

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP
Form 424B3
November 07, 2011

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration Statement No. 333-172480

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated June 16, 2011)

Up to 15,612,715 Shares of Common Stock

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

We have attached to this prospectus supplement, and incorporated by reference into it, our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on November 7, 2011.

November 7, 2011

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2011

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-10777

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Hawaii
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

99-0212597
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

220 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(808) 544-0500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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 T No F

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

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filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

T

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

The number of shares outstanding of registrant’s common stock, no par value, on November 1, 2011 was 41,749,116 shares.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may contain forward-looking statements concerning projections of revenues, income, earnings per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure, or other financial items, concerning plans and objectives of management for future operations, concerning future economic performance, or concerning any of the assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts, and may include the words “believes”, “plans”, “intends”, “expects”, “anticipate”, “forecasts” or words of similar meaning. While we believe that our forward-looking statements and the assumptions underlying them are reasonably based, such statements and assumptions are by their nature subject to risks and uncertainties, and thus could later prove to be inaccurate or incorrect. Accordingly, actual results could materially differ from projections for a variety of reasons, to include, but not limited to: the impact of local, national, and international economies and events (including natural disasters such as wildfires, tsunamis and earthquakes) on the Company’s business and operations and on tourism, the military, and other major industries operating within the Hawaii market and any other markets in which the Company does business; the impact of regulatory actions on the Company including the Bank MOU (as defined below) which replaced the Consent Order (as defined below) by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Hawaii Division of Financial Institutions and the BSA MOU (as defined below); the impact of legislation affecting the banking industry (including the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act); the impact of competitive products, services, pricing, and other competitive forces; movements in interest rates; loan delinquency rates and changes in asset quality; volatility in the financial markets and uncertainties concerning the availability of debt or equity financing; and a general deterioration or malaise in economic conditions, including the continued destabilizing factors in the financial industry and continued deterioration of the real estate market, as well as the impact of levels of consumer and business confidence in the state of the economy and in financial institutions in general and in particular our bank. For further information on factors that could cause actual results to materially differ from projections, please see the Company’s publicly available Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including the Company’s Form 10-K for the last fiscal year and the Company’s Form 10-Q for the last fiscal quarter. The Company does not update any of its forward-looking statements.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

September 30,
2011December 31,
2010

(Dollars in thousands)

Assets	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Cash and due from banks	\$ 68,508	\$ 61,725
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	231,353	729,014
Investment securities:		
Available for sale, at fair value	1,466,970	702,517
Held to maturity (fair value of \$1,287 at September 30, 2011 and \$2,913 at December 31, 2010)	1,250	2,828
Total investment securities	1,468,220	705,345
Loans held for sale	43,839	69,748
Loans and leases	2,059,435	2,169,444
Less allowance for loan and lease losses	143,430	192,854
Net loans and leases	1,916,005	1,976,590
Premises and equipment, net	52,505	57,390
Accrued interest receivable	12,055	11,279
Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries	13,051	14,856
Other real estate	62,720	57,507
Other intangible assets	42,367	44,639
Bank-owned life insurance	143,845	142,296
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	48,797	48,797
Income tax receivable	2,402	2,223
Other assets	13,491	16,642
Total assets	\$ 4,119,158	\$ 3,938,051
Liabilities and Equity		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 681,619	\$ 611,744
Interest-bearing demand	565,635	639,548
Savings and money market	1,121,969	1,089,813
Time	978,810	791,842
Total deposits	3,348,033	3,132,947
Short-term borrowings	1,224	202,480
Long-term debt	258,347	459,803
Other liabilities	60,699	66,766
Total liabilities	3,668,303	3,861,996
Equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value, authorized 1,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding none at September 30, 2011 and 135,000 shares at December 31, 2010	-	130,458

Common stock, no par value, authorized 185,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding 41,749,116 shares at September 30, 2011 and 1,527,000 shares at December 31, 2010	784,172	404,167
Surplus	65,479	63,308
Accumulated deficit	(408,943)	(517,316)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	161	(14,565)
Total shareholders' equity	440,869	66,052
Non-controlling interest	9,986	10,003
Total equity	450,855	76,055
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 4,119,158	\$ 3,938,051

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)			
Interest income:				
Interest and fees on loans and leases	\$ 25,962	\$ 33,456	\$ 80,992	\$ 106,556
Interest and dividends on investment securities:				
Taxable interest	7,918	3,885	20,380	15,639
Tax-exempt interest	186	184	549	889
Dividends	5	3	8	8
Interest on deposits in other banks	259	510	948	1,307
Total interest income	34,330	38,038	102,877	124,399
Interest expense:				
Interest on deposits:				
Demand	113	181	406	689
Savings and money market	459	1,323	1,691	4,459
Time	1,499	3,666	5,778	11,455
Interest on short-term borrowings	-	387	204	882
Interest on long-term debt	2,430	5,112	7,789	15,280
Total interest expense	4,501	10,669	15,868	32,765
Net interest income	29,829	27,369	87,009	91,634
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses	(19,116)	79,893	(29,475)	159,142
Net interest income (loss) after provision for loan and lease losses	48,945	(52,524)	116,484	(67,508)
Other operating income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	2,501	2,793	7,564	8,982
Other service charges and fees	4,451	4,110	12,953	11,445
Income from fiduciary activities	636	751	2,136	2,373
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries	136	197	301	328
Fees on foreign exchange	198	171	484	502
Investment securities gains	-	-	261	831
Loan placement fees	164	130	348	307
Net gain on sales of residential loans	1,177	2,036	4,380	5,313

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Income from bank-owned life insurance	866	1,062	3,036	4,136
Other	1,380	400	3,483	2,934
Total other operating income	11,509	11,650	34,946	37,151
Other operating expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	15,856	14,370	46,331	43,614
Net occupancy	3,466	3,196	10,234	9,803
Equipment	1,348	1,333	3,632	4,115
Amortization of other intangible assets	1,709	2,215	4,885	5,204
Communication expense	828	1,041	2,631	3,099
Legal and professional services	2,846	3,267	8,898	14,333
Computer software expense	894	856	2,706	2,632
Advertising expense	842	574	2,508	2,177
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	102,689
Foreclosed asset expense	1,281	(1,017)	2,732	4,918
Write down of assets	(31)	-	4,624	940
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	6,234	-	6,234	-
Other	13,555	5,835	31,539	24,987
Total other operating expense	48,828	31,670	126,954	218,511
Income (loss) before income taxes				
	11,626	(72,544)	24,476	(248,868)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	11,626	(72,544)	24,476	(248,868)
Preferred stock dividends, accretion of discount and conversion of preferred stock to common stock	-	2,119	(83,897)	6,289
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 11,626	\$ (74,663)	\$ 108,373	\$ (255,157)
Per common share data:				
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.28	\$ (49.27)	\$ 3.19	\$ (168.45)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.28	(49.27)	3.16	(168.45)
Shares used in computation:				
Basic shares	41,625	1,515	33,957	1,515
Diluted shares	41,672	1,515	34,272	1,515

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	2011	Nine Months Ended September 30,	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 24,476		\$ (248,868)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses	(29,475)		159,142
Depreciation and amortization	5,591		5,798
Goodwill impairment	-		102,689
Write down of assets	4,624		940
Write down of other real estate, net of gain on sale	(1,220)		3,119
Amortization of other intangible assets	4,885		5,204
Net amortization of investment securities	5,630		1,563
Share-based compensation	2,171		108
Net gain on investment securities	(261)		(831)
Net change in trading securities	-		26,889
Deferred income tax expense	-		2,439
Net gain on sales of residential loans	(4,380)		(5,313)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	417,745		753,986
Originations of loans held for sale	(422,756)		(680,091)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries	(301)		(328)
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	(1,708)		(3,845)
Net change in other assets and liabilities	4,603		24,702
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,624		147,303
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from maturities of and calls on investment securities available for sale	267,762		229,657
Proceeds from sales of investment securities available for sale	5,324		439,435
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(1,027,233)		(378,686)
Proceeds from maturities of and calls on investment securities held to maturity	1,565		1,380
Net loan principal repayments	55,815		255,618
Proceeds from sales of loans originated for investment	26,721		187,445
Proceeds from sale of other real estate	34,233		16,175
Proceeds from bank-owned life insurance	158		2,069
Purchases of premises and equipment	(706)		(1,753)
	522		724

Distributions from unconsolidated subsidiaries		
Contributions to unconsolidated subsidiaries	-	(227)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(635,839)	751,837
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	215,086	(381,583)
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	50,000
Repayments of long-term debt	(201,170)	(90,864)
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(201,256)	(40,755)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock and stock option exercises	322,677	-
Other, net	-	110
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	135,337	(463,092)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(490,878)	436,048
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	790,739	488,367
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period \$	299,861	\$ 924,415
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 16,055	\$ 31,739
Income taxes	8	-
Cash received during the period for:		
Income taxes	-	1,068
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Net change in common stock held by directors' deferred compensation plan	\$ 16	\$ 6
Net reclassification of loans to other real estate	38,226	44,298
Net transfer of loans to loans held for sale	1,225	39,594
Net transfer of investment securities available for sale to trading	-	49,126
Dividends accrued on preferred stock	969	5,288
Accretion of preferred stock discount	204	1,001
Preferred stock and accrued unpaid dividends converted to common stock	142,988	-
Common stock received in exchange for preferred stock and accrued unpaid dividends	56,201	-

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Central Pacific Financial Corp. and Subsidiaries (herein referred to as the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our”) have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements and notes thereto filed on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation have been made and include all normal recurring adjustments. Interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year.

As discussed in our 2010 Form 10-K and our independent auditor’s report dated February 9, 2011, at the time of the filing of our 2010 Form 10-K, there was substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Since the filing of our 2010 Form 10-K, we have completed a number of significant milestones as part of our recovery plan, including the completion of a \$325 million capital raise in February 2011 (the “Private Placement”) and a \$20 million common stock rights offering. Upon completion of these milestones, which are described more fully in Note 11, there is no longer substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Certain prior period amounts in the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income (loss) or shareholders’ equity for any periods presented.

2. REGULATORY MATTERS

In May 2011, the regulatory Consent Order (the “Consent Order”) that Central Pacific Bank (“the bank” or “our bank”) entered into with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) and the Hawaii Division of Financial Institutions (the “DFI”) on December 9, 2009 was lifted. In place of the Consent Order, the Board of Directors of the bank entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (the “Bank MOU”) with the FDIC and DFI effective May 5, 2011. The Bank MOU continues a number of the same requirements previously required by the Consent Order, including the maintenance of an adequate allowance for loan and lease losses, improvement of our asset quality, limitations on credit extensions, maintenance of qualified management and the prohibition on cash dividends to Central Pacific Financial Corp. (“CPF”), among other matters. In addition, the Bank MOU requires the bank to further reduce classified assets below the level previously required by the Consent Order. The Bank MOU lowers the minimum leverage capital ratio that the bank is required to maintain from 10% in the Consent Order to 8% and does not mandate a minimum total risk-based capital ratio.

In addition to the Bank MOU, the Company continues to be subject to a Written Agreement (the “Agreement”) with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (the “FRBSF”) and DFI dated July 2, 2010, which superseded in its entirety the Memorandum of Understanding that the Company entered into on April 1, 2009 with the FRBSF and DFI. Among other matters, the Agreement provides that unless we receive the consent of the FRBSF and DFI, we cannot: (i) pay dividends; (ii) receive dividends or payments representing a reduction in capital from Central Pacific Bank; (iii) directly or through any non-bank subsidiaries make any payments on subordinated debentures or trust preferred securities; (iv) directly or through any non-bank subsidiaries incur, increase or guarantee any debt; or (v) purchase or redeem any shares of our stock. The Agreement also requires that our Board of Directors fully utilize the Company’s

financial and managerial resources to ensure that the bank complies with the Bank MOU and any other supervisory action taken by the bank's regulators. We were also required to submit to the FRBSF an acceptable capital plan and cash flow projection.

On February 9, 2011, the bank entered into a separate Memorandum of Understanding (the "BSA MOU") with the FDIC and DFI relating to compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act (the "BSA"). Under the BSA MOU, we are required to (i) fully comply with the BSA and anti-money laundering requirements, (ii) implement a plan to ensure such compliance, including improving and maintaining an adequate system of internal controls, bolstering policies on customer due diligence, providing for comprehensive independent testing to validate compliance and maintaining an adequate compliance staff, (iii) correct all deficiencies identified by our regulators and (iv) provide them with progress reports.

Even though the Consent Order has been replaced by the Bank MOU, the bank remains subject to a number of requirements as described above. We cannot assure you whether or when the Company and the bank will be in full compliance with the agreements with the regulators or whether or when the Bank MOU, the Agreement or the BSA MOU will be terminated. Even if terminated, we may still be subject to other agreements with regulators that restrict our activities and may also continue to impose capital ratios requirements. The requirements and restrictions of the Bank MOU, the Agreement and the BSA MOU are judicially enforceable and the Company or the bank's failure to comply with such requirements and restrictions may subject the Company and the bank to additional regulatory restrictions including: the imposition of a new consent order, the imposition of civil monetary penalties; the termination of insurance of deposits; the issuance of removal and prohibition orders against institution-affiliated parties; the appointment of a conservator or receiver for the bank; the issuance of directives to increase capital or enter into a strategic transaction, whether by merger or otherwise, with a third party, if we again fall below the capital ratio requirement; and the enforcement of such actions through injunctions or restraining orders.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2010-20, Receivables (Topic 310), Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses. This ASU requires a greater level of disaggregated information about the credit quality of loan and leases and the allowance for loan and lease losses. This ASU also requires additional disclosures related to past due information, credit quality indicators and information related to loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR"). We adopted this ASU effective January 1, 2011 and the adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-02, A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring is a Troubled Debt Restructuring. This ASU provides additional guidance related to determining whether a creditor has granted a concession, includes factors and examples for creditors to consider in evaluating whether a restructuring results in a delay in payment that is insignificant, prohibits creditors from using the borrower's effective rate test to evaluate whether a concession has been granted to the borrower, and adds factors for creditors to use in determining whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. We adopted this ASU in the Company's reporting period ended September 30, 2011, and the adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A summary of available for sale and held to maturity investment securities are as follows:

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
(Dollars in thousands)				
September 30, 2011				
Available for Sale				
U.S. Government sponsored entities debt securities	\$ 389,506	\$ 2,826	\$ (99)	\$ 392,233
States and political subdivisions	12,355	-	-	12,355
U.S. Government sponsored entities mortgage-backed securities	1,045,487	17,420	(1,460)	1,061,447
Other	975	-	(40)	935
Total	\$ 1,448,323	\$ 20,246	\$ (1,599)	\$ 1,466,970
Held to Maturity				
U.S. Government sponsored entities mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,250	\$ 37	\$ -	\$ 1,287
December 31, 2010				
Available for Sale				
U.S. Government sponsored entities debt securities	\$ 202,192	\$ 306	\$ (643)	\$ 201,855
States and political subdivisions	12,619	-	-	12,619
U.S. Government sponsored entities mortgage-backed securities	483,647	6,653	(3,336)	486,964
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations	17	-	-	17
Other	1,057	5	-	1,062
Total	\$ 699,532	\$ 6,964	\$ (3,979)	\$ 702,517
Held to Maturity				
States and political subdivisions	\$ 500	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 504
U.S. Government sponsored entities mortgage-backed securities	2,328	81	-	2,409
Total	\$ 2,828	\$ 85	\$ -	\$ 2,913

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at September 30, 2011 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	September 30, 2011	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
(Dollars in thousands)		
Available for Sale		
Due in one year or less	\$ 40,155	\$ 40,269
	342,947	345,623

Due after one year through five years		
Due after five years through ten years	13,537	13,474
Due after ten years	5,222	5,222
Mortgage-backed securities	1,045,487	1,061,447
Other	975	935
Total	\$ 1,448,323	\$ 1,466,970
Held to Maturity		
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,287

We sold certain available for sale investment securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 for gross proceeds of \$5.3 million. We did not sell any available for sale securities during the third quarter of 2011. Gross realized gains and losses on the sales of the available for sale investment securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 were \$0.3 million and nil, respectively. The specific identification method was used as the basis for determining the cost of all securities sold.

As part of our recovery plan, we sold certain available for sale investment securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 for gross proceeds of \$439.4 million. We did not sell any available for sale investment securities during the third quarter of 2010. Gross realized gains and losses on the sales of the available for sale investment securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were \$9.6 million and \$8.8 million, respectively.

Investment securities of \$883.4 million and \$613.5 million at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, were pledged to secure public funds on deposit, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other long-term and short-term borrowings. None of these securities were pledged to a secured party that has the right to sell or repledge the collateral as of the same periods.

Provided below is a summary of the 16 and 18 investment securities which were in an unrealized loss position at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Description of Securities	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(Dollars in thousands)						
At September 30, 2011:						
U.S. Government sponsored entities						
debt securities	\$ 26,983	\$ (99)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,983	\$ (99)
U.S. Government sponsored entities						
mortgage-backed securities	226,729	(1,460)	-	-	226,729	(1,460)
Other	935	(40)	-	-	935	(40)
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 254,647	\$ (1,599)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 254,647	\$ (1,599)
At December 31, 2010:						
U.S. Government sponsored entities						
debt securities	\$ 83,973	\$ (643)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83,973	\$ (643)
U.S. Government sponsored entities						
mortgage-backed securities	194,756	(3,336)	-	-	194,756	(3,336)
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations	17	-	-	-	17	-
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 278,746	\$ (3,979)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 278,746	\$ (3,979)

Unrealized losses for all investment securities are reviewed to determine whether the losses are deemed “other-than-temporary impairment” (“OTTI”). Investment securities are evaluated for OTTI on at least a quarterly basis and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation to determine whether a decline in their value below amortized cost is other-than-temporary. In conducting this assessment, we evaluate a number of factors including, but not limited to:

- The length of time and the extent to which fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis;
 - Adverse conditions specifically related to the security, an industry, or a geographic area;
 - The historical and implied volatility of the fair value of the security;
- The payment structure of the debt security and the likelihood of the issuer being able to make payments;

- Failure of the issuer to make scheduled interest or principal payments;
 - Any rating changes by a rating agency; and
- Recoveries or additional decline in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date.

The term “other-than-temporary” is not intended to indicate that the decline is permanent, but indicates that the prospects for a near-term recovery of value are not necessarily favorable, or that there is a general lack of evidence to support a realizable value equal to or greater than the carrying value of the investment. Once a decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary, the value of the security is reduced and a corresponding charge to earnings is recognized for anticipated credit losses.

The declines in market value were primarily attributable to changes in interest rates and disruptions in the credit and financial markets. Because we have no intent to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell such securities before recovery of its amortized cost basis, we do not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

5. LOANS AND LEASES

Loans and leases, excluding loans held for sale, consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 179,542	\$ 207,900
Real estate:		
Construction	196,213	314,530
Mortgage - residential	857,629	747,870
Mortgage - commercial	698,800	761,710
Consumer	109,201	112,950
Leases	20,051	28,163
	2,061,436	2,173,123
Unearned income	(2,001)	(3,679)
Total loans and leases	\$ 2,059,435	\$ 2,169,444

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we transferred one loan, which was non-performing, with a carrying value of \$1.3 million, to the held-for-sale category. No portfolio loans were sold or purchased during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we transferred loans with a carrying value of \$39.6 million, to the held-for-sale category and sold portfolio loans with a carrying value of \$180.2 million. No loans were purchased during the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Impaired Loans

The following table presents by class, the balance in the allowance for loan and lease losses and the recorded investment in loans and leases based on the Company's impairment measurement method as of September 30, 2011:

	Commercial, financial & agricultural	Construction	Real estate Mortgage - residential	Mortgage - commercial	Consumer	Leases	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Allowance for loan and lease losses:							
Ending balance attributable to loans:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 53	\$ 1,951	\$ -	\$ 414	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,418
Collectively evaluated for impairment	6,950	36,874	31,056	58,694	2,768	670	137,012
Unallocated	7,003	38,825	31,056	59,108	2,768	670	139,430
Total ending balance	\$ 7,003	\$ 38,825	\$ 31,056	\$ 59,108	\$ 2,768	\$ 670	\$ 143,430
Loans and leases:							
	\$ 318	\$ 91,045	\$ 58,610	\$ 15,140	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 165,113

Individually evaluated for impairment							
Collectively evaluated for impairment	179,224	105,168	799,019	683,660	109,201	20,051	1,896,323
	179,542	196,213	857,629	698,800	109,201	20,051	2,061,436
Unearned income	98	(110)	(675)	(1,314)	-	-	(2,001)
Total ending balance	\$ 179,640	\$ 196,103	\$ 856,954	\$ 697,486	\$ 109,201	\$ 20,051	\$ 2,059,435

The following table presents by class, impaired loans as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Allowance Allocated
(Dollars in thousands)			
September 30, 2011			
Impaired loans with no related allowance recorded:			
Real estate:			
Construction	\$ 116,502	\$ 66,394	\$ -
Mortgage - residential	65,946	58,610	-
Mortgage - commercial	9,954	9,640	-
Total impaired loans with no related allowance recorded	192,402	134,644	-
Impaired loans with an allowance recorded:			
Commercial, financial & agricultural			
	1,017	318	53
Real estate:			
Construction	33,216	24,651	1,951
Mortgage - commercial	7,105	5,500	414
Total impaired loans with an allowance recorded	41,338	30,469	2,418
Total	\$ 233,740	\$ 165,113	\$ 2,418
December 31, 2010			
Impaired loans with no related allowance recorded:			
Real estate:			
Construction	\$ 112,675	\$ 85,571	\$ -
Mortgage - residential	66,203	58,333	-
Mortgage - commercial	10,917	10,917	-
Total impaired loans with no related allowance recorded	189,795	154,821	-
Impaired loans with an allowance recorded:			
Commercial, financial & agricultural			
	1,184	485	81
Real estate:			
Construction	104,429	59,384	18,197
Mortgage - residential	3,681	3,256	89
Mortgage - commercial	7,746	7,088	1,158
Total impaired loans with an allowance recorded	117,040	70,213	19,525
Total	\$ 306,835	\$ 225,034	\$ 19,525

The following table presents by class, the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011	
Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
(Dollars in thousands)			

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September 30, 2011				
Commercial, financial & agricultural	\$ 3,724	\$ -	\$ 4,830	\$ -
Real estate:				
Construction	111,017	133	127,971	771
Mortgage - residential	51,484	130	50,024	335
Mortgage - commercial	24,574	172	24,380	556
Total	\$ 190,799	\$ 435	\$ 207,205	\$ 1,662

Aging Analysis of Accruing and Non-Accruing Loans and Leases

For all loan types, the Company determines delinquency status by considering the number of days full payments required by the contractual terms of the loan are past due. The following table presents by class, the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans and leases as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	Accruing Loans Greater than 90 Days Past Due	Nonaccrual Loans	Total Past Due	Loans and Leases Not Past Due	Total
(Dollars in thousands)							
September 30, 2011							
Commercial, financial & agricultural	\$ 388	\$ 334	\$ -	\$ 654	\$ 1,376	\$ 178,264	\$ 179,640
Real estate:							
Construction	-	715	-	90,369	91,084	105,019	196,103
Mortgage - residential	139	855	405	56,108	57,507	799,447	856,954
Mortgage - commercial	1,155	-	-	13,472	14,627	682,859	697,486
Consumer	408	74	9	-	491	108,710	109,201
Leases	-	-	-	-	-	20,051	20,051
Total	\$ 2,090	\$ 1,978	\$ 414	\$ 160,603	\$ 165,085	\$ 1,894,350	\$ 2,059,435
December 31, 2010							
Commercial, financial & agricultural	\$ 495	\$ 252	\$ -	\$ 982	\$ 1,729	\$ 206,251	\$ 207,980
Real estate:							
Construction	12,551	118	6,550	182,073	201,292	112,493	313,785
Mortgage - residential	4,183	7,494	1,800	47,560	61,037	685,224	746,261
Mortgage - commercial	273	3,169	-	14,464	17,906	742,400	760,306
Consumer	620	444	181	225	1,470	111,479	112,949
Leases	100	-	-	-	100	28,063	28,163
Total	\$ 18,222	\$ 11,477	\$ 8,531	\$ 245,304	\$ 283,534	\$ 1,885,910	\$ 2,169,444

Modifications

TDRs included in nonperforming assets at September 30, 2011 consisted of 101 Hawaii residential mortgage loans with a combined principal balance of \$41.3 million, eight Hawaii construction and development loans with a combined principal balance of \$36.1 million, and one Hawaii commercial loan with a principal balance of \$0.3 million. Concessions made to the original contractual terms of these loans consisted primarily of the deferral of interest and/or principal payments due to deterioration in the borrowers' financial condition. The principal balances on these TDRs had matured and/or were in default at the time of restructure and we have no commitments to lend additional funds to any of these borrowers. There were \$2.9 million of TDRs still accruing interest at September 30, 2011, none of which were more than 90 days delinquent. At December 31, 2010, there were \$14.2 million of TDRs still accruing interest, including two residential mortgage loans totaling \$0.8 million that were more than 90 days

delinquent.

The majority of loans modified in a TDR are typically on nonaccrual status. Thus, these loans have already been identified as impaired and have already been evaluated under the Company's allowance for loan and lease losses (the "Allowance") methodology. As a result, the loans modified in a TDR did not have a material affect to our provision for loan and lease losses expense (the "Provision") and the Allowance during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

The following table presents by class, information related to loans modified in a TDR during the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2011:

	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment (as of period end) (Dollars in thousands)	Additional Partial Charge-offs
Three months ended September 30, 2011			
Real estate:			
Mortgage - residential	9	\$ 2,954	\$ -
Nine months ended September 30, 2011			
Real estate:			
Construction	2	\$ 10,593	\$ -
Mortgage - residential	26	9,635	447
Total	28	\$ 20,228	\$ 447

The following table presents by class, loans modified as a TDR within the previous twelve months that subsequently defaulted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment (as of period end) (Dollars in thousands)	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment (as of period end)
Real estate:				
Construction	-	\$ -	1	\$ 5,332
Mortgage - residential	1	347	37	13,503
Total	1	\$ 347	38	\$ 18,835

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company categorizes loans and leases into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Company analyzes loans and leases individually by classifying the loans and leases as to credit risk. This analysis includes loans and leases with an outstanding balance greater than \$0.5 million or \$1.0 million, depending on loan type, and non-homogeneous loans and leases, such as commercial and commercial real estate loans. This analysis is performed on a quarterly basis. The Company uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Special Mention. Loans and leases classified as special mention, while still adequately protected by the borrower's capital adequacy and payment capability, exhibit distinct weakening trends and/or elevated levels of exposure to external conditions. If left unchecked or uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deteriorated prospects of repayment. These exposures require management's close attention so as to avoid becoming undue or unwarranted credit exposures.

Substandard. Loans and leases classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the borrower's current financial condition and payment capability or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans and leases so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly repayment of debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful. Loans and leases classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or orderly repayment in full, on the basis of current existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable. Possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific factors that may work to the advantage and strengthening of the exposure, its classification as an estimate loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined.

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Loss. Loans and leases classified as loss are considered to be non-collectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This does not mean the loan has absolutely no recovery value, but rather it is neither practical nor desirable to defer writing off the loan, even though partial recovery may be obtained in the future. Losses are taken in the period in which they surface as uncollectible.

Loans and leases not meeting the criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the process described above are considered to be pass rated loans and leases. Loans and leases listed as not rated are either less than \$0.5 million or are included in groups of homogeneous loan pools. The following table presents by class and credit indicator, the recorded investment in the Company's loans and leases as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Not Rated	Less: Unearned Income	Total
(Dollars in thousands)								
September 30, 2011								
Commercial, financial & agricultural								
	\$ 109,988	\$ 2,278	\$ 15,930	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,346	\$ (98)	\$ 179,640
Real estate:								
Construction	54,807	13,301	122,353	-	-	5,752	110	196,103
Mortgage - residential	66,849	7,478	62,115	-	-	721,187	675	856,954
Mortgage - commercial	540,786	68,917	57,024	-	-	32,073	1,314	697,486
Consumer	4,993	199	63	-	-	103,946	-	109,201
Leases	18,036	464	1,551	-	-	-	-	20,051
Total	\$ 795,459	\$ 92,637	\$ 259,036	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 914,304	\$ 2,001	\$ 2,059,435
December 31, 2010								
Commercial, financial & agricultural								
	\$ 109,619	\$ 22,529	\$ 19,370	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,382	\$ (80)	\$ 207,980
Real estate:								
Construction	44,488	41,330	215,187	5,789	-	7,736	745	313,785
Mortgage - residential	70,747	17,475	55,533	-	-	604,115	1,609	746,261
Mortgage - commercial	557,511	67,639	97,871	2,883	-	35,806	1,404	760,306
Consumer	5,778	307	769	-	14	106,082	1	112,949
Leases	21,761	4,039	2,363	-	-	-	-	28,163
Total	\$ 809,904	\$ 153,319	\$ 391,093	\$ 8,672	\$ 14	\$ 810,121	\$ 3,679	\$ 2,169,444

In accordance with applicable Interagency Guidance issued by our primary bank regulators, we define subprime borrowers as typically having weakened credit histories that include payment delinquencies and possibly more severe problems such as charge-offs, judgments, and bankruptcies. They may also display reduced repayment capacity as measured by credit scores, debt-to-income ratios, or other criteria that may encompass borrowers with incomplete credit histories. Subprime loans are loans to borrowers displaying one or more of these characteristics at the time of origination or purchase. Such loans have a higher risk of default than loans to prime borrowers. At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we did not have any loans that we considered to be subprime.

6. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES

The following table presents the changes in the Allowance for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 166,934	\$ 201,959	\$ 192,854	\$ 205,279
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses	(19,116)	79,893	(29,475)	159,142
	147,818	281,852	163,379	364,421
Charge-offs	(5,943)	(79,047)	(30,268)	(169,757)
Recoveries	1,555	14,797	10,319	22,938
Net charge-offs	(4,388)	(64,250)	(19,949)	(146,819)
Balance, end of period	\$ 143,430	\$ 217,602	\$ 143,430	\$ 217,602

Our Provision was a credit of \$19.1 million and \$29.5 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, compared to a charge of \$79.9 million and \$159.1 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively. The decrease in both our Provision and Allowance is directly attributable to continued improvement in our credit risk profile as evidenced by declines in nonperforming assets and lower levels of net charge-offs.

The following table presents by class, the activity in the Allowance for the periods indicated:

	Commercial, financial & agricultural		Real estate Mortgage		Consumer	Leases	Unallocated	Total
	Construction	residential	commercial	Mortgage				
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011								
Beginning balance	\$ 12,627	\$ 52,490	\$ 28,426	\$ 65,633	\$ 2,971	\$ 787	\$ 4,000	\$ 166,934
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses	(5,618)	(9,720)	2,888	(6,560)	1	(107)	-	(19,116)
	7,009	42,770	31,314	59,073	2,972	680	4,000	147,818
Charge-offs	(385)	(4,431)	(447)	(193)	(477)	(10)	-	(5,943)
Recoveries	379	486	189	228	273	-	-	1,555
Net charge-offs	(6)	(3,945)	(258)	35	(204)	(10)	-	(4,388)
Ending balance	\$ 7,003	\$ 38,825	\$ 31,056	\$ 59,108	\$ 2,768	\$ 670	\$ 4,000	\$ 143,430
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011								
Beginning balance	\$ 13,426	\$ 76,556	\$ 31,830	\$ 64,308	\$ 3,155	\$ 1,579	\$ 2,000	\$ 192,854
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses	(5,842)	(22,843)	1,852	(4,172)	429	(899)	2,000	(29,475)

	7,584	53,713	33,682	60,136	3,584	680	4,000	163,379
Charge-offs	(2,246)	(21,289)	(3,746)	(1,298)	(1,679)	(10)	-	(30,268)
Recoveries	1,665	6,401	1,120	270	863	-	-	10,319
Net charge-offs	(581)	(14,888)	(2,626)	(1,028)	(816)	(10)	-	(19,949)
Ending balance	\$ 7,003	\$ 38,825	\$ 31,056	\$ 59,108	\$ 2,768	\$ 670	\$ 4,000	\$ 143,430

In determining the amount of our Allowance, we rely on an analysis of our loan portfolio, our experience and our evaluation of general economic conditions, as well as regulatory requirements and input. If our assumptions prove to be incorrect, our current Allowance may not be sufficient to cover future loan losses and we may experience increases to our Provision.

7. SECURITIZATIONS

In prior years, we securitized certain residential mortgage loans with a U.S. Government sponsored entity and continue to service the residential mortgage loans. The servicing assets were recorded at their respective fair values at the time of securitization. The fair value of the servicing assets was determined using a discounted cash flow model based on market value assumptions at the time of securitization and is amortized in proportion to and over the period of net servicing income.

All unsold mortgage-backed securities were categorized as available for sale securities and were therefore recorded at their fair value of \$10.0 million at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The fair values of these mortgage-backed securities were based on quoted prices of similar instruments in active markets. Unrealized gains of \$0.6 million and \$34 thousand on unsold mortgage-backed securities were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”) at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

8. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

During the first quarter of 2010, we determined that an impairment test on our remaining goodwill was required because of the uncertainty regarding our ability to continue as a going concern at that time combined with the fact that our market capitalization remained depressed. As a result of that impairment test, we determined that the remaining goodwill associated with our Hawaii Market reporting unit was impaired and we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$102.7 million. Since that time, we had no goodwill remaining on our consolidated balance sheet.

Prior to the first quarter of 2010, we reviewed the carrying amount of goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and performed additional assessments on a quarterly basis whenever indicators of impairment were evident. Goodwill attributable to each of our reporting units was tested for impairment by comparing their respective fair values to their carrying values. When determining fair value, we utilized a discounted cash flow methodology for our Commercial Real Estate reporting unit and versions of the guideline company, guideline transaction and discounted cash flow methodologies for our Hawaii Market reporting unit. Absent any impairment indicators, we performed our annual goodwill impairment tests during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year.

Similar to our process for evaluating our goodwill for impairment, we also perform an impairment assessment of our other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable.

Our impairment assessment of goodwill and other intangible assets involve, among other valuation methods, the estimation of future cash flows and other methods of determining fair value. Estimating future cash flows and determining fair values is subject to judgments and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions about the future growth and potential volatility in revenues and costs, capital expenditures, industry economic factors and future business strategy. The variability of the factors we use to perform the goodwill impairment test depends on a number of conditions, including uncertainty about future events and cash flows. All such factors are interdependent and, therefore, do not change in isolation. Accordingly, our accounting estimates may materially change from period to period due to changing market factors. If we had used other assumptions and estimates or if different conditions occur in future periods, including, but not limited to, changes in other reporting units or operating segments, future operating results could be materially impacted.

Other intangible assets include a core deposit premium, mortgage servicing rights, customer relationships and non-compete agreements. The following table presents changes in other intangible assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

	Core Deposit Premium	Mortgage Servicing Rights	Customer Relationships	Non-Compete Agreements	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 20,727	\$ 22,712	\$ 1,050	\$ 150	\$ 44,639
Additions	-	2,613	-	-	2,613
Amortization	(2,006)	(2,729)	(105)	(45)	(4,885)

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Balance, end of period \$ 18,721 \$ 22,596 \$ 945 \$ 105 \$ 42,367

Income generated as the result of new mortgage servicing rights is reported as gains on sales of loans and totaled \$0.5 million and \$2.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, compared to \$1.6 million and \$4.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively. Amortization of mortgage servicing rights was \$1.0 million and \$2.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, compared to \$1.5 million and \$3.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively.

The following table presents the fair market value and key assumptions used in determining the fair market value of our mortgage servicing rights:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		2010	
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Fair market value, beginning of period	\$	23,709	\$	23,019
Fair market value, end of period		22,616		22,228
Weighted average discount rate	8.5	%	8.5	%
Weighted average prepayment speed assumption		13.6		13.8

The gross carrying value and accumulated amortization related to our intangible assets are presented below:

	September 30, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Core deposit premium	\$ 44,642	\$ (25,921)	\$ 18,721	\$ 44,642	\$ (23,915)	\$ 20,727
Mortgage servicing rights	44,280	(21,684)	22,596	41,667	(18,955)	22,712
Customer relationships	1,400	(455)	945	1,400	(350)	1,050
Non-compete agreements	300	(195)	105	300	(150)	150
	\$ 90,622	\$ (48,255)	\$ 42,367	\$ 88,009	\$ (43,370)	\$ 44,639

Based on the core deposit premium, mortgage servicing rights, customer relationships and non-compete agreements held as of September 30, 2011, estimated amortization expense for the remainder of fiscal 2011, the next five succeeding fiscal years and all years thereafter are as follows:

	Estimated Amortization Expense				
	Mortgage				
	Core Deposit Premium	Servicing Rights	Customer Relationships	Non-Compete Agreements	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
2011 (remainder)	\$ 669	\$ 1,105	\$ 35	\$ 15	\$ 1,824
2012	2,674	3,833	140	60	6,707
2013	2,674	3,207	140	30	6,051
2014	2,674	2,626	140	-	5,440
2015	2,674	2,188	140	-	5,002
2016	2,674	1,846	140	-	4,660

Thereafter	4,682	7,791	210	-	12,683
	\$ 18,721	\$ 22,596	\$ 945	\$ 105	\$ 42,367

9. DERIVATIVES

We utilize various designated and undesignated derivative financial instruments to reduce our exposure to movements in interest rates including interest rate swaps, interest rate lock commitments and forward sale commitments. We measure all derivatives at fair value on our consolidated balance sheet. In each reporting period, we record the derivative instruments in other assets or other liabilities depending on whether the derivatives are in an asset or liability position. For derivative instruments that are designated as hedging instruments, we record the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative in AOCI, net of tax, until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows of the hedged transaction. We immediately recognize the portion of the gain or loss in the fair value of the derivative that represents hedge ineffectiveness in current period earnings. For derivative instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments, changes in the fair value of the derivative are included in current period earnings.

Interest Rate Swap

In January 2008, we entered into a derivative transaction to hedge future cash flows from a portion of our then existing variable rate loan portfolio. Under the terms of the arrangement, we would receive payments equal to a fixed interest rate of 6.25% from January 2008 through January 2013 from the counterparty on a notional amount of \$400 million. In return, we would pay the counterparty a floating rate, namely our prime rate, on the same notional amount. The purpose of the derivative transaction was to minimize the risk of fluctuations in interest payments received on our variable rate loan portfolio. The derivative transaction was designated as a cash flow hedge.

On September 1, 2009, we terminated the derivative transaction with the counterparty at its then fair market value of \$18.0 million. As a result of the termination, we recorded an unrealized gain related to hedge effectiveness of \$12.5 million as a component of AOCI and \$5.5 million of hedge ineffectiveness as other operating income. The unrealized gain is being recognized into income over the original contract period through January 2013 using the effective yield method and we expect to reclassify \$1.6 million of this gain into earnings within the next 12 months.

Interest Rate Lock and Forward Sale Commitments

We enter into interest rate lock commitments on certain mortgage loans that are intended to be sold. To manage interest rate risk on interest rate lock commitments, we also enter into forward loan sale commitments. The interest rate lock and forward loan sale commitments are accounted for as undesignated derivatives and are recorded at their respective fair values in other assets or other liabilities, with changes in fair value recorded in current period earnings. These instruments serve to reduce our exposure to movements in interest rates. At September 30, 2011, we were a party to interest rate lock and forward sale commitments on \$148.8 million and \$30.1 million of mortgage loans, respectively.

The following table presents the location of all assets and liabilities associated with our derivative instruments within the consolidated balance sheet:

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Balance Sheet Location	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
		Fair Value at September 30, 2011	Fair Value at December 31, 2010	Fair Value at September 30, 2011	Fair Value at December 31, 2010
Interest rate contracts	Other assets / other liabilities	\$ 1,175	\$ 1,035	\$ 641	\$ 523

(Dollars in thousands)

The following table presents the impact of derivative instruments and their location within the consolidated statements of operations:

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship	Amount of Gain Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings (Effective Portion)
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	(Dollars in thousands)

Interest rate contracts	\$	680
[Redacted]		
Three Months Ended September 30, 2010		
Interest rate contracts		1,652
[Redacted]		
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		
Interest rate contracts		2,598
[Redacted]		
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010		
Interest rate contracts		5,263
[Redacted]		

Amounts recognized in AOCI are net of income taxes. Amounts reclassified from AOCI into income are included in interest income in the consolidated statements of operations. The ineffective portion has been recognized as other operating income in the consolidated statements of operations.

Derivatives not in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives (Dollars in thousands)
Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		
Interest rate contracts	Other operating income	\$ 660
Three Months Ended September 30, 2010		
Interest rate contracts	Other operating income	(154)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		
Interest rate contracts	Other operating income	833
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010		
Interest rate contracts	Other operating income	938

10. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

At September 30, 2011, our bank maintained a \$66.3 million line of credit with the Federal Reserve discount window, of which there were no advances outstanding. As of September 30, 2011, certain commercial and commercial real estate loans totaling \$116.9 million have been pledged as collateral on our line of credit with the Federal Reserve discount window. The Federal Reserve does not have the right to sell or repledge these loans. In September 2011, the bank was upgraded from the Federal Reserve's secondary credit facility to the primary credit facility, and regained its eligibility for the Borrower-in-Custody program.

The bank is a member of and maintained a \$599.6 million line of credit with the FHLB as of September 30, 2011. Long-term borrowings under this arrangement totaled \$150.1 million at September 30, 2011, compared to \$200.0 million and \$351.3 million of short-term and long-term borrowings, respectively, at December 31, 2010. There were no short-term borrowings under this arrangement at September 30, 2011.

In February 2009, the bank's collateral arrangement with the FHLB converted from a blanket pledge arrangement to a physical possession arrangement whereby the bank was required to deliver certain original loan documents to the FHLB for the collateral securing advances. In December 2010, the FHLB expanded the physical possession collateral arrangement to require copies of all loan documents for the collateral securing advances. In September 2011, the FHLB removed the physical possession requirement and replaced it with a listing arrangement whereby the bank now only needs to provide the FHLB with a monthly list of pledged assets that will be used to secure all advances. FHLB advances outstanding at September 30, 2011 were secured by investment securities with a fair value of \$291.6 million and certain real estate loans totaling \$544.8 million in accordance with the collateral provisions of the Advances, Security and Deposit Agreement with the FHLB. Approximately \$449.5 million was undrawn under this arrangement at September 30, 2011.

During the third quarter of 2011, the bank prepaid long-term FHLB advances with a weighted average interest rate of 4.36% totaling \$120.5 million and, as a result, recognized a charge of \$6.2 million on the early extinguishment of this debt.

On August 20, 2009, we began deferring regularly scheduled interest payments on our outstanding junior subordinated debentures relating to our trust preferred securities. The terms of the junior subordinated debentures and the trust documents allow us to defer payments of interest for up to 20 consecutive quarterly periods without default or penalty. During the deferral period, which currently stands at nine consecutive quarters, the respective trusts have suspended the declaration and payment of dividends on the trust preferred securities. Also during the deferral period, we may not, among other things and with limited exceptions, pay cash dividends on or repurchase our common stock or make any payment on outstanding debt obligations that rank equally with or junior to the junior subordinated debentures. During the deferral period, we will continue to accrue, and reflect in our consolidated financial statements, the deferred interest payments on our junior subordinated debentures. Accrued interest on our outstanding junior subordinated debentures relating to our trust preferred securities was \$7.6 million and \$5.1 million at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

11. EQUITY

As previously announced, we completed a number of significant transactions as part of our recapitalization, including:

- on February 2, 2011, we effected a one-for-twenty reverse stock split of our common stock (the “Reverse Stock Split”). Except as otherwise specified, the share and per share amounts for historical periods have been restated to give the effect to the Reverse Stock Split;
- on February 18, 2011, we completed the Private Placement with investments from (1) affiliates of each of The Carlyle Group (“Carlyle”) and Anchorage Capital Group, L.L.C. (together with Carlyle, the “Lead Investors”) pursuant to investment agreements with each of the Lead Investors and (2) various other investors, including certain of our directors and officers, pursuant to subscription agreements with each of such investors;
- concurrently with the closing of the Private Placement, we completed the exchange of 135,000 shares of our Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, no par value per share and liquidation preference \$1,000 per share, held by the United States Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury”), and accrued and unpaid dividends thereon for 5,620,117 common shares (the “TARP Exchange”). We also amended the warrant held by the Treasury (the “Amended TARP Warrant”) to, among other things, reduce the exercise price from \$255.40 per share to \$10 per share. The warrant grants the Treasury the right to purchase 79,288 common shares, subject to adjustment; and
- on May 6, 2011, we completed a \$20 million common stock rights offering which allowed shareholders of record as of the close of business on February 17, 2011 or their transferees to purchase newly issued common shares at \$10.00 per share.

The TARP Exchange resulted in a non-cash increase in net income available to common shareholders of \$85.1 million as the book value of the preferred stock plus accrued and unpaid dividends was greater than the estimated fair value of the common stock issued to the Treasury of \$56.2 million and the fair value of the Amended TARP Warrant at the time of the TARP Exchange. This accounting treatment had no effect on our total shareholders’ equity or our regulatory capital position.

In addition to adjusting the exercise price of the Amended TARP Warrant, its terms were revised to include a “down-round” provision allowing for the future adjustment to the exercise price for any subsequent issuances of common stock by the Company. Subject to certain exceptions, if the Company subsequently issues common stock, or rights or shares convertible into common stock, at a per share price lower than the \$10 exercise price of the warrant, the exercise price of the warrant will be reduced to the per share common stock amount received in connection with the issuance and the number of shares of common stock subject to the warrant will be increased. This provision resulted in the warrant being carried as a derivative liability as compared to a common stock equivalent for balance sheet purposes as it possesses the characteristics of a freestanding derivative financial instrument as defined by Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 815-10-15-83, Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging, and similar to the example illustrated in ASC 815-40-55-33 and -34. As a derivative liability, the warrant is carried at fair value, with subsequent remeasurements recorded through the current period's earnings. The initial value attributed to the warrant was \$1.7 million, with the fair value estimated using the Black-Scholes options pricing model, with the following assumptions: 67% volatility, a risk-free rate of 3.59%, a yield of 1.45% and an estimated life of 10 years. From February 18, 2011 through September 30, 2011, this instrument’s estimated fair value decreased, which resulted in the recognition of \$0.2 million and \$1.2 million recorded in other noninterest income during the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively.

On June 22, 2011, the Treasury completed a public underwritten offering of 2,850,000 shares of our common stock it received in the TARP Exchange. The Company did not receive any proceeds from this offering. The Treasury continues to hold 2,770,117 shares of our common stock and a warrant to purchase 79,288 shares of our common

stock.

In 2009, our Board of Directors suspended the payment of all cash dividends on our common stock. Our ability to pay dividends with respect to common stock is subject to obtaining approval from the FRBSF, DFI and Treasury, and is restricted until our obligations under our trust preferred securities are brought current. Additionally, our ability to pay dividends depends on our ability to obtain dividends from our bank. In addition to obtaining approval from the FDIC and DFI, Hawaii law only permits Central Pacific Bank to pay dividends out of retained earnings. Given that the bank had an accumulated deficit of \$455.2 million at September 30, 2011, the bank is prohibited from paying any dividends until this deficit is eliminated. Accordingly, we do not anticipate that the bank will be permitted to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

12. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock Option Activity

The following is a summary of stock option activity for the Company's stock option plans for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	41,934	\$ 432.17
Changes during the period:		
Forfeited	(210)	182.46
Outstanding at September 30, 2011	41,724	433.42

Restricted Stock Awards and Units

The table below presents the activity of restricted stock awards and units for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2011	300	\$ 718.00
Changes during the period:		
Granted	1,059,194	14.61
Vested	(41,477)	13.10
Forfeited	(4,050)	14.71
Nonvested at September 30, 2011	1,013,967	14.87

Performance Shares and Stock Appreciation Rights

No performance shares or SARs were granted under the 2005 LTIP and 2008 LTIP during the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

The table below presents activity of performance shares under both the 2005 LTIP and 2008 LTIP for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

Weighted
Average

	Shares	Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	2,442	\$ 377.60
Changes during the period:		
Vested	(531)	377.60
Forfeited	(1,911)	377.60
Outstanding at September 30, 2011	-	

The table below presents activity of SARs under both the 2005 LTIP and 2008 LTIP for the nine months ended September 30, 2011:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	4,608	\$ 377.60
Changes during the period:		
Forfeited	(4,608)	377.60
Outstanding at September 30, 2011	-	

13. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, were as follows:

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Unrealized gain on available for sale investment securities	\$ 18,647	\$ 2,985
Unrealized loss on derivatives	(9,922)	(7,324)
Pension adjustments	(8,564)	(10,226)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$ 161	\$ (14,565)

Components of comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, for the periods indicated were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Net income (loss)	\$ 11,626	\$ (72,544)	\$ 24,476	\$ (248,868)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities	4,494	(646)	15,662	1,332
Unrealized loss on derivatives	(680)	(1,652)	(2,598)	(5,263)
Pension adjustments	553	516	1,662	1,476
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 15,993	\$ (74,326)	\$ 39,202	\$ (251,323)

14. PENSION PLANS

Central Pacific Bank has a defined benefit retirement plan (the "Pension Plan") which covers certain eligible employees. The plan was curtailed effective December 31, 2002, and accordingly, plan benefits were fixed as of that date. The following table sets forth the components of net periodic benefit cost for the Pension Plan:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Interest cost	\$ 417	\$ 437	\$ 1,251	\$ 1,311
Expected return on assets	(457)	(428)	(1,371)	(1,284)
Amortization of unrecognized loss	550	514	1,650	1,542
Net periodic cost	\$ 510	\$ 523	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,569

The fair values of the defined benefit retirement plan as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 by asset category were as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)			
September 30, 2011				
Money market accounts	\$ 1,818	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,818
Mutual funds	7,174	-	-	7,174
Government obligations	-	3,344	-	3,344
Common stocks	4,766	-	-	4,766
Preferred stocks	196	-	-	196
Corporate bonds and debentures	-	2,823	-	2,823
Limited partnerships	-	1,109	-	1,109
	\$ 13,954	\$ 7,276	\$ -	\$ 21,230
December 31, 2010				
Money market accounts	\$ 724	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 724
Mutual funds	7,425	-	-	7,425
Government obligations	-	3,535	-	3,535
Common stocks	5,317	-	-	5,317
Preferred stocks	554	-	-	554
Corporate bonds and debentures	-	3,482	-	3,482
Limited partnerships	-	2,183	-	2,183
	\$ 14,020	\$ 9,200	\$ -	\$ 23,220

Our bank also established Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (“SERPs”), which provide certain officers of our bank with supplemental retirement benefits. The following table sets forth the components of net periodic benefit cost for the SERPs:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Service cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18
Interest cost	103	108	309	324
Amortization of unrecognized transition obligation	4	4	12	12
Amortization of prior service cost	5	(7)	15	(21)
Amortization of unrecognized (gain) loss	(4)	5	(12)	15
Net periodic cost	\$ 108	\$ 110	\$ 324	\$ 348

15. INCOME TAXES

The valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was \$167.0 million and \$178.8 million, respectively. The \$11.8 million decrease in our valuation allowance during the first nine months of 2011 was attributable to a decrease in our net deferred tax assets resulting from the net operating income

recognized in the first nine months of 2011. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the reversal of deferred tax liabilities (including the impact of available carryback and carryforward periods), projected future taxable income and tax-planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the Company's cumulative three year loss position and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will be unable to realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The amount of the net deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period change.

16. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following table presents the information used to compute basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Net income (loss)	\$ 11,626	\$ (72,544)	\$ 24,476	\$ (248,868)
Preferred stock dividends, accretion of discount and conversion of preferred stock to common stock	-	2,119	(83,897)	6,289
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 11,626	\$ (74,663)	\$ 108,373	\$ (255,157)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	41,625	1,515	33,957	1,515
Dilutive effect of employee stock options and awards	14	-	286	-
Dilutive effect of deferred salary restricted stock units	19	-	7	-
Dilutive effect of Treasury warrants	14	-	22	-
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	41,672	1,515	34,272	1,515
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.28	\$ (49.27)	\$ 3.19	\$ (168.45)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.28	\$ (49.27)	\$ 3.16	\$ (168.45)

A total of 41,724 potentially dilutive securities have been excluded from the dilutive share calculation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, as their effect was antidilutive, compared to 145,488 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010.

17. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value estimates, methods and assumptions are set forth below for our financial instruments.

Short-Term Financial Instruments

The carrying values of short-term financial instruments are deemed to approximate fair values. Such instruments are considered readily convertible to cash and include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other banks, accrued interest receivable, the majority of short-term borrowings and accrued interest payable.

Investment Securities

The fair value of investment securities is based on market price quotations received from securities dealers. Where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable securities.

Loans

Fair values of loans are estimated based on discounted cash flows of portfolios of loans with similar financial characteristics including the type of loan, interest terms and repayment history. Fair values are calculated by discounting scheduled cash flows through estimated maturities using estimated market discount rates. Estimated market discount rates are reflective of credit and interest rate risks inherent in the Company's various loan types and are derived from available market information, as well as specific borrower information. The fair value of loans are not based on the notion of exit price.

Other Interest Earning Assets

The equity investment in common stock of the FHLB, which is redeemable for cash at par value, is reported at its par value.

Deposit Liabilities

The fair values of deposits with no stated maturity, such as noninterest-bearing demand deposits and interest-bearing demand and savings accounts, are equal to the amount payable on demand. The fair value of time deposits is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses. The discount rate is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt

The fair value for a portion of our short-term borrowings is estimated by discounting scheduled cash flows using rates currently offered for securities of similar remaining maturities. The fair value of our long-term debt, primarily FHLB advances, is estimated by discounting scheduled cash flows over the contractual borrowing period at the estimated market rate for similar borrowing arrangements.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

The fair values of off-balance sheet financial instruments are estimated based on the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties, current settlement values or quoted market prices of comparable instruments.

For derivative financial instruments, the fair values are based upon current settlement values, if available. If there are no relevant comparables, fair values are based on pricing models using current assumptions for interest rate swaps and options.

Limitations

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time our entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of our financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Fair value estimates are based on existing on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. For example, significant assets and liabilities that are not considered financial assets or liabilities include deferred tax assets, premises and equipment and intangible assets. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in many of the estimates.

	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying/ notional amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying/ notional amount	Estimated fair value
(Dollars in thousands)				
Financial assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 68,508	\$ 68,508	\$ 61,725	\$ 61,725
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	231,353	231,353	729,014	729,014
Investment securities	1,468,220	1,468,257	705,345	705,430
Net loans and leases, including loans held for sale	1,959,844	1,887,345	2,046,338	1,985,261
Accrued interest receivable	12,055	12,055	11,279	11,279
Financial liabilities				
Deposits:				
Noninterest-bearing deposits	681,619	681,619	611,744	611,744
Interest-bearing demand and savings deposits	1,687,604	1,687,604	1,729,361	1,729,361
Time deposits	978,810	982,531	791,842	793,333
Total deposits	3,348,033	3,351,754	3,132,947	3,134,438
Short-term borrowings	1,224	1,224	202,480	202,351
Long-term debt	258,347	188,018	459,803	407,175
Accrued interest payable (included in other liabilities)	9,341	9,341	9,528	9,528
Off-balance sheet financial instruments				
Commitments to extend credit	488,145	2,441	415,005	2,075
Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees written	12,101	91	11,056	83
Interest rate options	148,759	985	63,994	(170
Forward interest rate contracts	30,061	(450)	40,658	682
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	1,889	1,891

Fair Value Measurements

We group our financial assets and liabilities at fair value into three levels based on the markets in which the financial assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value as follows:

- Level 1 – Valuation is based upon quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used to measure fair value whenever available.
- Level 2 – Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
- Level 3 – Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect our own estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include use of discounted cash flow models and similar techniques that requires the use of significant judgment or estimation.

We base our fair values on the price that we would expect to receive if an asset were sold or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. We also maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements.

We use fair value measurements to record adjustments to certain financial assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. Available for sale securities and derivatives are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. From time to time, we may be required to record other financial assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis such as loans held for sale, impaired loans and mortgage servicing rights. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of the lower of cost or fair value accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

The following table presents the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Fair Value	Fair Value at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) (Dollars in thousands)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
September 30, 2011				
Available for sale securities:				
U.S. Government sponsored entities debt securities	\$ 392,233	\$ -	\$ 392,233	\$ -
States and political subdivisions	12,355	-	-	12,355
U.S. Government sponsored entities mortgage-backed securities	1,061,447	-	1,061,447	-
Other	935	935	-	-
Derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts	535	-	535	-
Amended TARP Warrant	(520)	-	(520)	-
Total	\$ 1,466,985	\$ 935	\$ 1,453,695	\$ 12,355
December 31, 2010				
Available for sale securities:				
U.S. Government sponsored entities debt securities	\$ 201,855	\$ -	\$ 201,855	\$ -
States and political subdivisions	12,619	-	-	12,619
U.S. Government sponsored entities mortgage-backed securities	486,964	-	486,964	-
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations	17	-	-	17
Other	1,062	1,062	-	-
Derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts	512	-	512	-
Total	\$ 703,029	\$ 1,062	\$ 689,331	\$ 12,636

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, the changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized as follows:

	Available for sale securities	Available for sale non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations (1)
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 12,619	\$ 17
Principal payments received	(264)	(17)
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ 12,355	\$ -

Balance at December 31, 2009	\$	13,778	\$	46,469
Principal payments received		(1,073)		(1,052)
Realized net losses included in net loss		-		(7,275)
Unrealized net gains included in other comprehensive loss		-		6,222
Sales		-		(44,347)
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$	12,705	\$	17

(1) Represents available for sale non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations previously classified as Level 2

for which the market became inactive during 2008; therefore the fair value measurement was derived from

discounted cash flow models using unobservable inputs and assumptions.

For assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis that were recorded at fair value on our balance sheet at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the following table provides the level of valuation assumptions used to determine the respective fair values:

	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) (Dollars in thousands)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
September 30, 2011				
Impaired loans (1)	\$ 162,695	\$ -	\$ 162,695	\$ -
Other real estate (2)	62,720	-	62,720	-
December 31, 2010				
Loans held for sale (1)	\$ 35,300	\$ -	\$ 35,300	\$ -
Impaired loans (1)	205,509	-	205,509	-
Other real estate (2)	57,507	-	57,507	-

(1) Represents carrying value and related write-downs of loans for which adjustments are based on agreed

upon purchase prices for the loans or the appraised value of the collateral.

(2) Represents other real estate that is carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell.

Fair value is generally based upon independent market prices or appraised values of the collateral.

18. SEGMENT INFORMATION

We have three reportable segments: Commercial Real Estate, Hawaii Market and Treasury. The segments reported are consistent with internal functional reporting lines. They are managed separately because each unit has different target markets, technological requirements, marketing strategies and specialized skills.

The Commercial Real Estate segment includes construction and real estate development lending in Hawaii, California and Washington. The Hawaii Market segment includes retail branch offices, commercial lending, residential mortgage lending and servicing, indirect auto lending, trust services and retail brokerage services. A full range of deposit and loan products and various other banking services are offered. The Treasury segment is responsible for managing the Company's investment securities portfolio and wholesale funding activities. The All Others category includes activities such as electronic banking, data processing and management of bank owned properties.

The accounting policies of the segments are consistent with the Company's accounting policies that are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 filed with the SEC. The majority of the Company's net income is derived from net interest income. Accordingly, management focuses primarily on net interest income, rather than gross interest income and expense amounts, in evaluating segment profitability.

Intersegment net interest income (expense) was allocated to each segment based upon a funds transfer pricing process that assigns costs of funds to assets and earnings credits to liabilities based on market interest rates that reflect interest rate sensitivity and maturity characteristics. All administrative and overhead expenses are allocated to the segments at cost. Cash, investment securities, loans and leases and their related balances are allocated to the segment responsible for acquisition and maintenance of those assets. Segment assets also include all premises and equipment used directly in segment operations.

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Segment profits (losses) and assets are provided in the following table for the periods indicated.

	Commercial Real Estate	Hawaii Market	Treasury	All Others	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Three months ended September 30, 2011:					
Net interest income	\$ 5,951	\$ 17,521	\$ 6,357	\$ -	\$ 29,829
Intersegment net interest income (expense)	(3,560)	15,367	(7,409)	(4,398)	-
Credit (provision) for loan and lease losses	14,961	4,155	-	-	19,116
Other operating income	221	9,703	1,365	220	11,509
Other operating expense	(2,006)	(25,260)	(6,536)	(15,026)	(48,828)
Administrative and overhead expense allocation	(1,236)	(13,830)	(165)	15,231	-
Net income (loss)	\$ 14,331	\$ 7,656	\$ (6,388)	\$ (3,973)	\$ 11,626
Three months ended September 30, 2010:					
Net interest income	\$ 9,868	\$ 17,001	\$ 500	\$ -	\$ 27,369
Intersegment net interest income (expense)	(6,958)	6,740	773	(555)	-
Provision for loan and lease losses	(64,316)	(15,577)	-	-	(79,893)
Other operating income	228	9,633	1,587	202	11,650
Other operating expense	294	(19,782)	(337)	(11,845)	(31,670)
Administrative and overhead expense allocation	(1,637)	(10,013)	(102)	11,752	-
Net income (loss)	\$ (62,521)	\$ (11,998)	\$ 2,421	\$ (446)	\$ (72,544)
Nine months ended September 30, 2011:					
Net interest income	\$ 20,270	\$ 50,931	\$ 15,808	\$ -	\$ 87,009
Intersegment net interest income (expense)	(12,700)	46,017	(13,706)	(19,611)	-
Credit (provision) for loan and lease losses	36,572	(7,097)	-	-	29,475
Other operating income	713	28,478	4,708	1,047	34,946
Other operating expense	(10,507)	(68,665)	(6,763)	(41,019)	(126,954)
Administrative and overhead expense allocation	(3,159)	(36,659)	(417)	40,235	-
Net income (loss)	\$ 31,189	\$ 13,005	\$ (370)	\$ (19,348)	\$ 24,476
Nine months ended September 30, 2010:					
Net interest income	\$ 35,479	\$ 50,061	\$ 6,094	\$ -	\$ 91,634
Intersegment net interest income (expense)	(25,170)	24,568	333	269	-

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Provision for loan and lease losses	(106,416)	(52,726)	-	-	(159,142)
Other operating income	697	29,283	7,107	64	37,151
Goodwill impairment	-	(102,689)	-	-	(102,689)
Other operating expense (excluding goodwill impairment)	(14,690)	(62,257)	(1,354)	(37,521)	(115,822)
Administrative and overhead expense allocation	(4,047)	(30,270)	(318)	34,635	-
Net income (loss)	\$ (114,147)	\$ (144,030)	\$ 11,862	\$ (2,553)	\$ (248,868)

At September 30, 2011:

Investment securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,468,220	\$ -	\$ 1,468,220
Loans and leases (including loans held for sale)	502,470	1,600,804	-	-	2,103,274
Other	2,685	(336)	474,918	70,397	547,664
Total assets	\$ 505,155	\$ 1,600,468	\$ 1,943,138	\$ 70,397	\$ 4,119,158

At December 31, 2010:

Investment securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 705,345	\$ -	\$ 705,345
Loans and leases (including loans held for sale)	699,344	1,539,848	-	-	2,239,192
Other	(49,396)	6,228	958,665	78,017	993,514
Total assets	\$ 649,948	\$ 1,546,076	\$ 1,664,010	\$ 78,017	\$ 3,938,051

19. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Overdraft Litigation

In March 2011, the Company and the bank were named as defendants in a putative class action captioned as Gregory and Camila Peterson, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiffs, v. Central Pacific Bank, Central Pacific Financial Corp. and Doe Defendants 1-50, Defendants, Case No. 11-1-0457-03 VLC, in the First Circuit Court of Hawaii in Honolulu. The complaint asserted claims for unconscionability, conversion, unjust enrichment, and violations of Hawaii's Uniform Deceptive Trade Practice Act, relating to the bank's overdraft practices and fees. Plaintiffs sought declaratory relief, restitution, disgorgement, damages, interest, costs and attorneys' fees. In October 2011, through a mediation process, the Company reached a tentative settlement with the plaintiffs. The tentative settlement, which remains subject to court approval, provides for a payment of \$1.2 million into a class settlement fund, the proceeds of which will be used to refund class members and pay attorneys' fees and administrative and other costs, in exchange for a complete release of all claims asserted against the Company and the bank. As of September 30, 2011, the \$1.2 million tentative settlement amount was fully accrued for by the Company.

Other Litigation

We are involved in other legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Management, after consultation with our legal counsel, believes the ultimate disposition of those matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements.

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In October 2011, the Company reached a \$1.2 million tentative settlement of a class action lawsuit, as described in Note 19. As of September 30, 2011, the \$1.2 million tentative settlement amount was fully accrued for by the Company.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

Central Pacific Financial Corp. ("CPF") is a Hawaii corporation and a bank holding company. Our principal business is to serve as a holding company for our bank subsidiary, Central Pacific Bank. We refer to Central Pacific Bank herein as "our bank" or "the bank," and when we say "the Company," "we," "us" or "our," we mean the holding company on a consolidated basis with the bank and our other consolidated subsidiaries.

Central Pacific Bank is a full-service community bank with 34 branches and 120 ATMs located throughout the state of Hawaii. The bank offers a broad range of products and services including accepting time and demand deposits and originating loans, including commercial loans, construction loans, commercial and residential mortgage loans, and consumer loans. The bank also has a loan production office in California. As part of our recovery plan, which is described more fully below, our primary focus is to serve our customers in our core Hawaii Market and we continue to take steps to reduce our exposure to the Mainland.

On September 28, 2011, we announced the appointment of Denis K. Isono as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), which was effective October 1, 2011. Mr. Isono replaced Larry D. Rodriguez, who will remain an employee until November 30, 2011 and will be retained by us as a consultant thereafter.

Regulatory Matters

As previously reported, in May 2011, the regulatory Consent Order (the "Consent Order") that the bank entered into with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") and the Hawaii Division of Financial Institutions (the "DFI") on December 9, 2009 was lifted. In place of the Consent Order, the Board of Directors of the bank entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (the "Bank MOU") with the FDIC and DFI effective May 5, 2011. The Bank MOU continues a number of the same requirements previously required by the Consent Order, including the maintenance of an adequate allowance for loan and lease losses, improvement of our asset quality, limitations on credit extensions, maintenance of qualified management and the prohibition on cash dividends to CPF, among other matters. In addition, the Bank MOU requires the bank to further reduce classified assets below the level previously required by the Consent Order. The Bank MOU lowers the minimum leverage capital ratio that the bank is required to maintain from 10% in the Consent Order to 8% and does not mandate a minimum total risk-based capital ratio.

In addition to the Bank MOU, the Company continues to be subject to a Written Agreement (the "Agreement") with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (the "FRBSF") and DFI dated July 2, 2010, which superseded in its entirety the Memorandum of Understanding that the Company entered into on April 1, 2009 with the FRBSF and DFI. Among other matters, the Agreement provides that unless we receive the consent of the FRBSF and DFI, we cannot: (i) pay dividends; (ii) receive dividends or payments representing a reduction in capital from the bank; (iii) directly or through our non-bank subsidiaries make any payments on subordinated debentures or trust preferred securities; (iv) directly or through any non-bank subsidiaries incur, increase or guarantee any debt; or (v) purchase or redeem any shares of our stock. The Agreement requires that our Board of Directors fully utilize the Company's financial and managerial resources to ensure that the bank complies with the Bank MOU and any other supervisory action taken by the bank's regulators. We were also required to submit to the FRBSF an acceptable capital plan and cash flow projection.

On February 9, 2011, the bank entered into a separate Memorandum of Understanding (the "BSA MOU") with the FDIC and DFI relating to compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act (the "BSA"). Under the BSA MOU, the bank is required to (i) fully comply with the BSA and anti-money laundering requirements, (ii) implement a plan to ensure such compliance, including improving and maintaining an adequate system of internal controls, bolstering policies on customer due diligence, providing for comprehensive independent testing to validate compliance, and maintaining an

adequate compliance staff, (iii) correct all deficiencies identified by our regulators and (iv) provide them with progress reports.

Even though the Consent Order has been replaced by the Bank MOU, the bank remains subject to a number of requirements as described above. We cannot assure you whether or when the Company and the bank will be in full compliance with the agreements with the regulators or whether or when the Bank MOU, the Agreement and the BSA MOU will be terminated. Even if terminated, we may still be subject to other agreements with regulators that restrict our activities and may also continue to impose capital ratios requirements. The requirements and restrictions of the Bank MOU, the Agreement and the BSA MOU are judicially enforceable and the Company or the bank's failure to comply with such requirements and restrictions may subject the Company and the bank to additional regulatory restrictions including: the imposition of a new consent order; the imposition of civil monetary penalties; the termination of insurance of deposits; the issuance of removal and prohibition orders against institution-affiliated parties; the appointment of a conservator or receiver for the bank; the issuance of directives to increase capital or enter into a strategic transaction, whether by merger or otherwise, with a third party, if we again fall below the capital ratio requirements; and the enforcement of such actions through injunctions or restraining orders.

Legislative Matters

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The Dodd-Frank Act resulted in sweeping changes in the regulation of financial institutions aimed at strengthening the sound operation of the financial services sector. The Dodd-Frank Act includes the following provisions that, among other things:

- Centralize responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new agency, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, responsible for implementing, examining and, for large financial institutions, enforcing compliance with federal consumer financial laws. At the federal level, the FDIC will continue to examine us for compliance with such laws.
- Change the assessment base for federal deposit insurance from the amount of insured deposits to consolidated assets less tangible capital, eliminate the ceiling on the size of the Deposit Insurance Fund (the “DIF”) and increase the floor of the size of the DIF.
- Apply the same leverage and risk-based capital requirements that apply to insured depository institutions to most bank holding companies.
- Require the FDIC and Federal Reserve System (“FRB”) to seek to make their respective capital requirements for state nonmember banks and bank holding companies countercyclical so that capital requirements increase in times of economic expansion and decrease in times of economic contraction.
- Implement corporate governance revisions, including with regard to executive compensation and proxy access by shareholders, that apply to all public companies, not just financial institutions.
- Make permanent the \$250,000 limit for federal deposit insurance and increase the cash limit of Securities Investor Protection Corporation protection from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and provide unlimited federal deposit insurance until December 31, 2012 for non-interest bearing demand transaction accounts at all insured depository institutions.
- Repeal the federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits, thereby permitting depository institutions to pay interest on business transaction and other accounts.
 - Increase the authority of the Federal Reserve to examine us and any of our non-bank subsidiaries.
- Authorize the FDIC to assess the cost of examinations (the FDIC does not currently assess fees for examining Central Pacific Bank).

Some of these provisions may have the consequence of increasing our expenses, decreasing our revenues, and changing the activities in which we choose to engage. The environment in which banking organizations operate under the Dodd-Frank Act, including legislative and regulatory changes affecting capital, liquidity, supervision, permissible activities, corporate governance and compensation, changes in fiscal policy and steps to eliminate government support for banking organizations, may have long-term effects on the business model and profitability of banking organizations, the implications of which cannot now be fully foreseen. Provisions in the legislation that revoke the Tier 1 capital treatment of trust preferred securities do not apply to our debt and equity instruments issued before May 19, 2010, as we are grandfathered under an exception for depository institution holding companies with total consolidated assets of less than \$15 billion as of December 31, 2009. The specific impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on our current activities or new financial activities we may consider in the future, our financial performance and the markets in which we operate will depend on the manner in which the relevant agencies develop and implement the required rules and the reaction of market participants to these regulatory developments. Although some rules under the

Dodd-Frank Act have become effective, many aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act are still subject to rulemaking and will take effect over several years, making it difficult to anticipate the overall financial impact on us, our customers or the financial industry more generally.

Recovery Plan Progress

As previously disclosed, we adopted and implemented a recovery plan in March 2010 to improve our financial health by completing a significant recapitalization, reducing our credit risk exposure and returning to profitability by focusing on our core businesses and traditional markets in Hawaii.

During the first nine months of 2011, we have accomplished a number of key milestones in our recovery plan, including:

- On February 18, 2011, we successfully completed a \$325 million capital raise (the “Private Placement”). Concurrently with the completion of the Private Placement, we exchanged our TARP preferred stock and accrued and unpaid dividends thereon for common stock (the “TARP Exchange”).
- On May 6, 2011, we successfully completed a \$20 million Rights Offering (the “Rights Offering”).
 - In May 2011, the Consent Order was lifted and replaced with the Bank MOU.
- We significantly improved our tier 1 risk-based capital, total risk-based capital, and leverage capital ratios as of September 30, 2011 to 22.63%, 23.94%, and 13.19%, respectively, from 7.64%, 8.98%, and 4.42%, respectively, as of December 31, 2010. Our capital ratios currently exceed the minimum level required by the Bank MOU and are above the levels required for a “well-capitalized” regulatory designation.
- We reported three consecutive profitable quarters with net income of \$4.6 million, \$8.2 million and \$11.6 million in the first, second and third quarters of 2011, respectively.
- We reduced our nonperforming assets by \$79.5 million to \$223.3 million at September 30, 2011 from \$302.8 million at December 31, 2010.
- We reduced our construction and development loan portfolio (excluding owner-occupied loans) as of September 30, 2011 to \$181.3 million, or 8.8% of our total loan portfolio. At December 31, 2010, this portfolio totaled \$299.9 million, or 13.8% of our total loan portfolio.
- We maintained an allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total loans and leases of 6.96% at September 30, 2011, compared to 8.89% at December 31, 2010. In addition, we maintained an allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of nonperforming assets of 64.23% at September 30, 2011, compared to 63.69% at December 31, 2010.
- We reduced total outstanding borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle (the “FHLB”) to \$150.1 million at September 30, 2011 from \$551.3 million at December 31, 2010.

Basis of Presentation

Management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements under “Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited).”

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) requires that management make certain judgments and use certain estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported and disclosures made. Accounting estimates are deemed critical when a different estimate could have reasonably been used or where changes in the estimate are reasonably likely to occur from period to period and would materially impact our consolidated financial statements as of or for the periods presented. Management has discussed the development and selection of the critical accounting estimates noted below with the audit committee of the board of directors, and the audit committee has reviewed the accompanying disclosures.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The allowance for loan and lease losses (the “Allowance”) is management’s estimate of credit losses inherent in our loan and lease portfolio at the balance sheet date. We maintain our Allowance at an amount we expect to be sufficient to absorb probable losses inherent in our loan and lease portfolio based on a projection of probable net loan charge-offs.

For loans classified as impaired, an estimated impairment loss is calculated. To estimate loan charge-offs on other loans, we evaluate the level and trend of nonperforming and potential problem loans and historical loss experience. We also consider other relevant economic conditions and borrower-specific risk characteristics, including current repayment patterns of our borrowers, the fair value of collateral securing specific loans, changes in our lending and underwriting standards and general economic factors, nationally and in the markets we serve, including the real estate market generally and the residential and commercial construction markets in particular. Estimated loss rates are determined by loan category and risk profile, and an overall required Allowance is calculated, which includes amounts for imprecision and uncertainty. Based on our estimate of the level of Allowance required, a provision for loan and lease losses (the "Provision") is recorded to maintain the Allowance at an appropriate level.

Our policy is to charge a loan off in the period in which the loan is deemed to be uncollectible. We consider a loan to be uncollectible when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the Company can make a reasonable estimate of the loss. In these instances, the likelihood of and/or timeframe for recovery of the amount due is uncertain, weak, or protracted.

Our process for determining the reserve for unfunded commitments is consistent with our process for determining the Allowance and is adjusted for estimated loan funding probabilities. Reserves for unfunded commitments are recorded separately through a valuation allowance included in other liabilities. Credit losses for off-balance sheet credit exposures are deducted from the allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures in the period in which the liability is settled. The allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit losses is established by a charge to other operating expense.

In the third quarter of 2011, we recorded a credit to the Provision of \$19.1 million. We had an Allowance as a percentage of total loans and leases of 6.96% at September 30, 2011, compared to 8.89% at December 31, 2010. Although our credit risk profile has improved in recent quarters and general economic trends and market conditions have shown signs of stabilization to some degree, as further described in the "Material Trends" section below, concerns over the global and U.S. economies still remain. Accordingly, it is possible that the Hawaii or California real estate markets could begin to deteriorate further. If this occurs, it would result in an increase in loan delinquencies, an increase in loan charge-offs or a need for additional increases in our Allowance. Even if economic conditions improve or stay the same, it is possible that we may experience material credit losses and in turn, increases to our Allowance and Provision, due to the elevated risk still inherent in our existing loan portfolio resulting from our high concentration of commercial real estate and construction loans.

Additionally, when establishing our Allowance, we make certain assumptions and judgments with respect to the quality of our loan portfolio. As the economy began to deteriorate in the second half of 2007 and real estate values declined, we found that many of the assumptions and judgments that we made at the time needed to be materially changed in subsequent periods, which resulted in rapid negative credit migration and substantial losses in fiscal 2008, 2009, and 2010. Because of the potential volatility that still exists in the marketplace, we are not able to predict the potential increases that we may need to incur in our Allowance if real estate values do not improve or continue to decline in the markets that we serve, or if the financial condition of our borrowers declines as a result of their continued exposure to the real estate markets and other financial stresses.

Since we cannot predict with certainty the amount of loan and lease charge-offs that will be incurred and because the eventual level of loan and lease charge-offs are impacted by numerous conditions beyond our control, we use our historical loss experience adjusted for current conditions to determine the Allowance and Provision. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination processes, periodically review our Allowance. Such agencies may require that we recognize additions to the Allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in the estimate of the Allowance and related Provision could materially affect our operating results. The determination of the Allowance requires us to make estimates of losses that are highly uncertain and involves a high

degree of judgment.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale consists of the following two types: (1) Hawaii residential mortgage loans that are originated with the intent to sell them in the secondary market and (2) Hawaii and Mainland construction and commercial real estate loans that were originated with the intent to be held in our portfolio but were subsequently transferred to the held for sale category. Hawaii residential mortgage loans classified as held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value on an aggregate basis while the Hawaii and Mainland construction and commercial real estate loans are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value on an individual basis.

When a construction or commercial real estate loan is transferred to the held for sale category, the loan is recorded at the lower of cost or fair value. Any reduction in the loan's value is reflected as a write-down of the recorded investment resulting in a new cost basis, with a corresponding reduction in the Allowance. In subsequent periods, if the fair value of a loan classified as held for sale is less than its cost basis, a valuation adjustment is recognized in our consolidated statement of operations in other operating expense and the carrying value of the loan is adjusted accordingly. The valuation adjustment may be recovered in the event that the fair value increases, which is also recognized in our consolidated statement of operations in other operating expense.

The fair value of loans classified as held for sale are generally based upon quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, acceptance of firm offer letters with agreed upon purchase prices, discounted cash flow models that take into account market observable assumptions, or independent appraisals of the underlying collateral securing the loans. We report the fair values of Hawaii and mainland construction and commercial real estate loans net of applicable selling costs on our consolidated balance sheets.

Reserve for Residential Mortgage Loan Repurchase Losses

We sell residential mortgage loans on a “whole-loan” basis to government-sponsored entities (“GSEs” or “Agencies”) Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and also to non-agency investors. These loan sales occur under industry standard contractual provisions that include various representations and warranties, which typically cover ownership of the loan, compliance with loan criteria set forth in the applicable agreement, validity of the lien securing the loan, and other similar matters. We may be required to repurchase certain loans sold with identified defects, indemnify the investor, or reimburse the investor for any credit losses incurred. We establish mortgage repurchase reserves related to various representations and warranties that reflect management’s estimate of losses for loans for which we could have repurchase obligation. The reserves are established by a charge to other operating expense in our consolidated statements of operation. At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, this reserve totaled \$7.0 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, and is included in other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

The repurchase reserve is applicable to loans we originated and sold with representations and warranties, which is representative of the entire sold portfolio. Originations for agency and non-agency for vintages 2005 through September 30, 2011 were approximately \$3.2 billion and \$2.9 billion, respectively. Outstanding balances for agency and non-agency (estimated) for vintages 2005 through 2011 as of September 30, 2011 were \$2.6 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively. Representations and warranties relating to borrower fraud generally are enforceable for the life of the loan, whereas early payment default clauses generally expire after 90 days, depending on the sales contract. We estimate that outstanding loans sold that have early payment default clauses as of September 30, 2011 total approximately \$90.4 million.

The repurchase loss liability is estimated by origination year to capture certain characteristics of each vintage. To the extent that repurchase demands are made by investors, we may be able to rebut such repurchase demands. However, our appeals success may be affected by the reasons for repurchase demands, the quality of the demands, and our appeals strategies. Repurchase and loss estimates are stratified by vintage, based on actual experience and certain assumptions relative to potential investor demand volume, appeals success rates, and losses recognized on successful repurchase demands.

Loans repurchased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 totaled approximately \$6.5 million and \$11.3 million, respectively. During 2011, we experienced an increase in repurchase activity across all vintages, as measured by the number of investor file requests, repurchase demands and actual repurchases. The reasons for repurchases have varied from misrepresentation to underwriting and documentation errors. Due to the limited amount of historical repurchase activity, we continue to analyze repurchase data for emerging material trends. Repurchase activity by vintage and investor type are depicted in the table below.

Repurchase Demands, Appeals, Repurchased and Pending Resolution [1] Nine months ended September 30, 2011

Vintage	Government Sponsored Entities				Non-GSE Investors			
	Repurchase Demands	Appealed	Repurchased	Pending Resolution	Repurchase Demands	Appealed	Repurchased	Pending Resolution
	5	-	4	1	4	1	3	-

2005 and prior								
2006	4	1	3	-	1	1	-	-
2007	2	-	1	1	5	1	3	1
2008	15	3	4	8	9	1	7	1
2009	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
2010	9	3	6	-	-	-	-	-
2011	7	3	1	3	-	-	-	-
Total	49	14	22	13	19	4	13	2

[1] Based on repurchase requests received between January 1, 2011 and September 30, 2011.

The reserve for residential mortgage loan repurchase losses of \$7.0 million at September 30, 2011 represents our best estimate of the probable loss that we may incur due to the representations and warranties in our loan sales contracts with investors. This represents an increase of \$2.0 million from December 31, 2010. The table below shows changes in the repurchase losses liability since initial establishment.

	Nine Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 5,014	\$ 183	\$ 183	\$ 22	\$ -
Change in estimate	4,191	893	6,071	161	22
Utilizations	(2,227)	-	(1,240)	-	-
Balance, end of period	\$ 6,978	\$ 1,076	\$ 5,014	\$ 183	\$ 22

Our capacity to estimate repurchase losses is advancing as we record additional experience. Repurchase losses depend upon economic factors and other external conditions that may change over the life of the underlying loans. Additionally, lack of access to the servicing records of loans sold on a service released basis adds difficulty to the estimation process, thus requiring considerable management judgment. To the extent that future investor repurchase demand and appeals success differ from past experience, we could have increased demands and increased loss severities on repurchases, causing future additions to the repurchase reserve.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

During the first quarter of 2010, we determined that an impairment test on our remaining goodwill was required because of the uncertainty regarding our ability to continue as a going concern at that time combined with the fact that our market capitalization remained depressed. As a result of that impairment test, we determined that the remaining goodwill associated with our Hawaii Market reporting unit was impaired and we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$102.7 million. Since that time, no goodwill remains on our consolidated balance sheet.

Prior to the first quarter of 2010, we reviewed the carrying amount of goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and performed additional assessments on a quarterly basis whenever indicators of impairment were evident. Goodwill attributable to each of our reporting units was tested for impairment by comparing their respective fair values to their carrying values. When determining fair value, we utilized a discounted cash flow methodology for our Commercial Real Estate reporting unit and versions of the guideline company, guideline transaction and discounted cash flow methodologies for our Hawaii Market reporting unit. Absent any impairment indicators, we performed our annual goodwill impairment tests during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year.

Similar to our process for evaluating our goodwill for impairment, we also perform an impairment assessment of our other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable.

Our impairment assessment of goodwill and other intangible assets involve, among other valuation methods, the estimation of future cash flows and other methods of determining fair value. Estimating future cash flows and determining fair values is subject to judgments and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions about the future growth and potential volatility in revenues and costs, capital expenditures, industry economic factors and future business strategy. The variability of the factors we use to perform the goodwill impairment test depends on a number of conditions, including uncertainty about future events and cash flows. All such factors are interdependent and, therefore, do not change in isolation. Accordingly, our accounting estimates may

materially change from period to period due to changing market factors. If we had used other assumptions and estimates or if different conditions occur in future periods, including, but not limited to, changes in other reporting units or operating segments, future operating results could be materially impacted.

Deferred Tax Assets and Tax Contingencies

Deferred tax assets (“DTAs”) and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards. A valuation allowance may be required if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the DTAs will not be realized. In determining whether a valuation allowance is necessary, we consider the level of taxable income in prior years, to the extent that carrybacks are permitted under current tax laws, as well as estimates of future taxable income and tax planning strategies that could be implemented to accelerate taxable income, if necessary. If our estimates of future taxable income were materially overstated or if our assumptions regarding the tax consequences of tax planning strategies were inaccurate, some or all of our DTAs may not be realized, which would result in a charge to earnings. In 2009, we established a valuation allowance against our net DTAs. See “— Results of Operations — Income Taxes” below.

We have established income tax contingency reserves for potential tax liabilities related to uncertain tax positions. Tax benefits are recognized when we determine that it is more likely than not that such benefits will be realized. Where uncertainty exists due to the complexity of income tax statutes and where the potential tax amounts are significant, we generally seek independent tax opinions to support our positions. If our evaluation of the likelihood of the realization of benefits is inaccurate, we could incur additional income tax and interest expense that would adversely impact earnings, or we could receive tax benefits greater than anticipated which would positively impact earnings.

Defined Benefit Retirement Plan

Defined benefit plan obligations and related assets of our defined benefit retirement plan are presented in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements. In 2002, the defined benefit retirement plan was curtailed and all plan benefits were fixed as of that date. Plan assets, which consist primarily of marketable equity and debt securities, are typically valued using market quotations. Plan obligations and the annual pension expense are determined by independent actuaries through the use of a number of assumptions. Key assumptions in measuring the plan obligations include the discount rate and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. In determining the discount rate, we utilize a yield that reflects the top 50% of the universe of bonds, ranked in the order of the highest yield. Asset returns are based upon the anticipated average rate of earnings expected on the invested funds of the plans.

At December 31, 2010, we used a weighted-average discount rate of 5.1% and an expected long-term rate of return on plan assets of 8.0%, which affected the amount of pension liability recorded as of year-end 2010 and the amount of pension expense to be recorded in 2011. For both the discount rate and the asset return rate, a range of estimates could reasonably have been used which would affect the amount of pension expense and pension liability recorded.

An increase in the discount rate or asset return rate would reduce pension expense in 2011, while a decrease in the discount rate or asset return rate would have the opposite effect. A 0.25% change in the discount rate assumption would impact 2011 pension expense by less than \$0.1 million and year-end 2010 pension liability by \$0.9 million, while a 0.25% change in the asset return rate would impact 2011 pension expense by less than \$0.1 million.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements on Future Filings

In April 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2011-03, “Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements.” The amendments in this ASU remove from the assessment of effective control the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee. The amendments in this ASU also eliminate the requirement to demonstrate that the transferor possesses adequate collateral to fund substantially all the cost of purchasing replacement financial assets. This ASU is effective prospectively for transactions, or modifications of existing transactions, that occur on or after January 1, 2012. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, “Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs.” The amendments in this ASU generally represent clarifications of Topic 820, but also include some instances where a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or disclosing information about fair value measurements has changed. This ASU results in common principles and requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements in accordance with U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). This ASU is effective for the Company’s reporting period beginning on January 1, 2012. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, “Amendments to Topic 220, Comprehensive Income.” Under the amendments in this ASU, an entity has the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net

income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. This ASU eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments in this ASU do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. This ASU is effective for the Company's reporting period beginning on January 1, 2012, with retrospective application required. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Financial Summary

During the third quarter of 2011, we reported net income of \$11.6 million, or \$0.28 per diluted share, compared to a net loss of \$72.5 million, or \$49.27 per diluted share, reported in the third quarter of 2010. Net income for the first nine months of 2011 was \$24.5 million, or \$3.16 per diluted share, compared to a net loss of \$248.9 million, or \$168.45 per diluted share for the first nine months of 2010. Our net income per diluted share for the first nine months of 2011 of \$3.16 includes the impact of a one-time accounting adjustment totaling \$85.1 million related to the previously mentioned TARP Exchange. Excluding this one-time adjustment, which did not impact our reported net income of \$24.5 million, our net income per diluted share for the first nine months of 2011 was \$0.68. See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements for more information. The net loss in the first nine months of 2010 included a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$102.7 million.

Our net income in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 was driven by a significant reduction in our total credit costs as we experienced continued improvement in our credit risk profile. Total credit costs, which includes the Provision, write-downs of loans classified as held for sale, write-downs of foreclosed property and the change in the reserve for unfunded commitments, were reduced from a charge of \$76.2 million and \$164.5 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, to credits of \$18.2 million and \$22.6 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. Partially offsetting the significant reduction in our credit costs were the following charges to noninterest expense incurred during the third quarter of 2011: (1) recognized a loss on the early extinguishment of certain long-term borrowings with the FHLB totaling \$6.2 million, (2) unconditionally promised to contribute \$5.0 million to the Central Pacific Bank Foundation to continue our longstanding commitment to support our local communities and (3) established a \$1.2 million accrual to settle a class action lawsuit related to our practices for assessing overdraft fees.

The following table presents annualized returns on average assets, average shareholders' equity, average tangible equity and basic and diluted earnings per share for the periods indicated. Average tangible equity is calculated as average shareholders' equity less average intangible assets, which includes goodwill, core deposit premium, customer relationships and non-compete agreements. Average intangible assets were \$20.2 million and \$20.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, and \$23.1 million and \$57.3 million for the comparable prior year periods.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Return (loss) on average assets	1.12 %	(6.84) %	0.81 %	(7.45) %
Return (loss) on average shareholders' equity	10.80	(192.08)	9.43	(158.00)
Return (loss) on average tangible equity	11.33	(226.71)	10.04	(217.23)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.28	\$ (49.27)	\$ 3.19 *	\$ (168.45)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	0.28	(49.27)	3.16 *	(168.45)

* Includes the impact of a one-time accounting adjustment totaling \$85.1 million related to the TARP Exchange. Excluding this one-time adjustment, our basic and diluted earnings per share was \$0.69 and \$0.68, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Material Trends

The global and U.S. economies continue to stabilize following the economic downturn caused by disruptions in the financial system in 2008. Signs of stabilization of the financial markets and growth in the U.S. economy were partly attributable to various initiatives of the U.S. government. Initiatives such as the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (“EESA”) and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (“ARRA”) have thus far helped the financial markets and U.S. economy. Additionally, the Federal Reserve System (“FRB”) implemented a number of initiatives to provide stability and additional liquidity to the financial markets in 2008. These initiatives included providing additional liquidity to the asset-backed commercial paper and money markets and planned purchases of short-term debt obligations issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks. The FRB lowered the federal funds benchmark rate to a range of zero to 0.25% and the discount rate to 0.50% in December 2008 and kept these rates at those levels until increasing the discount rate to 0.75% in February 2010. In November 2010, the FRB announced an initiative, known as QE2, to purchase an additional \$600 billion in assets. In September 2011, the FRB announced an initiative, known as Operation Twist, to purchase \$400 billion of U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities of 6 years to 30 years and to sell an equal amount of U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities of 3 years or less. This program is expected to put downward pressure on longer-term interest rates in an attempt to stimulate the economy.

Despite recent signs of stabilization, concerns about the global and U.S. economies still remain, including weak consumer confidence and increased volatility in both energy prices and the capital markets. In addition, growing government indebtedness, a large budget deficit, and concerns over the federal debt ceiling continue to add to the uncertainty surrounding a sustained economic recovery. On August 2, 2011, legislation was enacted to increase the federal debt ceiling and to reduce future spending levels by as much as \$2.4 trillion over the next 10 years. On August 5, 2011, Standard and Poor's ("S&P") downgraded the U.S. long-term debt rating from its AAA rating to AA+. On August 8, 2011, S&P downgraded from AAA to AA+ the credit ratings of certain long-term debt instruments issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and other U.S. government agencies linked to long-term U.S. debt. While the potential effects of these downgrades are not yet well understood, they could raise borrowing costs and adversely impact the mortgage and housing markets.

The majority of our operations are concentrated in the state of Hawaii, and to a lesser extent, in California and a few western states. Our business performance is significantly influenced by conditions in the banking industry, macro economic conditions and the real estate markets in Hawaii and California. A favorable business environment is generally characterized by expanding gross state product, low unemployment and rising personal income; while an unfavorable business environment is characterized by declining gross state product, high unemployment and declining personal income.

Hawaii's economy continues to show signs of recovery and is expected to continue positive but slower growth during the remainder of 2011 and into 2012, according to the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism ("DBEDT"). Tourism remains Hawaii's most significant economic driver and according to the Hawaii Tourism Authority ("HTA"), total visitor arrivals and visitor expenditures increased by 2.7% and 14.7%, respectively, for the first nine months of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010. Total visitor arrivals and visitor expenditures are expected to end the year up 3.0% and 12.0%, respectively, for 2011. The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations reported that Hawaii's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose slightly from 6.3% in December 2010 to 6.4% in September 2011. Hawaii's unemployment rate remained below the national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 9.1% and the same trend is expected to continue for the remainder of 2011. DBEDT projects real personal income and real gross state product to grow by a modest 0.8% and 1.3%, respectively, in 2011. At this time, real personal income and real gross state product are expected to increase by 1.4% and 1.8%, respectively, in 2012.

On March 11, 2011, a massive earthquake triggered a giant tsunami that devastated northeastern Japan. According to the HTA, visitor arrivals and expenditures from Japan accounted for approximately 17.4% and 16.9%, respectively, of the total visitor arrivals and expenditures in 2010. During the third quarter of 2011, Japanese visitor expenditures rose by 7.1%, despite arrivals declining 3.6% compared to the same period in 2010. During the nine months ended September 31, 2011, Japanese visitor expenditures were up 6.2%, while arrivals were down 7.1% compared to the same year-ago period. Despite the negative impact of the earthquake and tsunami on Japanese travel to Hawaii, DBEDT projects that overall visitor arrivals will end the year up 3.8% for 2011, a rate similar to its previous forecast conducted before the Japan earthquake. This forecast reflects the decline of Japanese arrivals, tempered by an increase in arrivals from the U.S. mainland and other international markets, especially visitors from Canada.

Historically, real estate lending has been a primary focus for us, including construction, residential mortgage and commercial mortgage loans. As a result, we are dependent on the strength of Hawaii's real estate market. According to the Honolulu Board of Realtors, Oahu unit sales volume decreased 2.3% for single-family homes but increased 1.4% for condominiums for the nine months ended September 2011 compared to the nine months ended September 2010. The median sales price for single-family homes on Oahu for the nine months ended September 2011 was \$570,000, representing a decrease of 4.7% from the prior year. The median sales price for condominiums on Oahu for the nine months ended September 2011 was \$302,500, representing a decrease of 0.8% from the prior year. As part of our plans to reduce our credit risk exposure, we have taken and will continue to take, steps to reduce certain aspects of our commercial real estate and construction loan portfolios.

Potential impediments to recovery in the Hawaii economy include projected budget shortfalls for the Hawaii state government in 2011. To address these shortfalls, the Hawaii state government may initiate additional layoffs, furloughs and program cuts, as they have in the past.

California, along with the rest of the nation, appears to be in the midst of a modest, drawn-out recovery. After ending 2010 with some momentum, positive economic signs continued during the early months of 2011. However, during the second and third quarters of 2011, weak real estate market conditions, depressed construction activity, and public sector fiscal problems continued to dampen economic growth. In addition, unrest in oil producing nations and the earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan resulted in more uncertainty for California's outlook. The California Association of Realtors ("CAR") reported that September 2011 unit home sales were up 4.1% from the same period a year ago, while the median sales price decreased by 8.3% from year ago levels to \$287,440. CAR anticipates sales in 2011 to be about even with 2010. California home sales are predicted to improve only slightly, up 1% to 496,200 units in 2012, and the California median home price is projected to increase 1.7% to \$296,000 in 2012.

The State of California Employment Development Department reported that California's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continues to trend downward from 12.5% in December 2010 to 11.9% in September 2011. California's unemployment rate, however, continues to be well above the national unemployment rate of 9.1%. California state government's budget crisis is more severe than Hawaii's. Having already issued IOUs once before to preserve cash, California's government faces a \$25.4 billion shortfall and is looking at further cuts in wages, furloughs and government programs. Although we are not making new loans in California, our existing loan portfolio continues to have exposure to its markets.

As we have seen over the past few years, our operating results are significantly impacted by the economy in Hawaii and California and the higher risk nature of our loan portfolio. Loan demand, deposit growth, provision for loan and lease losses, asset quality, noninterest income and noninterest expense are all affected by changes in economic conditions. If the residential and commercial real estate markets we have exposure to do not improve or continue to deteriorate, our results of operations would be negatively impacted.

Results of Operations

Net Interest Income

Net interest income, when expressed as a percentage of average interest earning assets, is referred to as "net interest margin." Interest income, which includes loan fees and resultant yield information, is expressed on a taxable equivalent basis using an assumed income tax rate of 35%. A comparison of net interest income on a taxable equivalent basis ("net interest income") for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 is set forth below.

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	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011			Three Months Ended September 30, 2010		
	Average Balance	Average Yield/Rate	Amount of Interest	Average Balance	Average Yield/Rate	Amount of Interest
(Dollars in thousands)						
Assets						
Interest earning assets:						
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	\$ 402,804	0.25 %	\$ 259	\$ 793,014	0.25 %	\$ 510
Taxable investment securities (1)	1,355,332	2.34	7,923	499,863	3.11	3,888
Tax-exempt investment securities (1)	12,395	9.15	285	13,820	8.19	283
Loans and leases, net of unearned income (2)	2,088,518	4.94	25,962	2,642,538	5.03	33,456
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	48,797	-	-	48,797	-	-
Total interest earning assets	3,907,846	3.51	34,429	3,998,032	3.79	38,137
Nonearning assets	226,921			244,465		
Total assets	\$ 4,134,767			\$ 4,242,497		
Liabilities and Equity						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 537,723	0.08 %	\$ 113	\$ 611,027	0.12 %	\$ 181
Savings and money market deposits	1,116,975	0.16	459	1,062,900	0.49	1,323
Time deposits under \$100,000	379,820	0.84	809	522,688	1.57	2,069
Time deposits \$100,000 and over	550,360	0.50	690	405,379	1.56	1,597
Short-term borrowings	1,811	-	-	201,907	0.76	387
Long-term debt	376,308	2.56	2,430	632,482	3.21	5,112
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,962,997	0.60	4,501	3,436,383	1.23	10,669
Noninterest-bearing deposits	668,176			574,309		
Other liabilities	63,076			70,725		
Total liabilities	3,694,249			4,081,417		
Shareholders' equity	430,529			151,068		
Non-controlling interests	9,989			10,012		
Total equity	440,518			161,080		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 4,134,767			\$ 4,242,497		
Net interest income			\$ 29,928			\$ 27,468
Net interest margin		3.05 %			2.74 %	

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	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010		
	Average Balance	Average Yield/Rate	Amount of Interest	Average Balance	Average Yield/Rate	Amount of Interest
(Dollars in thousands)						
Assets						
Interest earning assets:						
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	\$ 496,519	0.26 %	\$ 948	\$ 679,588	0.26 %	\$ 1,307
Taxable investment securities (1)	1,152,319	2.36	20,388	574,793	3.63	15,647
Tax-exempt investment securities (1)	12,616	8.91	844	24,717	7.38	1,368
Loans and leases, net of unearned income (2)	2,123,855	5.09	80,992	2,836,099	5.02	106,556
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	48,797	-	-	48,797	-	-
Total interest earning assets	3,834,106	3.59	103,172	4,163,994	4.01	124,878
Nonearning assets	217,226			291,438		
Total assets	\$ 4,051,332			\$ 4,455,432		
Liabilities and Equity						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 534,092	0.10 %	\$ 406	\$ 609,068	0.15 %	\$ 689
Savings and money market deposits	1,112,809	0.20	1,691	1,094,603	0.54	4,459
Time deposits under \$100,000	407,775	1.05	3,211	529,807	1.62	6,403
Time deposits \$100,000 and over	441,959	0.78	2,567	485,136	1.39	5,052
Short-term borrowings	47,244	0.58	204	225,820	0.52	882
Long-term debt	408,283	2.55	7,789	646,594	3.16	15,280
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,952,162	0.72	15,868	3,591,028	1.22	32,765
Noninterest-bearing deposits	670,014			578,123		
Other liabilities	73,132			66,251		
Total liabilities	3,695,308			4,235,402		
Shareholders' equity	346,029			210,012		
Non-controlling interests	9,995			10,018		
Total equity	356,024			220,030		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 4,051,332			\$ 4,455,432		
Net interest income			\$ 87,304			\$ 92,113
Net interest margin		3.04 %			2.95 %	

(1) At amortized cost.

(2) Includes nonaccrual loans.

Net interest income expressed on a taxable-equivalent basis of \$29.9 million for the third quarter of 2011, increased by \$2.5 million, or 9.0%, from the third quarter of 2010, while taxable-equivalent net interest income for the first nine

months of 2011 decreased by \$4.8 million, or 5.2%, to \$87.3 million from the comparable prior year period. The increase in net interest income for the current quarter was primarily attributable to the significant increase in average taxable investment securities and significant decrease in short-term borrowings and long-term debt as we continue to redeploy a portion of our excess liquidity into higher yielding investment securities and reduce our overall funding costs. Partially offsetting the increase was a significant reduction in average loans and leases as we continued our efforts to improve our credit risk profile by reducing exposure to certain sectors of the construction and commercial real estate sectors. The increase in net interest income for the current quarter also reflects a 63 basis point (“bp”) decline in average rates paid on our interest-bearing liabilities, which exceeded the 28 bp decline in average yields earned on our interest-earning assets. The decrease in average yields earned on our interest earning assets was directly attributable to the depressed interest rate environment, reductions in our higher yielding commercial real estate loan portfolios and the corresponding increase in our lower yielding investment securities portfolio.

The decrease in net interest income for the first nine months of 2011 was primarily attributable to the significant reduction in average loans and leases. Partially offsetting this reduction was an increase in average taxable investment securities and the decrease in short-term borrowings and long-term debt. The decrease in net interest income for the first nine months of 2011 reflects a 42 bp decline in average yields earned on interest earning assets over the comparable prior year period, and a 50 bp decline in average rates paid on our interest-bearing liabilities.

During the third quarter of 2011, we prepaid certain long-term borrowings at the FHLB totaling \$120.5 million with a weighted average interest rate of 4.36%. The prepayment of these borrowings resulted in the recognition of a one-time loss on the early extinguishment of this debt totaling \$6.2 million and is expected to improve our net interest margin going forward.

Interest Income

Taxable-equivalent interest income of \$34.4 million for the third quarter of 2011 decreased by \$3.7 million, or 9.7%, from the third quarter of 2010. The current quarter decrease was primarily attributable to a significant decline in average loans and leases, partially offset by a significant increase in average taxable investment securities as described above. Average loans and leases decreased by \$554.0 million in the current quarter compared to the third quarter of 2010, contributing to approximately \$7.0 million of the current quarter interest income decline, while average taxable investment securities increased by \$855.5 million in the current quarter compared to the third quarter of 2010, offsetting the decline of interest income by approximately \$6.7 million. Average yields earned on taxable investment securities decreased by 77 bp in the current quarter, contributing to approximately \$1.0 million of the current quarter interest income decline.

Consistent with the above, the year-to-date decrease in taxable-equivalent interest income was primarily attributable to a significant decline in average loans and leases, partially offset by a significant increase in average taxable investment securities. During the first nine months of 2011, average loans and leases decreased by \$712.2 million from the first nine months of 2010, reducing interest income by approximately \$26.8 million during the period, while average taxable investment securities increased by \$577.5 million, offsetting the decline of interest income by approximately \$15.7 million. Average yields earned on taxable investment securities for the first nine months of 2011 decreased by 127 bp, resulting in a reduction in interest income of approximately \$5.5 million, while average yields on loans and leases increased by 7 bp, offsetting the decline in interest income by approximately \$1.5 million.

Interest Expense

Interest expense of \$4.5 million for the third quarter of 2011 decreased by \$6.2 million, or 57.8%, from the comparable prior year quarter. The decrease in interest expense during the current quarter was attributable to the overall decline in both average balances and rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. The current quarter decrease in average balances of short-term borrowings and long-term debt resulted in lower interest expense of \$0.4 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. Additionally, the 33 bp decline in average rates on savings and money market deposits contributed to \$0.9 million of the current quarter decrease in interest expense, the 73 bp decline in average rates on time deposits under \$100,000 contributed to \$1.0 million of the current quarter decrease, the 106 bp decline in average rates on time deposits \$100,000 and over contributed to \$1.1 million of the current quarter decrease and the 65 bp decline on average rates on long-term debt contributed to \$1.0 million of the current quarter decrease.

For the first nine months of 2011, interest expense decreased by \$16.9 million, or 51.6%, from the first nine months of 2010. The 34 bp decline in average rates on savings and money market deposits contributed to \$2.8 million of the decrease in interest expense, declines of 57 bp and 61 bp in average rates on time deposits under \$100,000 and time deposits \$100,000 and over contributed to \$2.3 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, of the decrease in interest expense, and the 61 bp decline on average rates on long-term debt contributed to \$3.0 million of the decrease in interest expense from the comparable prior year period. Additionally, the overall decrease in average balances of all

time deposits, short-term borrowings and long-term debt also resulted in a decrease in interest expense of \$1.9 million, \$0.7 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, compared to the first nine months of 2010.

Net Interest Margin

Our net interest margin was 3.05% for the third quarter of 2011, compared to 2.74% in the comparable year-ago quarter. Our net interest margin for the first nine months of 2011 was 3.04%, compared to 2.95% in the comparable year-ago period. As described above, the increase in the net interest margin for both the third quarter and the first nine months of 2011 compared to the comparable prior year periods was due to the redeployment of a portion of our excess liquidity into higher yielding investment securities and an overall reduction in our funding costs.

Nonperforming Assets, Accruing Loans Delinquent for 90 Days or More, Restructured Loans Still Accruing Interest

The following table sets forth nonperforming assets, accruing loans delinquent for 90 days or more and restructured loans still accruing interest as of the dates indicated.

	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Nonperforming Assets				
Nonaccrual loans (including loans held for sale):				
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 654	\$ 982		
Real estate:				
Construction	90,369	182,073		
Mortgage-residential	56,108	47,560		
Mortgage-commercial	13,472	14,464		
Consumer	-	225		
Total nonaccrual loans	160,603	245,304		
Other real estate	62,720	57,507		
Total nonperforming assets	223,323	302,811		
Accruing loans delinquent for 90 days or more:				
Real estate:				
Construction	-	6,550		
Mortgage-residential	405	1,800		
Consumer	9	181		
Total accruing loans delinquent for 90 days or more	414	8,531		
Restructured loans still accruing interest:				
Real estate:				
Mortgage-residential	2,858	13,401		
Total restructured loans still accruing interest	2,858	13,401		
Total nonperforming assets, accruing loans delinquent for 90 days or more and restructured loans still accruing interest				
	\$ 226,595	\$ 324,743		
Total nonperforming assets as a percentage of loans and leases,				
loans held for sale and other real estate	10.31	%	13.18	%
Total nonperforming assets and accruing loans delinquent for 90 days or more as a percentage of loans and leases, loans held for sale and other real estate				
	10.33	%	13.56	%
Total nonperforming assets, accruing loans delinquent for 90 days or more and restructured loans still accruing interest as a percentage				

of loans and leases, loans held for sale and other real estate	10.46	%	14.14	%
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Nonperforming assets, which includes nonaccrual loans and leases, nonperforming loans classified as held for sale and foreclosed real estate, totaled \$223.3 million at September 30, 2011, compared to \$302.8 million at December 31, 2010. The decrease from fiscal 2010 was primarily attributable to sales of nonperforming loans classified as held for sale and foreclosed properties of \$26.7 million and \$34.2 million, respectively, paydowns of \$65.6 million and charge-offs and write-downs of \$18.2 million. Offsetting these decreases were the following significant additions to nonperforming assets: 83 Hawaii residential mortgage loans totaling \$31.3 million, 12 Hawaii construction and development loans totaling \$24.2 million, two Mainland commercial mortgage loans totaling \$6.8 million, nine Hawaii commercial mortgage loans totaling \$5.1 million, a Mainland construction and development loan of \$2.6 million and 10 Hawaii commercial loans totaling \$1.0 million.

Restructured loans included in nonperforming assets at September 30, 2011 consisted of 101 Hawaii residential mortgage loans with a combined principal balance of \$41.3 million, eight Hawaii construction and development loans with a combined principal balance of \$36.1 million, and one Hawaii commercial loan with a principal balance of \$0.3 million. Concessions made to the original contractual terms of these loans consisted primarily of the deferral of interest and/or principal payments due to deterioration in the borrowers' financial condition. The principal balances on these restructured loans matured and/or were in default at the time of restructuring and we have no commitments to lend additional funds to any of these borrowers. There were \$2.9 million of restructured loans still accruing interest at September 30, 2011, none of which were more than 90 days delinquent.

Provision and Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the Allowance as of the dates and for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Allowance for loan and lease losses:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 166,934	\$ 201,959	\$ 192,854	\$ 205,279
Provision (credit) for loan and lease losses	(19,116)	79,893	(29,475)	159,142
Charge-offs:				
Commercial, financial and agricultural	385	963	2,246	6,944
Real estate:				
Construction	4,431	52,481	21,289	101,255
Mortgage-residential	447	4,122	3,746	19,345
Mortgage-commercial	193	20,819	1,298	40,011
Consumer	477	662	1,679	2,201
Leases	10	-	10	1
Total charge-offs	5,943	79,047	30,268	169,757
Recoveries:				
Commercial, financial and agricultural	379	277	1,665	2,017
Real estate:				
Construction	486	6,018	6,401	11,626
Mortgage-residential	189	143	1,120	218
Mortgage-commercial	228	8,010	270	8,024
Consumer	273	302	863	965
Leases	-	47	-	88
Total recoveries	1,555	14,797	10,319	22,938
Net charge-offs	4,388	64,250	19,949	146,819
Balance at end of period	\$ 143,430	\$ 217,602	\$ 143,430	\$ 217,602

Annualized ratio of net charge-offs to average loans	0.84	%	9.73	%	1.25	%	6.90	%
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Our Allowance at September 30, 2011 totaled \$143.4 million, a decrease of \$49.4 million, or 25.6%, from year-end 2010. The decrease in our Allowance was a direct result of a credit to the Provision of \$29.5 million and \$19.9 million in net loan charge-offs.

Our Provision was a credit of \$19.1 million during the third quarter of 2011, compared to a charge of \$79.9 million in the third quarter of 2010. The decrease was due to continued improvement in our credit risk profile as evidenced by further declines in nonperforming assets during the third quarter of 2011, and lower levels of net charge-offs compared to the previous quarters.

Our Allowance as a percentage of our total loan portfolio decreased from 8.89% at December 31, 2010 to 6.96% at September 30, 2011. Our Allowance as a percentage of our nonperforming assets increased slightly from 63.69% at December 31, 2010 to 64.23% at September 30, 2011.

The decrease in the Allowance is consistent with the sequential quarter decrease in our nonperforming assets, lower net loan charge-off activity, and is consistent with our belief that we have begun to see signs of stabilization in certain sectors of our loan portfolio, the overall economy and the commercial real estate markets both in Hawaii and on the Mainland.

Depending on the overall performance of the local and national economies, the strength of the Hawaii and California commercial real estate markets and the accuracy of our assumptions and judgments concerning our loan portfolio, further adverse credit migration is possible due to the upcoming maturity of additional loans, the possibility of further declines in collateral values and the potential impact of continued financial stress on our borrowers, sponsors and guarantors as they attempt to endure the challenges of the current economic environment. While we have seen preliminary signs of stabilization, we cannot determine when, or if, the challenging economic conditions that we experienced over the past three years will improve and whether or not recent signs of an economic recovery will continue.

In accordance with GAAP, loans held for sale and other real estate assets are not included in our assessment of the Allowance.

Other Operating Income

Total other operating income of \$11.5 million for the third quarter of 2011 decreased by \$0.1 million, or 1.2%, from the comparable prior year period. The decrease was primarily due to lower gains on sales of residential mortgage loans of \$0.9 million, partially offset by higher unrealized gains on outstanding interest rate locks of \$0.8 million.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, total other operating income of \$34.9 million decreased by \$2.2 million, or 5.9%, over the comparable prior year period. The decrease was primarily due to lower service charges on deposit accounts of \$1.4 million, lower income from bank-owned life insurance of \$1.1 million and lower gains on sales of residential mortgage loans of \$0.9 million. These decreases were partially offset by higher other service charges and fees of \$1.5 million.

Other Operating Expense

Total other operating expense for the third quarter of 2011 was \$48.8 million, compared to \$31.7 million in the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily attributable to the nonrecurring loss on the early extinguishment of debt totaling \$6.2 million, the unconditional promise to give \$5.0 million to the Central Pacific Bank Foundation, higher credit-related charges (which include write-downs of loans held for sale, foreclosed asset expense, and changes in the reserve for unfunded commitments) of \$4.6 million, higher salaries and employee benefits of \$1.5 million and the accrual of a \$1.2 million settlement of a class action lawsuit related to the Company's practices for assessing overdraft fees. These increases were partially offset by lower FDIC insurance of \$2.3 million.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, other operating expense of \$127.0 million decreased by \$91.6 million, or 41.9%, from the comparable prior year period. The decrease was primarily attributable to the \$102.7 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge recorded in the first quarter of 2010, lower legal and professional services of \$5.4 million and lower FDIC insurance of \$4.1 million. These decreases were partially offset by the loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$6.2 million, the unconditional promise to give \$5.0 million to the Central Pacific Bank Foundation, a higher provision for repurchased residential mortgage loans of \$3.0 million, higher salaries and employee benefits of \$2.7 million, higher credit-related charges (which include write-downs of loans held for sale, foreclosed asset expense, and changes in the reserve for unfunded commitments) of \$1.6 million and the accrual of \$1.2 million settlement of a class action lawsuit.

Income Taxes

We did not recognize any income tax expense in the first nine months of 2011 or 2010, as we continue to recognize a full valuation allowance against our net DTAs, which was first established in the third quarter of 2009. The establishment of the valuation allowance was primarily based upon our recent net operating losses and the existence of a three-year cumulative loss, which led to our conclusion that it was more likely than not that our DTAs would not be fully realized. In determining the extent of the valuation allowance, management also considered, among other things, carryback/carryforward periods available to us and trends in our historical and projected earnings.

During the first nine months of 2011, we decreased our valuation allowance against our net DTAs by \$11.8 million to \$167.0 million at September 30, 2011 from \$178.8 million at December 31, 2010. Of the total decrease to the valuation allowance, \$5.9 million was recognized as a non-cash credit to income tax expense, while the remaining \$5.9 million was credited against accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI").

Financial Condition

Total assets at September 30, 2011 were \$4.1 billion, compared to \$3.9 billion at December 31, 2010.

Loans and Leases

Loans and leases, net of unearned income, of \$2.1 billion at September 30, 2011, decreased by \$110.0 million, or 5.1%, from December 31, 2010. The decrease was primarily due to net reductions in the construction and development, commercial mortgage and commercial loan portfolios totaling \$117.7 million, \$62.8 million and \$28.3 million, respectively, partially offset by a net increase in the residential mortgage portfolio of \$110.7 million. The net decreases in these portfolios reflect transfers to other real estate totaling \$38.2 million, net charge-offs of \$19.9 million and paydowns.

Construction and Development Loans

At September 30, 2011, the construction and development loan portfolio (excluding owner-occupied loans) totaled \$181.3 million, or 8.8% of the total loan portfolio. Of this amount, \$98.5 million were located in Hawaii and \$82.8 million were located on the Mainland. This portfolio decreased by \$118.7 million from December 31, 2010.

The allowance for loan and lease losses allocated for these loans was \$27.3 million at September 30, 2011, or 15.0% of the total outstanding balance. Of this amount, \$16.9 million related to construction and development loans in Hawaii and \$10.4 million related to construction and development loans on the Mainland.

Nonperforming construction and development assets in Hawaii totaled \$100.3 million at September 30, 2011, or 2.4% of total assets. At September 30, 2011, this balance was comprised of portfolio loans totaling \$57.9 million and foreclosed properties totaling \$42.4 million. Nonperforming assets related to this sector totaled \$159.3 million at December 31, 2010.

Nonperforming construction and development assets on the Mainland totaled \$46.2 million at September 30, 2011, or 1.1% of total assets. At September 30, 2011, this balance was comprised of portfolio loans totaling \$30.2 million and foreclosed properties totaling \$16.0 million. Nonperforming assets related to this sector totaled \$72.1 million at December 31, 2010.

Deposits

Total deposits of \$3.3 billion at September 30, 2011 reflected an increase of \$215.1 million, or 6.9%, from December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to increases in non-interest bearing demand deposits, savings and money market deposits and time deposits of \$69.9 million, \$32.2 million and \$187.0 million, respectively. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in interest-bearing demand deposits of \$73.9 million. The decrease in our interest-bearing demand deposits was primarily due to the expiration of the Transaction Account Guarantee Program on December 31, 2010, which resulted in some of our customers transferring balances from interest-bearing demand deposits to non-interest bearing demand deposits to remain fully insured by the FDIC. Also contributing to the decrease in interest-bearing demand deposits was a transfer of approximately \$35.0 million in government deposits from interest-bearing demand deposits to time deposits in March 2011.

Core deposits, which we define as demand deposits, savings and money market deposits, and time deposits less than \$100,000, totaled \$2.7 billion at September 30, 2011 and decreased by \$59.3 million from December 31, 2010. The decrease was primarily due to the aforementioned expiration of the Transaction Account Guarantee Program and transfer of government deposits.

Capital Resources

Common Stock

Shareholders' equity totaled \$440.9 million at September 30, 2011, compared to \$66.1 million at December 31, 2010. The increase in total shareholders' equity was a direct result of the completion of the Private Placement, TARP Exchange and Rights Offering.

On April 12, 2011, the registration statement for the common shares issued to certain investors in the Private Placement was declared effective by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The registration statement covers the offer and sale by certain selling shareholders of up to 18,487,715 shares of common stock, no par value per share, which includes 79,288 shares underlying a warrant issued to the United States Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury"). The Company will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common shares by any selling shareholder.

In May 2011, we completed our previously announced Rights Offering totaling approximately \$20 million whereby shareholders of record as of close of business on February 17, 2011, and their transferees purchased approximately 2,000,000 newly-issued common shares following the expiration of the offering on May 6, 2011 at the same price per share paid by the investors in the Private Placement. The Rights Offering was part of our recapitalization plan.

On June 22, 2011, the Treasury completed a public underwritten offering of 2,850,000 shares of our common stock it received in the TARP Exchange. The Company did not receive any proceeds from this offering. The Treasury continues to hold 2,770,117 shares of our common stock and a warrant to purchase 79,288 shares of our common stock.

Trust Preferred Securities

We have five statutory trusts, CPB Capital Trust I, CPB Capital Trust II, CPB Statutory Trust III, CPB Capital Trust IV and CPB Statutory Trust V, which issued a total of \$105.0 million in trust preferred securities. Our obligations with respect to the issuance of the trust preferred securities constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of each trust's obligations with respect to its trust preferred securities. Subject to certain exceptions and limitations, we may elect from time to time to defer subordinated debenture interest payments, which would result in a deferral of dividend payments on the related trust preferred securities, for up to 20 consecutive quarterly periods without default or penalty. We began deferring interest and dividend payments on the subordinated debentures and the trust preferred securities in the third quarter of 2009. During the deferral period, which currently stands at nine consecutive quarters, the respective trusts are likewise suspending the declaration and payment of dividends on the trust preferred securities. Also during the deferral period, we may not, among other things and with limited exceptions, pay cash dividends on or repurchase our common stock or make any payment on outstanding debt obligations that rank equally with or junior to the junior subordinated debentures. During the deferral period, we will continue to accrue, and reflect in our consolidated financial statements, the deferred interest payments on our junior subordinated debentures. At September 30, 2011, accrued interest on our outstanding junior subordinated debentures relating to our trust preferred securities was \$7.6 million.

The FRB has determined that certain cumulative preferred securities having the characteristics of trust preferred securities to qualify as non-controlling interest, and are included in CPF's Tier 1 capital.

Holding Company Capital Resources

CPF is required to act as a source of strength to the bank under the Bank Holding Company Act. The majority of the funds that we received upon completion of the Private Placement were contributed by CPF to the bank as capital. CPF is obligated to pay its expenses, including payments on its outstanding trust preferred securities. In the past, CPF has primarily relied upon dividends from the bank for its cash flow needs. However, as a Hawaii state-chartered bank, it is prohibited from declaring or paying dividends greater than its retained earnings. As of September 30, 2011, the bank had an accumulated deficit of \$455.2 million. The bank will need to eliminate the deficit and generate positive retained earnings before it can pay any dividends. As a result, we do not anticipate receiving dividends from the bank in the foreseeable future. On a stand alone basis, as of September 30, 2011, CPF had approximately \$45.1 million of cash available to meet its ongoing obligations.

Capital Ratios

General capital adequacy regulations adopted by the FRB and FDIC require an institution to maintain a minimum ratio of qualifying total capital to risk-adjusted assets of 8% and a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-adjusted assets of 4%. In addition to the risk-based guidelines, federal banking regulators require banking organizations to maintain a minimum amount of Tier 1 capital to total assets, referred to as the leverage ratio. For a banking organization to be rated in the highest of the five categories used by regulators to rate banking organizations, the minimum leverage ratio of Tier 1 capital to total assets must be 3%. In addition to these uniform risk-based capital guidelines and leverage ratios that apply across the industry, the regulators have the discretion to set individual minimum capital requirements for specific institutions at rates significantly above the minimum guidelines and ratios.

FDIC-insured institutions must maintain leverage, Tier 1 and total risk-based capital ratios of at least 5%, 6% and 10%, respectively, and not be subject to a regulatory capital directive to be considered “well capitalized” under the prompt corrective action provisions of the FDIC Improvement Act of 1991. The Company’s and the bank’s leverage capital, Tier 1 and total risk-based capital ratios as of September 30, 2011 were above the levels required for a “well capitalized” regulatory designation and the bank is currently in compliance with the Bank MOU which requires that it maintain a leverage capital ratio of at least 8%.

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The following table sets forth the Company's and the bank's capital ratios, as well as the minimum capital adequacy requirements applicable to all financial institutions as of the dates indicated.

	Actual		Minimum Required for Capital Adequacy Purposes			Minimum Required to be Well Capitalized		
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(Dollars in thousands)								
Company								
At September 30, 2011:								
Leverage capital	\$ 541,118	13.2 %	\$ 164,085	4.0 %	\$ 205,107	5.0 %		
Tier 1 risk-based capital	541,118	22.6	95,660	4.0	143,490	6.0		
Total risk-based capital	572,477	23.9	191,320	8.0	239,150	10.0		
At December 31, 2010:								
Leverage capital	\$ 180,626	4.4 %	\$ 163,454	4.0 %	\$ 204,318	5.0 %		
Tier 1 risk-based capital	180,626	7.6	94,544	4.0	141,815	6.0		
Total risk-based capital	212,259	9.0	189,087	8.0	236,359	10.0		
Central Pacific Bank								
At September 30, 2011:								
Leverage capital	\$ 509,730	12.4 %	\$ 164,128	4.0 %	\$ 205,161	5.0 %		
Tier 1 risk-based capital	509,730	21.3	95,736	4.0	143,604	6.0		
Total risk-based capital	541,112	22.6	191,471	8.0	239,339	10.0		
At December 31, 2010:								
Leverage capital	\$ 197,626	4.8 %	\$ 163,500	4.0 %	\$ 204,376	5.0 %		
Tier 1 risk-based capital	197,626	8.4	94,592	4.0	141,888	6.0		
Total risk-based capital	229,271	9.7	189,183	8.0	236,479	10.0		

Liquidity and Borrowing Arrangements

Our objective in managing liquidity is to maintain a balance between sources and uses of funds in order to economically meet the cash requirements of customers for loans and deposit withdrawals and participate in lending and investment opportunities as they arise. We monitor our liquidity position in relation to changes in loan and deposit balances on a daily basis to ensure maximum utilization, maintenance of an adequate level of readily marketable assets and access to short-term funding sources.

Core deposits have historically provided us with a sizeable source of relatively stable and low cost funds, but are subject to competitive pressure in our market. In addition to core deposit funding, we also have access to a variety of other short-term and long-term funding sources, which include proceeds from maturities of our investment securities, as well as secondary funding sources such as the FHLB, secured repurchase agreements, federal funds borrowings and the Federal Reserve discount window, available to meet our liquidity needs. While we historically have had access to these alternative funding sources, access to these sources is not guaranteed and may be influenced by market conditions, our financial position, and the terms of the respective agreements with such sources, as discussed below.

The bank is a member of and maintained a \$599.6 million line of credit with the FHLB as of September 30, 2011. At September 30, 2011, we did not have any short-term borrowings outstanding under this arrangement and our long-term borrowings totaled \$150.1 million. At December 31, 2010, we had \$200.0 million of short-term borrowings outstanding and our long-term borrowings totaled \$351.3 million. In March 2011, the \$200.0 million in short-term borrowings matured and were paid off. As of September 30, 2011, approximately \$449.5 million was undrawn under this arrangement.

In February 2009, the bank's collateral arrangement with the FHLB converted from a blanket pledge arrangement to a physical possession arrangement whereby the bank was required to deliver certain original loan documents to the FHLB for the collateral securing advances. In December 2010, the FHLB expanded the physical possession collateral arrangement to require copies of all loan documents for the collateral securing advances. In September 2011, the FHLB removed the physical possession requirement and replaced it with a listing arrangement whereby the bank now only needs to provide the FHLB with a monthly list of pledged assets that will be used to secure all advances.

In accordance with the collateral provisions of the Advances, Security and Deposit Agreement with the FHLB, as of September 30, 2011, all outstanding FHLB advances were secured by investment securities with a fair value of \$291.6 million and certain real estate loans totaling \$544.8 million.

During the third quarter of 2011, the bank prepaid long-term FHLB advances with a weighted average interest rate of 4.36% totaling \$120.5 million and, as a result, recognized a charge of \$6.2 million on the early extinguishment of this debt.

Besides its line of credit with the FHLB, the bank also maintained a \$66.3 million line of credit with the Federal Reserve discount window. There were no borrowings under this arrangement at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. Advances under this arrangement would have been secured by certain commercial and commercial real estate loans with a carrying value of \$116.9 million at September 30, 2011. The Federal Reserve does not have the right to sell or repledge these loans. In September 2011, the bank was upgraded from the Federal Reserve's secondary credit facility to the primary credit facility, and regained its eligibility for the Borrower-in-Custody program.

Our ability to maintain adequate levels of liquidity is dependent on us continuing to execute our recovery plan, and more specifically, our ability to continue to improve our credit risk profile, maintain our capital base, and comply with the provisions of our agreements with regulators. Beyond the challenges specific to our situation, our liquidity may also be negatively impacted by weakness in the financial markets and industry-wide reductions in liquidity.

Contractual Obligations

Information regarding our contractual obligations is provided in Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. There have been no material changes in our contractual obligations since December 31, 2010.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in a financial instrument arising from adverse changes in market rates/prices such as interest rates, foreign currency rates, commodity prices and equity prices. Our primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk that occurs when rate-sensitive assets and rate-sensitive liabilities mature or reprice during different periods or in differing amounts. Asset/liability management attempts to coordinate our rate-sensitive assets and rate-sensitive liabilities to meet our financial objectives. The Asset/Liability Committee (“ALCO”) monitors interest rate risk through the use of interest rate sensitivity gap, net interest income and market value of portfolio equity simulation, and rate shock analyses. Adverse interest rate risk exposures are managed through the shortening or lengthening of the duration of assets and liabilities.

The primary analytical tool we use to measure and manage our interest rate risk is a simulation model that projects changes in net interest income (“NII”) as market interest rates change. Our ALCO policy requires that simulated changes in NII should be within certain specified ranges, or steps must be taken to reduce interest rate risk. The results of the model indicate that the mix of rate-sensitive assets and liabilities at September 30, 2011 would not result in a fluctuation of NII that would exceed the established policy limits.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report and pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the “Exchange Act”), the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness and design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer concluded, as of the end of the period covered by this report, that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting information required to be disclosed by the Company, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Controls

As of the end of the period covered by this report, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Overdraft Litigation

In March 2011, the Company and the bank were named as defendants in a putative class action captioned as Gregory and Camila Peterson, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiffs, v. Central Pacific Bank, Central Pacific Financial Corp. and Doe Defendants 1-50, Defendants, Case No. 11-1-0457-03 VLC, in the First Circuit Court of Hawaii in Honolulu. The complaint asserted claims for unconscionability, conversion, unjust enrichment, and violations of Hawaii's Uniform Deceptive Trade Practice Act, relating to the bank's overdraft practices and fees. Plaintiffs sought declaratory relief, restitution, disgorgement, damages, interest, costs and attorneys' fees. In October 2011, through a mediation process, the Company reached a tentative settlement with the plaintiffs. The tentative settlement, which remains subject to court approval, provides for a payment of \$1.2 million into a class settlement fund, the proceeds of which will be used to refund class members and pay attorneys' fees and administrative and other costs, in exchange for a complete release of all claims asserted against the Company and the bank. As of September 30, 2011, the \$1.2 million tentative settlement amount was fully accrued for by the Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following risk factors have been updated from the risk factor previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2010, filed with the SEC.

We are subject to a number of requirements and prohibitions under regulatory actions and we cannot assure you whether or when such requirements and prohibitions will be terminated.

In May 2011, the members of the Board of Directors of the bank entered into the Bank MOU with the FDIC and DFI, which replaced the Consent Order. The Bank MOU continues a number of the same requirements previously required by the Consent Order, including the maintenance of an adequate allowance for loan and lease losses, improvement of our asset quality, limitations on credit extensions, maintenance of qualified management and the prohibition on cash dividends to CPF, among other matters. In addition, the Bank MOU requires the bank to further reduce classified assets below the level previously required by the Consent Order. The Bank MOU lowers the minimum leverage capital ratio that the bank is required to maintain from 10% in the Consent Order to 8% and does not mandate a minimum total risk-based capital ratio.

In addition, the Company continues to be subject to the Agreement with the FRBSF and DFI dated July 2, 2010, which superseded in its entirety the Memorandum of Understanding that the Company entered into on April 1, 2009 with the FRBSF and DFI. Among other matters, the Agreement provides that unless we receive the consent of the FRBSF and DFI, we cannot: (i) pay dividends; (ii) receive dividends or payments representing a reduction in capital from the bank; (iii) directly or through our non-bank subsidiaries make any payments on subordinated debentures or trust preferred securities; (iv) directly or through any non-bank subsidiaries incur, increase or guarantee any debt; or (v) purchase or redeem any shares of our stock. The Agreement requires that the Board of Directors fully utilize the Company's financial and managerial resources to ensure that the bank complies with the Bank MOU and any other supervisory action. We were also required to submit to the FRBSF an acceptable capital plan and cash flow projection.

Besides the Bank MOU and the Agreement, we are also subject to the BSA MOU.

Even though the Consent Order has been replaced by the Bank MOU, the bank remains subject to a number of requirements as described above. We cannot assure you whether or when the Company and the bank will be in full

compliance with the agreements with the regulators or whether or when the Bank MOU, the Agreement and the BSA MOU will be terminated. Even if terminated, we may still be subject to other agreements with regulators that restrict our activities and may also continue to impose capital ratios requirements. The requirements and restrictions of the Bank MOU, the Agreement and the BSA MOU are judicially enforceable and the Company or the bank's failure to comply with such requirements and restrictions may subject the Company and the bank to additional regulatory restrictions including: the imposition of a new consent order; the imposition of civil monetary penalties; the termination of insurance of deposits; the issuance of removal and prohibition orders against institution-affiliated parties; the appointment of a conservator or receiver for the bank; the issuance of directives to increase capital or enter into a strategic transaction, whether by merger or otherwise, with a third party, if we again fall below the capital ratio requirements; and the enforcement of such actions through injunctions or restraining orders.

Despite recent signs of stabilization, uncertainty about the global and U.S. economies could have an adverse effect on us.

Although general economic trends and market conditions have shown initial signs of stabilization, concerns about the global and U.S. economies still remain, including weak consumer confidence and increased volatility in both energy prices and the capital markets. In addition, growing government indebtedness, a large budget deficit, and recent concerns over the federal debt ceiling have exacerbated the uncertainty surrounding a sustained economic recovery. On August 2, 2011, legislation was enacted to increase the federal debt ceiling and to reduce future spending levels by as much as \$2.4 trillion over the next 10 years. On August 5, 2011, S&P downgraded the U.S. long-term debt rating from its AAA rating to AA+. On August 8, 2011, S&P downgraded from AAA to AA+ the credit ratings of certain long-term debt instruments issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and other U.S. government agencies linked to long-term U.S. debt. While the potential effects of these downgrades are not yet well understood, they could raise borrowing costs and adversely impact the mortgage and housing markets, any of which could have one or more of the following adverse impacts on us: (i) loan delinquencies may increase; (ii) problem assets and foreclosures may increase leading to higher loan charge-offs; (iii) demand for our products and services may decline; (iv) low cost or non-interest bearing deposits may decrease; and (v) collateral for loans made by us, especially involving real estate, may decline in value, in turn reducing customers' borrowing power and reducing the value of assets and collateral associated with our existing loans.

Our business could be adversely affected by unfavorable actions from rating agencies.

Ratings assigned by ratings agencies to us, our affiliates or our securities may impact the decision of certain customers, in particular, institutions, to do business with us. A rating downgrade or a negative rating could adversely affect our deposits and our business relationships. On February 23, 2011, Fitch Ratings upgraded the long-term Issuer Default Rating of the Company and the bank from CC to B- and removed the Company and the bank from Rating Watch Evolving. On May 20, 2011, Fitch Ratings upgraded the long-term Issuer Default Rating of the Company and the bank to B+ from B- and assigned a Positive Rating Outlook. However, our ratings may not improve further and may be downgraded in the future if there are adverse developments concerning our business.

The transferability of our common shares is limited as a result of the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan and the Protective Charter Amendment.

We have generated significant net operating losses ("NOLs") as a result of our recent losses. In order to reduce the likelihood that future transactions in our common shares will result in an ownership change, on November 23, 2010, we adopted a Tax Benefits Preservation Plan, which provides an economic disincentive for any person or group to become an owner, for relevant tax purposes, of 4.99% or more of our common shares. To further protect our NOLs, we filed the Protective Charter Amendment on May 2, 2011 to restrict transfers of our stock if the effect of an attempted transfer would cause the transferee to become a Threshold Holder or cause the beneficial ownership of a Threshold Holder to increase. The Protective Charter Amendment expires on the earliest of (i) May 2, 2014, (ii) such time as the Board of Directors determines the Protective Charter Amendment is no longer necessary for the preservation of our tax benefits and (iii) the date the Board of Directors determines that the Protective Charter Amendment is no longer in our and our shareholders' best interest.

The Tax Benefits Preservation Plan and the Protective Charter Amendment have the effect of limiting transferability of our common shares because they may make it more difficult and more expensive to acquire our common shares under the circumstances described above and, in the case of the Protective Charter Amendment, prohibit certain acquisitions of our common shares as described above. A shareholder's ability to dispose of our common shares is therefore limited by reducing the class of potential acquirers for such common shares.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Document
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 *
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 *
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer in accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 **
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer in accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 **

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FINANCIAL CORP.
(Registrant)

Date: November 7, 2011

/s/ John C. Dean
John C. Dean
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 7, 2011

/s/ Denis K. Isono
Denis K. Isono
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer

Central Pacific Financial Corp.
Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, John C. Dean, President and Chief Executive Officer of Central Pacific Financial Corp. (the "Company"), certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of the Company;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
- (4) The Company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(e)) for the Company and we have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this quarterly report any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (5) The Company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 7, 2011

/s/ John C. Dean
John C. Dean
President and Chief Executive Officer

Certification of the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Denis K. Isono, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Central Pacific Financial Corp. (the "Company"), certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of the Company;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
- (4) The Company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(e)) for the Company and we have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this quarterly report any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (5) The Company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b)

any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 7, 2011

/s/ Denis K. Isono
Denis K. Isono
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Central Pacific Financial Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, John C. Dean, President and Chief Executive Officer, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material aspects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 7, 2011

/s/ John C. Dean
John C. Dean
President and Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Certification of the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Central Pacific Financial Corp. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Denis K. Isono, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material aspects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 7, 2011

/s/ Denis K. Isono
Denis K. Isono
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

