have encouraged higher usage of this access channel to promote better customer retention. The increase in 2008 is also due in large part to a \$100,000 increase in internet banking costs, but software maintenance fees experienced a substantial jump up, as well.

Deposit services costs increased by \$429,000, or 24%, in 2009 over 2008, but fell by \$335,000, or 16%, in 2008 relative to 2007. Operational costs associated with the launch and maintenance of our new online deposit product, Reward Checking, totaled \$98,000 in 2009, and contributed to the increase in deposit costs for that year. The variances for both comparative periods were also impacted by the aforementioned non-recurring expense reductions of \$346,000 in 2008, related to our EFT processing and debit card conversions. The check fraud loss totaling

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\$118,000 in 2007, and the associated \$54,000 insurance recovery in 2008, had the net impact of enhancing the favorable variance in deposit services costs in 2008 by \$172,000, but that was offset by increases in remote deposit capture costs and other miscellaneous expenses.

Loan services costs, including credit card costs, expenses associated with foreclosed assets, and other loan processing costs, increased by \$1.5 million, or 123%, in 2009 over 2008, and by \$436,000, or 53%, in 2008 relative to 2007. For 2009, the major cause of the increase was an \$801,000 increase in write-downs on foreclosed assets (primarily OREO), as we adjusted carrying values pursuant to changing market conditions and updated appraisals. Write-downs on foreclosed assets totaled almost \$1.3 million in 2009, relative to \$463,000 in 2008. Operating expenses associated with foreclosed assets also comprised \$563,000 of lending expenses in 2009, an increase of \$447,000 over 2008. Furthermore, demand and foreclosure costs were \$155,000 higher, and appraisal costs reflect an increase of \$118,000 in 2009 relative to 2008. The increase in loan services costs for 2008 over 2007 includes OREO write-downs and \$83,000 in expenses associated with the launch of PHH mortgage, as noted above in the discussion of non-recurring items. In addition, in 2008 we had substantial increases in OREO operating expenses, appraisal and inspection costs, and demand and foreclosure costs. However, due to the sale of the credit card portfolio, there was a drop of \$596,000 in credit card costs, inclusive of the impact of the one-time \$249,000 credit card de-conversion fee in 2007.

The other operating costs category, including telecommunications expense, postage, and other miscellaneous costs, totaled \$2.6 million in 2009, \$2.5 million in 2008, and \$2.7 million in 2007. Telecommunications expense increased by \$139,000, or 14%, in 2009, and by \$53,000, or 6%, in 2008, due to network upgrades in early 2009, costs associated with new branches, and enhanced circuit redundancy. Postage expense increased by \$32,000, or 7%, in 2009, but declined by \$90,000, or 16%, in 2008. The increase in 2009 is consistent with the increase in our customer base, and the decline in 2008 over 2007 is due to extra mailings in 2007 associated with compliance disclosures and our debit and credit card conversions. Other miscellaneous operating expenses declined slightly in 2009 as well as 2008, falling by \$69,000, or 6%, in 2009 and by \$83,000, or 7%, in 2008 because of a drop in training-related costs.

Legal and accounting costs increased by \$147,000, or 11%, in 2009 over 2008, and by \$381,000, or 38%, in 2008 relative to 2007. For 2009, the increase is attributable to legal costs associated with collections, which were up by \$148,000, as well as higher operational, compliance and loan review costs, although those increases were partially offset by lower external audit costs and a drop in other legal costs. The increase in 2008 also includes a \$325,000 increase in collections-related legal expenses, in addition to an increase of \$108,000 in other legal costs due to our proxy contest in 2008. The increases in 2008 were partially offset by a \$53,000 drop in accounting and review costs.

Other professional service expense shows the largest increase of any non-interest expense category in 2009, rising by \$3.7 million relative to 2008. The increase is centered on expense accruals for FDIC assessments, which totaled \$3.2 million in 2009 including the special FDIC assessment of \$592,000, and increased by \$2.8 million relative to FDIC costs in 2008. In addition to the special assessment, the change reflects an increase in deposits and rising regular assessment rates as the FDIC attempts to recapitalize the Deposit Insurance Fund. The \$6 million FDIC assessment prepayment we were required to remit at the end of 2009 will not increase our FDIC costs, but it did create a non-earning prepaid asset that will have a negative impact on our net interest margin. The increase in other professional service expense in 2009 also includes a \$796,000 increase in directors' deferred fee expense accruals, due to participant gains on deferred fee plan balances in 2009 relative to losses in 2008. As with deferred compensation accruals for employees, directors' deferred fee accruals are related to separate account BOLI income and losses, and the net income impact of all income/expense accruals related to deferred compensation is usually minimal. In contrast to the outsized increase in 2009, the cost of other professional services fell by \$463,000, or 33%, in 2008. The reduction in professional services costs in 2008 resulted from a \$720,000 drop in directors' deferred compensation expense accruals, stemming from participant losses in 2008 relative to gains in 2007, which was offset in part by an increase of \$220,000 in FDIC assessments and miscellaneous increases related to our proxy contest.

Stationery and supply costs were down \$78,000, or 10%, in 2009, but increased by \$225,000, or 43%, in 2008. The drop in 2009 is the result of an internal review conducted and subsequent changes implemented to increase efficiencies and lower costs with regard to forms, brochures, and other supplies. The increase in 2008 is due in large part to adjustments in 2007 to more accurately account for prepaid brochures, office forms, and other supplies. Sundry and teller costs were up by \$62,000, or 13%, in 2009, and by \$186,000, or 67%, for 2008. The increase in

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2009 over 2008 is from higher debit card losses, partially offset by declines related to the non-recurring legal settlement and operations-related loss in 2008 noted above. For 2008, the increase is due to the aforementioned non-recurring items.

***Income Taxes***

The Company sets aside its provision for income taxes on a monthly basis. As indicated in Note 9 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the amount of such provision is determined by applying the Company's statutory income tax rates to pre-tax book income as adjusted for permanent differences between pre-tax book income and actual taxable income. These permanent differences include, but are not limited to, tax-exempt interest income, increases in the cash surrender value of BOLI, California Enterprise Zone deductions, certain expenses that are not allowed as tax deductions, and tax credits. Tax-exempt interest income is generated primarily by the Company's investments in state, county and municipal bonds, which provided \$2.5 million in federal tax-exempt income in 2009, \$2.4 million in 2008, and \$2.2 million 2007. Although not reflected in the investment portfolio, the company also had investments totaling \$11.1 million in low-income housing tax credit funds as of December 31, 2009. These investments have generated substantial tax credits over the past few years, with about \$1.8 million in credits available for the 2009 tax year and \$1.6 million in tax credits realized in 2008. The investments are expected to generate an additional \$8.9 million in aggregate tax credits from 2010 through 2018; however, the credits are dependent upon the occupancy level of the housing projects and income of the tenants and cannot be projected with complete certainty. California state employment tax credits also reduce our tax liability.

The Company's provision for federal and state income taxes was \$608,000 in 2009, \$3.9 million in 2008, and \$10.8 million in 2007. This represents 6% of income before taxes in 2009, 22% in 2008, and 34% in 2007. The accrual rate was significantly lower in 2009 due to the relatively larger impact of tax credits and non-taxable income on a lower level of pre-tax income. Those factors impacted 2008, as well, in addition to the reversal of a \$230,000 reserve held against our deferred tax asset. The reserve was established in 2007 due to the tentative nature of tax benefits resulting from long-term capital losses on our investment in a title insurance holding company, but we were able to realize those tax benefits upon finalizing 2007 tax returns and thus released the reserve.

Some items of income and expense are recognized in different years for tax purposes than when applying generally accepted accounting principles, leading to timing differences between the Company's actual tax liability and the amount accrued for this liability based on book income. These temporary differences comprise the deferred portion of the Company's tax expense, which is accumulated on the Company's books as a deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability until such time as it reverses. At the end of 2009, the Company had a net deferred tax asset of \$9.3 million.

**Financial Condition**

Total assets of \$1.3 billion at the end of 2009 reflect an increase of \$9 million, or less than 1%, for the year, but net loan balances actually dropped by \$70 million, or 8%, during 2009. For 2008, total assets grew by \$93 million, or 8%, with loan growth of only 2%. Loan growth has been weak to nonexistent in the past two years due to prepayments, declining loan origination activity, transfers to OREO, and the charge-off of uncollectible balances. We have also seen marked deterioration in asset quality, coincidental with the decline in the economy. Despite this slowdown in growth and increase in nonperforming assets, our capital position was greatly strengthened in 2009, and our liquidity position has improved due to strong growth in customer deposits and the runoff of a large volume of wholesale-sourced brokered deposits and other borrowings. Our strong capital position and access to liquidity resources position us well to weather the current cycle and eventually return to previous levels of loan growth, although no assurance can be provided in that regard.

Significant changes in the relative size of balance sheet components in 2009 include net loans and leases, which fell to 64% of total assets at the end of 2009 from 70% at the end of 2008, and investment securities, which increased to 21% of total assets at the end of 2009 from 18% at the end of 2008. Within loans, there was also a shift into nonperforming loans and leases, which grew to 5% of total loans at the end of 2009 from 3% at the end of 2008. On the liability side, deposits increased to 94% of total liabilities at December 31, 2009 from 87% at December 31, 2008, with an offsetting decline in other borrowed money, which fell to 5% of total liabilities at the end of 2009 from 12%



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at the end of 2008. Within deposits, core deposits increased to 67% of total deposits at the end of 2009 from 61% at the end of 2008, and wholesale-sourced brokered deposits fell to 2% from 11%. The major components of the Company's balance sheet are individually analyzed below, along with off-balance sheet information.

***Loan and Lease Portfolio***

The Company's loan and lease portfolio represents the single largest portion of invested assets, substantially greater than the investment portfolio or any other asset category, and the quality and diversification of the loan and lease portfolio are important considerations when reviewing the Company's financial condition. The Company is not involved with chemicals or toxins that might have an adverse effect on the environment, thus its primary exposure to environmental legislation is through its lending activities. The Company's lending procedures include steps to identify and monitor this exposure in an effort to avoid any related loss or liability.

The Selected Financial Data table in Item 6 above reflects the amount of loans and leases outstanding at December 31<sup>st</sup> for each year from 2005 through 2009, net of deferred fees and origination costs and the allowance for loan and lease losses. The Loan and Lease Distribution table that follows sets forth the Company's gross loans and leases outstanding, including nonperforming loans, and the percentage distribution in each category at the dates indicated. The amounts shown do not reflect any deferred loan fees or deferred origination costs, nor is the allowance deducted.

**Loan and Lease Distribution**

(dollars in thousands)	As of December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Agricultural	\$ 9,865	\$ 13,542	\$ 13,103	\$ 13,193	\$ 9,898
Commercial and Industrial	116,835	122,856	117,183	113,644	100,545
Real Estate:					
Secured by Commercial/Professional Office					
Properties including const. and development	421,114	456,932	457,236	420,973	363,094
Secured by Residential Properties	188,750	189,849	187,267	177,448	128,735
Secured by Farmland	56,654	57,808	51,607	53,668	45,353
Held for Sale	376	552			
Total Real Estate	666,894	705,141	696,110	652,089	537,182
Small Business Administration loans	18,626	19,463	20,366	25,946	24,190
Consumer Loans	56,992	65,755	54,731	54,568	51,006
Direct Financing Leases	15,394	19,883	23,140	20,150	10,138
Consumer Credit Cards				8,418	8,401
<b>Total Loans and Leases</b>	<b>\$ 884,606</b>	<b>\$ 946,640</b>	<b>\$ 924,633</b>	<b>\$ 888,008</b>	<b>\$ 741,360</b>

**Percentage of Total Loans and Leases**

Agricultural	1.12%	1.42%	1.42%	1.49%	1.34%
Commercial and Industrial	13.21%	12.97%	12.67%	12.80%	13.56%
Real Estate:					
Secured by Commercial/Professional Office					
Properties including const. and development	47.60%	48.27%	49.45%	47.41%	48.98%
Secured by Residential Properties	21.34%	20.06%	20.26%	19.98%	17.36%
Secured by Farmland	6.40%	6.11%	5.58%	6.04%	6.12%
Held for Sale	0.04%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Real Estate	75.38%	74.49%	75.29%	73.43%	72.46%
Small Business Administration loans	2.11%	2.06%	2.20%	2.92%	3.26%
Consumer Loans	6.44%	6.95%	5.92%	6.14%	6.88%
Direct Financing Leases	1.74%	2.10%	2.50%	2.27%	1.37%
Consumer Credit Cards	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	1.13%

100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
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As displayed in the table, aggregate loan and lease balances increased by \$143 million, or 19%, in the four-year span from the end of 2005 to the end of 2009, with the Company's branches and other business units responsible for the bulk of that growth. Despite strong increases in earlier years, total loans and leases declined by \$62 million, or 7%, during 2009, due to a relatively high level of prepayments, charge-offs, and transfers to OREO. Organic loan generation has also tapered off due to light demand from quality borrowers, tightened credit criteria for real estate

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loans, and increased attention devoted to monitoring and managing current loan relationships. While management has recently placed more emphasis on stemming the decline and motivating stronger branch loan growth, with a particular focus on commercial loans, no assurance can be provided that loan balances will not continue to decline, especially in the near term.

In past years, loan demand in the Company's immediate market has generally been weighted toward loans secured by real estate, as witnessed by the increase in real estate loans to 75.38% of total loans at the end of 2009 from 72.46% at the end of 2005. However, in 2009, real estate loan balances declined by \$38 million, or 5%, due in part to charge-offs of over \$5 million and transfers to OREO totaling \$23 million, as well as the fact that loan origination activity did not keep up with runoff. Real estate loans secured by commercial and professional office properties, including construction and development loans, fell by \$46 million, or 10%, since most of the runoff and transfers to OREO, and much of our charge-off activity occurred in construction and development loans. Loans secured by residential properties increased by \$13 million, or 7%, in 2009, due in large part to an increase in outstanding balances on equity lines, while loans secured by farmland fell by \$6 million, or 10%.

Commercial and industrial loans declined by \$6 million, or 5%, in 2009, and SBA loan balances also dropped by about \$1 million, or 4%. The combined decline of \$7 million was due in part to charge-offs for commercial and SBA loans of close to \$4 million. There was also an increase in prepayments, and a relatively low level of loan origination activity due to the challenging economic environment. While increasing slightly as a percentage of total loans in 2009 due to declining real estate loan balances, the combined growth rate for commercial and industrial loans and SBA loans has generally lagged growth in the aggregate loan portfolio, as evidenced by their decline to 15.32% of total loans at the end of 2009 from 16.82% at the end of 2005. The Company's commercial loans are centered in locally-oriented commercial activities in markets where the Company has a physical presence, and this segment of the portfolio has struggled for growth due to economic issues and increased competition. Potential business has been passed over due to irrational competition in some instances, and in other cases the Company has taken real estate collateral as an abundance of caution, which causes the loans to be classified as commercial real estate. Direct finance leases are another form of secured commercial credit, and they also experienced a drop of \$4 million, or 23%, in 2009, and a similar decline in 2008. We have placed a renewed emphasis on relationship lending and anticipate that commercial loans could increase as a percentage of total loans in 2010, but no assurance can be provided in that regard. Agricultural production loan balances fluctuated during 2009 due to varying seasonal needs, and ended the year with a decline of \$4 million, or 27%, relative to the end of 2008.

Consumer loans also fell by \$9 million, or 13%, in 2009, due to sagging demand and close to \$4 million in balances charged off. The consumer loans category represented 6.44% of total loans and leases outstanding at the end of 2009, with no material change over the past four years other than the 2008 reclassification of \$14 million in mobile home loans from real estate loans to consumer loans. As discussed earlier, credit card loans were sold during 2007, with consumer credit card balances dropping to zero at the end of 2007 from over \$8 million at the end of 2006.

In the past, the Company also originated and sold agricultural mortgage loans to certain investors, and the volume of agricultural mortgage loans serviced totaled \$3 million as of December 31, 2009. In addition to ag mortgage loans the Company services a small number of SBA loans and commercial real estate loans for other institutions, and total loans serviced for others numbered 17 with an aggregate balance of \$8 million as of the end of 2009, as compared to 24 loans with an aggregate balance of \$10 million at the end of 2008.

***Loan and Lease Maturities***

The following table shows the maturity distribution for total loans and leases outstanding as of December 31, 2009, including non-accruing loans. The maturity distribution is grouped by remaining scheduled principal payments that are due within three months, after three months but less than one year, after one but within five years, or after five years. The principal balance of loans due after one year is indicated by both fixed and floating rate categories.

**Table of Contents****Loan and Lease Maturity**

(dollars in thousands)	As of December 31, 2009					Floating rate: due after one year	Fixed rate: due after one year
	Three months or less	Three months to twelve months	One to five years	Over five years	Total		
Agricultural	\$ 1,271	\$ 7,990	\$ 46	\$ 558	\$ 9,865	\$ 588	\$ 15
Commercial and Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>	18,276	45,264	56,696	15,225	135,461	20,784	141,124
Real Estate	45,461	37,072	135,783	448,578	666,894	359,245	135,964
Consumer Loans	3,358	6,358	20,612	26,664	56,992	24,740	12,849
Direct Financing Leases	122	652	10,934	3,686	15,394		14,620
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 68,488</b>	<b>\$ 97,336</b>	<b>\$ 224,071</b>	<b>\$ 494,711</b>	<b>\$ 884,606</b>	<b>\$ 405,357</b>	<b>\$ 304,572</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Small Business Administration Loans

For a comprehensive discussion of the Company's liquidity position, re-pricing characteristics of the balance sheet, and sensitivity to changes in interest rates, see the Liquidity and Market Risk section.

***Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements***

In the normal course of business, the Company makes commitments to extend credit to its customers as long as there are no violations of any conditions established in contractual arrangements. These commitments are obligations that represent a potential credit risk to the Company, and a \$160,000 reserve for unfunded commitments is reflected as a liability in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2009. Total unused commitments to extend credit were \$162 million at December 31, 2009, as compared to \$177 million at December 31, 2008. These numbers include \$36 million in home equity lines of credit at December 31, 2009, and \$40 million at December 31, 2008. Unused commitments represented 18% and 19% of gross loans and leases outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company's undrawn letters of credit totaled \$21 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The effect on the Company's revenues, expenses, cash flows and liquidity from the unused portion of the commitments to provide credit cannot be reasonably predicted, because there is no certainty that lines of credit will ever be fully utilized. For more information regarding the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements, see Note 11 to the financial statements in Item 8 herein.

***Contractual Obligations***

At the end of 2009, the Company had contractual obligations for the following payments, by type and period due:

**Contractual Obligations**

(dollars in thousands)	Total	Payments Due by Period			More than 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 50,928	\$	\$ 20,000	\$	\$ 30,928
Operating lease obligations	8,351	1,279	2,622	1,082	3,368
Other long-term obligations	970	271	94		605
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 60,249</b>	<b>\$ 1,550</b>	<b>\$ 22,716</b>	<b>\$ 1,082</b>	<b>\$ 34,901</b>

***Nonperforming Assets***

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Nonperforming assets are primarily comprised of loans for which the Company is no longer accruing interest, plus foreclosed assets including mobile homes and other real estate owned (OREO). When reasonable doubt exists with regard to the ability of the Company to collect all principal and interest that will ultimately come due on a loan or lease, we stop accruing interest on that loan or lease, reverse any previously-recognized interest to the extent that it is uncollected or associated with interest-reserve loans, and begin recognizing interest income only as cash interest

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payments are received and as long as the collection of all outstanding principal is not in doubt. At December 31, 2009, all of our substandard loans and leases where serious doubt exists with regard to the ability of borrowers to comply with repayment terms were counted as nonperforming assets and considered to be impaired. The loans may or may not be collateralized, and collection efforts are continuously pursued. An asset for which principal or interest has been in default for a period of 90 days or more is also classified as nonperforming even if interest is still being accrued, unless the asset is both well secured and in the process of collection. If the Bank grants a concession to a borrower in financial difficulty, the loan falls into the category of a troubled debt restructure (TDR). TDRs are also deemed to be impaired loans, but are not necessarily nonperforming assets. OREO consists of properties acquired by foreclosure or similar means that management is offering or will offer for sale. The following table presents comparative data for the Company's nonperforming assets:

**Nonperforming Assets**

(dollars in thousands)	As of December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
<b>Nonaccrual Loans and Leases: <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Agricultural	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commercial and Industrial	3,559	771	75	370	
Real Estate					
Secured by Commercial/Professional Office		533			
Properties including const. and development	31,842	23,899	6,976		
Secured by Residential Properties	5,652	2,918	666		
Secured by Farmland	429	42			
<b>TOTAL REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>37,923</b>	<b>27,392</b>	<b>7,642</b>		
Small Business Administration loans	3,683	862	1,174	262	288
Consumer Loans	756	392	161	57	21
Credit Cards					
Direct Financing Leases	1,053	369			
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>46,974</b>	<b>29,786</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Loans and leases 90 days or more past due &amp; still accruing:</b>					
(as to principal or interest)					
Agricultural					
Commercial and Industrial					
Real Estate					
Secured by Commercial/Professional Office Properties including const. and development					
Secured by Residential Properties					
Secured by Farmland					
<b>TOTAL REAL ESTATE</b>					
Small Business Administration loans					
Consumer Loans					
Credit Cards					
Direct Financing Leases		71			
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>71</b>			
<b>Total Nonperforming Loans and Leases</b>	<b>46,974</b>	<b>29,857</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Other Real Estate Owned</b>	<b>25,654</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>556</b>		<b>533</b>
<b>TOTAL NONPERFORMING ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 72,628</b>	<b>\$ 36,984</b>	<b>\$ 9,608</b>	<b>\$ 689</b>	<b>\$ 842</b>

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Performing TDR <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 28,024	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Nonperforming loans and leases as % of total gross loans and leases	5.31%	3.15%	0.98%	0.08%	0.04%
Nonperforming assets as a % of total gross loans and leases and other real estate owned	7.98%	3.88%	1.04%	0.08%	0.11%

- (1) The gross interest income that would have been recorded in the period ending December 31, 2009 if all non-accrual loans had been paying pursuant to their original terms was \$3,485,000, which includes \$1,191,000 that was actually recorded and included in net income for the period.
- (2) A TDR, or troubled debt restructure, is a loan or lease for which the terms were renegotiated to provide a reduction or deferral of interest or principal because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower.

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Nonperforming assets were not at material levels in 2005 or 2006, but have escalated exponentially since then due to substantial deterioration in the economy and its negative impact on our borrowers. Total nonperforming assets were \$72.6 million at December 31, 2009 relative to \$37.0 million at December 31, 2008, an increase of \$35.6 million, or 96%. Of the increase in nonperforming assets, \$17.1 million was due to an increase in non-accrual loans and \$18.5 million came from a higher level of foreclosed assets. The balance of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2009 includes a total of \$14.0 million in loans for which the borrowers were still making payments, comprised of TDR s totaling \$13.5 million which were paying as agreed under modified terms or forbearance agreements, and \$455,000 in other nonperforming loans that were still making payments as required under the original loan agreements. As shown in the table above, we also had \$28.0 million in loans in performing TDR s for which we were still accruing interest at December 31, 2009, but none at December 31, 2008.

At December 31, 2009, non-accruing real estate loan balances totaled \$37.9 million, which is after \$2.9 million in write-downs taken to mark some of these loans to their current fair values net of expected disposition costs. Non-accruing real estate loans rose by \$10.5 million, or 38%, during 2009, accounting for much of the increase in total nonperforming loans. Most of the increase in nonperforming real estate loans came from a few large loan relationships that were placed on non-accrual status during the year. The largest of these was an \$8.4 million non-owner occupied commercial real estate loan. In addition, a \$2.1 million owner-occupied commercial real estate loan relationship was placed on non-accrual in 2009. Nonperforming loans secured by 1-4 family residences also increased \$2.7 million during 2009, with a single \$978,000 loan contributing to the increase.

Non-accruing commercial loans experienced a sizeable increase during 2009, as well, going up by \$2.8 million, or 362%, and ending the period at \$3.6 million. The majority of the balances in this category are unsecured. Non-accruing consumer loans, which are also largely unsecured, increased by \$364,000, to a total of \$756,000, and non-accruing SBA loans, which carry an 80% SBA guarantee on average, were up by \$2.8 million to a total balance of \$3.7 million. Nonperforming direct finance leases also increased in 2009, rising by \$684,000, or 185%.

The balance of foreclosed assets at December 31, 2009 had an aggregate carrying value of \$25.7 million, and includes 85 separate parcels classified as OREO, 13 mobile homes, and \$180,000 in commercial equipment acquired upon the default of a lease agreement. Much of our OREO consists of vacant lots or land, but there are also 24 residential properties totaling \$5.5 million, two commercial buildings with a combined balance of \$693,000, and a mini-storage unit. At the end of 2008, foreclosed assets totaled \$7.1 million, comprised of 34 properties in OREO and 7 mobile homes. All foreclosed assets are periodically evaluated and written down to their fair value less expected disposition costs, if lower than the then-current carrying value.

Nonperforming assets were 7.98% of total gross loans and leases plus foreclosed assets at December 31, 2009, up from 3.88% at December 31, 2008. While our balance of nonperforming assets experienced a sizeable increase in 2009, an action plan is in place for each of our nonperforming and foreclosed assets and they are all being actively managed. However, we cannot provide assurance that all will be resolved in a timely manner or that nonperforming balances will not increase further.

***Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses***

The allowance for loan and lease losses, a contra-asset, is established through a provision for loan and lease losses based on management s evaluation of known and inherent risks in the Company s loan portfolio. Our allowance for loan and lease losses was \$23.7 million at December 31, 2009, or 2.68% of gross loans, as compared to a \$15.1 million allowance at December 31, 2008 which was 1.59% of gross loans. Any portion of the recorded investment in a collateral-dependent loan in excess of the fair value of the collateral that has been identified as uncollectible, and is therefore deemed a confirmed loss, has been charged off against the allowance. These charges have totaled \$2.9 million for impaired loan balances on our books at December 31, 2009. An allowance for potential losses inherent in unused commitments, totaling \$160,000 at December 31, 2009, is included in other liabilities.

We employ a systematic methodology, consistent with FASB guidelines on loss contingencies and impaired loans, for determining the appropriate level of the allowance for loan and lease losses and adjusting it on at least a quarterly basis. Pursuant to that methodology, impaired loans and leases are individually analyzed and a criticized asset action



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plan is completed specifying the financial status of the borrower and, if applicable, the characteristics and condition of collateral and any associated liquidation plan. For loans where repayment is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral, impairment is measured using the fair value of the collateral. If the collateral value, discounted for expected costs of disposition, is less than the loan balance, then a specific loss reserve is established for the amount of the collateral coverage short-fall. If the discounted collateral value is greater than or equal to the loan balance, no specific loss reserve is established.

At the time a collateral-dependent loan is designated as nonperforming, a new appraisal is ordered and typically received within 30 to 60 days if a recent appraisal was not already available. We generally use external appraisals to determine the fair value of the underlying collateral for nonperforming real estate loans, although the Company's licensed staff appraisers may update older appraisals based on current market conditions and property value trends. Until an updated appraisal is received, the Company uses the existing appraisal to determine the amount of the specific loss allowance that may be required, and adjusts the specific loss allowance, as necessary, once a new appraisal is received. Updated appraisals are generally ordered at least annually for collateral-dependent loans that remain impaired. Current appraisals were available for close to 83% of the Company's impaired loans at December 31, 2009. Furthermore, the Company analyzes collateral-dependent loans on at least a quarterly basis, to determine if any portion of the recorded investment in such loans can be identified as uncollectible and is therefore a confirmed loss. All amounts deemed to be uncollectible are promptly charged off against the Company's allowance for loan and lease losses, with the loan then carried at the fair value of the collateral, as appraised, less estimated costs of disposition if such costs were not reflected in appraised values. Charge-offs are not restored on the Company's accounting books throughout the life of the loan, and it is expected that nonperforming loans that have been partially written down will remain on nonperforming status until final disposition is determined, e.g. all principal is either collected or charged off.

If a distressed borrower displays the desire and ability to continue paying on the loan, but on a modified basis, an amended repayment plan may be negotiated. For these TDR's, the act of modification in and of itself suggests that the Company believes the source of repayment will likely be from borrower cash flows. Thus, TDR's and other impaired loans that are not dependent on collateral for repayment are typically evaluated for impairment by discounting projected cash flows.

Our methodology also provides that an allowance be established for probable incurred losses inherent in our performing loans and leases, which are segregated by substandard or other status and then evaluated either individually or in pools with common characteristics. At the present time, pools are based on the same segmentation of loan types presented in regulatory filings. While this methodology utilizes historical data, projected cash flows and other objective information, the classification of loans and the establishment of the allowance for loan and lease losses are both to some extent based on management's judgment and experience. Our methodology incorporates a variety of risk considerations, both quantitative and qualitative, in establishing an allowance for loan and lease losses that management believes is appropriate at each reporting date. Quantitative information includes our historical loss experience, delinquency and charge-off trends, current collateral values, and the anticipated timing of collection of principal for nonperforming loans. Qualitative factors include the general economic environment in our markets and, in particular, the state of the agricultural industry and other key industries in the Central San Joaquin Valley. Lending policies and procedures (including underwriting standards), the experience and abilities of lending staff, the quality of loan review, credit concentrations (by geography, loan type, industry and collateral type), the rate of loan portfolio growth, and changes in legal or regulatory requirements are additional factors that are considered.

There have been no recent material changes to the methodology used to determine our allowance for loan and lease losses, other than those that have been disclosed in previous filings. As we add new products and expand our geographic coverage, and as the economic environment changes, we expect to continue to enhance our methodology to keep pace with the size and complexity of the loan and lease portfolio and to respond to pressures created by external forces. We engage outside firms on a regular basis to assess our methodology and perform independent credit reviews of our loan and lease portfolio. In addition, the Company's external auditors, the FDIC, and the California DFI review the allowance for loan and lease losses as an integral part of their audit and examination processes. Management believes that the current methodology is appropriate given our size and level of complexity.

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The table that follows summarizes the activity in the allowance for loan and lease losses for the periods indicated:

**Allowance For Loan Losses and Leases**

(dollars in thousands)	2009	As of and for the years ended December 31,			2005
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
<b>Balances:</b>					
Avg. gross loans and leases outstanding during period	\$ 926,326	\$ 931,382	\$ 903,046	\$ 824,041	\$ 708,002
Gross loans and leases outstanding at end of period	\$ 884,606	\$ 946,640	\$ 924,633	\$ 888,008	\$ 741,360
<b>Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:</b>					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 15,094	\$ 12,276	\$ 11,579	\$ 9,330	\$ 8,842
Provision Charged to Expense	21,574	19,456	3,252	3,851	3,150
<b>Charge-offs</b>					
Agricultural	524		15		
Commercial & Industrial Loans <sup>(1)</sup>	3,747	3,066	666	1,301	2,864
Real Estate loans	5,505	9,741	724		
Consumer Loans	3,862	3,364	1,636	571	494
Direct Financing Leases	97	255		4	
Credit Card Loans	5	17	139	344	400
Overdrafts	664	782	498	213	216
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,404</b>	<b>17,225</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>3,974</b>
<b>Recoveries</b>					
Agricultural				5	747
Commercial & Industrial Loans <sup>(1)</sup>	549	236	862	439	325
Real Estate loans	524	35	77		2
Consumer Loans	109	142	77	253	95
Direct Financing Leases	103	38			
Credit Card Loans	13	23	50	86	88
Overdrafts	153	113	57	48	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1,312</b>
<b>Net Loan and Lease Charge-offs</b>	<b>12,953</b>	<b>16,638</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>2,662</b>
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 23,715</b>	<b>\$ 15,094</b>	<b>\$ 12,276</b>	<b>\$ 11,579</b>	<b>\$ 9,330</b>
<b>Ratios:</b>					
Net Loan and Lease Charge-offs to Average Loans and Leases	1.40%	1.79%	0.28%	0.19%	0.21%
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses to Gross Loans and Leases at End of Period	2.68%	1.59%	1.33%	1.30%	1.26%
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses to Non-Performing Loans and Leases	50.49%	50.55%	135.62%	1680.55%	3019.42%
Net Loan and Lease Charge-offs to Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses at End of Period	54.62%	110.23%	20.81%	13.84%	28.53%
Net Loan and Lease Charge-offs to Provision for Loan and Lease Losses	60.04%	85.52%	78.57%	41.60%	84.51%

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(1) Includes Small Business Administration Loans.

Furthermore, provided below is a summary of the allocation of the allowance for loan and lease losses for specific categories at the dates indicated. The allocation presented should not be viewed as an indication that charges to the allowance for loan and lease losses will be incurred in these amounts or proportions, or that the portion of the allowance allocated to each category represents the total amounts available for charge-offs that may occur within these categories.

**Table of Contents****Allocation of Loan and Lease Loss Allowance**

(dollars in thousands)	As of December 31,									
	2009		2008		2007		2006		2005	
	Amount	% Total <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	% Total <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	% Total <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	% Total <sup>(1)</sup>	Amount	% Total <sup>(1)</sup>
Agricultural	\$ 10	1.12%	\$ 17	1.42%	\$ 911	1.42%	\$ 1,496	1.49%	\$ 64	1.34%
Comm l and										
Industrial <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 7,006	15.32%	\$ 4,922	15.03%	\$ 1,808	14.87%	\$ 1,470	15.72%	\$ 2,295	16.82%
Real Estate	\$ 12,348	75.38%	\$ 6,839	74.62%	\$ 8,294	75.29%	\$ 6,866	73.43%	\$ 5,918	72.46%
Consumer Loans	\$ 3,752	6.44%	\$ 3,129	6.82%	\$ 1,018	5.92%	\$ 1,077	6.14%	\$ 467	6.88%
Direct Financing										
Leases	\$ 599	1.74%	\$ 187	2.10%	\$ 245	2.50%	\$ 212	2.27%	\$ 71	1.37%
Consumer Credit										
Cards	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%	\$ 458	0.95%	\$ 515	1.13%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 23,715</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 15,094</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 12,276</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 11,579</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 9,330</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

(1) Represents percentage of loans in category to total loans.

(2) Includes Small Business Administration loans.

The allowance is increased by a provision for possible loan and lease losses charged against current earnings, and by the recovery of previously charged-off balances. It is reduced by loan, lease and overdraft charge-offs. Specifically identifiable and quantifiable losses are immediately charged off against the allowance; recoveries are generally recorded only when cash payments are received subsequent to the charge off. The Company's provision for loan and lease losses was \$2.1 million higher in 2009 than in 2008, representing an increase of 11%, but net charge-offs fell by \$3.7 million, or 22%. Despite the drop in net charge-offs in 2009 relative to 2008, the provision was higher due to an increase of \$8.5 million, or 644%, in specific reserves for impaired loans. As in many other parts of the country, the lingering economic malaise in our market areas has led to a higher level of business disruptions and job losses and has thus impacted an increasing number of businesses and consumers. This, in turn, has diminished demand for real estate and created an imbalance relative to available supply, leading to lower property values. These factors contributed to a significant increase in our loan charge-offs in 2009 and 2008 relative to previous years, particularly in real estate loans as updated appraisals reflected plummeting property values. While real estate loan charge-offs dropped in 2009 relative to 2008, the level of unsecured consumer and commercial loan charge-offs increased. Since our allowance for loan and lease losses is maintained at a level to cover probable losses related to specifically identified loans as well as probable incurred losses in the remaining loan portfolio, any shortfall in the allowance created by loan charge-offs is typically covered by month-end, and always by quarter-end.

Nonperforming loans increased by 57% in 2009, and our allowance for loan and lease losses increased by the same percentage. The Company's allowance as a percentage of nonperforming loans thus showed very little change for the relative time periods, coming in at 50.49% at December 31, 2009 relative to 50.55% at December 31, 2008. Based on our detailed evaluation of individual loans, for the \$37.9 million in nonperforming real estate loans on our books at December 31, 2009, approximately \$9.5 million in probable losses have been identified. An allowance was established for that amount, although losses totaling \$2.9 million have been identified as uncollectible and written off against that allowance. After the aforementioned write-downs there is a \$6.6 million allowance necessary for \$30.1 million in nonperforming real estate loans as of December 31, 2009, with another \$7.8 million in nonperforming real estate loans requiring no allowance because the fair value of the collateral or net present value of expected cash flows exceeds the book value of the loans. The loss allowance established for specifically identified probable losses for other nonperforming loan categories, including commercial loans and leases, SBA loans, and consumer loans, totaled \$3.3 million on nonperforming loan balances of \$9.1 million at December 31, 2009.

The allowance established for probable incurred losses for performing loans was \$13.9 million at the end of 2009, very close to the loss allowance of \$14.0 million for performing loans at the end of 2008. Since historical loss rates are used as the starting point for our estimation of the probable incurred losses in our performing loan portfolio, the relatively high level of charge-offs in 2009 and 2008 might be expected to increase the portion of our allowance for loan and lease losses associated with performing balances. The increase in loss rates, however, is mitigated to some extent by improvement in certain qualitative factors, including the following: We have significantly tightened credit criteria for unsecured loans and lines and strengthened our credit administration department; we expect, on average, that with the charge-off of weaker credits our current portfolio consists of financially stronger borrowers; and, the economy appears poised to improve, although a tepid recovery

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seems likely. The Company considers its allowance for loan and lease losses at December 31, 2009 to be adequate to cover specifically identified losses and other losses inherent in its loan portfolio. Fluctuations in credit quality, changes in economic conditions, or other factors could

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induce us to augment the allowance, however, and no assurance can be given that the Company will not experience substantial losses relative to the size of the allowance.

***Investments***

The Company's investments consist of debt and marketable equity securities (together, the investment portfolio), interest-earning deposits in other banks, and overnight fed funds sold. Fed funds sold represent the investment of temporary excess liquidity with one or more correspondent banks. The Company's investments serve several purposes: 1) they provide liquidity to even out cash flows from the loan and deposit activities of customers; 2) they provide a source of pledged assets for securing public deposits, bankruptcy deposits and certain borrowed funds which require collateral; 3) they constitute a large base of assets with maturity and interest rate characteristics that can be changed more readily than the loan portfolio, to better match changes in the deposit base and other funding sources of the Company; 4) they are an alternative interest-earning use of funds when loan demand is light; and 5) they can provide partially tax exempt income. The Company had no fed funds sold at December 31, 2009 and \$5.5 million as of December 31, 2008. However, our interest-bearing deposits in other banks increased to \$31.9 million at the end of 2009 from \$5.1 million at the end of 2008, due to year-end balances left in our Federal Reserve Bank account at higher yields than could be realized by selling those balances to correspondent banks as fed funds.

With a book value of \$278 million at December 31, 2009, the investment portfolio is the second largest component of the Company's interest earning assets, and the structure and composition of this portfolio is important to any analysis of the financial condition of the Company. The Company uses two portfolio classifications for its investment portfolio: held-to-maturity, and available-for-sale. Accounting rules also allow a trading portfolio classification, but the Company has no investments that would be classified as such. The held-to-maturity portfolio can consist only of investments that the Company has both the intent and ability to hold until maturity, to be sold only in the event of concerns with an issuer's credit worthiness, a change in tax law that eliminates their tax exempt status, or other infrequent situations as permitted by generally accepted accounting principles. Although the Company currently has the intent and the ability to hold the securities in its investment portfolio to maturity, the securities are all marketable and are classified as available for sale to allow maximum flexibility with regard to interest rate risk and liquidity management. Pursuant to FASB's guidance on accounting for debt and equity securities, available for sale securities are carried on the Company's financial statements at their estimated fair market value, with monthly tax-effected mark-to-market adjustments made vis-à-vis accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. Our portfolio is also evaluated for impairment on a quarterly basis, to determine if any investment securities that have a market value less than amortized cost are other than temporarily impaired (OTTI). If an investment security is deemed to be OTTI, the difference between book value and market value is recorded as a charge on our income statement rather than a mark-to-market adjustment to equity. All of our investment securities with mark-to-market losses are expected to recover to their full principal balance by maturity, and we have the intent and ability to hold those securities and do not foresee the need to dispose of them prior to maturity. We thus do not currently have any investments that are classified as OTTI.

The Company's investment portfolio is composed of: (1) U.S. Treasury and Agency securities for liquidity and pledging; (2) mortgage-backed securities, which in many instances can also be used for pledging, and which generally enhance the yield of the portfolio; (3) state, county and municipal obligations, which provide limited tax free income and pledging potential; and (4) other equity investments. The fourth category includes a small equity investment in Farmer Mac stock, which is a required element to allow the Company to sell certain agricultural loans to this quasi-governmental agency, and, as noted above, an investment in the equity securities of other community banks. Securities pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements, public deposits, FHLB borrowings and other purposes as required or permitted by law totaled \$213 million at December 31, 2009 and \$212 million at December 31, 2008. Of those amounts, securities pledged in excess of actual pledging needs, and thus available for liquidity purposes if necessary, totaled \$17 million at December 31, 2009 and \$27 million at December 31, 2008.

The fair market value of the investment portfolio (which, for the Company, is the carrying value) increased by \$35 million, or 14%, during 2009. As noted earlier, we repositioned our investment portfolio in 2009, thereby realizing \$1 million in gains but slightly increasing duration. In addition, mortgage-backed securities increased by \$33 million, or 19%, and municipal securities increased by \$6 million, or 10%, as the company invested excess liquidity created by the deposit influx and declining loan balances. U.S. Government agency bonds fell by \$3 million, or 31%, due to

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maturing balances that were not replaced. Equity securities declined by \$404,000, or 23%, during 2009, as our relatively small level of investments in other community banks dropped in value. The increase in investments in 2008 also came in mortgage-backed securities, with liquidity created by the increase in deposits in 2008 used to purchase bonds in a relatively favorable investment environment. At December 31, 2009 the investment portfolio had increased to 21% of total assets, as compared to 18% at the end of 2008 and 15% at the end of 2007. As can be seen on the Distribution, Rate & Yield table presented in a previous section, the average tax-equivalent yield earned on total investments was 4.68% in 2009, compared to 5.02% in 2008 and 5.08% in 2007. The following Investment Portfolio table reflects the amortized cost and fair market values for the total portfolio for each of the categories of investments for the past three years.

**Investment Portfolio - Available for Sale**

(dollars in thousands)	2009		As of December 31, 2008		2007	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Market Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Market Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Market Value
US Treasury Securities	\$	\$	\$ 500	\$ 503	\$ 698	\$ 706
US Government Agencies & Corporations	6,728	6,861	9,565	9,891	18,613	18,831
Mortgage-backed securities	201,534	206,801	170,604	173,820	108,729	107,684
State & political subdivisions	62,506	63,138	58,346	57,427	57,242	57,688
Equity securities	2,705	1,368	2,705	1,772	6	8
<b>Total Investment Securities</b>	<b>\$ 273,473</b>	<b>\$ 278,168</b>	<b>\$ 241,720</b>	<b>\$ 243,413</b>	<b>\$ 185,288</b>	<b>\$ 184,917</b>

The investment maturities table below summarizes contractual maturities for the Company's investment securities and their weighted average yields at December 31, 2009. The actual timing of principal payments may differ from remaining contractual maturities, because obligors may have the right to repay certain obligations with or without penalties.

**Maturity and Yield of Available for Sale Investment Portfolio**

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2009									
	Within One Year		After One But Within Five years		After Five Years But Within Ten years		After Ten years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
US Gov t agencies	\$ 5,065	4.67%	\$		\$ 1,796	5.00%	\$		\$ 6,861	4.75%
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 2,295	6.74%	\$ 201,897	4.24%	\$ 2,601	8.61%	\$ 8	8.61%	\$ 206,801	4.32%
State & political subdivisions	\$ 2,346	4.06%	\$ 10,568	6.08%	\$ 28,409	5.88%	\$ 21,815	6.23%	\$ 63,138	5.97%
Other equity securities	\$		\$		\$		\$ 1,368	2.05%	\$ 1,368	2.05%
<b>Total Investment Securities</b>	<b>\$ 9,706</b>		<b>\$ 212,465</b>		<b>\$ 32,806</b>		<b>\$ 23,191</b>		<b>\$ 278,168</b>	

**Cash and Due from Banks**

Cash on hand and non-interest bearing balances due from correspondent banks totaled \$34 million at the end of 2009 and \$41 million at the end of 2008, comprising 3% of total assets at December 31, 2009 and 2008. Since the actual balance of cash and due from banks depends on the timing of collection of outstanding cash items, it is subject to significant fluctuation in the normal course of business. While cash flows are normally predictable within limits, those limits are fairly broad and the Company manages its short-term cash position through the utilization of overnight loans to and borrowings from correspondent banks, including the Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank. Should a large short overnight position persist for any length of time, the Company typically raises money through focused retail deposit gathering efforts or by adding brokered time deposits. If a long position is prevalent, the Company will let brokered deposits or other wholesale borrowings roll off as they mature, or might invest excess liquidity in higher-yielding, longer-term bonds. Since cash balances fluctuate frequently and often by large amounts, period-end balances are not ideal indicators of trends in cash and due from banks. Annual average balances provide a much more appropriate gauge, and the average balance for 2009 was \$31 million, down from \$34 million in 2008. Average cash balances have been well-controlled due to close monitoring and effective





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management of branch cash levels, and our conversion to check imaging at the branch level has also helped reduce the level of cash items in process of collection. Despite the drop in 2009, our average cash balance is expected to increase as we add more branches in the future.

***Premises and Equipment***

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is charged to income over the estimated useful lives of the assets and leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the related lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is shorter. Depreciation and amortization included in occupancy and equipment expense was \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to \$2.6 million in 2008 and \$2.8 million in 2007. Depreciation on equipment leased to others is reflected in other operating costs. The following premises and equipment table reflects the balances by major category of fixed assets:

**Premises and Equipment**

(dollars in thousands)	As of December 31,								
	2009			2008			2007		
	Cost	Accum. Depr. & Amort.	Net Book Value	Cost	Accum. Depr. & Amort.	Net Book Value	Cost	Accum. Depr. & Amort.	Net Book Value
Land	\$ 2,549	\$	\$ 2,549	\$ 2,289	\$	\$ 2,289	\$ 2,329	\$	\$ 2,329
Buildings	11,720	5,111	6,609	11,358	4,717	6,641	11,358	4,311	7,047
Leasehold Improvements	9,871	2,851	7,020	8,414	2,338	6,076	6,564	1,935	4,629
Construction in progress	84		84	120		120	72		72
Furniture and Equipment	22,902	19,095	3,807	21,786	17,632	4,154	20,075	15,897	4,178
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 47,126</b>	<b>\$ 27,057</b>	<b>\$ 20,069</b>	<b>\$ 43,967</b>	<b>\$ 24,687</b>	<b>\$ 19,280</b>	<b>\$ 40,398</b>	<b>\$ 22,143</b>	<b>\$ 18,255</b>

The net book value of the Company's premises and equipment increased by \$789,000 in 2009 and by \$1.0 million in 2008, due mainly to the purchase of equipment for, and the capitalization of construction and leasehold improvement costs associated with, our newer branches, net of the increase in accumulated depreciation on all other buildings and equipment. The net book value of the Company's aggregate premises and equipment was consistent at 1.5% of total assets at the end of 2009, 2008, and 2007.

***Other Assets***

The Company's intangible assets, shown as a separate line item on the balance sheet, totaled \$5.5 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008 and consists solely of goodwill that was generated in connection with our acquisition of Sierra National Bank in 2000. We analyze that goodwill annually for potential impairment. The Company's fair value was evaluated as of November 30, 2009, and because the estimated fair value of the Company exceeded its book value (including goodwill) as of the measurement date and no impairment was indicated, no further testing was deemed necessary and it was determined that no goodwill impairment exists. The line item for other assets on the Company's balance sheet totaled close to \$80 million at December 31, 2009, and has as its largest largest components \$9.4 million in restricted stock, \$6.0 million in accrued interest receivable, a \$9.3 million net deferred tax asset, an \$11.1 million investment in low-income housing tax credit funds, \$30.1 million in bank-owned life insurance (BOLI), and a \$6.3 million prepaid asset for future FDIC assessments. Other assets increased by \$10.9 million, or 16%, in 2009, and were about 6% of total assets at the end of 2009 relative to 5% at the end 2008. The largest changes in the items comprising other assets are explained below.

As noted above, the Company holds certain equity investments that are not readily marketable securities and thus are classified as restricted stock in other assets on the Company's balance sheet. These include investments in Pacific Coast Bankers Bancshares, California Economic Development Lending Initiative, and the FHLB. The largest of the referenced investments is the Company's \$9.0 million investment in FHLB stock. FHLB stock typically experiences balance fluctuations in conjunction with our level of FHLB borrowings, but the FHLB of San Francisco has indicated that their stock repurchase activities have been temporarily suspended, thus our FHLB stock investment could remain at current levels for an indeterminable period of time even though our borrowings have declined. This stock is not deemed to be marketable or liquid and is thus not grouped with the Company's investments described above.



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Low-income housing tax credit funds lower the Company's tax liability through direct tax credits as well as partnership operating losses. Pass-through partnership losses from tax credit funds are charged against the Company's investment in such funds, and a drop of \$1.4 million in fund balances in 2009 is the result of such charges. The investment has been written down from an aggregate original total of \$18.4 million to \$11.1 million at December 31, 2009. Even taking losses into consideration and assuming no gain upon disposition, the estimated tax-equivalent return on most of these investments over their expected 15-year life is around 11%, although no guarantee can be provided that this level of return will ultimately be realized.

BOLI balances increased by \$1.7 million in 2009, due to gains recorded on BOLI investments. BOLI is an insurance policy with a single premium paid at policy commencement. Its initial net cash surrender value is equivalent to the premium paid, and it adds income through non-taxable increases in its cash surrender value, net of the cost of insurance, plus any death benefits ultimately received by the Company. The expenses of certain benefit plans are offset by BOLI income.

While prepaid current taxes declined by \$2.7 million in 2009, our net deferred tax asset increased \$6.8 million due mainly to an increase in the deferred tax asset for our allowance for loan losses, and a drop in our offsetting deferred tax liability resulting from the maturity of true leases. Most of the Company's temporary differences between book and taxable income and expenses involve recognizing more expense in its financial statements than it has been allowed to deduct for current-period taxes; therefore, the Company's deferred tax assets typically exceed its deferred tax liabilities. The net deferred tax asset is primarily due to deferred tax assets created by the temporary book/tax differences in the reported allowance for loan losses and deferred compensation, net of deferred tax liabilities comprised mainly of fixed asset and true lease depreciation differences and deferred loan origination costs. Management has evaluated all deferred tax assets, and concluded that neither the quality of the deferred tax assets nor the Company's future taxable income potential would preclude full realization of all amounts in future years.

***Deposits***

Another key balance sheet component impacting the Company's net interest margin is our deposit base. Deposits provide liquidity to fund growth in earning assets, and the Company's net interest margin is improved to the extent that growth in deposits is concentrated in less volatile and typically less costly core deposits, which include demand deposit accounts, interest-bearing demand accounts (NOW accounts), savings accounts, money market demand accounts (MMDA's), and non-brokered time deposits under \$100,000. Information concerning average balances and rates paid on deposits by deposit type for the past three fiscal years is contained in the Distribution, Rate, and Yield table located in the previous section on Results of Operations Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin. A comparative distribution of the Company's deposits at December 31<sup>st</sup> for each year from 2005 through 2009, by outstanding balance as well as by percentage of total deposits, is presented in the following table:

**Table of Contents****Deposit Distribution**

(dollars in thousands)	As of December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Demand	\$ 233,204	\$ 232,168	\$ 243,764	\$ 281,024	\$ 282,451
NOW	151,821	100,949	86,936	64,599	69,088
Savings	62,279	55,373	51,442	62,922	71,901
Money Market	165,097	146,896	126,347	115,266	107,045
CDAR s < \$100,000	12,937	49,296	9,159	7,528	2,148
CDAR s > \$100,000	129,194	63,364			
Time deposit < \$100,000	147,390	115,303	128,933	121,095	106,779
Time deposits > \$100,000	195,510	182,649	148,566	136,011	141,259
Brokered Deposits < \$100,000	28,000	115,500	55,000	80,000	35,000
<b>Total Deposits</b>	<b>\$ 1,125,432</b>	<b>\$ 1,061,498</b>	<b>\$ 850,147</b>	<b>\$ 868,445</b>	<b>\$ 815,671</b>

**Percentage of Total Deposits**

Demand	20.72%	21.87%	28.67%	32.36%	34.63%
NOW	13.49%	9.51%	10.23%	7.44%	8.47%
Savings	5.53%	5.22%	6.05%	7.25%	8.82%
Money Market	14.67%	13.84%	14.86%	13.27%	13.12%
CDAR s < \$100,000	1.15%	4.64%	1.08%	0.87%	0.26%
CDAR s > \$100,000	11.48%	5.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Time deposit < \$100,000	13.10%	10.86%	15.17%	13.94%	13.09%
Time deposits > \$100,000	17.37%	17.21%	17.47%	15.66%	17.32%
Brokered Deposits	2.49%	10.88%	6.47%	9.21%	4.29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Furthermore, the scheduled maturity distribution of the Company's time deposits at the end of 2009 was as follows:

**Deposit Maturity Distribution**

(dollars in thousands)	As of December 31, 2009					Total
	Three months or less	Three to six months	Six to twelve months	One to three years	Over three years	
CDAR s	\$ 84,280	\$ 39,881	\$ 17,970	\$	\$	\$ 142,131
Time Certificates of Deposits < \$100,000	56,649	35,077	48,018	7,055	669	147,468
Other Time Deposits <sup>3</sup> \$100,000	148,172	20,546	49,011	5,703		223,432
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 289,101</b>	<b>\$ 95,504</b>	<b>\$ 114,999</b>	<b>\$ 12,758</b>	<b>\$ 669</b>	<b>\$ 513,031</b>

Total deposit balances increased by \$64 million, or 6%, during 2009, and excluding the \$88 million drop in wholesale-sourced brokered deposits, customer deposits were up by \$151 million, or 16%. Much of the growth in customer deposits was in time deposits, including an increase of \$29 million, or 26%, in CDARS deposits sourced from local customers, an increase of \$32 million, or 28%, in other customer time deposits under \$100,000, and an increase of \$13 million, or 7%, in other time deposits over \$100,000 (Jumbo CD s). Non-maturity deposits also experienced a healthy increase in 2009, with transaction account balances (DDA and NOW accounts) rising by \$52 million, or 16%, core savings balances up \$7 million, or 12%, and money market deposits up \$18 million, or 12%. The increase in transaction account balances is due to an increase in the number of transaction accounts, which rose by over 5,000, or 11%, during 2009 as a result of our high performance checking (HPC) and online banking initiatives. While non-interest bearing consumer DDA balances have been declining over the past few years as retail customers have migrated into interest-bearing NOW accounts, that migration was offset in 2009 by strong growth in business demand

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deposits. The increase in money market deposits in 2009 is due to the transfer of dollars from customer repos into a money market sweep account.

In contrast to 2009, we faced a challenging deposit environment in 2008 and 2007 due to market uncertainties and strong competition for core deposits, with migration from non-interest bearing demand deposits into NOW accounts, money market accounts and time deposits. Despite core deposit growth of only \$13 million, or 2%, during 2008, we did experience a surge in non-core time deposits, which increased by \$198 million, or 93%, driven by increases in wholesale-sourced brokered CD's, CDARS deposits, and collateralized balances from a government entity. While

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the increase in CDARS in 2008 includes a single new deposit relationship of about \$75 million, some of the increase represents migration from time deposits under \$100,000, since many customers increased their balances and moved to the safety net of CDARS.

Management recognizes that maintaining a high level of customer deposits is one of the keys to sustaining a strong net interest margin, and continues to focus energy in that direction. Our recent deposit-related efforts include the continuation of HPC initiatives, aggressive marketing of remote deposit capture, the addition of a high-yield reward checking option for online accounts, marketing pieces aimed at increasing customer awareness of the relatively strong capital position and stability of the Bank and of our participation in CDARS, the addition of mobile banking capabilities, and the designation of a senior-level director of deposit services and deposit specialists in certain regions to assist current and potential business customers with their deposit needs. A debit rewards program is also in the implementation phase. Our deposit-centric marketing efforts appear to be having a positive impact, with an inflow of deposit dollars from current customers who are placing renewed value on the safety and security of insured time deposits, as well as from new customers who have sought a more stable and secure option for their money. However, no assurance can be provided that these favorable trends will continue.

### ***Other Borrowings***

The Company's other borrowings include long-term borrowings, which typically have a remaining maturity of one year or more, and short-term borrowings that reach maturity in less than one year. Long-term borrowings consist of advances from the FHLB, and the junior subordinated debentures of trust subsidiaries that were formed specifically to issue trust-preferred securities (see the Capital Resources section for a more detailed explanation of trust-preferred securities). The Company had \$20 million in long-term borrowings on its balance sheet at December 31, 2009, down from \$30 million at December 31, 2008. The drop was due to \$10 million in FHLB borrowings that moved into the short-term category, as their remaining term declined to less than one year.

Short-term borrowings are comprised of overnight borrowings from other banks ( fed funds purchased ), short-term and overnight advances from the FHLB, and securities sold under agreement to repurchase. The Company uses FHLB advances and overnight fed funds purchased from correspondent banks to support liquidity needs created by seasonal deposit flows, to temporarily satisfy funding needs from increased loan demand, and for other short-term purposes. Uncommitted lines are available from several correspondent banks. The FHLB line is committed, but the amount of available credit is dependent on the level of pledged collateral. The details of the Company's short-term borrowings for the years 2009, 2008, and 2007 are presented below:

**Table of Contents****Short-term Borrowings**

(dollars in thousands)	2009	2008	2007
<b>Repurchase Agreements</b>			
Balance at December 31	\$	\$ 24,419	\$ 22,082
Average amount outstanding	\$ 14,909	\$ 25,935	\$ 24,070
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	\$ 27,315	\$ 29,445	\$ 27,492
Average interest rate for the year	0.23%	0.36%	0.70%
<b>Fed funds purchased</b>			
Balance at December 31	\$	\$	\$ 17,000
Average amount outstanding	\$ 295	\$ 16,657	\$ 19,211
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	\$ 35	\$ 38,300	\$ 78,789
Average interest rate for the year	0.34%	2.05%	5.30%
<b>FHLB advances</b>			
Balance at December 31	\$ 10,000	\$ 59,500	\$ 193,000
Average amount outstanding	\$ 20,127	\$ 117,195	\$ 127,115
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	\$ 48,800	\$ 201,700	\$ 197,000
Average interest rate for the year	1.93%	2.49%	4.63%
<b>Fed Discount Window</b>			
Balance at December 31	\$	\$	\$
Average amount outstanding	\$ 13	\$	\$
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	\$	\$	\$
Average interest rate for the year	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Repurchase agreements, which represent sweep accounts, or non-deposit investment accounts secured by pledged investment securities, dropped to zero by the end of 2009 from a \$24 million balance at the end of December 2008. As noted in the previous section, this decline was the result of migration into a money market sweep account. There were no overnight fed funds purchased at the end of 2009 or 2008. Overnight FHLB advances dropped by \$25 million during the year, and also ended 2009 with no balance outstanding. And, despite the addition of \$10 million in what were previously long-term FHLB borrowings, other short-term FHLB advances also declined by \$25 million, to a balance of \$10 million at the end of 2009. These reductions in other borrowings were enabled by strong growth in customer deposits and an extraordinary increase in shareholders' equity.

**Capital Resources**

At December 31, 2009, the Company had total shareholders' equity of \$134.5 million, comprised of \$33.9 million in common stock, \$8.7 million in additional paid-in capital, \$89.1 million in retained earnings, and \$2.7 million in accumulated other comprehensive income. Total shareholders' equity at the end of 2008 was \$106.8 million. The \$27.7 million increase in shareholders' equity during 2009 was due in large part to the addition of \$20.4 million in capital from our private placement of common stock in August 2009, as previously discussed, plus net earnings of \$8.9 million, less \$4.1 million in dividends paid. Accumulated other comprehensive income, representing the change in the mark-to-market differential of our investment securities (net of the tax impact), was \$1.7 million higher. Total capital was also supplemented by increases related to stock options, and the cumulative effect of amending tax returns to properly reflect California hiring tax credits available from prior years.

The Company uses a variety of measures to evaluate its capital adequacy, with risk-based capital ratios calculated separately for the Company and the Bank. Management reviews these capital measurements on a quarterly basis and takes appropriate action to ensure that they meet or surpass established internal and external guidelines. The Company and the Bank are both classified as well capitalized, the highest rating of the categories defined under the





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Bank Holding Company Act and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act (FDICIA) of 1991. Each of the federal regulators has established risk based and leverage capital guidelines for the bank holding companies or banks it regulates, which set total capital requirements and define capital in terms of core capital elements, or Tier 1 capital; and supplemental capital elements, or Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital is generally defined as the sum of the core capital elements less goodwill and certain other deductions, notably the unrealized net gains or losses (after tax adjustments) on available-for-sale investment securities carried at fair market value. The following items are defined as core capital elements: (i) common shareholders' equity; (ii) qualifying non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus (and, in the case of holding companies, senior perpetual preferred stock issued to the U.S. Treasury Department pursuant to the Troubled Asset Relief Program); (iii) qualified minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries and similar items; and (iv) qualifying trust preferred securities up to a specified limit. All of the \$31 million in junior subordinated debentures on the Company's balance sheet at December 31, 2009 was included in Tier 1 capital, however no assurance can be given that these debentures, which were issued in conjunction with trust preferred securities, will continue to be treated as Tier 1 capital in the future. Tier 2 capital can include: (i) the allowance for loan and lease losses (but not more than 1.25% of an institution's risk-weighted assets); (ii) perpetual preferred stock and related surplus not qualifying as Tier 1 capital; (iii) hybrid capital instruments, perpetual debt and mandatory convertible debt instruments; (iv) a certain level of unrealized gains on available-for-sale equity securities; and (v) qualifying subordinated debt and redeemable preferred stock (but not more than 50% of Tier 1 capital). Because of the limitation on the allowance for loan and lease losses, only \$12.7 million, or 54%, of our total allowance is currently included in Tier 2 capital. The maximum amount of Tier 2 capital that is allowable for risk-based capital purposes is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital, net of goodwill. For more details on regulatory capital requirements, see Item 1, Business Supervision and Regulation Capital Adequacy Requirements herein.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had a total capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 16.67%, a Tier 1 risk based capital ratio of 15.41%, and a leverage ratio of 11.91%. Because of growth in risk-based capital, due in large part to the issuance of additional common stock, plus a drop in risk-adjusted assets, we saw a sizeable increase over the prior year-end ratios of 13.59% for total capital to risk-weighted assets, 12.34% for Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and 9.92% for the leverage ratio. Note 13, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, provides additional information concerning the Company's capital amounts and ratios. At December 31, 2009, on a stand-alone basis, the Bank had a total risk-based capital ratio of 16.04%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 14.78%, and a leverage ratio of 11.44%. As of the end of 2009, both the Company and the Bank were considered to be well capitalized by regulatory standards. We do not foresee any circumstances that would cause the Company or the Bank to be less than well capitalized, although no assurance can be given that this will not occur.

## **Liquidity and Market Risk Management**

### ***Liquidity***

Liquidity refers to the Company's ability to maintain cash flows that are adequate to fund operations and meet other obligations and commitments in a timely and cost-effective fashion. The Company manages its liquidity in such a fashion as to be able to meet any unexpected changes in liquidity needs. Detailed cash flow projections are prepared on a monthly basis, with various scenarios applied to simulate our ability to meet liquidity needs under adverse conditions, and liquidity ratios are also calculated and reviewed on a regular basis. While these ratios are merely indicators and are not measures of actual liquidity, they are monitored closely and we are focused on maintaining adequate liquidity resources to draw upon should the need arise.

The Company, on occasion, experiences short-term cash needs as the result of loan growth or deposit outflows, or other asset purchases or liability repayments. To meet short-term needs, the Company can borrow overnight funds from other financial institutions, or solicit brokered deposits if deposits are not immediately obtainable from local sources. Further, funds can be obtained by drawing down the Company's correspondent bank deposit accounts, or by liquidating unpledged investments or other readily saleable assets. In addition, the Company can raise immediate cash for temporary needs by selling under agreement to repurchase those investments in its portfolio which are not pledged as collateral. As of December 31, 2009, unpledged securities, plus pledged securities in excess of current pledging requirements, comprised \$81 million of the Company's investment portfolio balances. Other forms of

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balance sheet liquidity include but are not necessarily limited to fed funds sold, vault cash, and balances due from banks.

In addition to the liquidity inherent in its balance sheet, the Company has access to liquidity in the form of lines of credit from correspondent banks, including the Federal Home Loan Bank. Availability on these lines totaled \$220 million at December 31, 2009. An additional \$186 million in credit is available from the Federal Home Loan Bank if the Company pledges additional real-estate related collateral in a like amount and maintains the required amount of FHLB stock. The Company is also eligible to borrow approximately \$38 million at the Federal Reserve Discount Window, if necessary, based on pledged assets at December 31, 2009. Management is of the opinion that its investments and other potentially liquid assets, along with other standby funding sources it has arranged, are more than sufficient to meet the Company's current and anticipated short-term liquidity needs.

The Company's primary liquidity ratio and average loans to assets ratio were 12% and 66%, respectively, at December 31, 2009, as compared to internal policy guidelines of greater than 8% and less than 78%. The liquidity ratio is calculated with the balance of cash and due from banks, plus available investment securities and committed available-for-sale loans as the numerator, and non-collateralized deposits and short-term liabilities as the denominator. Other liquidity ratios reviewed by management and the Board include average net loans to core deposits, net non-core funding dependence, and reliance on wholesale funding, all of which were within policy guidelines at the end of 2009. Strong growth in core deposits, combined with a lack of loan growth, has had a positive impact on our liquidity position in recent periods, although no assurance can be provided that this will continue to be the case.

***Interest Rate Risk Management***

Market risk arises from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. The Company does not engage in the trading of financial instruments or have exposure to currency exchange rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily that of interest rate risk, and we have established policies and procedures to monitor and limit our earnings and balance sheet exposure to changes in interest rates. The principal objective of interest rate risk management (sometimes referred to as asset/liability management) is to manage the financial components of the Company's balance sheet in a manner that will optimize the risk/reward equation for earnings and capital in relation to changing interest rates. To identify areas of potential exposure to rate changes, the Company performs an earnings simulation analysis and a market value of portfolio equity calculation on a monthly basis.

The Company uses Sendero modeling software for asset/liability management in order to simulate the effects of potential interest rate changes on the Company's net interest income, and to calculate the estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments under different interest rate scenarios. The program imports balances, interest rates, maturity dates and re-pricing information for individual financial instruments, and incorporates assumptions on the characteristics of embedded options along with pricing and duration for new volumes to project the effects of a given interest rate change on the Company's interest income and interest expense. Rate scenarios consisting of key rate and yield curve projections are run against the Company's investments, loans, deposits and borrowed funds. These rate projections can be shocked (an immediate and parallel change in all base rates, up or down), ramped (an incremental increase or decrease in rates over a specified time period), economic (based on current trends and econometric models) or stable (unchanged from current actual levels).

The Company uses seven standard interest rate scenarios in conducting its simulations: stable, upward shocks of 100, 200 and 300 basis points, and downward shocks of 100, 200, and 300 basis points. Our policy is to limit any projected decline in net interest income relative to the stable rate scenario for the next 12 months to less than 5% for a 100 basis point (b.p.) shock, 10% for a 200 b.p. shock, and 15% for a 300 b.p. shock in interest rates. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had the following estimated net interest income sensitivity profile:

**Table of Contents**Immediate Change in Rate

	-300 b.p.	-200 b.p.	-100 b.p.	+100 b.p.	+200 b.p.	+300 b.p.
Change in Net Int. Inc. (in \$000 s)	-\$ 6,416	-\$ 4,097	-\$ 1,855	-\$ 242	-\$ 177	+\$ 1,684
% Change	-11.19%	-7.15%	-3.24%	-0.42%	-0.31%	+2.94%

Our current interest rate risk profile indicates that a drop in interest rates, or an increase of up to 200 basis points, could have a negative impact on our net interest margin, although we consider the likelihood of further rate decreases to be very small in the current environment. In reality, we are slightly asset-sensitive relative to rising rates, meaning that, all else being equal, net interest income should increase as rate go up. However, because of an informal floor currently established for our internal prime lending rate, it will not necessarily increase immediately when market interest rates start to rise. Therefore, if there were an immediate increase of 100 basis points in interest rates, the Company's net interest income would likely be about \$242,000 lower, a decline of 0.42% relative to net interest income in a flat rate scenario due to the re-pricing lag for variable rate loans linked to our internal prime rate. As rates rise further, however, the initial negative impact would be offset and net interest income should start to increase. Over the past year, we have reduced our exposure to rising rates by placing emphasis on variable rate loans and lengthening the duration of interest-sensitive liabilities.

If there were an immediate and sustained downward adjustment of 100 basis points in interest rates, all else being equal, net interest income over the next twelve months would likely be \$1.9 million lower, a drop of 3.24% compared to net interest income under a stable rate scenario. The unfavorable variance increases when rates drop 200 or 300 basis points, due to the fact that deposit rates (on NOW accounts and savings accounts, for example) and other interest-bearing liabilities hit a natural floor of close to zero while variable-rate loan yields continue to drop. This effect is exacerbated by the fact that prepayments on fixed-rate loans tend to increase as rates decline, although as noted previously our model assumptions include a presumed floor for our internal prime rate that partially offsets other negative pressures.

The economic (or fair) value of financial instruments on the Company's balance sheet will also vary under the interest rate scenarios previously discussed. This variance is measured by simulating changes in the Company's economic value of equity (EVE), which is calculated by subtracting the estimated fair value of liabilities from the estimated fair value of assets. Fair values for financial instruments are estimated by discounting projected cash flows (principal and interest) at current replacement rates for each account type, while the fair value of non-financial accounts is assumed to equal book value for all rate scenarios. An economic value simulation is a static measure for balance sheet accounts at a given point in time, but this measurement can change substantially over time as the characteristics of the Company's balance sheet evolve and as interest rate and yield curve assumptions are updated.

The amount of change in economic value under different interest rate scenarios depends on the characteristics of each class of financial instrument, including the stated interest rate or spread relative to current market rates or spreads, the likelihood of prepayment, whether the rate is fixed or floating, and the maturity date of the instrument. As a general rule, fixed-rate financial assets become more valuable in declining rate scenarios and less valuable in rising rate scenarios, while fixed-rate financial liabilities gain in value as interest rates rise and lose value as interest rates decline. The longer the duration of the financial instrument, the greater the impact a rate change will have on its value. In our economic value simulations, estimated prepayments are factored in for financial instruments with stated maturity dates, and decay rates for non-maturity deposits are projected based on management's best estimates. We have found that model results are highly sensitive to changes in the assumed decay rate for non-maturity deposits, in particular. If a higher deposit decay rate is used the decline in EVE becomes more severe, while the slope of the EVE simulations conforms more closely to that of our net interest income simulations if non-maturity deposits do not run off. This is because our net interest income simulations incorporate growth rather than runoff for aggregate non-maturity deposits.

The table below shows estimated changes in the Company's EVE as of December 31, 2009, under different interest rate scenarios relative to a base case of current interest rates:

**Table of Contents**Immediate Change in Rate

	<b>-300 b.p.</b>	<b>-200 b.p.</b>	<b>-100 b.p.</b>	<b>+100 b.p.</b>	<b>+200 b.p.</b>	<b>+300 b.p.</b>
Change in EVE (in \$000 s)	-\$ 15,417	-\$ 10,488	-\$ 5,049	-\$ 5,171	-\$ 15,479	-\$ 19,382
% Change	-6.15%	-4.17%	-2.01%	-2.06%	-6.18%	-7.73%

As with our net interest income simulations, the EVE table shows exposure to both rising and declining interest rates. However, the negative slope under rising rates is substantially steeper, due primarily to runoff assumptions for \$612 million in non-maturity deposits. The EVE slope would be even steeper if not for the fact that non-maturity deposit decay rates declined in 2009, and model assumptions were adjusted accordingly. Our EVE profile has evolved considerably over the past few years. During 2007 and much of 2008, the addition of fixed-rate loans and a shift into more rate-sensitive funding caused the negative slope in rising rate scenarios to become steeper and the slope in declining rate scenarios to move from negative to positive. That trend was reversed in 2009, with our exposure to declining rates turning negative once again and the slope under rising rates improving somewhat. We continue in our attempts to reduce the exposure of our economic value of equity to rising rates, by focusing on variable rate loans and longer-maturity funding.

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

The information concerning quantitative and qualitative disclosures of market risk called for by Item 305 of Regulation S-K is included as part of Item 7 above. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Market Risk Management.

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

The following financial statements and independent auditors' reports listed below are included herein:

	<b>Page</b>
I. <u>Independent Auditor's Report from Vavrinek, Trine, Day &amp; Co., LLP</u>	59
II. <u>Consolidated Balance Sheets—December 31, 2009 and 2008</u>	60
III. <u>Consolidated Statements of Income—Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007</u>	61
IV. <u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity—Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007</u>	62
V. <u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows—Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007</u>	63
VI. <u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	65

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**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

Board of Directors

Sierra Bancorp and Subsidiary

Porterville, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sierra Bancorp and Subsidiary (the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sierra Bancorp and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations, changes in its stockholders' equity, and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 11, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Vavrinek, Trine, Day & Co., LLP

Rancho Cucamonga, California  
March 11, 2010

**Table of Contents****SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****December 31, 2009 and 2008**

(Dollars in thousands)

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 34,308	\$ 40,960
Federal funds sold		5,500
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	31,926	5,050
Cash and cash equivalents	66,234	51,510
Investment securities available-for-sale	278,168	243,413
Loans held-for-sale	376	552
Loans and leases, net of allowance for loan and lease losses of \$23,715 in 2009 and \$15,094 in 2008	859,875	929,629
Premises and equipment, net	20,069	19,280
Operating leases, net	1,680	2,184
Foreclosed assets	25,654	7,127
Goodwill	5,544	5,544
Other assets	77,949	67,053
Total assets	\$ 1,335,549	\$ 1,326,292
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 233,204	\$ 232,168
Interest bearing	892,228	829,330
Total deposits	1,125,432	1,061,498
Short-term borrowings	10,000	83,919
Long-term borrowings	20,000	30,000
Subordinated debentures	30,928	30,928
Other liabilities	14,709	13,147
Total liabilities	1,201,069	1,219,492
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Shareholders equity		
Common stock, no par value; 24,000,000 shares authorized; 11,620,491 and 9,673,291 shares issued and outstanding in 2009 and 2008, respectively	41,371	20,891
Additional paid in capital	1,248	998
Retained earnings	89,142	83,932
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes of \$1,973 in 2009 and \$711 in 2008	2,719	979
Total shareholders equity	134,480	106,800
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 1,335,549	\$ 1,326,292

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents****SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****For the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	2009	2008	2007
Interest income:			
Interest and fees on loans and leases	\$ 59,284	\$ 67,560	\$ 79,463
Interest on investment securities:			
Taxable	8,300	7,942	6,072
Exempt from federal tax	2,476	2,368	2,230
Interest on Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits	86	68	51
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>70,146</b>	<b>77,938</b>	<b>87,816</b>
Interest expense:			
Interest on deposits	10,040	15,451	21,729
Interest on borrowings	1,223	4,234	7,426
Interest on subordinated debentures	914	1,644	2,280
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>12,177</b>	<b>21,329</b>	<b>31,435</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>57,969</b>	<b>56,609</b>	<b>56,381</b>
Provision for loan and lease losses	21,574	19,456	3,252
<b>Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses</b>	<b>36,395</b>	<b>37,153</b>	<b>53,129</b>
Non-interest revenue:			
Service charges on deposit accounts	11,552	11,203	7,794
Gain on sale of loans	81	9	1,601
Credit card fees	417	494	687
Checkcard fees	1,782	1,557	1,256
Gain on sales and calls of investment securities available-for-sale	1,099	58	14
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	1,561	408	1,234
Other income	787	2,258	2,049
<b>Total non-interest income</b>	<b>17,279</b>	<b>15,987</b>	<b>14,635</b>
Other operating expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	18,963	16,666	17,861
Occupancy and equipment expense	6,949	6,508	6,475
Other	18,226	12,685	11,645
<b>Total non-interest expense</b>	<b>44,138</b>	<b>35,859</b>	<b>35,981</b>
Income before income taxes	9,536	17,281	31,783
Provision for income taxes	608	3,868	10,761



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Net income	\$ 8,928	\$ 13,413	\$ 21,022
Earnings per share			
Basic	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.17
Diluted	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.37	\$ 2.09

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents****SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY****For three Years Ended December 31, 2009**

(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Shareholders
	Shares	Amount	Paid In	Earnings	Other	Equity
			Capital		(Loss)Income	
Balance, January 1, 2007	9,749,913	\$ 15,703	\$ 399	\$ 75,928	\$ (1,659)	\$ 90,371
Comprehensive income:						
Net income				21,022		21,022
Net change in unrealized gain on investment securities available-for-sale, net of tax					1,444	1,444
Comprehensive income						22,466
Exercise of stock options and related tax benefit	236,406	3,543	(9)			3,534
Stock compensation costs			407			407
Stock repurchase	(409,931)	(489)		(10,804)		(11,293)
Cash dividends - \$.62 per share				(6,021)		(6,021)
Balance, December 31, 2007	9,576,388	18,757	797	80,125	(215)	99,464
Comprehensive income:						
Net income				13,413		13,413
Net change in unrealized gain on investment securities available-for-sale, net of tax					1,194	1,194
Comprehensive income						14,607
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle				(1,104)		(1,104)
Exercise of stock options and related tax benefit	186,303	2,248	(8)			2,240
Stock compensation cost			209			209
Stock repurchase	(89,400)	(114)		(1,966)		(2,080)
Cash dividends - \$.68 per share				(6,536)		(6,536)
Balance, December 31, 2008	9,673,291	20,891	998	83,932	979	106,800
Comprehensive income:						
Net income				8,928		8,928
Net change in unrealized gain on investment securities available-for-sale, net of tax					1,740	1,740
Comprehensive income						10,668
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle						
Issuance of common stock	1,935,000	20,375				20,375
Exercise of stock options and related tax benefit	12,200	105				105
Stock compensation cost			250			250
Cash dividends - \$.40 per share				(4,067)		(4,067)

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Other, net						349			349
Balance, December 31, 2009	11,620,491	\$ 41,371	\$ 1,248	\$ 89,142	\$ 2,719		\$ 134,480		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents****SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****For the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007**

(Dollars in thousands)

	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 8,928	\$ 13,413	\$ 21,022
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for loan and lease losses	21,574	19,456	3,252
Amortization of investment securities	548	137	287
Net decrease in deferred loan fees, net	(726)	(1,678)	(574)
Depreciation and amortization	3,103	2,984	3,159
Loss (Gain) on disposal of fixed assets	52	(81)	33
FHLB stock dividend		(507)	(413)
Gain on sales and calls of investment securities available-for-sale, net	(1,099)	(58)	(14)
Loss (Gain) on sale of foreclosed assets	204	62	(7)
Gain on sale of loans	(81)	(9)	(1,601)
Write down of foreclosed assets	1,265	1,828	
Deferred income tax benefit	8,745	620	659
Net increase in cash surrender value of life insurance policies	(1,561)	(408)	(1,234)
Net decrease in loans held-for-sale	(376)	(552)	
Proceeds from sales of loan portfolio	7,393		11,952
Net increase in other assets	(18,930)	(418)	(1,922)
Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities	1,572	(3,458)	1,858
Stock compensation cost	250	209	407
Excess tax benefit from equity based compensation	(11)	(613)	(1,689)
Net cash provided by operating activities	30,850	30,927	35,175
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of investment securities available-for-sale	(120,268)	(100,617)	(22,258)
Proceeds from sales, calls and maturities of investment securities available-for-sale	38,868	13,398	6,489
Proceeds from principal repayments of investment securities available-for-sale	50,133	30,707	23,341
Net decrease in FHLB stock		1,707	18
Net decrease in collections and remittances on loans serviced for others			15
Decrease (increase) Loan and lease originations, net	20,547	(49,123)	(50,577)
Purchases of premises and equipment, net	(3,437)	(3,900)	(2,863)
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets	1,603	2,577	66
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,554)	(105,251)	(45,769)

(Continued)

**Table of Contents****SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Continued)

**For the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007**

(Dollars in thousands)

	2009	2008	2007
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Net increase (decrease) in demand, interest-bearing and savings deposits	\$ 77,015	\$ 26,897	\$ (15,322)
Net (decrease) increase in time deposits	(13,081)	184,454	(2,976)
Net (decrease) increase in borrowing with original maturities of 90 days or less	(48,919)	(123,163)	27,679
Net (decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	(25,000)	(25,000)	22,000
Net (decrease) increase in long-term borrowings	(10,000)	25,000	(22,000)
Issuance of common stock	20,375		
Dividends paid	(4,067)	(6,536)	(6,021)
Stock repurchased		(2,080)	(11,293)
Stock options exercised	94	1,627	1,845
Excess tax benefit from equity based compensation	11	613	1,689
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities</b>	<b>(3,572)</b>	<b>81,812</b>	<b>(4,399)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>14,724</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>(14,993)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	51,510	44,022	59,015
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 66,234</b>	<b>\$ 51,510</b>	<b>\$ 44,022</b>
<b>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:</b>			
<b>Cash paid during the year for:</b>			
Interest	\$ 12,512	\$ 21,212	\$ 32,427
Income taxes	\$ 4,830	\$ 6,410	\$ 8,388
<b>Non-cash investing activities:</b>			
Real estate acquired through foreclosure	\$ 24,653	\$ 11,080	\$ 632
Net change in unrealized gains on investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 3,002	\$ 2,063	\$ 2,490

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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**SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1. THE BUSINESS OF SIERRA BANCORP**

Sierra Bancorp (the Company) is a California corporation registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and is headquartered in Porterville, California. The Company was incorporated in November 2000 and acquired all of the outstanding shares of Bank of the Sierra (the Bank) in August 2001. The Company's principal subsidiary is the Bank, and the Company exists primarily for the purpose of holding the stock of the Bank and of such other subsidiaries it may acquire or establish. The Company's only other direct subsidiaries are Sierra Statutory Trust II, which was formed in March 2004 solely to facilitate the issuance of capital trust pass-through securities, and Sierra Capital Trust III, which was formed in June 2006 also for the purpose of issuing capital trust pass-through securities.

The Bank operates twenty-four full service branch offices, one online virtual branch and two credit centers. The Bank's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to applicable legal limits. The Bank maintains a diversified loan portfolio comprised of agricultural, commercial, consumer, real estate construction and mortgage loans. Loans are made primarily within the market area of the South Central San Joaquin Valley of California, specifically, Tulare, Fresno, Kern, Kings, and Madera counties. These areas have diverse economies with principal industries being agriculture, real estate and light manufacturing.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Consolidation and Basis of Presentation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the consolidated accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bank of the Sierra. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior years' balances to conform to classifications used in 2009. The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Company's investments in Sierra Statutory Trust II and Sierra Capital Trust III are not consolidated and are accounted for under the equity method and included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. The subordinated debentures issued and guaranteed by the Company and held by the trusts are reflected on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

**Use of Estimates**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the near-term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan and lease losses and the valuation of real estate acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans. In connection with the determination of the allowances for loan and lease losses and other real estate, management obtains independent appraisals for significant properties, evaluates the overall loan portfolio characteristics and delinquencies and monitors economic conditions.

**Cash Equivalents**

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and balances due from banks, federal funds sold, and interest bearing deposits in banks.

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**SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Continued)

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Investment Securities**

Investments are classified into the following categories:

Securities available-for-sale, reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reflected, net of tax, as a separate component of shareholders' equity in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Securities held-to-maturity, which the Company has the intent and has the ability to hold to maturity, are carried at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts.

Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of purchase and may only change the classification in certain limited circumstances. All transfers between categories are accounted for at fair value.

Net gains or losses on the sale of investment securities are recorded on the trade date, computed on the specific identification method and shown separately in non-interest income in the consolidated statement of income. Interest earned on investment securities is included in interest income, net of applicable adjustments for accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums. Declines in the fair value of available-for-sale investment securities below their cost that are deemed to be other than temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers independent price quotations, projected target prices of investment analysts within the short term and the financial condition of the issuer.

**Loans and Leases**

Loans and leases are reported at the principal amounts outstanding, adjusted for unearned income, deferred loan origination fees and costs, purchase premiums and discounts, write-downs, and the allowance for loan and lease losses. Loan and lease origination fees, net of certain deferred origination costs, and purchase premiums and discounts are recognized as an adjustment to yield of the related loans and leases over the contractual life of the loan using both the effective interest and straight line methods.

The accrual of interest on loans and leases is discontinued when, in the opinion of management, there is an indication that the borrower may be unable to meet payments as they become due. Upon such discontinuance, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed against current income unless the loan or lease is in the process of collection. For loans with an interest reserve, i.e., where loan proceeds are advanced to the borrower to make interest payments, all interest recognized from the inception of the loan is reversed when the loan is placed on non-accrual. Interest received on nonaccrual loans and leases generally is either applied against principal or reported as interest income, according to management's judgment as to the collectability of principal. Generally, loans and leases are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current and has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt. Direct financing leases are carried net of unearned income. Income from leases is recognized by a method that approximates a level yield on the outstanding net investment in the lease.

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**SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Continued)

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Loans Modified in a Troubled Debt Restructuring**

Loans are considered to have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring ( TDR ) when due to a borrower's financial difficulties, the Company makes certain concessions to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. Modifications may include interest rate reductions, principal or interest forgiveness, forbearance, and other actions intended to minimize economic loss and to avoid foreclosure or repossession of collateral. Generally, a non-accrual loan that has been modified in a TDR remains on non-accrual status for a period of six months to demonstrate that the borrower is able to meet the terms of the modified loan. However, performance prior to the modification, or significant events that coincide with the modification, are included in assessing whether the borrower can meet the new terms and may result in the loan being returned to accrual status at the time of loan modification or after a shorter performance period. If the borrower's ability to meet the revised payment schedule is uncertain, the loan remains on non-accrual status.

**Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses**

The allowance for loan and lease losses is maintained at a level which, in management's judgment, is adequate to absorb loan and lease losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio. The allowance for loan and lease losses is increased by a provision for loan and lease losses, which is charged to expense, and reduced by charge-offs, net of recoveries. The amount of the allowance is based on management's evaluation of the collectability of the loan and lease portfolio, changes in its risk profile, credit concentrations, historical trends, and economic conditions. This evaluation also considers the balance of impaired loans and leases. A loan or lease is impaired when it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all contractual principal and interest payments due in accordance with terms of the loan or lease agreement. Losses on individually identified impaired loans or leases are measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at each loan or lease's original effective interest rate. As a practical expedient, impairment may be measured based on the loan's or lease's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan or lease is collateral dependent. The amount of impairment, if any, is recorded through the provision for loan and lease losses and is added to the allowance for loan and lease losses. One-to-four family residential mortgages and consumer installment loans are subjected to a collective evaluation for impairment, considering delinquency and repossession statistics, historical loss experience, and other factors.

Though management believes the allowance for loan and lease losses to be adequate, ultimate losses may vary from their estimates. However, estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings during periods they become known. In addition, the FDIC and the California Department of Financial Institutions, as an integral part of their examination process, review the allowance for loan and lease losses. These agencies may require additions to the allowance for loan and lease losses based on their judgment about information available at the time of their examinations.

**Sale and Servicing of Loans**

Gains and losses on sales of loans are recognized at the time of sale and are calculated based on the difference between the selling price and the allocated book value of loans sold. Book value allocations are determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Any inherent risk of loss on loans sold is transferred to the buyer at the date of sale.

The Company has issued various representations and warranties associated with the sale of loans. These representations and warranties may require the Company to repurchase loans with underwriting deficiencies as defined per the applicable sales agreements and certain past due loans within 90 days of the sale. The Company did not experience losses during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 regarding these representations and warranties.



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**SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Continued)

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Premises and Equipment**

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful lives of premises are estimated to be thirty years. The useful lives of furniture, fixtures and equipment are estimated to be three to twenty years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the asset or the term of the related lease, whichever is shorter. When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in income for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expense as incurred.

Impairment of long-lived assets is evaluated by management based upon an event or changes in circumstances surrounding the underlying assets which indicate long-lived assets may be impaired.

**Foreclosed Assets**

Foreclosed assets include real estate, and other property acquired in full or partial settlement of loan obligations. When property is acquired, any excess of the recorded investment in the loan balance and accrued interest income over the appraised fair market value of the property, net of estimated selling costs, is charged against the allowance for loan and lease losses. A valuation allowance for losses on foreclosed assets is maintained to provide for temporary declines in value. The allowance is established through a provision for losses on foreclosed assets which is included in other non-interest expense. Subsequent gains or losses on sales or write-downs resulting from permanent impairments are recorded in other income or expense as incurred.

**Goodwill**

The Company acquired Sierra National Bank in 2000, and the acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The goodwill resulting from this transaction represents the amount by which the purchase price exceeded the fair value of the net assets. In accordance with U.S. GAAP the Company evaluates goodwill periodically for impairment. There was no impairment recognized for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

**Income Taxes**

The Company files its income taxes on a consolidated basis with its subsidiary. The allocation of income tax expense represents each entity's proportionate share of the consolidated provision for income taxes.

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, deferred taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates would be recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The Company adopted guidance issued by the FASB on *accounting for income taxes*, effective January 1, 2007, which clarifies the accounting and disclosure for uncertainty in tax positions as defined. This guidance seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with certain aspects of the recognition and measurement related to accounting for income taxes. 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 to be realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the more likely than not test, no tax benefit is recorded. We have determined that as of December 31, 2009 all tax positions taken to date are highly certain and, accordingly, no accounting adjustment has been made to the financial statements.



**Table of Contents****SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Continued)

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as part of income tax expense.

Salary Continuation Agreements and Directors' Retirement Plan

The Company has entered into agreements to provide members of the Board of Directors and certain key executives, or their designated beneficiaries, with annual benefits for up to fifteen years after retirement or death. The Company accrues for these future benefits from the effective date of the plan until the director's or executive's expected retirement date in a systematic and rational manner. At the consolidated balance sheet date, the amount of accrued benefits equals the then present value of the benefits expected to be provided to the director or employee, any beneficiaries, and covered dependents in exchange for the director's or employee's services to that date.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and the net change in unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale, net of an adjustment for the effects of realized gains and losses and any applicable tax. Comprehensive income is a more inclusive financial reporting methodology that includes disclosure of other comprehensive income that historically has not been recognized in the calculation of net income. Unrealized gains and losses on the Company's available-for-sale investment securities are included in other comprehensive income after the adjustment for the effects of realized gains and losses. Total comprehensive income and the components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

Stock-Based Compensation

At December 31, 2009, the Company had one stock-based compensation plan, the Sierra Bancorp 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2007 Plan"), which was adopted by the Company's Board of Directors on March 15, 2007 and approved by the Company's shareholders on May 23, 2007. The 2007 Plan is for 1,500,000 shares of the Company's authorized but unissued common stock, subject to adjustment for stock splits and dividends, and provides for the issuance of both incentive and nonqualified stock options to salaried officers and employees, and of nonqualified stock options to non-employee directors. The 2007 Plan also provides for the issuance of restricted stock awards to these same classes of eligible participants. The 2007 plan supersedes the Company's 1998 Stock Option plan ("1998 Plan") which was terminated. The outstanding options issued under the 1998 Plan are not affected by this termination.

The Company is using the Black-Scholes model to value stock options. The multiple option approach is used to allocate the resulting valuation to actual expense for current period. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility 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 the grant. The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions:

	2009	2008	2007
Dividend yield	4.54%	3.54%	2.40%
Expected volatility	52.17%	26.93%	21.46%
Risk-free interest rate	2.33%	2.73%	3.68%
Expected option life	5.8 years	5.8 years	5.1 years

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**SIERRA BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Continued)

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share (EPS), which excludes dilution, is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as stock options, result in the issuance of common stock which shares in the earnings of the Company. The treasury stock method has been applied to determine the dilutive effect of stock options in computing diluted EPS.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) issued an accounting standard regarding The FASB Accounting Standards Codification ( Codification or ASC ) that will become the source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ( GAAP ) recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. On the effective date of this standard, all interim and annual reporting periods ending after September 15, 2009, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become non-authoritative. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company s financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standard, incorporated into ASC topic 810 Consolidation, that seeks to improve financial reporting by companies involved with variable interest entities. Also addressed under this standard are concerns about the application of certain key provisions, including those in which the accounting and disclosures do not always provide timely and useful information about a company s involvement in a variable interest entity. The standard requires a company to perform analyses to determine if its variable interest(s) give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. These analyses identify the primary beneficiary of the a variable interest entity as the company that has both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the company s economic performance; and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. This standard is effective for all annual and interim reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2009 with earlier application prohibited. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standard which was incorporated into ASC topic 860 Transfers and Servicing. This standard seeks to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor s continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. The Company is required to adopt this standard for all interim and annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2009. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standard which was incorporated into ASC topic 855 Subsequent Events. This standard sets forth principles and requirements for disclosing and recognizing subsequent events in the financial statements. This standard also outlines circumstances under which an entity shall recognize those events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date. The Company is required to adopt this standard for all interim and annual reporting periods after June 15, 2009, prospectively. The Company s adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on its financial statements.