

BankUnited, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 09, 2013
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-35039

BankUnited, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

14817 Oak Lane, Miami Lakes, FL
(Address of principal executive offices)

27-0162450
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

33016
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(305) 569-2000**

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class
Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value

May 6, 2013
100,470,335 Shares

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BankUnited, Inc.

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For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2013

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS - UNAUDITED

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks:		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 51,948	\$ 61,088
Interest bearing	21,206	21,507
Interest bearing deposits at Federal Reserve Bank	384,462	408,827
Federal funds sold	3,563	3,931
Cash and cash equivalents	461,179	495,353
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value (including covered securities of \$224,765 and \$226,505)	4,279,477	4,172,412
Non-marketable equity securities	134,821	133,060
Loans held for sale	2,407	2,129
Loans (including covered loans of \$1,757,162 and \$1,864,375)	5,843,841	5,571,739
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(61,023)	(59,121)
Loans, net	5,782,818	5,512,618
FDIC indemnification asset	1,400,915	1,457,570
Bank owned life insurance	205,308	207,069
Other real estate owned (including covered OREO of \$68,423 and \$76,022)	68,893	76,022
Deferred tax asset, net	54,377	62,274
Goodwill and other intangible assets	69,586	69,768
Other assets	286,149	187,678
Total assets	\$ 12,745,930	\$ 12,375,953
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Demand deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 1,364,804	\$ 1,312,779
Interest bearing	563,525	542,561
Savings and money market	4,196,944	4,042,022
Time	2,620,150	2,640,711
Total deposits	8,745,423	8,538,073
Short-term borrowings	1,245	8,175
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,016,456	1,916,919
Other liabilities	139,011	106,106
Total liabilities	10,902,135	10,569,273
Commitments and contingencies		

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Stockholders equity:

Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 400,000,000 shares authorized; 100,453,851 and 95,006,729 shares issued and outstanding	1,005	950
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 5,415,794 shares of Series A issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012		54
Paid-in capital	1,312,518	1,308,315
Retained earnings	439,908	413,385
Accumulated other comprehensive income	90,364	83,976
Total stockholders equity	1,843,795	1,806,680
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 12,745,930	\$ 12,375,953

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

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BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME UNAUDITED
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	2012
Interest income:		
Loans	\$ 145,091	\$ 136,297
Investment securities available for sale	30,005	33,039
Other	1,279	954
Total interest income	176,375	170,290
Interest expense:		
Deposits	14,881	16,960
Borrowings	7,707	15,521
Total interest expense	22,588	32,481
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	153,787	137,809
Provision for loan losses (including \$4,800 and \$1,600 for covered loans)	11,967	8,767
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	141,820	129,042
Non-interest income:		
(Amortization) accretion of FDIC indemnification asset	(2,280)	6,787
Income from resolution of covered assets, net	19,190	7,282
Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset	(11,687)	134
FDIC reimbursement of costs of resolution of covered assets	2,864	6,516
Service charges and fees	3,342	3,055
Gain (loss) on sale of loans, net (including loss related to covered loans of \$(772) for the three months ended March 31, 2013)	(586)	256
Gain on sale of investment securities available for sale, net	1,686	16
Mortgage insurance income	271	3,690
Other non-interest income	5,043	8,662
Total non-interest income	17,843	36,398
Non-interest expense:		
Employee compensation and benefits	43,075	46,625
Occupancy and equipment	15,042	11,822
Impairment of other real estate owned	1,280	3,547
(Gain) loss on sale of other real estate owned	(1,031)	1,401
Other real estate owned expense	868	2,276
Foreclosure expense	505	2,719
Deposit insurance expense	1,937	1,150
Professional fees	5,422	3,649
Telecommunications and data processing	3,368	3,230
Other non-interest expense	10,043	7,699
Total non-interest expense	80,509	84,118
Income before income taxes	79,154	81,322
Provision for income taxes	30,928	31,050
Net income	48,226	50,272
Preferred stock dividends		921
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 48,226	\$ 49,351
Earnings per common share, basic (see Note 2)	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.49
Earnings per common share, diluted (see Note 2)	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.49
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.17

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

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BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - UNAUDITED
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		2012	
Net income	\$ 48,226		\$ 50,272	
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Unrealized gains on investment securities available for sale:				
Net unrealized holding gains arising during the period	6,465		24,615	
Reclassification adjustment for net securities gains realized in income	(1,036)		(10)	
Net change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale	5,429		24,605	
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments:				
Net unrealized holding loss arising during the period	(1,618)		(631)	
Reclassification adjustment for net losses realized in income	2,577		2,721	
Net change in unrealized losses on derivative instruments	959		2,090	
Other comprehensive income	6,388		26,695	
Comprehensive income	\$ 54,614		\$ 76,967	

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

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BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - UNAUDITED
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		2012
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 48,226	\$ 50,272	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:			
Amortization and accretion, net	(101,797)	(121,512)	
Provision for loan losses	11,967	8,767	
Income from resolution of covered assets, net	(19,190)	(7,282)	
Net (gain) loss on indemnification asset	11,687	(134)	
(Gain) loss on sale of loans, net	586	(256)	
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(612)	(935)	
Income from life insurance proceeds	(409)		
Gain on sale of investment securities available for sale, net	(1,686)	(16)	
(Gain) loss on sale of other real estate owned	(1,031)	1,401	
Equity based compensation	3,380	10,127	
Depreciation and amortization	4,825	3,382	
Impairment of other real estate owned	1,280	3,547	
Deferred income taxes	3,849	(69,364)	
Proceeds from sale of loans held for sale	8,672	11,933	
Loans originated for sale, net of repayments	(8,764)	(9,919)	
Realized tax (benefits) deficiency from dividend equivalents and equity based compensation	66	(118)	
Gain on acquisition		(5,288)	
Other:			
Increase in other assets	(13,572)	(2,478)	
Increase in other liabilities	5,166	30,252	
Net cash used in operating activities	(47,357)	(97,621)	
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net cash paid in business combination		(1,626)	
Purchase of investment securities available for sale	(389,836)	(427,178)	
Proceeds from repayments of investment securities available for sale	172,694	135,802	
Proceeds from sale of investment securities available for sale	68,019	5,847	
Maturities and calls of investment securities available for sale		4,250	
Purchase of non-marketable equity securities	(7,511)	(26,700)	
Proceeds from redemption of non-marketable equity securities	5,750		
Purchases of loans	(227,366)	(165,908)	
Loan originations, repayments and resolutions, net	26,983	(25,670)	
Proceeds from sale of loans, net	16,731		
Decrease in FDIC indemnification asset for claims filed	42,688	269,560	
Bank owned life insurance proceeds	2,782		
Purchase of premises and equipment, net	(6,595)	(8,462)	
Acquisition of equipment under operating lease	(32,950)		
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	1,300		
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	31,673	56,021	
Net cash used in investing activities	(295,638)	(184,064)	

(Continued)

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BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - UNAUDITED
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	2012
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in deposits	207,373	285,490
Additions to Federal Home Loan Bank advances	1,295,000	230,000
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(1,195,000)	(230,000)
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(6,930)	10,993
Increase in advances from borrowers for taxes and insurance	7,554	8,169
Dividends paid		(14,888)
Realized tax benefits (deficiency) from dividend equivalents and equity based compensation	(66)	118
Exercise of stock options	890	122
Net cash provided by financing activities	308,821	290,004
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(34,174)	8,319
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	495,353	303,742
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 461,179	\$ 312,061
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 23,958	\$ 37,895
Income taxes paid	\$ 39,030	\$ 73,095
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Transfers from loans to other real estate owned	\$ 24,793	\$ 44,182
Dividends declared, not paid	\$ 21,703	\$ 17,542
Unsettled securities trades	\$ 51,297	\$
Conversion of Series A preferred stock to common stock	\$ 54	\$
Exchange of common stock for Series A preferred stock	\$	\$ 54
Equity consideration issued in business combination	\$	\$ 39,861

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

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BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY - UNAUDITED
(In thousands, except share data)

	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Preferred Shares Outstanding	Preferred Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Stockholders Equity	Total Stockholders Equity
Balance at December 31, 2012	95,006,729	\$ 950	5,415,794	\$ 54	\$ 1,308,315	\$ 413,385	\$ 83,976	\$ 1,806,680	
Comprehensive income						48,226	6,388		54,614
Conversion of preferred shares to common shares	5,415,794	54	(5,415,794)	(54)					
Dividends							(21,703)		(21,703)
Equity based compensation						3,380			3,380
Forfeiture of unvested shares	(13,380)								
Exercise of stock options	44,708	1				889			890
Tax deficiency from dividend equivalents and equity based compensation						(66)			(66)
Balance at March 31, 2013	100,453,851	\$ 1,005			\$ 1,312,518	\$ 439,908	\$ 90,364	\$ 1,843,795	
Balance at December 31, 2011	97,700,829	\$ 977			\$ 1,240,068	\$ 276,216	\$ 18,019	\$ 1,535,280	
Comprehensive income						50,272	26,695		76,967
Exchange of common shares for preferred shares	(5,415,794)	(54)	5,415,794	54					
Equity consideration issued in acquisition	1,676,060	17				39,844			39,861
Dividends							(17,542)		(17,542)
Equity based compensation	27,250					10,127			10,127
Forfeiture of unvested shares	(16,433)								
Exercise of stock options	10,416					122			122
Tax benefits from dividend equivalents and equity based compensation						118			118
Balance at March 31, 2012	93,982,328	\$ 940	5,415,794	\$ 54	\$ 1,290,279	\$ 308,946	\$ 44,714	\$ 1,644,933	

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

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BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - UNAUDITED

March 31, 2013

Note 1 Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

BankUnited, Inc. (BankUnited, Inc. or BKU) is a national bank holding company with two wholly-owned subsidiaries: BankUnited, National Association (BankUnited or the Bank) and BankUnited Investment Services, Inc. (BUIS), collectively, the Company. BankUnited, a national banking association headquartered in Miami Lakes, Florida, provides a full range of banking and related services to individual and corporate customers through 97 branches located in 15 Florida counties and 2 branches located in the New York metropolitan area as of March 31, 2013. BUIS is a Florida insurance agency providing wealth management and financial planning services. The operations of BUIS have not historically been significant to the consolidated results of operations or financial position of the Company. We intend to discontinue the operations of BUIS in May 2013.

On February 29, 2012, BKU completed the acquisition of Herald National Bank (Herald), a national banking association located in the New York metropolitan area. In March 2013, Herald was merged into BankUnited.

On May 21, 2009, BankUnited acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed all of the non-brokered deposits and substantially all of the other liabilities of BankUnited, FSB from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in a transaction referred to as the FSB Acquisition. Neither the Company nor the Bank had any substantive operations prior to May 21, 2009. In connection with the FSB Acquisition, BankUnited entered into Loss Sharing Agreements with the FDIC (Loss Sharing Agreements) that cover single family residential mortgage loans, commercial real estate, commercial and industrial and consumer loans, certain investment securities and other real estate owned (OREO), collectively referred to as the covered assets. Pursuant to the terms of the Loss Sharing Agreements, the covered assets are subject to a stated loss threshold whereby the FDIC will reimburse BankUnited for 80% of losses related to the covered assets up to \$4.0 billion and 95% of losses in excess of this amount, beginning with the first dollar of loss incurred.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing in BKU's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 filed with the SEC. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected in future periods.

Certain amounts presented for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Accounting Estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

Significant estimates include the allowance for loan and lease losses, the amount and timing of expected cash flows from covered assets and the FDIC indemnification asset, the fair values of investment securities and other financial instruments and the valuation of OREO. Management has used information provided by third party valuation specialists to assist in the determination of the fair values of investment securities and OREO.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-11, *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*. This update requires entities to disclose both gross information and net information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of

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BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - UNAUDITED

March 31, 2013

financial position and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. The scope of this update includes derivatives, sale and repurchase agreements and reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and lending arrangements. Accounting Standards Update 2013-01 clarifies certain of the provisions of Accounting Standards Update 2011-11. The Company adopted this update in the quarter ended March 31, 2013. The adopted update resulted in revised disclosures in the Company's financial statements, but did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In October 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-06, *Subsequent Accounting for an Indemnification Asset Recognized at the Acquisition Date as a Result of a Government-Assisted Acquisition of a Financial Institution*. The amendments in this update clarify the applicable guidance for subsequently measuring an indemnification asset recognized as a result of a government-assisted acquisition of a financial institution. The update provides that changes in cash flows expected to be collected on the indemnification asset arising subsequent to initial recognition as a result of changes in cash flows expected to be collected on the related indemnified assets should be accounted for on the same basis as the change in the assets subject to indemnification. Any amortization of changes in value should be recognized over the shorter of the expected lives of the related assets or the contractual term of the indemnification agreement. The requirements of the update are consistent with the Company's existing accounting policy; therefore, adoption of this update in the quarter ended March 31, 2013 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-02, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*. This update requires entities to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, entities are required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income. The Company adopted this update in the quarter ended March 31, 2013. The adopted update resulted in revised disclosures in the Company's financial statements, but did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 2 Earnings Per Common Share

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share is presented below (in thousands except share and per share data):

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BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - UNAUDITED

March 31, 2013

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Basic earnings per common share:		
Numerator:		
Net income	\$ 48,226	\$ 50,272
Preferred stock dividends	(921)	(921)
Net income available to common stockholders	48,226	49,351
Distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities	(3,019)	(3,261)
Income allocated to common stockholders for basic earnings per common share	\$ 45,207	\$ 46,090
Denominator:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	96,121,473	96,386,890
Less average unvested stock awards	(1,166,706)	(1,641,200)
Weighted average shares for basic earnings per common share	94,954,767	94,745,690
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.49
Diluted earnings per common share:		
Numerator:		
Income allocated to common stockholders for basic earnings per common share	\$ 45,207	\$ 46,090
Adjustment for earnings reallocated from participating securities	1,109	4
Income used in calculating diluted earnings per common share	\$ 46,316	\$ 46,094
Denominator:		
Average shares for basic earnings per common share	94,954,767	94,745,690
Dilutive effect of stock options and preferred shares	4,526,162	166,030
Weighted average shares for diluted earnings per common share	99,480,929	94,911,720
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.49

The following potentially dilutive securities were outstanding but excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per common share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive:

	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Unvested shares	1,175,011	1,588,576
Stock options and warrants	6,569,128	6,986,454
Convertible preferred shares	5,415,794	

Note 3 Investment Securities Available for Sale

Investment securities available for sale consisted of the following at the dates indicated (in thousands):

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BANKUNITED, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - UNAUDITED

March 31, 2013

	Amortized Cost	Covered Securities		Fair Value	March 31, 2013		Non-Covered Securities		Fair Value
		Gross Gains	Unrealized Losses		Amortized Cost		Gross Gains	Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 158,166	\$ 67,179	\$ (580)	\$ 224,765	\$ 3,927,549	\$ 128,308	\$ (1,145)	\$ 4,054,712	\$ 1,627,308
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise commercial mortgage-backed securities					58,343		1,733		60,076
Resecuritized real estate mortgage investment conduits (Re-Remics)					527,110		10,911		538,021
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs	138,275	60,116	(52)	198,339	202,806	3,335	(257)		205,884
Private label commercial mortgage-backed securities					495,695	17,430	(739)		512,386
Collateralized loan obligations					373,733	1,617			375,350
Non-mortgage asset-backed securities					224,782	8,010	(131)		232,661
Mutual funds and preferred stocks	16,382	3,277	(528)	19,131	125,118	7,770	(5)		132,883
State and municipal obligations					25,379	295	(13)		25,661
Small Business Administration securities					326,664	17,818			344,482
Other debt securities	3,509	3,786		7,295					
	\$ 158,166	\$ 67,179	\$ (580)	\$ 224,765	\$ 3,927,549	\$ 128,308	\$ (1,145)	\$ 4,054,712	

	Amortized Cost	Covered Securities		Fair Value	December 31, 2012		Non-Covered Securities		Fair Value
		Gross Gains	Unrealized Losses		Amortized Cost		Gross Gains	Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Treasury and Government agency securities	\$ 143,739	\$ 58,266	\$ (185)	\$ 201,820	\$ 243,029	\$ 3,437	\$ (201)	\$ 246,265	\$ 35,154
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise residential mortgage-backed securities					1,520,047	64,476			1,584,523
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise commercial mortgage-backed securities					58,518	1,898			60,416
Re-Remics					575,069	10,063	(90)		585,042
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs					413,110	19,982			433,092
Private label commercial mortgage-backed securities					252,280	908			253,188
Collateralized loan obligations									

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Non-mortgage asset-backed securities				233,791	7,672	(117)	241,346	
Mutual funds and preferred stocks	16,382	1,439	(361)	17,460	125,127	7,066	132,193	
State and municipal obligations				25,127	249	(23)	25,353	
Small Business Administration securities				333,423	6,187		339,610	
Other debt securities	3,723	3,502		7,225	9,164	561	9,725	
	\$ 163,844	\$ 63,207	\$ (546)	\$ 226,505	\$ 3,823,683	\$ 122,656	\$ (432)	\$ 3,945,907

At March 31, 2013, contractual maturities of investment securities available for sale, adjusted for anticipated prepayments of mortgage-backed and other pass-through securities, were as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 640,992	\$ 681,294
Due after one year through five years	1,911,409	1,995,849
Due after five years through ten years	1,148,112	1,191,082
Due after ten years	243,702	259,238
Mutual funds and preferred stocks with no stated maturity	141,500	152,014
	\$ 4,085,715	\$ 4,279,477

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Based on the Company's proprietary assumptions, the estimated weighted average life of the investment portfolio as of March 31, 2013 was 4.2 years. The effective duration of the investment portfolio as of March 31, 2013 was 1.9 years. The model results are based on assumptions that may differ from actual results.

The carrying value of securities pledged as collateral for FHLB advances, public deposits, interest rate swaps, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and to secure borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Bank totaled \$0.9 billion at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The following table provides information about gains and losses on the sale of investment securities available for sale for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Proceeds from sale of investment securities available for sale	\$ 119,316	\$ 5,847
Gross realized gains	\$ 1,689	\$ 19
Gross realized losses	(3)	(3)
Net realized gain	\$ 1,686	\$ 16

The following tables present the aggregate fair value and the aggregate amount by which amortized cost exceeded fair value for investment securities in unrealized loss positions, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities had been in continuous unrealized loss positions, at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	Less than 12 Months		March 31, 2013		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs	\$ 22,790	\$ (258)	\$ 1,366	\$ (51)	\$ 24,156	\$ (309)
Private label commercial mortgage-backed securities	93,800	(739)			93,800	(739)
Non-mortgage asset-backed securities			8,541	(131)	8,541	(131)
Mutual funds and preferred stocks	1,982	(5)	14,915	(528)	16,897	(533)

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State and municipal obligations	1,567	(13)		1,567	(13)	
	\$ 120,139	\$ (1,015)	\$ 24,822	\$ (710)	\$ 144,961	\$ (1,725)
	Less than 12 Months		December 31, 2012 12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury and Government agency securities	\$ 5,000	\$ (1)	\$ 8,833	\$ (74)	\$ 5,000	\$ (1)
Re-Remics	42,018	(16)	8,833	(74)	50,851	(90)
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs	53,537	(185)	6,080	(201)	59,617	(386)
Non-mortgage asset-backed securities			10,566	(117)	10,566	(117)
Mutual funds and preferred stocks			15,082	(361)	15,082	(361)
State and municipal obligations	2,902	(23)			2,902	(23)
	\$ 103,457	\$ (225)	\$ 40,561	\$ (753)	\$ 144,018	\$ (978)

The Company monitors its investment securities available for sale for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) on an individual security basis. No securities were determined to be other than temporarily impaired during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. The Company does not intend to sell securities that are in significant unrealized loss positions and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell these

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securities before recovery of the amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity. At March 31, 2013, 15 securities were in unrealized loss positions. The amount of impairment related to five of these securities was considered insignificant, totaling approximately \$9.8 thousand, and no further analysis with respect to these securities was considered necessary. The basis for concluding that impairment of the remaining securities is not other-than-temporary is further described below:

Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOS:

At March 31, 2013, four private label residential mortgage-backed securities were in unrealized loss positions. These securities were assessed for OTTI using third-party developed credit and prepayment behavioral models and CUSIP level constant default rates, voluntary prepayment rates and loss severity and delinquency assumptions. The results of these assessments were not indicative of credit losses related to any of these securities as of March 31, 2013. Three of the securities had been in unrealized loss positions for five months or less and evidenced unrealized losses less than 2% of amortized cost; the remaining security had been in an unrealized loss position for 21 months and evidenced an unrealized loss of approximately 5% of amortized cost. The market for this security is very thin and the market price is adversely affected by lack of liquidity. This bond is considered an odd lot which can be detrimental to potential bids for the security. Given the generally limited duration and severity of impairment and the expectation of timely recovery of outstanding principal, the impairments were considered to be temporary.

Private label commercial mortgage backed securities:

At March 31, 2013, two private label commercial mortgage backed securities were in unrealized loss positions. These securities had been in unrealized loss positions for three months or less and the amount of impairment was less than 2% of amortized cost. These securities were assessed for OTTI using third-party developed models, incorporating assumptions consistent with the collateral characteristics of each security. The results of this analysis were not indicative of expected credit losses. Given the limited severity and duration of impairment and the expectation of timely recovery of outstanding principal, the impairment is considered to be temporary.

Non-mortgage asset-backed securities:

At March 31, 2013, two non-mortgage asset-backed securities were in unrealized loss positions. These securities had been in unrealized loss positions for 24 months and the amount of impairment of each of the individual securities was less than 2% of amortized cost. These securities were assessed for OTTI using a third-party developed credit and prepayment behavioral model and CUSIP level constant default rates, voluntary prepayment rates and loss severity and delinquency assumptions. The results of this evaluation were not indicative of credit losses related to these securities as of March 31, 2013. Given the limited severity of impairment and the expectation of timely recovery of outstanding principal, the impairments were considered to be temporary.

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Mutual funds:

At March 31, 2013, one mutual fund investment was in an unrealized loss position and had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 31 months. The majority of the underlying holdings of the mutual fund are either explicitly or implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government. The unrealized loss related to this security was approximately 3% of its cost basis. Given the limited severity, the impairment was considered to be temporary.

State and municipal obligations:

At March 31, 2013, one municipal security was in an unrealized loss position and had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for eight months. The unrealized loss related to this security was approximately 2% of its cost basis. Given the limited duration and severity, the impairment was considered to be temporary.

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Note 4 Loans and Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

A significant portion of the Company's loan portfolio consists of loans acquired in the FSB Acquisition. Substantially all of these loans are covered under BankUnited's Loss Sharing Agreements (the "covered loans"). Loans originated or purchased since the FSB Acquisition ("new loans") are not covered by the Loss Sharing Agreements. Covered loans may be further segregated between those acquired with evidence of deterioration in credit quality since origination ("Acquired Credit Impaired" or "ACI" loans) and those acquired without evidence of deterioration in credit quality since origination ("non-ACI" loans).

Loans consisted of the following at the dates indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Covered Loans		March 31, 2013		Total	Percent of Total
	ACI	Non-ACI	ACI	New Loans		
Residential:						
1-4 single family residential	\$ 1,234,978	\$ 88,677	\$	\$ 1,070,402	\$ 2,394,057	41.0%
Home equity loans and lines of credit	50,229	151,331		1,643	203,203	3.5%
	1,285,207	240,008		1,072,045	2,597,260	44.5%
Commercial:						
Multi-family	46,478	690		307,198	354,366	6.0%
Commercial real estate	162,791	1,188	4,042	941,734	1,109,755	19.0%
Construction and land	15,802	820		77,728	94,350	1.6%
Commercial and industrial	12,517	7,015		1,388,343	1,407,875	24.0%
Lease financing				231,448	231,448	4.0%
	237,588	9,713	4,042	2,946,451	3,197,794	54.6%
Consumer	1,953			48,669	50,622	0.9%
Total loans	1,524,748	249,721	4,042	4,067,165	5,845,676	100.0%
Premiums, discounts and deferred fees and costs, net		(17,307)		15,472	(1,835)	
Loans net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs	1,524,748	232,414	4,042	4,082,637	5,843,841	
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(4,790)	(15,919)		(40,314)	(61,023)	
Loans, net	\$ 1,519,958	\$ 216,495	\$ 4,042	\$ 4,042,323	\$ 5,782,818	

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	Covered Loans		December 31, 2012			Percent of Total
	ACI	Non-ACI	ACI	New Loans	Total	
Residential:						
1-4 single family residential	\$ 1,300,109	\$ 93,438	\$ 920,713	\$ 2,314,260		41.5%
Home equity loans and lines of credit	52,499	157,691	1,954	212,144		3.8%
	1,352,608	251,129	922,667	2,526,404		45.3%
Commercial:						
Multi-family	56,148	716	307,183	364,047		6.5%
Commercial real estate	173,732	910	4,087	794,706		17.5%
Construction and land	18,064	829	72,361	91,254		1.6%
Commercial and industrial	14,608	11,627	1,334,991	1,361,226		24.4%
Lease financing			225,980	225,980		4.1%
	262,552	14,082	4,087	2,735,221		54.1%
Consumer	2,239			33,526		0.6%
Total loans	1,617,399	265,211	4,087	3,691,414		5,578,111
Premiums, discounts and deferred fees and costs, net		(18,235)		11,863		(6,372)
Loans net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs		1,617,399	246,976	4,087	3,703,277	5,571,739
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(8,019)	(9,874)		(41,228)		(59,121)
Loans, net	\$ 1,609,380	\$ 237,102	\$ 4,087	\$ 3,662,049	\$ 5,512,618	

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of ACI loans was \$4.0 billion and \$4.2 billion, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company purchased 1-4 single family residential loans totaling \$227.4 million and \$165.9 million, respectively.

At March 31, 2013, the Company had pledged real estate loans with UPB of approximately \$4.8 billion and carrying amounts of approximately \$2.8 billion as security for FHLB advances.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company sold covered 1-4 single family residential loans to third parties on a non-recourse basis. The following table summarizes the impact of these transactions (in thousands):

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Unpaid principal balance of loans sold	\$	32,258
Cash proceeds, net of transaction costs	\$	16,731
Carrying value of loans sold		7,265
Net pre-tax impact on earnings, excluding gain on indemnification asset	\$	9,466
Loss on sale of covered loans	\$	(772)
Proceeds recorded in interest income		10,238
	\$	9,466
Gain on indemnification asset	\$	1,216

The Company did not sell any covered loans during the three months ended March 31, 2012.

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, loans with UPB of \$20.0 million were sold from a pool of ACI loans with a zero carrying value. Proceeds of the sale of loans from this pool were recorded in interest income. The loss on the sale of loans from the remaining pools was recorded in Gain (loss) on sale of loans, net in the

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accompanying consolidated statements of income. These losses were mitigated by increases in the FDIC indemnification asset, reflected in the consolidated statement of income line item Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset. Reimbursements from the FDIC under the terms of the Loss Sharing Agreements are calculated based on UPB rather than on the carrying value of the loans; therefore the amount of gain on indemnification asset reflected in the table above also includes amounts reimbursable from the FDIC related to loans sold from the pool with a zero carrying value.

Allowance for loan and lease losses

Activity in the allowance for loan and lease losses (ALLL) is summarized as follows for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	March 31, 2013			Three Months Ended			March 31, 2012		
	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Total	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Total	
Beginning balance	\$ 19,164	\$ 39,543	\$ 414	\$ 59,121	\$ 10,175	\$ 38,176	\$ 51	\$ 48,402	
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses:									
ACI loans		(1,403)		(1,403)		(1,011)		(1,011)	
Non-ACI loans	7,164	(961)		6,203	3,790	(1,179)		2,611	
New loans	(5,727)	12,771	123	7,167	1,242	5,934	(9)	7,167	
Total provision	1,437	10,407	123	11,967	5,032	3,744	(9)	8,767	
Charge-offs:									
ACI loans		(1,826)		(1,826)		(730)		(730)	
Non-ACI loans	(1,000)	(105)		(1,105)	(503)	(103)		(606)	
New loans		(8,194)	(20)	(8,214)		(583)		(583)	
Total charge-offs	(1,000)	(10,125)	(20)	(11,145)	(503)	(1,416)		(1,919)	
Recoveries:									
Non-ACI loans	11	936		947	2	1,166		1,168	
New loans		113	20	133		55	1	56	
Total recoveries	11	1,049	20	1,080	2	1,221	1	1,224	
Ending balance	\$ 19,612	\$ 40,874	\$ 537	\$ 61,023	\$ 14,706	\$ 41,725	\$ 43	\$ 56,474	

The impact of provisions for (recoveries of) losses on covered loans is significantly mitigated by increases (decreases) in the FDIC indemnification asset, recorded in the consolidated statement of income line item Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset. Increases in the FDIC indemnification asset of \$3.7 million and \$1.6 million were reflected in non-interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, related to the provision for loan losses on covered loans, including both ACI and non-ACI loans.

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The following table presents information about the balance of the ALLL and related loans at the dates indicated (in thousands):

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	March 31, 2013				Total	December 31, 2012				Total
	Residential	Commercial	Consumer			Residential	Commercial	Consumer		
Allowance for loan and lease losses:										
Ending balance	\$ 19,612	\$ 40,874	\$ 537	\$ 61,023	\$ 19,164	\$ 39,543	\$ 414	\$ 59,121		
Ending balance: non-ACI and new loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 940	\$ 6,609	\$ 7,549	\$ 984	\$ 1,533	\$ 2,517				
Ending balance: non-ACI and new loans collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 18,672	\$ 29,475	\$ 537	\$ 48,684	\$ 18,180	\$ 29,991	\$ 414	\$ 48,585		
Ending balance: ACI	\$ 4,790	\$ 4,790	\$ 4,790	\$ 8,019	\$ 8,019				\$ 8,019	
Ending balance: non-ACI	\$ 15,246	\$ 673	\$ 15,919	\$ 9,071	\$ 803				\$ 9,874	
Ending balance: new loans	\$ 4,366	\$ 35,411	\$ 537	\$ 40,314	\$ 10,093	\$ 30,721	\$ 414	\$ 41,228		
Loans:										
Ending balance (1)	\$ 2,597,260	\$ 3,197,794	\$ 50,622	\$ 5,845,676	\$ 2,526,404	\$ 3,015,942	\$ 35,765	\$ 5,578,111		
Ending balance: non-ACI and new loans individually evaluated for impairment (1)	\$ 6,225	\$ 25,776	\$ 32,001	\$ 5,302	\$ 24,698				\$ 30,000	
Ending balance: non-ACI and new loans collectively evaluated for impairment (1)	\$ 1,305,828	\$ 2,930,388	\$ 48,669	\$ 4,284,885	\$ 1,168,494	\$ 2,724,605	\$ 33,526	\$ 3,926,625		
Ending balance: ACI loans	\$ 1,285,207	\$ 241,630	\$ 1,953	\$ 1,528,790	\$ 1,352,608	\$ 266,639	\$ 2,239	\$ 1,621,486		

(1) Ending balance of loans is before premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs.

Credit quality information - New and non-ACI loans

Commercial relationships on non-accrual status with internal risk ratings of substandard or doubtful and with committed balances greater than or equal to \$500,000 as well as loans that have been modified in troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) are individually evaluated for impairment. The tables below present information about new and non-ACI loans individually evaluated for impairment and identified as impaired at the dates indicated (in thousands):

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	Recorded Investment	March 31, 2013 Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Specific Allowance	Recorded Investment	December 31, 2012 Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Specific Allowance
New loans:						
With no specific allowance recorded:						
Multi-family	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,534	\$ 3,649	\$ 3,649	\$ 3,649	\$ 649
Commercial real estate						
Commercial and industrial	8,530	8,535	9,858	9,860	9,860	884
With a specific allowance recorded:						
Commercial and industrial	11,861	11,867	5,891	4,377	4,381	649
Lease financing	1,511	1,511	718	1,677	1,677	884
Total:						
Residential	\$ 23,436	\$ 23,447	\$ 6,609	\$ 21,125	\$ 21,131	\$ 1,533
Commercial						
	\$ 23,436	\$ 23,447	\$ 6,609	\$ 21,125	\$ 21,131	\$ 1,533
Non-ACI loans:						
With no specific allowance recorded:						
1-4 single family residential	\$ 255	\$ 303	\$ 375	\$ 446	\$ 446	\$ 446
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1,074	1,094	176	179	179	179
Commercial real estate						
Commercial and industrial	2,327	2,329	3,506	3,508	3,508	3,508
With a specific allowance recorded:						
1-4 single family residential	3,700	4,403	927	3,577	4,252	970
Home equity loans and lines of credit	417	425	13	417	425	14
Total:						
Residential	\$ 5,446	\$ 6,225	\$ 940	\$ 4,545	\$ 5,302	\$ 984
Commercial	2,327	2,329	940	3,565	3,567	3,567
	\$ 7,773	\$ 8,554	\$ 8,110	\$ 8,869	\$ 8,869	\$ 984

Interest income recognized on impaired loans after impairment was not significant for any of the periods presented.

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The following table presents the average recorded investment in impaired new and non-ACI loans for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		2012	
	2013	Non-ACI Loans	New Loans	Non-ACI Loans
Residential:				
1-4 single family residential	\$ 3,954	\$ 3,954	\$ 1,509	\$ 1,509
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1,042	1,042		
	4,996	4,996		1,509
Commercial:				
Multi-family	1,825		1,844	
Commercial real estate	1,549	30		275
Construction and land			332	2,685
Commercial and industrial	17,313	2,917	4,002	2,496
Lease financing	1,594			
	22,281	2,947	6,178	5,456
	\$ 22,281	\$ 7,943	\$ 6,178	\$ 6,965

The following table presents the carrying amount of new and non-ACI loans on non-accrual status at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	New Loans	Non-ACI Loans	New Loans	Non-ACI Loans
Residential:				
1-4 single family residential	\$ 92	\$ 2,174	\$ 155	\$ 2,678
Home equity loans and lines of credit		9,447		9,767
	92	11,621	155	12,445
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	1,587	57	1,619	59
Construction and land	269		278	
Commercial and industrial	19,203	3,309	11,907	4,530
Lease financing	1,548		1,719	
	22,607	3,366	15,523	4,589
Consumer	45			
	\$ 22,744	\$ 14,987	\$ 15,678	\$ 17,034

New and non-ACI loans contractually delinquent by 90 days or more and still accruing totaled \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The amount of additional interest income that would have been recognized on non-accrual loans had they performed in accordance with their contractual terms is not material.

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The following tables summarize new and non-ACI loans that were modified in TDRs during the periods indicated, as well as new and non-ACI loans modified during the twelve months preceding March 31, 2013 and 2012, that experienced payment defaults during the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

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				Three Months Ended March 31,			
				2013			
Loans Modified in TDRs During the Period		TDRs Experiencing Payment Defaults During the Period		Loans Modified in TDRs During the Period		TDRs Experiencing Payment Defaults During the Period	
Number of TDRs	Recorded Investment	Number of TDRs	Recorded Investment	Number of TDRs	Recorded Investment	Number of TDRs	Recorded Investment
New loans:							
Multi-family	\$		\$	1	\$ 3,688		\$
Commercial and industrial	1 \$ 533	2	677	1	245		
	1 \$ 533	2	677	2	\$ 3,933		\$
Non-ACI loans:							
1-4 single family residential	2 \$ 330	1	\$ 159		\$		\$
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1 898						
Commercial real estate						1	189
Commercial and industrial						1	42
	3 \$ 1,228	1	\$ 159		\$	2	\$ 231

Modifications during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 included restructuring of the amount and timing of required periodic payments, modifications of interest rates, extensions of maturity and residential modifications under the U.S. Treasury Department's Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP). Included in TDRs are residential loans to borrowers who have not reaffirmed their debt discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy. The total amount of such loans is not material. Because of the immateriality of the amount of loans modified in TDRs and nature of the modifications, the modifications did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements or on the determination of the amount of the ALLL at March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Management considers delinquency status to be the most meaningful indicator of the credit quality of 1-4 single family residential, home equity and consumer loans. Delinquency statistics are updated at least monthly. Original loan to value ratio (LTV) and original FICO score are also important indicators of credit quality for the new 1-4 single family residential portfolio.

Internal risk ratings are considered the most meaningful indicator of credit quality for commercial loans. Internal risk ratings are a key factor in identifying loans that are individually evaluated for impairment and impact management's estimates of loss factors used in determining the amount of the ALLL. Internal risk ratings are updated on a continuous basis. Relationships with balances in excess of \$750,000 are re-evaluated at least annually and more frequently if circumstances indicate that a change in risk rating may be warranted. Loans exhibiting potential credit weaknesses that deserve management's close attention and that if left uncorrected may result in deterioration of the repayment capacity of the borrower are categorized as special mention. Loans with well-defined credit weaknesses, including payment defaults, declining collateral values, frequent overdrafts, operating losses, increasing balance sheet leverage, inadequate cash flow, project cost overruns, unreasonable construction delays, past due real estate taxes or exhausted interest reserves, are assigned an internal risk rating of substandard. A loan with a weakness so severe that collection in full is highly questionable or improbable will be assigned an internal risk rating of doubtful.

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The following tables summarize key indicators of credit quality for the Company's new and non-ACI loans at the dates indicated. Amounts are net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs (in thousands):

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Residential credit exposure, based on delinquency status:

	March 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	1-4 Single Family Residential	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit		1-4 Single Family Residential	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit	
New loans:						
Current	\$ 1,081,813	\$ 1,643		\$ 927,859	\$ 1,811	
Past due less than 90 days	6,991			7,619		143
Past due 90 days or more	311			193		
	\$ 1,089,115	\$ 1,643		\$ 935,671	\$ 1,954	
Non-ACI loans:						
Current	\$ 70,006	\$ 135,547		\$ 71,096	\$ 140,975	
Past due less than 90 days	2,558	3,329		5,057		4,005
Past due 90 days or more	1,944	9,696		2,431		9,767
	\$ 74,508	\$ 148,572		\$ 78,584	\$ 154,747	

1-4 Single Family Residential credit exposure for new loans, based on original LTV and FICO score:

	March 31, 2013				December 31, 2012			
	FICO				FICO			
LTV	740 or less	741 - 760	761 or greater	Total	740 or less	741 - 760	761 or greater	Total
60% or less	\$ 60,684	\$ 42,537	\$ 251,726	\$ 354,947	\$ 62,433	\$ 35,761	\$ 217,249	\$ 315,443
60% - 70%	38,079	51,210	199,087	288,376	29,138	41,863	159,068	230,069
70% - 80%	58,179	60,353	295,733	414,265	55,319	54,367	256,605	366,291
80% or more	23,726	1,949	5,852	31,527	18,327	1,200	4,341	23,868
	\$ 180,668	\$ 156,049	\$ 752,398	\$ 1,089,115	\$ 165,217	\$ 133,191	\$ 637,263	\$ 935,671

Consumer credit exposure, based on delinquency status:

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
New loans:				
Current	\$	50,059	\$	33,488
Past due less than 90 days		7		54
Past due 90 days or more		38		
	\$	50,104	\$	33,542

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Commercial credit exposure, based on internal risk rating:

	March 31, 2013						
	Multi-Family	Commercial Real Estate	Construction and Land	Commercial and Industrial	Lease Financing	Total	
New loans:							
Pass	\$ 302,401	\$ 930,788	\$ 77,140	\$ 1,330,783	\$ 231,586	\$ 2,872,698	
Special mention	3,103	2,147		14,838		20,088	
Substandard	1,122	7,169	269	37,807	1,548	47,915	
Doubtful		53		1,021		1,074	
	\$ 306,626	\$ 940,157	\$ 77,409	\$ 1,384,449	\$ 233,134	\$ 2,941,775	
Non-ACI loans:							
Pass	\$ 687	\$ 1,131	\$ 770	\$ 3,341		\$ 5,929	
Substandard		57		2,723		2,780	
Doubtful				625		625	
	\$ 687	\$ 1,188	\$ 770	\$ 6,689		\$ 9,334	

	December 31, 2012						
	Multi-Family	Commercial Real Estate	Construction and Land	Commercial and Industrial	Lease Financing	Total	
New loans:							
Pass	\$ 299,303	\$ 789,017	\$ 71,724	\$ 1,274,595	\$ 226,022	\$ 2,660,661	
Special mention	3,110			18,249		21,359	
Substandard	4,068	4,033	278	38,837	1,719	48,935	
Doubtful		55		1,100		1,155	
	\$ 306,481	\$ 793,105	\$ 72,002	\$ 1,332,781	\$ 227,741	\$ 2,732,110	
Non-ACI loans:							
Pass	\$ 703	\$ 851	\$ 775	\$ 6,674		\$ 9,003	
Substandard	9	59		3,882		3,950	
Doubtful				692		692	
	\$ 712	\$ 910	\$ 775	\$ 11,248		\$ 13,645	

The following table presents an aging of loans in the new and non-ACI portfolios at the dates indicated. Amounts are net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs (in thousands):

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New loans:												
1-4 single family residential	\$ 1,081,813	\$ 6,829	\$ 162	\$ 311	\$ 1,089,115	\$ 927,859	\$ 7,458	\$ 161	\$ 193	\$ 935,671		
Home equity loans and lines of credit	1,643				1,643	1,811	143				1,954	
Multi-family	306,626				306,626	306,481					306,481	
Commercial real estate	938,699	972	486		940,157	793,105					793,105	
Construction and land	77,409				77,409	72,002					72,002	
Commercial and industrial	1,366,096	12,023	535	5,795	1,384,449	1,322,937	7,147	192	2,505	1,332,781		
Lease financing	233,134				233,134	227,741					227,741	
Consumer	50,059	7	38		50,104	33,488	9	45			33,542	
	\$ 4,055,479	\$ 19,824	\$ 1,190	\$ 6,144	\$ 4,082,637	\$ 3,685,424	\$ 14,757	\$ 398	\$ 2,698	\$ 3,703,277		
Non-ACI loans:												
1-4 single family residential	\$ 70,006	\$ 2,213	\$ 345	\$ 1,944	\$ 74,508	\$ 71,096	\$ 4,448	\$ 609	\$ 2,431	\$ 78,584		
Home equity loans and lines of credit	135,547	2,942	387	9,696	148,572	140,975	2,170	1,835	9,767	154,747		
Multi-family	687				687	712					712	
Commercial real estate	1,188				1,188	910					910	
Construction and land	770				770	775					775	
Commercial and industrial	3,804	61	2,824		6,689	7,164	27	12	4,045	11,248		
	\$ 212,002	\$ 5,216	\$ 732	\$ 14,464	\$ 232,414	\$ 221,632	\$ 6,645	\$ 2,456	\$ 16,243	\$ 246,976		

ACI Loans

The accretable yield on ACI loans represents the amount by which undiscounted expected future cash flows exceed carrying value. Changes in the accretable yield on ACI loans for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 1,523,615
Reclassifications from non-accretable difference	206,934

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Accretion	(444,483)
Balance, December 31, 2012	1,286,066
Reclassifications from non-accretable difference	69,903
Accretion	(104,199)
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 1,251,770

Accretable yield at March 31, 2013 included expected cash flows of \$92.2 million from a pool of 1-4 single family residential loans whose carrying value had been reduced to zero. The UPB of loans remaining in this pool was \$178.0 million at March 31, 2013.

Credit quality information ACI loans

ACI loans or loan pools are considered to be impaired when there has been further deterioration in the cash flows expected at acquisition plus any additional cash flows expected to be collected arising from changes in estimates after acquisition, other than due to decreases in interest rate indices and changes in prepayment assumptions. Discount continues to be accreted on ACI loans or pools as long as there are expected future cash flows in excess of the current carrying amount; therefore, these loans are not classified as non-accrual even though they may be contractually delinquent. ACI 1-4 single family residential and home equity loans accounted for in pools are evaluated for impairment on a pool basis and the amount of any impairment is measured based on the expected aggregate cash flows of the pools. ACI commercial and commercial real estate loans are evaluated individually for impairment.

The tables below set forth at the dates indicated, the carrying amount of ACI loans or pools for which the Company has determined it is probable that it will be unable to collect all the cash flows expected at acquisition plus additional cash flows expected to be collected arising from changes in estimates after acquisition, if any, as well as

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ACI loans not accounted for in pools that have been modified in TDRs, and the related allowance amounts (in thousands):

	March 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Recorded Investment in Impaired Loans or Pools	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Specific Allowance	Recorded Investment in Impaired Loans or Pools	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Specific Allowance
With no specific allowance recorded:						
Commercial real estate	\$ 930	\$ 1,225	\$	\$ 104	\$ 171	\$
Construction and land	530	649		512	669	
Commercial and industrial	188	188		188	188	
With a specific allowance recorded:						
Multi-family	7,734	9,561	352	6,626	7,043	504
Commercial real estate	34,752	43,215	3,116	23,696	27,357	5,400
Construction and land	5,383	6,633	358	4,874	6,567	350
Commercial and industrial	6,180	6,641	964	7,580	7,959	1,765
Total:						
Residential	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commercial		55,697	68,112	4,790	43,580	49,954
	\$ 55,697	\$ 68,112	\$ 4,790	\$ 43,580	\$ 49,954	\$ 8,019

The following table presents the average recorded investment in impaired ACI loans or pools for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Commercial:		
Multi-family	\$ 7,180	\$ 15,505
Commercial real estate	29,741	50,105
Construction and land	5,650	17,510
Commercial and industrial	7,068	15,682
	\$ 49,639	\$ 98,802

The following table summarizes ACI loans that were modified in TDRs during the periods indicated, as well as ACI loans modified during the twelve months preceding March 31, 2013 and 2012, that experienced payment defaults during the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended March 31,								
	2013				2012				
	Loans Modified in TDRs During the Period		TDRs Experiencing Payment Defaults During the Period		Loans Modified in TDRs During the Period		TDRs Experiencing Payment Defaults During the Period		
	Number of TDRs	Recorded Investment	Number of TDRs	Recorded Investment	Number of TDRs	Recorded Investment	Number of TDRs	Recorded Investment	
Commercial real estate	3	\$ 1,229	1	\$ 92		\$	1	\$ 185	
Construction and land							1		463
Commercial and industrial	1	168	1	188		\$	2	\$ 648	
	4	\$ 1,397	2	\$ 280					

Modifications during the three months ended March 31, 2013 included extensions of maturity and modifications of interest rates. Modified ACI loans accounted for in pools are not considered TDRs, are not separated from the pools and are not classified as impaired loans.

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The following tables summarize key indicators of credit quality for the Company's ACI loans at the dates indicated (in thousands):

Residential credit exposure, based on delinquency status:

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	1-4 Single Family Residential	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit	1-4 Single Family Residential	Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit
Current	\$ 1,061,639	\$ 41,265	\$ 1,093,363	\$ 43,226
Past due less than 90 days	50,591	1,881	63,435	1,818
Past due 90 days or more	122,748	7,083	143,311	7,455
	\$ 1,234,978	\$ 50,229	\$ 1,300,109	\$ 52,499

Consumer credit exposure, based on delinquency status:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Current	\$ 1,913	\$ 2,190
Past due less than 90 days	2	17
Past due 90 days or more	38	32
	\$ 1,953	\$ 2,239

Commercial credit exposure, based on internal risk rating:

	Multi-Family	Commercial Real Estate	Construction and Land	Commercial and Industrial	Total
Pass	\$ 33,037	\$ 107,577	\$ 7,039	\$ 6,327	\$ 153,980
Special mention	409	4,181			4,590
Substandard	13,032	54,770	8,763	5,973	82,538
Doubtful	305			217	522
	\$ 46,478	\$ 166,833	\$ 15,802	\$ 12,517	\$ 241,630

December 31, 2012

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	Multi-Family	Commercial Real Estate	Construction and Land	Commercial and Industrial	Total
Pass	\$ 36,068	\$ 118,397	\$ 6,937	\$ 6,183	\$ 167,585
Special mention	381	4,615			4,996
Substandard	19,699	54,794	11,127	8,198	93,818
Doubtful		13		227	240
	\$ 56,148	\$ 177,819	\$ 18,064	\$ 14,608	\$ 266,639

The following table presents an aging of loans in the ACI portfolio at the dates indicated (in thousands):

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[Redacted]											
1-4 single family residential	\$ 1,061,639	\$ 39,060	\$ 11,531	\$ 122,748	\$ 1,234,978	\$ 1,093,363	\$ 47,529	\$ 15,906	\$ 143,311	\$ 1,300,109	
Home equity loans and lines of credit	41,265	1,423	458	7,083	50,229	43,226	1,254	564	7,455	52,499	
Multi-family	41,625	2,317		2,536	46,478	47,474	45		8,629	56,148	
Commercial real estate	161,026	1,939	68	3,800	166,833	171,908	2,075	447	3,389	177,819	
Construction and land	8,877			6,925	15,802	9,257			8,807	18,064	
Commercial and industrial	9,282		33	3,202	12,517	7,762	1,951	17	4,878	14,608	
Consumer	1,913	2		38	1,953	2,190	10	7	32	2,239	
	\$ 1,325,627	\$ 44,741	\$ 12,090	\$ 146,332	\$ 1,528,790	\$ 1,375,180	\$ 52,864	\$ 16,941	\$ 176,501	\$ 1,621,486	

1-4 single family residential and home equity ACI loans that are contractually delinquent by more than 90 days and accounted for in pools that are on accrual status because discount continues to be accreted totaled \$129.8 million and \$150.8 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The carrying amount of commercial and commercial real estate ACI loans that are contractually delinquent in excess of ninety days but still classified as accruing loans due to discount accretion totaled \$16.5 million and \$25.7 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Note 5 FDIC Indemnification Asset

The FDIC indemnification asset represents the present value of estimated future payments to be received from the FDIC under the terms of the Loss Sharing Agreements.

When the Company recognizes gains or losses related to covered assets in its consolidated financial statements, changes in the estimated amount recoverable from the FDIC under the Loss Sharing Agreements with respect to those gains or losses are also reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Covered loans may be resolved through prepayment, short sale of the underlying collateral, foreclosure, sale of the loans or, for the non-residential portfolio, charge-off. For loans resolved through prepayment, short sale or foreclosure, the difference between consideration received in satisfaction of the loans and the carrying value of the loans is recognized in the statement of income line item Income from resolution of covered assets, net. Losses from the resolution of covered loans increase the amount recoverable from the FDIC under the Loss Sharing Agreements. Gains from the resolution of covered loans reduce the amount recoverable from the FDIC under the Loss Sharing Agreements. Similarly, differences in proceeds received on the sale of OREO and covered loans and their carrying amounts result in gains or losses and reduce or increase the amount recoverable from the FDIC under the Loss Sharing Agreements. Increases in valuation allowances or impairment charges related to covered assets also increase the amount estimated to be recoverable from the FDIC. These additions to or reductions in amounts recoverable from the FDIC related to the resolution of covered assets are recorded in the statement of income line item

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Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset and reflected as corresponding increases or decreases in the FDIC indemnification asset.

The following tables summarize the components of the gains and losses associated with covered assets, along with the related additions to or reductions in the amounts recoverable from the FDIC under the Loss Sharing Agreements, as reflected in the consolidated statements of income for the periods indicated (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013			
	Transaction Income (Loss)	Net Gain (Loss) on Indemnification Asset		Net Impact on Pre-tax Earnings
Provision for losses on covered loans	\$ (4,800)	\$ 3,743		\$ (1,057)
Income from resolution of covered assets, net	19,190	(16,844)		2,346
Net loss on sale of covered loans	(772)	1,216		444
Gain on sale of OREO	1,031	(825)		206
Impairment of OREO	(1,280)	1,023		(257)
	\$ 13,369	\$ (11,687)		\$ 1,682

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012			
	Transaction Income (Loss)	Net Gain (Loss) on Indemnification Asset		Net Impact on Pre-tax Earnings
Provision for losses on covered loans	\$ (1,600)	\$ 1,595		\$ (5)
Income from resolution of covered assets, net	7,282	(5,450)		1,832
Loss on sale of OREO	(1,401)	1,152		(249)
Impairment of OREO	(3,547)	2,837		(710)
	\$ 734	\$ 134		\$ 868

Changes in the FDIC indemnification asset for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and for the year ended December 31, 2012, were as follows (in thousands):

Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 2,049,151
Accretion	15,306
Reduction for claims filed	(600,857)
Net loss on indemnification asset	(6,030)
Balance, December 31, 2012	1,457,570
Amortization	(2,280)
Reduction for claims filed	(42,688)
Net loss on indemnification asset	(11,687)
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 1,400,915

Under the terms of the Loss Sharing Agreements, the Company is also entitled to reimbursement from the FDIC for certain expenses related to covered assets upon final resolution of those assets. For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, non-interest expense includes approximately \$1.4 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, of expenses subject to reimbursement at the 80% level under the Loss Sharing Agreements. For those same periods, claims of \$2.9 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, were submitted to the FDIC for reimbursement. As of March 31, 2013, \$14.7 million of expenses remained to be submitted for reimbursement from the FDIC in future periods as the related covered assets are resolved.

Note 6 Income Taxes

The Company's effective income tax rate of 39.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 differed from the statutory federal income tax rate primarily due to the impact of state income taxes. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, the effective income tax rate of 38.2% differed from the statutory federal income tax rate primarily due to the impact of state income taxes, non-deductible equity based compensation expense and a nontaxable gain on the acquisition of Herald.

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Note 7 Derivatives and Hedging Activities

The Company uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk related to variable rate FHLB advances and certificates of deposit with maturities of one year, which expose the Company to variability in cash flows due to changes in interest rates. The Company enters into LIBOR-based interest rate swaps that are designated as cash flow hedges with the objective of limiting the variability of interest payment cash flows resulting from changes in the benchmark interest rate LIBOR. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedging instruments is reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and subsequently reclassified into interest expense in the same period in which the related interest on the floating-rate debt obligations affects earnings.

The Company also enters into interest rate derivative contracts with certain of its borrowers to enable those borrowers to manage their exposure to interest rate fluctuations. To mitigate interest rate risk associated with these derivative contracts, the Company enters into offsetting derivative contract positions with financial institution counterparties. These interest rate derivative contracts are not designated as hedging instruments; therefore, changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized immediately in earnings. The impact on earnings related to changes in fair value of these derivatives for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was not material.

The Company may be exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to its interest rate derivative agreements. The Company assesses the credit risk of its financial institution counterparties by monitoring publicly available credit rating and financial information. The Company manages dealer credit risk by entering into interest rate derivatives only with primary and highly rated counterparties, the use of ISDA master agreements and counterparty limits. The agreements contain bilateral collateral arrangements with the amount of collateral to be posted generally governed by the settlement value of outstanding swaps. At March 31, 2013, the Company was in a net liability position with respect to these agreements and was therefore not holding any collateral. The Company manages the risk of default by its borrower counterparties through its normal loan underwriting and credit monitoring policies and procedures. The Company does not currently anticipate any losses from failure of interest rate derivative counterparties to honor their obligations.

The following tables set forth certain information concerning the Company's interest rate contract derivative financial instruments and related hedged items at the dates indicated (dollars in thousands):



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Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:								
	Variability of interest cash flows on certificates of deposit	3.11%	12-Month Libor	2.6	\$ 225,000	Other liabilities	\$	\$ (14,571)
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	Variability of interest cash flows on variable rate borrowings	1.93%	3-Month Libor	5.0	930,000	Other assets / Other liabilities	42	(36,390)
Purchased interest rate forward-starting swaps								
Derivatives not designated as hedges:								
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps and caps		4.21%	Indexed to 1-month Libor	4.9	117,718	Other liabilities		(4,852)
Pay-variable interest rate swaps and caps		Indexed to 1-month Libor	4.21%	4.9	117,718	Other assets	4,852	
					\$ 1,390,436		\$ 4,894	\$ (55,813)

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Hedged Item	Weighted Average Pay Rate	Weighted Average Receive Rate	Remaining Life in Years	December 31, 2012			Fair value Asset	Fair value Liability
				Notional Amount	Balance Sheet Location			
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:								
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	Variability of interest cash flows on certificates of deposit	3.11%	12-Month Libor	2.8	\$ 225,000	Other liabilities	\$	\$ (14,622)
Purchased interest rate forward-starting swaps	Variability of interest cash flows on variable rate borrowings	3.75%	3-Month Libor	3.8	285,000	Other liabilities		(36,182)
Derivatives not designated as hedges:								
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps and caps		4.18%	Indexed to 1-month Libor	4.8	102,712	Other liabilities		(4,908)
Pay-variable interest rate swaps and caps			Indexed to 1-month Libor	4.18%	4.8	\$ 102,712 \$ 715,424	Other assets	4,908 \$ 4,908 \$ (55,712)

The following table provides information about gains and losses related to interest rate contract derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	2013	2012
Amount of loss reclassified from AOCI into interest expense during the period (effective portion)	\$ (4,196)	\$ (4,430)	
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in income during the period (ineffective portion)	\$	\$	

During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, no derivative positions designated as cash flow hedges were discontinued and none of the gains and losses reported in AOCI were reclassified into earnings as a result of the discontinuance of cash flow hedges or because of the early extinguishment of debt. As of March 31, 2013, the amount expected to be reclassified from AOCI into income during the next twelve months was \$19.9 million.

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Some of the Company's ISDA master agreements with financial institution counterparties contain provisions that permit either counterparty to terminate the agreements and require settlement in the event that regulatory capital ratios fall below certain designated thresholds, upon the initiation of other defined regulatory actions or upon suspension or withdrawal of the Bank's credit rating. Currently, there are no circumstances that would trigger these provisions of the agreements. Information on interest rate swaps subject to master netting agreements is as follows for the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2013					Gross Amounts Not Offset in Balance Sheet	
	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in Balance Sheet	Derivative Instruments	Collateral Pledged	Net Amount	
Derivative assets	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ (43)	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43
Derivative liabilities	(55,811)		(55,811)		43	55,768	
	\$ (55,768)	\$ (55,768)	\$ (55,768)		\$ 55,768	\$ 55,768	

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	December 31, 2012		Gross Amounts Not Offset in Balance Sheet			Net Amount
	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in Balance Sheet	Derivative Instruments	Collateral Pledged	
Derivative liabilities	\$ (55,712)	\$ (55,712)	\$ (55,712)	\$ (55,712)	\$ 55,712	\$ 55,712

The difference between the amounts reported for interest rate swaps subject to master netting agreements and the total fair value of interest rate contract derivative financial instruments reported in the consolidated balance sheets is related to interest rate contracts entered into with borrowers not subject to master netting agreements.

At March 31, 2013, investment securities available for sale with a carrying amount of \$66.6 million and cash on deposit of \$11.0 million were pledged as collateral for these interest rate swaps. The amount of collateral required to be posted by the Company varies based on the settlement value of outstanding swaps, which approximates their carrying amount at March 31, 2013.

The Company enters into commitments to fund residential mortgage loans with the intention that these loans will subsequently be sold into the secondary market. A mortgage loan commitment binds the Company to lend funds to a potential borrower at a specified interest rate within a specified period of time, generally 30 to 90 days. These commitments are considered derivative instruments. The notional amount of outstanding mortgage loan commitment derivatives was \$12.1 million and \$8.0 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Outstanding derivative loan commitments expose the Company to the risk that the price of the loans arising from exercise of the commitments might decline from inception of the commitment to funding of the loan. To protect against the price risk inherent in derivative loan commitments, the Company utilizes best efforts forward loan sale commitments. Under a best efforts contract, the Company commits to deliver an individual mortgage loan to an investor if the loan to the underlying borrower closes. Generally, the price the investor will pay the Company for a loan is specified prior to the loan being funded. These commitments are considered derivative instruments once the underlying loans are funded. The notional amount of forward loan sale commitment derivatives was \$2.4 million and \$2.1 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The fair value of loan commitment and forward sale commitment derivatives was nominal at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Note 8 Stockholders' Equity

In February, 2012, the Company created a series of 5,416,000 shares of preferred stock designated Series A Nonvoting Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share. The preferred stock ranked *pari passu* with the Company's common stock with respect to the payment of dividends or distributions and had a liquidation preference of \$0.01 per share. In March 2013, each share of preferred stock outstanding was converted into one share of common stock. Following the conversion, the preferred stock resumed the status of authorized and unissued

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preferred stock, undesignated as to series and available for future issuance.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Changes in AOCI for the periods indicated are summarized as follows (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		
	Before Tax	Tax Effect	Net of Tax
Unrealized gains on investment securities available for sale:			
Net unrealized holding gain arising during the period	\$ 10,560	\$ (4,095)	\$ 6,465
Amounts reclassified to gain on sale of investment securities available for sale, net	(1,686)	650	(1,036)
Net change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale	8,874	(3,445)	5,429
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments:			
Net unrealized holding loss arising during the period	(2,634)	1,016	(1,618)
Amounts reclassified to interest expense on deposits	1,241	(479)	762
Amounts reclassified to interest expense on borrowings	2,955	(1,140)	1,815
Net change in unrealized losses on derivative instruments	1,562	(603)	959
Other comprehensive income	\$ 10,436	\$ (4,048)	\$ 6,388

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012		
	Before Tax	Tax Effect	Net of Tax
Unrealized gains on investment securities available for sale:			
Net unrealized holding gain arising during the period	\$ 40,073	\$ (15,458)	\$ 24,615
Amounts reclassified to gain on sale of investment securities available for sale, net	(16)	6	(10)
Net change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale	40,057	(15,452)	24,605
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments:			
Net unrealized holding loss arising during the period	(1,027)	396	(631)
Amounts reclassified to interest expense on deposits	1,214	(468)	746
Amounts reclassified to interest expense on borrowings	3,216	(1,241)	1,975
Net change in unrealized losses on derivative instruments	3,403	(1,313)	2,090
Other comprehensive income	\$ 43,460	\$ (16,765)	\$ 26,695

The categories of AOCI and changes therein are presented below for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Unrealized Gains on Investment Securities Available for Sale	Unrealized Losses on Derivative Instruments	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 113,599	\$ (29,623)	\$ 83,976
Other comprehensive income	5,429	959	6,388
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 119,028	\$ (28,664)	\$ 90,364
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 55,172	\$ (37,153)	\$ 18,019
Other comprehensive income	24,605	2,090	26,695
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 79,777	\$ (35,063)	\$ 44,714

Note 9 Fair Value Measurements

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Following is a description of the methodologies used to estimate the fair values of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which those measurements are typically classified.

Investment securities available for sale Fair value measurements are based on quoted prices in active markets when available; these measurements are classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. These securities typically include U.S. Treasury securities, certain preferred stocks and mutual funds. If quoted prices in active

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markets are not available, fair values are estimated using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, quoted prices of identical securities in less active markets, discounted cash flow techniques, or matrix pricing models. Investment securities available for sale that are generally classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy include U.S. Government agency debentures, U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, preferred stock investments for which level 1 valuations are not available, corporate debt securities, non-mortgage asset-backed securities, certain private label mortgage-backed securities, Re-Remics, private label commercial mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations, state and municipal obligations and U.S. Small Business Administration securities. Pricing of these securities is generally primarily spread driven. Observable inputs that may impact the valuation of these securities include benchmark yield curves, credit spreads, reported trades, dealer quotes, bids, issuer spreads, current rating, historical constant prepayment rates, historical voluntary prepayment rates, structural and waterfall features of individual securities, published collateral data, and for certain securities, historical constant default rates and default severities. Investment securities available for sale generally classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy include certain private label mortgage-backed securities and trust preferred securities. The Company typically values these securities using internally developed or third-party proprietary pricing models, primarily discounted cash flow valuation techniques, which incorporate both observable and unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs that may impact the valuation of these securities include risk adjusted discount rates, projected prepayment rates, projected default rates and projected loss severity.

Derivative financial instruments Interest rate swaps are predominantly traded in over-the-counter markets and, as such, values are determined using widely accepted discounted cash flow modeling techniques. These discounted cash flow models use projections of future cash payments and receipts that are discounted at mid-market rates. Observable inputs that may impact the valuation of these instruments include LIBOR swap rates, LIBOR forward yield curves and counterparty credit risk spreads. These fair value measurements are generally classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Loan commitment derivatives are priced based on a bid pricing convention adjusted based on the Company's historical fallout rates. Fallout rates are a significant unobservable input; therefore, these fair value measurements are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of loan commitment derivatives is nominal.

The following tables present assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	March 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise residential mortgage-backed securities	\$	\$ 1,627,308	\$	\$ 1,627,308
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise commercial mortgage-backed securities		60,076		60,076
Re-Remics		538,021		538,021
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs		169,018	235,205	404,223
Private label commercial mortgage-backed securities		512,386		512,386
Collateralized loan obligations		375,350		375,350

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Non-mortgage asset-backed securities		232,661		232,661
Mutual funds and preferred stocks	151,264	750		152,014
State and municipal obligations		25,661		25,661
Small Business Administration securities		344,482		344,482
Other debt securities		3,180	4,115	7,295
Derivative assets		4,894	18	4,912
Total assets at fair value	\$ 151,264	\$ 3,893,787	\$ 239,338	\$ 4,284,389
Derivative liabilities		55,813	22	55,835
Total liabilities at fair value	\$	\$ 55,813	\$ 22	\$ 55,835

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	December 31, 2012			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury and Government agency securities	\$ 20,141	\$ 15,013	\$	\$ 35,154
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise residential mortgage-backed securities		1,584,523		1,584,523
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise commercial mortgage-backed securities		60,416		60,416
Re-Remics		585,042		585,042
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs		205,027	243,058	448,085
Private label commercial mortgage-backed securities		433,092		433,092
Collateralized loan obligations		253,188		253,188
Non-mortgage asset-backed securities		241,346		241,346
Mutual funds and preferred stocks	149,279	374		149,653
State and municipal obligations		25,353		25,353
Small Business Administration securities		339,610		339,610
Other debt securities		12,777	4,173	16,950
Derivative assets		4,908		4,908
Total assets at fair value	\$ 169,420	\$ 3,760,669	\$ 247,231	\$ 4,177,320
Derivative liabilities		55,712	29	55,741
Total liabilities at fair value	\$	\$ 55,712	\$ 29	\$ 55,741

There were no transfers of financial assets between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

The following tables reconcile changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013			
	Private Label Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	Other Debt Securities	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 243,058	\$ 4,173	\$	(29)
Gains for the period included in:				
Net income				18
Other comprehensive income	2,020	176		7

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Premium and discount (amortization)		
accretion	2,386	15
Purchases or issuances		
Sales		
Settlements	(12,259)	(249)
Transfers into level 3		
Transfers out of level 3		
Balance at end of period	\$ 235,205	\$ 4,115
	\$ 18	\$ (22)

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

	Private Label Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	Non-Mortgage Asset- Backed Securities	Other Debt Securities	Derivatives
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 387,687	\$ 79,870	\$ 3,159	\$
Gains (losses) for the period included in:				
Net income				(37)
Other comprehensive income	8,072	328	162	
Premium and discount (amortization) accretion	1,266	101	15	
Purchases or issuances	73,308			
Sales				
Settlements	(25,916)	(2,289)	(21)	
Transfers into level 3				
Transfers out of level 3				
Balance at end of period	\$ 444,417	\$ 78,010	\$ 3,315	\$ (37)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in the consolidated statement of income line item Other non-interest expense.

The following table provides information about the valuation techniques and unobservable inputs used in the valuation of financial instruments falling within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value at March 31, 2013	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs - Covered	\$ 198,339	Discounted cash flow		1.98% - 30.75% (8.52%)
			Voluntary prepayment rate	0.00% - 31.08% (6.34%)
			Probability of default	0.00% - 74.94%
			Loss severity	(11.02%)
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs - Non-covered	\$ 36,866	Discounted cash flow		6.29% - 32.29% (12.04%)
			Voluntary prepayment rate	0.00% - 6.99% (2.01%)
			Probability of default	0.00% - 16.41%
			Loss severity	(3.46%)

The significant unobservable inputs impacting the fair value measurement of private label residential mortgage-backed securities include voluntary prepayment rates, probability of default and loss severity given default. Generally, significant increases in any of those inputs would result in a lower fair value measurement. Alternatively, decreases in any of those inputs would result in a higher fair value measurement. The

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fair value measurements of those securities with higher levels of subordination will be less sensitive to changes in these unobservable inputs, while securities with lower levels of subordination will show a higher degree of sensitivity to changes in these unobservable inputs. Generally, a change in the assumption used for probability of default is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for loss severity given default and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for voluntary prepayment rate.

Non-covered private label residential mortgage-backed securities for which fair value measurements are classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy at March 31, 2013 had an aggregate fair value of \$36.9 million. These securities consisted of senior tranches issued from 2003 to 2004 collateralized by prime fixed rate and hybrid 1-4 single family residential mortgages originated from 2002 to 2004. These securities have coupons ranging from 2.7% to 5.5%, ratings ranging from Baa1 to AA+ and subordination levels ranging from 7.2% to 12.9%.

The covered securities for which fair value measurements are categorized in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy at March 31, 2013 consisted of pooled trust preferred securities with a fair value of \$4.1 million and private label residential mortgage-backed securities with a fair value of \$198.3 million. The trust preferred securities are not material to the Company's financial statements. The private label mortgage-backed securities were acquired in the FSB Acquisition and vary significantly with respect to seniority, subordination, collateral type and collateral

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performance; however, because of the Loss Sharing Agreements, the Company has minimal risk with respect to fluctuations in the value of these securities.

The Company uses third-party pricing services in determining fair value measurements for investment securities that are categorized in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. To obtain an understanding of the methodologies and assumptions used, management reviews written documentation provided by the pricing services, conducts interviews with valuation desk personnel, performs on-site walkthroughs and reviews model results and detailed assumptions used to value selected securities as considered necessary. Management has established a robust price challenge process that includes a review by the treasury front office of all prices provided on a monthly basis. Any price evidencing unexpected month over month fluctuations or deviations from expectations is challenged. If considered necessary to resolve any discrepancies, a price will be obtained from an additional independent valuation source. The Company does not typically adjust the prices provided, other than through this established challenge process. The results of price challenges are subject to review by executive management. The Company has also established a quarterly process whereby prices provided by our primary pricing service for a sample of securities are validated. When there are price discrepancies, the final determination of fair value is based on careful consideration of the assumptions and inputs employed by each of the pricing sources.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis

Following is a description of the methodologies used to estimate the fair values of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which those measurements are typically classified.

Impaired loans and OREO - The carrying amount of collateral dependent impaired loans is typically based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, which may be real estate or other business assets, less estimated costs to sell. The carrying value of OREO is initially measured based on the fair value of the real estate acquired in foreclosure and subsequently adjusted to the lower of cost or estimated fair value, less estimated cost to sell. Fair values of real estate collateral are typically based on real estate appraisals which utilize market and income approaches to valuation incorporating both observable and unobservable inputs. When current appraisals are not available, the Company may use brokers' price opinions, home price indices or other available information about changes in real estate market conditions to adjust the latest appraised value available. These adjustments to appraised values may be subjective and involve significant management judgment. The fair value of collateral consisting of other business assets is generally based on appraisals that use market approaches to valuation incorporating primarily unobservable inputs. Fair value measurements related to collateral dependent impaired loans and OREO are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following tables present assets for which nonrecurring changes in fair value have been recorded for the periods indicated (in thousands):

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

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	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		Gains (Losses) from Fair Value Changes
Other real estate owned	\$	\$	\$ 68,893	\$ 68,893	\$	(1,280)
Impaired loans	\$	\$	\$ 6,510	\$ 6,510	\$	(5,271)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		Gains (Losses) from Fair Value Changes
Other real estate owned	\$	\$	\$ 106,950	\$ 106,950	\$	(3,547)
Impaired loans	\$	\$	\$ 3,110	\$ 3,110	\$	(500)

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The following table presents the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which those measurements are classified at the dates indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Level	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
		Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	1	\$ 461,179	\$ 461,179	\$ 495,353	\$ 495,353
Investment securities available for sale	1/2/3	4,279,477	4,279,477	4,172,412	4,172,412
Non-marketable equity securities	2	134,821	134,821	133,060	133,060
Loans held for sale	2	2,407	2,430	2,129	2,151
Loans:					
Covered	3	1,736,453	2,503,559	1,846,482	2,508,466
Non-covered	3	4,046,365	4,080,494	3,666,136	3,718,377
FDIC Indemnification asset	3	1,400,915	1,173,773	1,457,570	1,285,434
Accrued interest receivable	2	23,628	23,628	22,059	22,059
Derivative assets	2/3	4,912	4,912	4,908	4,908
Liabilities:					
Demand, savings and money market deposits	2	\$ 6,125,273	\$ 6,125,273	\$ 5,897,362	\$ 5,897,362
Time deposits	2	2,620,150	2,643,608	2,640,711	2,666,780
Short-term borrowings	2	1,245	1,245	8,175	8,175
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2	2,016,456	2,026,094	1,916,919	1,929,316
Accrued interest payable	2	2,994	2,994	3,877	3,877
Derivative liabilities	2/3	55,835	55,835	55,741	55,741

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments, other than those described above:

The carrying amounts of certain financial instruments approximate fair value due to their short-term nature and generally negligible credit risk. These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable, short-term borrowings and accrued interest payable.

Non-marketable equity securities:

Non-marketable equity securities include FHLB, Federal Reserve Bank and banker's bank stock. There is no market for these securities, which can be liquidated only by redemption by the issuer. These securities are carried at par, which has historically represented the redemption price and is therefore considered to approximate fair value. Non-marketable equity securities are evaluated quarterly for potential impairment.

Loans held for sale:

The fair value of conforming loans originated and held for sale is based on pricing currently available to the Company in the secondary market.

ACI and non-ACI loans:

Fair values are estimated based on a discounted cash flow analysis. Estimates of future cash flows incorporate various factors that may include the type of loan and related collateral, collateral values, estimated default probability and loss severity given default, internal risk rating, whether the interest rate is fixed or variable, term of loan, whether or not the loan is amortizing and loan specific net realizable value analyses for certain commercial and commercial real estate loans. The fair values of loans accounted for in pools are estimated on a pool basis. Other loans may be grouped based on risk characteristics and fair value estimated in the aggregate when applying discounted cash flow valuation techniques. Discount rates are based on current market rates for new

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originations of comparable loans adjusted for liquidity and credit risk premiums that the Company believes would be required by market participants.

New loans:

Fair values are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis with a discount rate based on interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. The ALLL is considered a reasonable estimate of the required adjustment to fair value to reflect the impact of credit risk. This estimate may not represent an exit value as defined in ASC 820.

FDIC indemnification asset:

The fair value of the FDIC indemnification asset has been estimated using a discounted cash flow technique incorporating assumptions about the timing and amount of future projected cash payments from the FDIC related to the resolution of covered assets. The factors that impact estimates of future cash flows are similar to those impacting estimated cash flows from ACI and non-ACI loans described above. The discount rate is determined by adjusting the risk free rate to incorporate uncertainty in the estimate of the timing and amount of future cash flows and illiquidity.

Deposits:

The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts and money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of time deposits is estimated using a discounted cash flow technique based on rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Federal Home Loan Bank advances:

Fair value is estimated by discounting contractual future cash flows using the current rate at which borrowings with similar terms and remaining maturities could be obtained by the Company.

Note 10 Commitments and Contingencies

The Company issues off-balance sheet financial instruments to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to fund loans, unfunded commitments under existing lines of credit, and commercial and standby letters of credit. These commitments expose the Company to varying degrees of credit and market risk which are essentially the same as those involved in extending loans to customers, and are subject to the same credit policies used in underwriting loans. Collateral may be obtained based on the Company's credit evaluation of the counterparty. The Company's maximum exposure to credit loss is represented by the contractual amount of these commitments. Amounts funded under non-cancellable commitments in effect at the date of the FSB Acquisition are covered under the Loss Sharing Agreements if certain conditions are met.

Commitments to fund loans:

These are agreements to lend funds to customers as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments to fund loans generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Many of these commitments are expected to expire without being funded and, therefore, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future liquidity requirements.

Unfunded commitments under lines of credit:

Unfunded commitments under lines of credit include commercial, commercial real estate, home equity and consumer lines of credit to existing customers. Some of these commitments may mature without being fully funded.

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Commercial and standby letters of credit:

Letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These letters of credit are primarily issued to support trade transactions or guarantee arrangements. Fees collected on standby letters of credit represent the fair value of those commitments and are deferred and amortized over their term, which is typically one year or less. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers.

Total lending related commitments outstanding at March 31, 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

	Covered	Non-Covered	Total
Commitments to fund loans	\$ 302,340	\$ 302,340	
Commitments to purchase loans		25,401	25,401
Unfunded commitments under lines of credit	63,613	610,702	674,315
Commercial and standby letters of credit		28,943	28,943
	\$ 63,613	\$ 967,386	\$ 1,030,999

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved as plaintiff or defendant in various legal actions arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, based upon advice of legal counsel, the likelihood is remote that the impact of these proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, would be material to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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

The following discussion and analysis is intended to focus on significant changes in the financial condition and results of operations of the Company during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and BKU's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 (the Annual Report on Form 10-K).

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that reflect the Company's current views with respect to, among other things, future events and financial performance. Words such as anticipates, expects, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on the historical performance of the Company or on the Company's current plans, estimates and expectations. The inclusion of this forward-looking information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company that the future plans, estimates or expectations so contemplated will be achieved. Such forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties and assumptions relating to the Company's operations, financial results, financial condition, business prospects, growth strategy and liquidity. If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if the Company's underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, the Company's actual results may vary materially from those indicated in these statements. A number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the risk factors described in Part I, Item 1A of the 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Quarterly Highlights

- Net income for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 was \$48.2 million, or \$0.47 per diluted share compared to net income of \$50.3 million, or \$0.49 per diluted share, for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. The results of operations for the first quarter of 2012 included a \$5.3 million bargain purchase gain with no related tax impact, offset by pre-tax costs of \$1.2 million from the acquisition of Herald.
- BankUnited launched its New York franchise during the first quarter of 2013, opening a branch in Manhattan and a branch in Melville in March. Two additional Manhattan branches opened in April. Herald was merged into BankUnited in March 2013.
- Net interest income increased by \$16.0 million to \$153.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 from \$137.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. Interest income increased by \$6.1 million as a result of an increase in the average balance of loans outstanding, partially offset by a decline in the yield on average earning assets to 6.80% from 7.51%. Interest expense decreased by \$9.9 million due primarily to a decline in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities to 0.99% from 1.46% resulting primarily from a decline in market interest rates. The net interest margin, calculated on a tax-equivalent basis, was 5.93% for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 compared to 6.09% for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. The most significant factor leading to this expected decline in net interest margin was a decrease in the yield on loans.

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- Loans grew \$272.1 million during the first quarter of 2013 to \$5.8 billion at March 31, 2013. New loans grew by \$379.4 million, an annualized growth rate of 42%, continuing to outpace the resolution of covered loans. In addition, the portfolio of equipment under operating lease grew by \$32.4 million for the quarter.
- Asset quality remained strong, with a ratio of non-performing assets to total assets of 0.88% and a ratio of non-performing loans to total loans of 0.74%.

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- Deposits totaled \$8.7 billion at March 31, 2013 compared to \$8.5 billion at December 31, 2012 with demand deposits totaling \$1.9 billion, or 22% of total deposits.
- The Company's capital ratios exceeded all regulatory well capitalized guidelines, with a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 13.6%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 31.1% and a Total risk-based capital ratio of 32.4% at March 31, 2013.
- The Company completed a secondary offering of 22,540,000 shares of its common stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2013. The selling stockholders received all net proceeds and the Company did not receive any proceeds from this offering.

Results of Operations

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the difference between interest earned on interest earning assets and interest incurred on interest bearing liabilities and is the primary driver of core earnings. Net interest income is impacted by the relative mix of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, the ratio of interest earning assets to total assets and of interest bearing liabilities to total funding sources, movements in market interest rates, levels of non-performing assets and pricing pressure from competitors.

The mix of interest earning assets is influenced by loan demand and by management's continual assessment of the rate of return and relative risk associated with various classes of earning assets. The mix of interest bearing liabilities is influenced by management's assessment of the need for lower cost funding sources weighed against relationships with customers and growth requirements and is impacted by competition for deposits in the Company's markets and the availability and pricing of other sources of funds.

Net interest income is also impacted by the accounting for ACI loans and to a declining extent, the accretion of fair value adjustments recorded in conjunction with the FSB Acquisition. ACI loans were initially recorded at fair value, measured based on the present value of expected cash flows. The excess of expected cash flows over carrying value, known as accretable yield, is recognized as interest income over the lives of the underlying loans. Accretion related to ACI loans has a positive impact on our net interest income, net interest margin and interest rate spread. The impact of accretion related to ACI loans on net interest income, the net interest margin and the interest rate spread is expected to continue to decline as ACI loans comprise a declining percentage of total loans. The proportion of total loans represented by ACI loans will decline as the ACI loans are resolved and new loans are added to the portfolio. ACI loans represented 26.2% and 29.1% of total loans, net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs, at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. As the impact of accretion related to ACI loans declines, we expect our net interest margin and interest rate spread to decrease.

Payments received in excess of expected cash flows may result in a pool of ACI residential loans becoming fully amortized and its carrying value reduced to zero even though outstanding contractual balances remain related to loans in the pool. Once the carrying value of a pool is reduced to zero, any future proceeds from the remaining loans are recognized as interest income upon receipt. The carrying value of one pool

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was reduced to zero in late 2011. Future expected cash flows from this pool totaled \$92.2 million as of March 31, 2013. The UPB of loans remaining in this pool was \$178.0 million at March 31, 2013. The timing of receipt of proceeds from loans in this pool may be unpredictable, leading to increased volatility in the yield on the pool.

Fair value adjustments of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities recorded at the time of the FSB Acquisition are accreted to interest income or expense over the lives of the related assets or liabilities. Generally, accretion of these fair value adjustments increases interest income and decreases interest expense, and thus has a positive impact on our net interest income, net interest margin and interest rate spread. The impact of accretion of fair value adjustments on interest income and interest expense will continue to decline as these assets and liabilities mature or are repaid and constitute a smaller portion of total interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities.

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The impact of accretion and ACI loan accounting on net interest income makes it difficult to compare our net interest margin and interest rate spread to those reported by other financial institutions.

The following table presents, for the periods indicated information about (i) average balances, the total dollar amount of taxable equivalent interest income from earning assets and the resultant average yields; (ii) average balances, the total dollar amount of interest expense on interest bearing liabilities and the resultant average rates; (iii) net interest income; (iv) the interest rate spread; and (v) the net interest margin. Nonaccrual and restructured loans are included in the average balances presented in this table; however, interest income foregone on nonaccrual loans is not included. Yields have been calculated on a tax equivalent basis (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,						
	Average Balance	Interest (1)	Yield/Rate (2)	Average Balance	Interest (1)	Yield/Rate (2)	
Assets:							
Interest earning assets:							
Loans	\$ 5,589,968	\$ 146,549	10.54%	\$ 4,275,406	\$ 137,049	12.84%	
Investment securities available for sale	4,329,912	30,753	2.84%	4,398,697	34,504	3.14%	
Other interest earning assets	630,169	1,279	0.82%	524,710	954	0.73%	
Total interest earning assets	10,550,049	178,581	6.80%	9,198,813	172,507	7.51%	
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(60,965)			(49,857)			
Non-interest earning assets	2,115,460			2,441,365			
Total assets	\$ 12,604,544			\$ 11,590,321			
Liabilities and Stockholders							
Equity:							
Interest bearing liabilities:							
Interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 544,566	671	0.50%	\$ 474,898	767	0.65%	
Savings and money market deposits	4,144,823	5,164	0.51%	3,660,944	6,433	0.71%	
Time deposits	2,635,152	9,046	1.39%	2,578,826	9,760	1.52%	
Total interest bearing deposits	7,324,541	14,881	0.82%	6,714,668	16,960	1.02%	
Borrowings:							
FHLB advances	1,890,060	7,691	1.65%	2,234,426	15,520	2.79%	
Short-term borrowings	14,906	16	0.42%	1,209	1	0.45%	
Total interest bearing liabilities	9,229,507	22,588	0.99%	8,950,303	32,481	1.46%	
Non-interest bearing demand deposits							
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	210,319			191,816			
Total liabilities	10,772,287			10,005,250			
Stockholders equity	1,832,257			1,585,071			
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 12,604,544			\$ 11,590,321			
Net interest income		\$ 155,993			\$ 140,026		
Interest rate spread			5.81%			6.05%	
Net interest margin			5.93%			6.09%	

(1) On a tax-equivalent basis where applicable

(2) Annualized

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Net interest income, calculated on a tax-equivalent basis, was \$156.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$140.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, an increase of \$16.0 million. The increase in net interest income was comprised of an increase in interest income of \$6.1 million and a decrease in interest expense of \$9.9 million.

The increase in tax-equivalent interest income resulted primarily from a \$9.5 million increase in interest income from loans offset by a \$3.8 million decrease in interest income from investment securities available for sale.

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Increased interest income from loans was attributable to a \$1.3 billion increase in the average balance outstanding offset by a 2.30% decrease in the tax equivalent yield to 10.54% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 12.84% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. Offsetting factors contributing to the overall decline in the yield on loans included:

- New loans originated at lower market rates of interest comprised a greater percentage of the portfolio for the three months ended March 31, 2013 than for the comparable period in 2012. New loans represented 67.6% of the average balance of loans outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to 44.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. This trend is expected to continue.
- The tax equivalent yield on new loans declined to 4.03% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 4.62% for the three months ended March 31, 2012, primarily reflecting the addition of loans to the portfolio at lower market rates.
- The yield on covered loans increased to 24.12% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 19.51% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase in the yield on covered loans resulted from (i) reclassifications from non-accretable difference to accretable yield due to an increase in expected cash flows, (ii) the inclusion of proceeds of \$10.2 million from the sale of ACI residential loans from the pool with a carrying value of zero in interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and (iii) an increase in the favorable impact of resolutions of covered commercial loans.

The average balance of investment securities available for sale decreased by \$68.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from the three months ended March 31, 2012 while the tax-equivalent yield declined to 2.84% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 3.14% for the same period in 2012. The decline in yield resulted from lower prevailing market interest rates and changes in portfolio composition.

The primary components of the decrease in interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 were a \$2.1 million decline in interest expense on deposits and a \$7.8 million decline in interest expense on FHLB advances. The most significant factor contributing to the decline in interest expense on deposits was a decline in market interest rates, leading to a decrease in the average rate paid on interest bearing deposits to 0.82% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 1.02% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The average rate paid on FHLB advances, inclusive of the impact of cash flow hedges and fair value accretion, declined by 1.14% to 1.65% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 2.79% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. This decline reflected the impact of the extinguishment and maturity of higher rate advances.

The net interest margin, calculated on a tax-equivalent basis, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was 5.93% as compared to 6.09% for the three months ended March 31, 2012, a decrease of 16 basis points. The interest rate spread declined to 5.81% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 6.05% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The declines in net interest margin and interest rate spread resulted primarily from lower yields on loans and investment securities. These declines were partly offset by a lower cost of funds and a favorable shift in the composition of deposits. Average non-interest bearing deposits as a percentage of average total deposits increased by 4% to 15.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. We expect the net interest margin and interest rate spread to continue to decline in future periods as new loans are added to the portfolio at lower current rates.

Provision for Loan Losses

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The provision for loan losses is the amount of expense that, based on our judgment, is required to maintain the ALLL at an adequate level to absorb probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date and that, in management's judgment, is appropriate under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The determination of the amount of the ALLL is complex and involves a high degree of judgment and subjectivity. Our determination of the amount of the allowance and corresponding provision for loan losses considers ongoing evaluations of the various segments of the loan portfolio and of individually significant credits, levels of non-performing loans and charge-offs, statistical trends and economic and other relevant factors. See Analysis of the

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Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses below for more information about how we determine the appropriate level of the allowance.

Because the determination of fair value at which the loans acquired in the FSB Acquisition were initially recorded encompassed assumptions about expected future cash flows and credit risk, no ALLL was recorded at the date of acquisition. An allowance related to ACI loans is recorded only when estimates of future cash flows related to these loans are revised downward, indicating further deterioration in credit quality. An allowance for non-ACI loans may be established if factors considered relevant by management indicate that the credit quality of the non-ACI loans has deteriorated.

Since the recognition of a provision for (recovery of) loan losses on covered loans represents an increase (reduction) in the amount of reimbursement we ultimately expect to receive from the FDIC, we also record an increase (decrease) in the FDIC indemnification asset for the present value of the projected increase (reduction) in reimbursement, with a corresponding increase (decrease) in non-interest income, recorded in Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset as discussed below in the section entitled Non-interest income. Therefore, the impact on our results of operations of any provision for (recovery of) loan losses on covered loans is significantly mitigated by the corresponding impact on non-interest income. For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, we recorded provisions for losses on covered loans of \$4.8 million and \$1.6 million and increases in related non-interest income of \$3.7 million and \$1.6 million, respectively.

For each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, we recorded provisions for loan losses of \$7.2 million related to new loans. These loans are not protected by the Loss Sharing Agreements and as such, these provisions are not offset by increases in non-interest income. The provision for losses on new loans for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was driven primarily by losses of \$12.3 million recognized on one commercial loan relationship, partially offset by updated loss factors applied in determining the ALLL, particularly for the new residential portfolio. The provision for new loans for the three months ended March 31, 2013 related primarily to the growth of the new loan portfolio. See the section entitled Analysis of the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses below for further discussion.

Non-Interest Income

The Company reported non-interest income of \$17.8 million and \$36.4 million for three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The following table presents a comparison of the categories of non-interest income for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
(Amortization) accretion of FDIC indemnification asset	\$ (2,280)	\$ 6,787
Income from resolution of covered assets, net	19,190	7,282
Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset	(11,687)	134
FDIC reimbursement of costs of resolution of covered assets	2,864	6,516
Loss on sale of covered loans, net	(772)	
Non-interest income from covered assets	7,315	20,719
Service charges and fees	3,342	3,055
Gain on sale of non-covered loans, net	186	256
Gain on sale of investment securities available for sale, net	1,686	16
Mortgage insurance income	271	3,690
Other non-interest income	5,043	8,662
	\$ 17,843	\$ 36,398

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Non-interest income related to transactions in the covered assets

A significant portion of our non-interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 resulted from the resolution of assets covered by our Loss Sharing Agreements with the FDIC and (amortization) accretion of the FDIC indemnification asset. Non-interest income related to transactions in covered assets represented 41.0% and 56.9% of total non-interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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As anticipated, during the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company began amortizing the FDIC indemnification asset. In prior periods, we recorded accretion of discount on the FDIC indemnification asset. Non-interest income included \$(2.3) million of amortization of the FDIC indemnification asset for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to accretion of \$6.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. As the expected cash flows from ACI loans have increased, expected cash flows from the FDIC indemnification asset have decreased.

The FDIC indemnification asset was initially recorded at its estimated fair value of \$3.4 billion, representing the present value of estimated future cash payments from the FDIC for probable losses on covered assets, up to 90 days of past due interest, excluding interest related to loans on nonaccrual at acquisition, and reimbursement of certain expenses. As projected cash flows from the ACI loans have increased, the yield on the loans has increased accordingly and the estimated future cash payments from the FDIC have decreased. This change in estimated cash flows is recognized prospectively, consistent with the recognition of the increased cash flows from the ACI loans. As a result, beginning in the first quarter of 2013, the FDIC indemnification asset is being amortized to the amount of the estimated future cash flows. The rate of amortization on the FDIC indemnification asset was (0.64)% for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the rate of accretion on the indemnification asset of 1.46% for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The rate of amortization will increase if estimated future cash payments from the FDIC decrease. We expect the rate of amortization of the indemnification asset to increase in future periods. The amount of amortization is impacted by both the change in the amortization rate and the decrease in the average balance of the indemnification asset. The average balance of the indemnification asset decreased primarily as a result of the submission of claims and receipt of cash from the FDIC under the terms of the Loss Sharing Agreements. As we continue to submit claims under the Loss Sharing Agreements, the balance of the indemnification asset will continue to decline.

The balance of the FDIC indemnification asset is also reduced or increased as a result of decreases or increases in estimated cash flows to be received from the FDIC related to the gains or losses recorded in our consolidated financial statements from transactions in the covered assets. When these transaction gains or losses are recorded, we also record an offsetting amount in the consolidated statement of income line item Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset. This line item includes the significantly mitigating impact of FDIC indemnification related to the following types of transactions in covered assets:

- gains or losses from the resolution of covered assets;
- provisions for (recoveries of) losses on covered loans;
- gains or losses on the sale of covered loans;
- gains or losses on the sale of OREO; and
- impairment of OREO.

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Each of these types of transactions is discussed further below.

A rollforward of the FDIC indemnification asset for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the three months ended March 31, 2013, follows (in thousands):

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Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 2,049,151
Accretion	15,306
Reduction for claims filed	(600,857)
Net loss on indemnification asset	(6,030)
Balance, December 31, 2012	1,457,570
Amortization	(2,280)
Reduction for claims filed	(42,688)
Net loss on indemnification asset	(11,687)
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 1,400,915

Covered loans may be resolved through prepayment, short sale of the underlying collateral, foreclosure, sale of the loans or charge-off. For loans resolved through prepayment, short sale or foreclosure, the difference between consideration received in resolution of the loans and the carrying value of the loans is recorded in the consolidated statement of income line item Income from resolution of covered assets, net. Both gains and losses on individual resolutions are included in this line item. Losses from the resolution of covered loans increase the amount recoverable from the FDIC under the Loss Sharing Agreements. Gains from the resolution of covered loans reduce the amount recoverable from the FDIC under the Loss Sharing Agreements. These additions to or reductions in amounts recoverable from the FDIC related to the resolution of covered loans are recorded in non-interest income in the line item Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset and reflected as corresponding increases or decreases in the FDIC indemnification asset. The amount of income or loss recorded in any period will be impacted by the number and UPB of covered loans resolved, the amount of consideration received, and our ability to accurately project cash flows from ACI loans in future periods.

The following table provides further detail of the components of income from resolution of covered assets, net for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Payments in full	\$ 16,990	\$ 15,167
Foreclosures	(2,340)	(6,903)
Short sales	(1,701)	(1,889)
Charge-offs	(583)	(975)
Recoveries	6,824	1,882
Income from resolution of covered assets, net	\$ 19,190	\$ 7,282

Income from resolution of covered assets, net was \$19.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, as compared to \$7.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. This increase in income resulted mainly from lower losses from foreclosure resolutions and higher recoveries.

A decline in the level of foreclosure activity coupled with improving home prices led to a decrease in losses on resolutions from foreclosures for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to three months ended March 31, 2012. Recoveries increased for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2012, due primarily to one large recovery on a commercial ACI loan in the amount of \$4.1 million. In addition, the number of recoveries continues to increase as a result of the passage of time.

Losses incurred from sales of covered loans are covered under the Loss Sharing Agreements. The amounts recoverable from the FDIC related to these losses are recorded as increases in the FDIC indemnification asset and corresponding increases in the non-interest income line item Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset. The impact of sales of covered loans for the three months ended March 31, 2013, are summarized as follows. No covered loans were sold during the three months ended March 31, 2012 (in thousands):

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Unpaid principal balance of loans sold	\$	32,258
Cash proceeds, net of transaction costs	\$	16,731
Carrying value of loans sold		7,265
Net pre-tax impact on earnings, excluding gain on indemnification asset	\$	9,466
Loss on sale of covered loans	\$	(772)
Proceeds recorded in interest income		10,238
	\$	9,466
Gain on indemnification asset	\$	1,216

Loans were sold on a non-recourse basis to third parties. Loans with an aggregate UPB of \$20.0 million were sold from the pool of residential ACI loans with a carrying value of zero and the proceeds of \$10.2 million were recorded in interest income. Since reimbursements from the FDIC under the Loss Sharing Agreements are calculated based on UPB of the loans rather than on their financial statement carrying amounts, the gain on indemnification asset recorded related to the sale of covered loans included a component related to the sale of loans from the zero carrying value pool. We anticipate that we will continue to sell covered loans quarterly.

Additional impairment arising since the FSB Acquisition related to covered loans is recorded in earnings through the provision for losses on covered loans. Under the terms of the Loss Sharing Agreements, the Company is entitled to recover from the FDIC a portion of losses on these loans; therefore, the discounted amount of additional expected cash flows from the FDIC related to these losses is recorded in non-interest income in the line item Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset and reflected as a corresponding increase in the FDIC indemnification asset. Alternatively, a recovery of the provision for loan losses related to covered loans results in a reduction in the amounts the Company expects to recover from the FDIC and a corresponding reduction in the FDIC indemnification asset and in non-interest income, reflected in the line item Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset.

The Company records impairment charges related to declines in the net realizable value of OREO properties subject to the Loss Sharing Agreements and recognizes additional gains or losses upon the eventual sale of such OREO properties. These amounts are included in non-interest expense in the consolidated financial statements. The estimated increase or reduction in amounts recoverable from the FDIC with respect to these gains and losses is reflected as an increase or decrease in the FDIC indemnification asset and in non-interest income in the line item Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset.

Net gain (loss) on indemnification asset was \$(11.7) million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The net impact on earnings before taxes of transactions related to covered assets for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$1.7 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, as detailed in the following tables (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		
	Transaction Income (Loss)	Net Gain (Loss) on Indemnification Asset	Net Impact on Pre-tax Earnings
Provision for losses on covered loans	\$ (4,800)	\$ 3,743	\$ (1,057)
Income from resolution of covered assets, net	19,190	(16,844)	2,346
Net loss on sale of covered loans	(772)	1,216	444
Gain on sale of OREO	1,031	(825)	206
Impairment of OREO	(1,280)	1,023	(257)

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\$	13,369	\$	(11,687)	\$	1,682
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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012			
	Transaction Income (Loss)	Net Gain (Loss) on Indemnification Asset		Net Impact on Pre-tax Earnings
Provision for losses on covered loans	\$ (1,600)	\$ 1,595	\$ (5)	
Income from resolution of covered assets, net	7,282	(5,450)	1,832	
Loss on sale of OREO	(1,401)	1,152	(249)	
Impairment of OREO	(3,547)	2,837	(710)	
	\$ 734	\$ 134	\$ 868	

Certain OREO and foreclosure related expenses, including fees paid to attorneys and other service providers, property preservation costs, maintenance and repair costs, advances for taxes and insurance, appraisal costs and inspection costs are also reimbursed under the terms of the Loss Sharing Agreements. Such expenses are recorded in non-interest expense when incurred, and the reimbursement is recorded as FDIC reimbursement of costs of resolution of covered assets in non-interest income when submitted to the FDIC, generally upon ultimate resolution of the underlying covered assets. This may result in the expense and the related income from reimbursements being recorded in different periods. For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, non-interest expense included approximately \$1.4 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, of such expenses. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, claims of \$2.9 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, were submitted to the FDIC. As of March 31, 2013, \$14.7 million of expenses incurred to date remained to be submitted for reimbursement from the FDIC in future periods.

We expect the impact on non-interest income of transactions in the covered assets to decline in future periods as these assets comprise a smaller percentage of our total assets.

Other components of non-interest income

The gain on sale of investment securities available for sale for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 related primarily to the sale, in conjunction with the merger of Herald into BankUnited, of investment securities formerly held by Herald. These securities were sold in order to maintain operational efficiency and scale in the BankUnited portfolio.

Mortgage insurance income represents mortgage insurance proceeds received with respect to covered loans in excess of the portion of losses on those loans that is recoverable from the FDIC. Mortgage insurance proceeds up to the amount of losses on covered loans recoverable from the FDIC offsets amounts otherwise reimbursable by the FDIC. Decreases in mortgage insurance income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2012 resulted primarily from a continuing trend of declines in the volume of claims being processed.

Other non-interest income declined to \$5.0 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 from \$8.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. The most significant factor impacting the decrease was \$5.3 million of bargain purchase gain on the acquisition of Herald included in other non-interest income for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. Other non-interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 includes \$1.0 million in rental income from equipment under operating lease. There was no income from equipment under operating lease in the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Non-Interest Expense

The Company reported non-interest expense of \$80.5 million and \$84.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The following table presents the components of non-interest expense for the periods indicated (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Employee compensation and benefits	\$ 43,075	\$ 46,625
Occupancy and equipment	15,042	11,822
Impairment of other real estate owned	1,280	3,547
(Gain) loss on sale of other real estate owned	(1,031)	1,401
Other real estate owned expense	868	2,276
Foreclosure expense	505	2,719
Deposit insurance expense	1,937	1,150
Professional fees	5,422	3,649
Telecommunications and data processing	3,368	3,230
Other non-interest expense	10,043	7,699
	\$ 80,509	\$ 84,118

Employee compensation and benefits

As is typical for financial institutions, employee compensation and benefits represents the single largest component of recurring non-interest expense. Employee compensation and benefits for the three months ended March 31, 2013, reflected a decrease of \$6.5 million in equity based compensation resulting from the vesting in 2012 of instruments issued in conjunction with the Company's initial public offering in 2012, partially offset by increased compensation costs related to the Company's growth and continued enhancement of our management team and supporting personnel.

Occupancy and equipment

Occupancy and equipment expense increased by \$3.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. This increase related primarily to the expansion and refurbishment of our branch network, including costs related to our expansion into the New York market and enhancements to our technology platforms,

OREO and foreclosure related components of non-interest expense

During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, all of the gains or losses recognized on OREO properties related to properties covered by the Loss Sharing Agreements. Therefore, any gains or losses from sale or impairment of OREO were substantially offset by non-interest income related to indemnification by the FDIC. Generally, OREO and foreclosure related expenses incurred on covered assets are also reimbursed under the terms of the Loss Sharing Agreements.

Impairment of OREO declined by \$2.3 million to \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from \$3.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. Net gains on the sale of OREO totaled \$1.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to net losses on the sale of OREO of \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, an improvement of \$2.4 million. The improvement in results reflected lower levels of OREO and foreclosure activity, as well as improvements in real estate markets.

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The following tables summarize OREO sale activity for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	Units sold	2013 Percent of Total Units	Total Gain (Loss)	Units sold	2012 Percent of Total Units	Total Gain (Loss)
Residential OREO sales	178	96.7%	\$ 1,278	443	99.1%	\$ (1,421)
Commercial OREO sales	6	3.3%	(247)	4	0.9%	20
	184	100.0%	\$ 1,031	447	100.0%	\$ (1,401)

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	Units sold	2013 Percent of Total Units	Average Gain or (Loss)	Units sold	2012 Percent of Total Units	Average Gain or (Loss)
Residential OREO sales:						
Units sold at a gain	103	57.9%	\$ 25	190	42.9%	\$ 15
Units sold at a loss	75	42.1%	\$ (17)	253	57.1%	\$ (17)
	178	100.0%	\$ 7	443	100.0%	\$ (3)

In total, foreclosure and OREO related expenses decreased by \$3.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012. These declines were primarily attributable to decreases in the levels of foreclosure activity and OREO inventory. At March 31, 2013 there were 912 units in the foreclosure pipeline and 328 units in OREO as compared to 2,084 units in the foreclosure pipeline and 647 units in OREO at March 31, 2012.

Loans are deemed eligible for foreclosure referral based on state specific guidelines, which is generally at 90-120 days delinquency. Prior to referral, extensive reviews are performed to ensure that all collection and loss mitigation efforts have been exhausted. We have performed an internal assessment of our foreclosure practices and procedures and of our vendor management processes related to outside vendors that assist us in the foreclosure process. This assessment did not reveal any deficiencies in processes and procedures that we believe to be of significance.

Other components of non-interest expense

Professional fees increased by \$1.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily due to professional fees incurred in conjunction with regulatory compliance projects in the three months ended March 31, 2013. This was offset in part by legal and professional fees incurred in conjunction with the acquisition of Herald in the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The primary components of other non-interest expense are advertising and promotion, the cost of regulatory examinations, insurance, travel and general office expense. Period over period increases in other non-interest expense are partially explained by \$1.4 million of costs related to the termination of vendor contracts in conjunction with the merger of Herald into BankUnited incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2013. The remainder of the increase related primarily to general organic growth of our business.

We expect compensation and benefits costs, occupancy costs and general operating expenses to continue increasing in 2013 as we expand our operations, particularly in the New York market.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$30.9 million and \$31.1 million, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate was 39.1% and 38.2%, respectively. The Company's effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013 differed from the statutory federal income tax rate primarily due to the impact of state income taxes. For the three months ended March 31, 2012 the effective

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income tax rate differed from the statutory federal income tax rate primarily due to the impact of state income taxes, non-deductible equity based compensation expense and a nontaxable gain on the acquisition of Herald.

Analysis of Financial Condition

Average interest-earning assets increased \$1.4 billion to \$10.6 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from \$9.2 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2012. This increase was driven by a \$1.3 billion increase in the average balance of outstanding loans. The increase in average loans reflected growth of \$1.9 billion in average new loans outstanding, partially offset by a \$549.1 million decrease in the average balance of loans acquired in the FSB Acquisition. Average non-interest earning assets declined by \$325.9 million. The most significant component of this decline was the decrease in the FDIC indemnification asset from claims paid. Growth of the new loan portfolio, resolution of covered loans and declines in the amount of the FDIC indemnification asset related to the payment of claims are trends that are expected to continue although the rate of decline in covered loans and the indemnification asset is expected to moderate.

Average interest bearing liabilities increased by \$279.2 million to \$9.2 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from \$9.0 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2012, due primarily to an increase of \$609.9 million in average interest-bearing deposits, partially offset by a \$344.4 million decrease in average FHLB advances. Average non-interest bearing deposits increased by \$469.3 million.

Average stockholders' equity increased by \$247.2 million, due largely to the retention of earnings.

Investment Securities Available for Sale

The following tables show the breakdown of covered and non-covered securities in the Company's investment portfolio at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	March 31, 2013									
	Covered Securities			Non-Covered Securities			Total			
Amortized Cost	Gross Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise residential mortgage-backed securities										
\$ 138,275	\$ 60,116	\$ (52)	\$ 198,339	\$ 202,806	\$ 527,110	\$ 10,911	\$ 538,021	\$ 527,110	\$ 538,021	
					3,335	(257)	205,884	341,081	404,223	
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise commercial mortgage-backed securities										
					58,343	1,733	60,076	58,343	60,076	
Resecuritized real estate mortgage investment conduits (Re-Remic)										

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Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs								
Private label commercial mortgage-backed securities			495,695	17,430	(739)	512,386	495,695	512,386
Collateralized loan obligations			373,733	1,617		375,350	373,733	375,350
Non-mortgage asset-backed securities			224,782	8,010	(131)	232,661	224,782	232,661
Mutual funds and preferred stocks	16,382	3,277	(528)	19,131	125,118	7,770	(5)	141,500
State and municipal obligations					25,379	295	(13)	25,661
Small Business Administration securities					326,664	17,818		344,482
Other debt securities	3,509	3,786		7,295				3,509
	\$ 158,166	\$ 67,179	\$ (580)	\$ 224,765	\$ 3,927,549	\$ 128,308	\$ (1,145)	\$ 4,054,712
								\$ 4,085,715
								\$ 4,279,477

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	December 31, 2012									
	Amortized Cost	Covered Securities			Fair Value	Non-Covered Securities			Fair Value	Total
		Gross Gains	Unrealized Losses			Amortized Cost	Gross Gains	Unrealized Losses		Amortized Cost
U.S. Treasury and Government agency securities	\$ \$ \$ \$				\$ 34,998	\$ 157	\$ (1)	\$ 35,154	\$ 34,998	\$ 35,154
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise residential mortgage-backed securities					1,520,047	64,476		1,584,523	1,520,047	1,584,523
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise commercial mortgage-backed securities					58,518	1,898		60,416	58,518	60,416
Re-Remics					575,069	10,063	(90)	585,042	575,069	585,042
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs	143,739	58,266	(185)	201,820	243,029	3,437	(201)	246,265	386,768	448,085
Private label commercial mortgage-backed securities					413,110	19,982		433,092	413,110	433,092
Collateralized loan obligations					252,280	908		253,188	252,280	253,188
Non-mortgage asset-backed securities					233,791	7,672	(117)	241,346	233,791	241,346
Mutual funds and preferred stocks	16,382	1,439	(361)	17,460	125,127	7,066		132,193	141,509	149,653
State and municipal obligations					25,127	249	(23)	25,353	25,127	25,353
Small Business Administration securities					333,423	6,187		339,610	333,423	339,610
Other debt securities	3,723	3,502	7,225		9,164	561		9,725	12,887	16,950
	\$ 163,844	\$ 63,207	\$ (546)	\$ 226,505	\$ 3,823,683	\$ 122,656	\$ (432)	\$ 3,945,907	\$ 3,987,527	\$ 4,172,412

Investment securities available for sale totaled \$4.3 billion at March 31, 2013 and \$4.2 billion at December 31, 2012. Our investment strategy has focused on providing liquidity necessary for day-to-day operations, adding a suitable balance of high credit quality, diversifying assets to the consolidated balance sheet, managing interest rate risk, and generating acceptable returns given our established risk parameters. We have sought to maintain liquidity and manage interest rate risk by investing a significant portion of the portfolio in high quality liquid securities consisting primarily of U.S. Government agency floating rate mortgage-backed securities. We have also invested in highly rated structured products including private label residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, Re-Remics, collateralized loan obligations and non-mortgage asset-backed securities collateralized by small balance commercial loans, auto loans, servicer advances and student loans as well as bank preferred stocks and U.S. Small Business Administration securities that, while somewhat less liquid, provide us with higher yields. Relatively short effective portfolio duration helps mitigate interest rate risk arising from the currently low level of market interest rates. The weighted average expected life of the investment portfolio as of March 31, 2013 was 4.2 years and the effective duration was 1.9 years.

Covered securities include private label residential mortgage-backed securities, mortgage-backed security mutual funds, trust preferred collateralized debt obligations, U.S. Government sponsored enterprise preferred stocks and corporate debt securities covered under the commercial shared loss agreement. BankUnited will be reimbursed 80%, or 95% if cumulative losses exceed the \$4.0 billion stated threshold, of realized losses, other-than-temporary impairments, and reimbursable expenses associated with the covered securities. BankUnited must pay the FDIC 80%, or 95% if cumulative losses are greater than the stated threshold, of realized gains and other-than-temporary impairment recoveries. Unrealized losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income do not qualify for loss sharing. BankUnited cannot sell securities covered under the Loss Sharing Agreements without prior approval of the FDIC. To date, the Company has not submitted any claims for reimbursement related to the covered securities. As the investment portfolio has grown, covered securities have represented a declining percentage of the total portfolio. Covered securities represented 5.3% and 5.4% of the fair value of the investment portfolio at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

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The following table shows the scheduled maturities, carrying values and current yields for our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2013. Scheduled maturities have been adjusted for anticipated prepayments of mortgage-backed and other pass through securities. Yields on tax-exempt securities have been calculated on a pre-tax basis (dollars in thousands):

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	Within One Year		After One Year Through Five Years		After Five Years Through Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total	
	Carrying Value	Average Yield	Carrying Value	Average Yield	Carrying Value	Average Yield	Carrying Value	Average Yield	Carrying Value	Average Yield
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 225,662	1.81%	\$ 826,905	2.48%	\$ 430,545	2.20%	\$ 144,196	1.80%	\$ 1,627,308	2.25%
U.S. Government agency and sponsored enterprise commercial mortgage-backed securities	566	2.10%	2,472	2.10%	49,146	2.03%	7,892	2.28%	60,076	2.07%
Re-Remics	100,019	3.35%	258,533	3.13%	130,450	3.14%	49,019	3.04%	538,021	3.17%
Private label residential mortgage-backed securities and CMOs	138,250	4.58%	187,801	5.86%	52,797	8.63%	25,375	10.06%	404,223	6.05%
Private label commercial mortgage-backed securities	78,816	2.07%	141,138	4.17%	292,432	2.42%			512,386	2.85%
Collateralized loan obligations			246,746	1.80%	128,604	1.69%			375,350	1.76%
Non-mortgage asset-backed securities	55,146	3.25%	143,268	3.46%	34,145	4.11%	102	3.35%	232,661	3.51%
State and municipal obligations	7,209	1.03%	16,591	1.19%	1,558	2.48%	303	0.18%	25,661	1.21%
Small Business Administration securities	75,626	1.64%	172,395	1.63%	71,405	1.60%	25,056	1.55%	344,482	1.62%
Other debt securities							7,295	7.28%	7,295	7.28%
	\$ 681,294	2.67%	\$ 1,995,849	2.87%	\$ 1,191,082	2.56%	\$ 259,238	2.84%	\$ 4,127,463	2.74%
Mutual funds and preferred stocks with no scheduled maturity									152,014	4.80%
Total investment securities available for sale									\$ 4,279,477	2.82%

As of March 31, 2013, 90.1% of the non-covered securities were backed by the U.S. Government, U.S. Government agencies or sponsored enterprises or were rated AAA. All remaining non-covered securities were investment grade. The investment portfolio was in a net unrealized gain position of \$193.8 million at March 31, 2013 with aggregate fair value equal to 105% of amortized cost. Net unrealized gains included \$195.5 million of gross unrealized gains and \$1.7 million of gross unrealized losses. Securities in unrealized loss positions for 12 months or more had an aggregate fair value of \$24.8 million representing less than 1% of the fair value of the portfolio, with total unrealized losses of \$0.7 million at March 31, 2013.

We evaluate the credit quality of individual securities in the portfolio quarterly to determine whether any of the investments in unrealized loss positions are other-than-temporarily impaired. This evaluation considers, but is not necessarily limited to, the following factors, the relative significance of which varies depending on the circumstances pertinent to each individual security:

- our intent to hold the security until maturity or for a period of time sufficient for a recovery in value;

- whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis;
- the length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than amortized cost;
- adverse changes in expected cash flows;
- collateral values and performance;
- the payment structure of the security, including levels of subordination or over-collateralization;
- changes in the economic or regulatory environment;
- the general market condition of the geographic area or industry of the issuer;
- the issuer's financial condition, performance and business prospects; and

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- changes in credit ratings.

No securities were determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

We do not intend to sell securities in significant unrealized loss positions. Based on an assessment of our liquidity position and internal and regulatory guidelines for permissible investments and concentrations, it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell securities in significant unrealized loss positions prior to recovery of amortized cost basis. The severity and duration of impairment of individual securities in the portfolio is generally not material. Management either engaged a third party to perform, or performed internally, projected cash flow analyses of the private label mortgage-backed securities, private label commercial-backed securities and non-mortgage asset-backed securities, incorporating CUSIP level collateral default rate, voluntary prepayment rate, severity and delinquency assumptions. Based on the results of this analysis, no credit losses were projected. Given the expectation of timely repayment of principal and interest and the limited duration and severity of impairment, we concluded that none of the debt securities were other-than-temporarily impaired. One equity security was in an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2013; given the limited severity of impairment, we considered the impairment of the equity security to be temporary.

For further discussion of our analysis of investment securities for other-than-temporary impairment, see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

We use third-party pricing services to assist us in estimating the fair value of investment securities. We perform a variety of procedures to ensure that we have a thorough understanding of the methodologies and assumptions used by the pricing services including obtaining and reviewing written documentation of the methods and assumptions employed, conducting interviews with valuation desk personnel, performing on-site walkthroughs and reviewing model results and detailed assumptions used to value selected securities as considered necessary. Our classification of prices within the fair value hierarchy is based on an evaluation of the nature of the significant assumptions impacting the valuation of each type of security in the portfolio. We have established a robust price challenge process that includes a review by our treasury front office of all prices provided on a monthly basis. Any price evidencing unexpected month over month fluctuations or deviations from our expectations based on recent observed trading activity and other information available in the marketplace that would impact the value of the security is challenged. Responses to the price challenges, which generally include specific information about inputs and assumptions incorporated in the valuation and their sources, are reviewed in detail. If considered necessary to resolve any discrepancies, a price will be obtained from an additional independent valuation specialist. We do not typically adjust the prices provided, other than through this established challenge process. Our primary pricing services utilize observable inputs when available, and employ unobservable inputs and proprietary models only when observable inputs are not available. As a matter of course, the services validate prices by comparison to recent trading activity whenever such activity exists. Quotes obtained from the pricing services are typically non-binding.

We have also established a quarterly price validation process whereby we verify the prices provided by our primary pricing service for a sample of securities in the portfolio. Sample sizes vary based on the type of security being priced, with higher sample sizes applied to more difficult to value security types. Verification procedures may consist of obtaining prices from an additional outside source or internal modeling, generally based on Intex. We have established acceptable percentage deviations from the price provided by the initial pricing source. If deviations fall outside the established parameters, we will obtain and evaluate more detailed information about the assumptions and inputs used by each pricing source or, if considered necessary, employ an additional valuation specialist to price the security in question. When there are price discrepancies, the final determination of fair value is based on careful consideration of the assumptions and inputs employed by each of the pricing sources given our knowledge of the market for each individual security and may include interviews with the outside pricing sources utilized. Depending on the results of the validation process, sample sizes may be extended for particular classes of securities. Results of the validation process are reviewed by the treasury front office and by senior management.

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The majority of our investment securities are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Certain preferred stocks and U.S. Treasury securities are classified within level 1 of the hierarchy. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, 5.6% and 5.9%, respectively, of our investment securities were classified within level 3 of the fair value

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hierarchy. Securities classified within level 3 of the hierarchy at March 31, 2013 included certain private label residential mortgage-backed securities and trust preferred securities. These securities were classified within level 3 of the hierarchy because proprietary assumptions related to voluntary prepayment rates, default probabilities and loss severities were considered significant to the valuation. Approximately 84% of the private label residential mortgage-backed securities and all of the trust preferred securities were covered securities. There were no transfers of investment securities between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

For additional discussion of the fair values of investment securities, see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Loans

The loan portfolio comprises the Company's primary interest-earning asset. The following tables show the composition of the loan portfolio and the breakdown of the portfolio among covered ACI loans, covered non-ACI loans, non-covered ACI loans and new loans at the dates indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Covered Loans		March 31, 2013			Percent of Total
	ACI	Non-ACI	ACI	New Loans	Total	
Residential:						
1-4 single family residential	\$ 1,234,978	\$ 88,677	\$	\$ 1,070,402	\$ 2,394,057	41.0%
Home equity loans and lines of credit	50,229	151,331		1,643	203,203	3.5%
	1,285,207	240,008		1,072,045	2,597,260	44.5%
Commercial:						
Multi-family	46,478	690		307,198	354,366	6.0%
Commercial real estate	162,791	1,188	4,042	941,734	1,109,755	19.0%
Construction and land	15,802	820		77,728	94,350	1.6%
Commercial and industrial	12,517	7,015		1,388,343	1,407,875	24.0%
Lease financing				231,448	231,448	4.0%
	237,588	9,713	4,042	2,946,451	3,197,794	54.6%
Consumer	1,953			48,669	50,622	0.9%
Total loans	1,524,748	249,721	4,042	4,067,165	5,845,676	100.0%
Premiums, discounts and deferred fees and costs, net		(17,307)		15,472	(1,835)	
Loans net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs	1,524,748	232,414	4,042	4,082,637	5,843,841	
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(4,790)	(15,919)		(40,314)	(61,023)	
Loans, net	\$ 1,519,958	\$ 216,495	\$ 4,042	\$ 4,042,323	\$ 5,782,818	

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	Covered Loans		December 31, 2012			Total	Percent of Total
	ACI	Non-ACI	ACI	Non-Covered Loans New Loans			
Residential:							
1-4 single family residential	\$ 1,300,109	\$ 93,438	\$	\$ 920,713	\$ 2,314,260		41.5%
Home equity loans and lines of credit	52,499	157,691		1,954	212,144		3.8%
	1,352,608	251,129		922,667	2,526,404		45.3%
Commercial:							
Multi-family	56,148	716		307,183	364,047		6.5%
Commercial real estate	173,732	910	4,087	794,706	973,435		17.5%
Construction and land	18,064	829		72,361	91,254		1.6%
Commercial and industrial	14,608	11,627		1,334,991	1,361,226		24.4%
Lease financing				225,980	225,980		4.1%
	262,552	14,082	4,087	2,735,221	3,015,942		54.1%
Consumer	2,239			33,526	35,765		0.6%
Total loans	1,617,399	265,211	4,087	3,691,414	5,578,111		100.0%
Premiums, discounts and deferred fees and costs, net		(18,235)		11,863	(6,372)		
Loans net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs	1,617,399	246,976	4,087	3,703,277	5,571,739		
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(8,019)	(9,874)		(41,228)	(59,121)		
Loans, net	\$ 1,609,380	\$ 237,102	\$ 4,087	\$ 3,662,049	\$ 5,512,618		

Total loans, before premiums, discounts, and deferred fees and costs, increased by \$267.6 million to \$5.8 billion at March 31, 2013, from \$5.6 billion at December 31, 2012. New loans grew by \$375.8 million while loans acquired in the FSB Acquisition declined by \$108.2 million from December 31, 2012 to March 31, 2013. New residential loans grew by \$149.4 million and new commercial loans grew by \$211.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013. Residential loan growth was attributable primarily to purchases of residential mortgages.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, 30% and 33% of loans, net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs, were covered loans. Covered loans are declining and new loans increasing as a percentage of the total portfolio as covered loans are repaid or resolved and new loan originations and purchases increase. This trend is expected to continue.

Residential Mortgages

Residential mortgages totaled \$2.6 billion, or 44.5% of total loans and \$2.5 billion, or 45.3% of total loans at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Trends in this portfolio segment reflect the resolution of covered loans, including transfers to OREO, offset primarily by residential loan purchases.

The new residential loan portfolio includes both originated and purchased loans. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, \$102.8 million or 9.6% and \$93.0 million or 10.1%, respectively, of our new 1-4 single family residential loans were originated loans; \$967.6 million or 90.4% and \$827.7 million or 89.9% of our new 1-4 single family residential loans were purchased loans. We currently originate 1-4 single family residential mortgage loans with terms ranging from 10 to 40 years, with either fixed or adjustable interest rates, primarily to customers in the state of Florida. New residential mortgage loans are primarily closed-end first lien loans for the purchase or re-finance of owner occupied property. We have purchased loans to supplement our mortgage origination platform and to geographically diversify our loan portfolio. The

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purchased residential portfolio consists primarily of jumbo mortgages on owner-occupied properties. At March 31, 2013, the purchased loan portfolio included \$171.3 million of interest-only loans, substantially all of which begin amortizing 10 years after origination. We intend to expand and enhance our residential origination channel in 2013 in both the Florida and New York regions. The number of newly originated residential mortgage loans that are re-financings of covered loans is not significant.

Home equity loans and lines of credit are not significant to the new loan portfolio.

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We do not originate option adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs), no-doc or reduced-doc mortgages and do not utilize wholesale mortgage origination channels although the covered loan portfolio contains loans with these characteristics; therefore, the Company's exposure to future losses on these mortgage loans is mitigated by the Loss Sharing Agreements.

Commercial loans

The commercial portfolio segment includes loans secured by multi-family properties, loans secured by both owner-occupied and non-owner occupied commercial real estate, construction, land, commercial and industrial loans and direct financing leases.

Commercial real estate loans include term loans secured by owner and non-owner occupied income producing properties including rental apartments, industrial properties, retail shopping centers, office buildings, warehouses and hotels as well as real estate secured lines of credit. Loans secured by commercial real estate typically have shorter repayment periods and re-price more frequently than 1-4 single family residential loans. The Company's underwriting standards generally provide for loan terms of five years, with amortization schedules of no more than twenty-five years. Loan to value (LTV) ratios are typically limited to no more than 80%. In addition, the Company usually obtains personal guarantees of the principals as additional security for commercial real estate loans. At March 31, 2013, the UPB of construction loans with available interest reserves totaled \$41.0 million; the amount of available interest reserves totaled \$1.9 million. All of these loans were rated pass at March 31, 2013.

Commercial loans are typically made to growing companies and middle market businesses and include equipment loans, working capital lines of credit, asset-backed loans, acquisition finance credit facilities, lease financing and Small Business Administration product offerings. These loans may be structured as term loans, typically with maturities of five years or less, or revolving lines of credit which typically mature annually. Lease financing consists of municipal and business equipment financing leases.

Management's loan origination strategy is heavily focused on the commercial portfolio segment, which comprised 72.4% and 74.1% of new loans as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. New commercial loans that represent re-financings of covered loans are not significant.

Consumer Loans

Consumer loans include primarily direct and indirect auto financing, loans secured by certificates of deposit, unsecured personal lines of credit and demand deposit account overdrafts. New consumer loans grew \$15.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, primarily due to an increase in indirect auto financing.

Asset Quality

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In discussing asset quality, a distinction must be made between covered loans and new loans. New loans were underwritten under significantly different and generally more conservative standards than the covered loans. In particular, credit approval policies have been strengthened, wholesale mortgage origination channels have been eliminated, no-doc and option ARM loan products have been eliminated, and real estate appraisal policies have been improved. Although the risk profile of covered loans is higher than that of new loans, our exposure to loss related to the covered loans is significantly mitigated by the Loss Sharing Agreements and by the fair value basis recorded in these loans resulting from the application of acquisition accounting.

We have established a robust credit risk management framework and put in place an experienced team to lead the workout and recovery process for the commercial and commercial real estate portfolios. We have also implemented a dedicated internal loan review function that reports directly to our Audit Committee. We have an experienced resolution team in place for covered residential mortgage loans, and have implemented outsourcing arrangements with industry leading firms in certain areas such as OREO resolution.

Loan performance is monitored by our credit administration, workout and recovery and loan review departments. Commercial loans are regularly reviewed by our internal loan review department. Relationships with committed balances greater than \$750,000 are reviewed at least annually. The Company utilizes a 13 grade internal asset risk classification system as part of its efforts to monitor and improve commercial asset quality. Loans

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exhibiting potential credit weaknesses that deserve management's close attention and that if left uncorrected may result in deterioration of the repayment capacity of the borrower are categorized as special mention. These borrowers may exhibit negative financial trends or erratic financial performance, strained liquidity, marginal collateral coverage, declining industry trends or weak management. Loans with well-defined credit weaknesses that may result in a loss if the deficiencies are not corrected are assigned a risk rating of substandard. These borrowers may exhibit payment defaults, insufficient cash flows, operating losses, increasing balance sheet leverage, project cost overruns, unreasonable construction delays, exhausted interest reserves, or declining collateral values. Loans with weaknesses so severe that collection in full is highly questionable or improbable, but because of certain reasonably specific pending factors have not been charged off, are assigned risk ratings of doubtful.

Residential mortgage loans and consumer loans are not individually risk rated. Delinquency status is the primary measure we use to monitor the credit quality of these loans. We also consider original LTV and FICO score to be significant indicators of credit quality for the new 1-4 single family residential portfolio.

New Loans

Commercial

The ongoing asset quality of significant commercial loans is monitored on an individual basis through our regular credit review and risk rating process. We believe internal risk rating is the best indicator of the credit quality of commercial loans. Homogenous groups of smaller balance commercial loans may be monitored collectively.

At March 31, 2013, new commercial loans with aggregate balances of \$20.1 million, \$47.9 million and \$1.1 million were rated special mention, substandard and doubtful, respectively. At December 31, 2012, new commercial loans aggregating \$21.4 million, \$48.9 million and \$1.2 million were rated special mention, substandard and doubtful, respectively.

Residential

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, new 1-4 single family residential loans totaling \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, were 90 days or more past due. All of these loans were acquired in partial satisfaction of a commercial debt previously contracted. New 1-4 single family residential loans past due less than 90 days totaled \$7.0 million and \$7.6 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Past due home equity loans and lines of credit in the new portfolio were not significant at March 31, 2013 or December 31, 2012. At March 31, 2013, 32.3% of the new home equity portfolio were first liens, and 67.7% were second or third liens.

The majority of our new residential mortgage portfolio consists of purchased loans. The credit parameters for purchasing loans are similar to the underwriting guidelines in place for our mortgage origination platform. For purchasing seasoned loans, good payment history is required. In general, we purchase performing jumbo mortgage pools which have average FICO scores above 700, primarily are owner-occupied and full documentation, and have a current LTV of less than 80%. We perform due diligence on the purchased loans for credit, compliance, counterparty,

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payment history and property valuation.

The following table shows the distribution of new 1-4 single family residential loans by original FICO and LTV at the dates indicated (in thousands):

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LTV	March 31, 2013			December 31, 2012				
	FICO			FICO				
	740 or less	741 - 760	761 or greater	Total	740 or less	741 - 760	761 or greater	Total
60% or less	\$ 60,684	\$ 42,537	\$ 251,726	\$ 354,947	\$ 62,433	\$ 35,761	\$ 217,249	\$ 315,443
60% - 70%	38,079	51,210	199,087	288,376	29,138	41,863	159,068	230,069
70% - 80%	58,179	60,353	295,733	414,265	55,319	54,367	256,605	366,291
80% or more	23,726	1,949	5,852	31,527	18,327	1,200	4,341	23,868
	\$ 180,668	\$ 156,049	\$ 752,398	\$ 1,089,115	\$ 165,217	\$ 133,191	\$ 637,263	\$ 935,671

At March 31, 2013, the purchased loan portfolio had the following characteristics: 48.6% were fixed rate loans; substantially all were full documentation with an average FICO score of 770 and average LTV of 65.0%. The majority of this portfolio was owner-occupied, with 97.4% primary residence, 2.4% second homes and 0.2% investment properties. In terms of vintage, 4.5% of the portfolio was originated pre-2011, 28.7% in 2011, 47.1% in 2012 and 19.7% in 2013.

Similarly, the originated loan portfolio had the following characteristics at March 31, 2013: 78.2% were fixed rate loans, 100% were full documentation with an average FICO score of 766 and average LTV of 61.7%. The majority of this portfolio was owner-occupied, with 95.7% primary residence and 4.3% second home. In terms of vintage, 14.2% of the portfolio was originated in 2010, 20.2% in 2011, 44.3% in 2012 and 21.3% in 2013.

Consumer

The largest segment of the new consumer portfolio at March 31, 2013 was indirect auto loans, totaling \$39.7 million or 81.5% of the new consumer portfolio. Delinquent consumer loans in the new portfolio were insignificant as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Covered Loans

Covered loans consist of both ACI loans and non-ACI loans. At March 31, 2013, covered ACI loans totaled \$1.5 billion and covered non-ACI loans totaled \$232.4 million, net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs.

Residential

Covered residential loans were placed into homogenous pools at the time of the FSB Acquisition and the ongoing credit quality and performance of these loans is monitored on a pool basis. The fair value of the pools was initially measured based on the expected cash flows from each pool. Initial cash flow expectations incorporated significant assumptions regarding prepayment rates, frequency of default and loss severity. For ACI pools, the difference between total contractual payments due and the cash flows expected to be received at acquisition was recognized as non-accretable difference. The excess of expected cash flows over the recorded fair value of each ACI pool at acquisition, known as the accretable yield, is being recognized as interest income over the life of each pool. We monitor the pools quarterly to determine whether any significant changes have occurred in expected cash flows that would be indicative of impairment or necessitate reclassification between

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non-accretable difference and accretable yield. Generally, improvements in expected cash flows less than 1% of the expected cash flows from a pool are not recorded. This materiality threshold may be revised in the future based on management's judgment.

Residential mortgage loans, including home equity loans, comprised 87.8% of the UPB of the acquired loan portfolio at the FSB Acquisition date. We performed a detailed analysis of the portfolio to determine the key loan characteristics influencing performance. Key characteristics influencing the performance of the residential mortgage portfolio, including home equity loans, were determined to be delinquency status; product type, in particular, amortizing as opposed to option ARM products; current indexed LTV ratio; and original FICO score. The ACI loans in the residential mortgage portfolio were grouped into ten homogenous static pools based on these characteristics, and the non-ACI residential loans were grouped into two homogenous static pools. There were other variables which we initially expected to have a significant influence on performance and which were considered in our analysis; however, the results of our analysis demonstrated that their impact was less significant after controlling

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for current indexed LTV, product type, and FICO score. Therefore, these additional factors were not used in grouping the covered residential loans into pools and are not used in monitoring ongoing asset quality of the pools. The factors we considered but determined not to be significant included the level and type of documentation required at origination, i.e., whether a loan was originated under full documentation, reduced documentation, or no documentation programs; occupancy, defined as owner occupied vs. non-owner occupied collateral properties; geography; and vintage, i.e., year of origination.

At March 31, 2013, the carrying value of 1-4 single family residential non-ACI loans was \$74.5 million; \$4.5 million or 6.0% of these loans were 30 days or more past due and \$1.9 million or 2.6% were 90 days or more past due. At March 31, 2013, ACI 1-4 single family residential loans totaled \$1.2 billion; \$173.3 million or 14.0% of these loans were delinquent by 30 days or more and \$122.7 million or 9.9% were delinquent by 90 days or more.

At March 31, 2013, non-ACI home equity loans and lines of credit had an aggregate carrying value of \$148.6 million; \$13.0 million or 8.8% of these loans were 30 days or more past due and \$9.7 million or 6.5% were 90 days or more past due. ACI home equity loans and lines of credit had a carrying amount of \$50.2 million at March 31, 2013. At March 31, 2013, \$9.0 million or 17.8% of ACI home equity loans and lines of credit were 30 days or more contractually delinquent and \$7.1 million or 14.1% were delinquent by 90 days or more. At March 31, 2013, 5.4% and 7.9%, respectively, of the non-ACI and ACI home equity loans and lines of credit were first liens while 94.6% and 92.1%, respectively, of the non-ACI and ACI home equity loans and lines of credit were second or third liens. Expected loss severity given default is significantly higher for home equity loans that are not first liens.

Although delinquencies in the covered residential portfolio are high, potential future losses to the Company related to these loans are significantly mitigated by the Loss Sharing Agreements.

Commercial

Generally, commercial and commercial real estate loans are monitored individually due to their size and other unique characteristics.

At March 31, 2013, non-ACI commercial loans had an aggregate UPB of \$9.7 million and a carrying value of \$9.3 million; 63.5% of these loans were rated pass and this portfolio segment has limited delinquency history. At March 31, 2013, non-ACI commercial loans with aggregate carrying values of \$2.8 million and \$0.6 million were rated substandard and doubtful, respectively. At March 31, 2013, there were no non-ACI commercial loans rated special mention.

At March 31, 2013, ACI commercial loans had a carrying value of \$241.6 million, of which \$237.6 million are covered under the Loss Sharing Agreements. At March 31, 2013, loans with aggregate carrying values of \$4.6 million, \$82.5 million and \$0.5 million were internally risk rated special mention, substandard and doubtful, respectively.

Potential future losses to the Company related to the covered loans are significantly mitigated by the Loss Sharing Agreements.

Impaired Loans and Non-Performing Assets

Non-performing assets generally consist of (i) non-accrual loans, including loans that have been restructured in a troubled-debt restructuring (TDR) and placed on nonaccrual status or that have not yet exhibited a consistent six month payment history, (ii) accruing loans that are more than 90 days contractually past due as to interest or principal, excluding ACI loans, and (iii) OREO. Impaired loans also typically include loans modified in TDRs that are performing according to their modified terms, ACI loans for which expected cash flows have been revised downward since acquisition (as adjusted for any additional cash flows expected to be collected arising from changes in estimates after acquisition), Because of accretable yield, impaired ACI loans have not been classified as nonaccrual loans and we do not consider them to be non-performing assets. Historically and as of March 31, 2013, the majority of impaired loans and non-performing assets were covered assets. The Company's exposure to loss related to covered assets is significantly mitigated by the Loss Sharing Agreements and by the fair value basis recorded in these assets resulting from the application of acquisition accounting.

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The following table summarizes the Company's impaired loans and non-performing assets at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	March 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Covered Assets	Non-Covered Assets	Total	Covered Assets	Non-Covered Assets	Total
Nonaccrual loans						
Residential:						
1-4 single family residential	\$ 2,174	\$ 92	\$ 2,266	\$ 2,678	\$ 155	\$ 2,833
Home equity loans and lines of credit	9,447		9,447	9,767		9,767
Total residential loans	11,621	92	11,713	12,445	155	12,600
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	57	1,587	1,644	59	1,619	1,678
Construction and land		269	269		278	278
Commercial and industrial	3,309	19,203	22,512	4,530	11,907	16,437
Lease financing		1,548	1,548		1,719	1,719
Total commercial loans	3,366	22,607	25,973	4,589	15,523	20,112
Consumer:		45	45			
Total nonaccrual loans	14,987	22,744	37,731	17,034	15,678	32,712
Non-ACI and new loans past due 90 days and still accruing	438	245	683	140	38	178
Other non-performing loans		2,852	2,852			
TDRs	1,365	533	1,898	1,293	348	1,641
Total non-performing loans	16,790	26,374	43,164	18,467	16,064	34,531
Other real estate owned	68,423	470	68,893	76,022		76,022
Total non-performing assets	85,213	26,844	112,057	94,489	16,064	110,553
Impaired ACI loans on accrual status (1)	55,697		55,697	43,580		43,580
Other impaired loans on accrual status					2,721	2,721
Non-ACI and new TDRs in compliance with their modified terms	3,491	1,013	4,504	2,650	4,689	7,339
Total impaired loans and non-performing assets	\$ 144,401	\$ 27,857	\$ 172,258	\$ 140,719	\$ 23,474	\$ 164,193
Non-performing loans to total loans (2)		0.65%	0.74%		0.43%	0.62%
Non-performing assets to total assets (3)		0.21%	0.88%		0.13%	0.89%
All LLL to total loans (2)		0.99%	1.04%		1.11%	1.06%
	152.86%	141.37%		256.65%	171.21%	

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ALLL to non-performing loans				
Net charge-offs to average loans (4)	0.87%	0.73%	0.09%	0.17%

(1) Includes \$1.6 million of TDRs on accrual status.

(2) Total loans for purposes of calculating these ratios is net of premiums, discounts, deferred fees and costs.

(3) Ratio for non-covered assets is calculated as non-performing non-covered assets to total assets.

(4) Annualized.

Contractually delinquent ACI loans are not reflected as nonaccrual loans because accretable yield continues to be accreted into income. Accretable yield continues to be recorded as there continues to be an expectation of future cash flows in excess of carrying amount from these loans. The carrying value of ACI loans contractually delinquent by more than 90 days but on which income was still being recognized was \$146.3 million and \$176.5 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

The decline in the ratio of the ALLL to total loans, particularly for the new portfolio, at March 31, 2013 as compared to December 31, 2012 is primarily a result of a decrease in the peer group loss factors used in calculating the ALLL for the 1-4 single family residential and commercial portfolios. See the section entitled *Analysis of the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses* below for a further discussion of the methodology we use to determine the amount of the ALLL. The ratio of non-performing non-covered loans to total non-covered loans increased to 0.65% at March 31, 2013, from 0.43% at December 31, 2012. This fluctuation is primarily attributable to one significant commercial relationship that was identified as impaired during the quarter ended March 31, 2013. A charge-off of \$6.8 million related to this relationship led to the increase in the annualized net charge-off ratio.

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New and non-ACI commercial loans are placed on non-accrual status when (i) management has determined that full repayment of all contractual principal and interest is in doubt, or (ii) the loan is past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest unless the loan is well secured and in the process of collection. New and non-ACI residential and consumer loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when 90 days of interest is due and unpaid. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, uncollected interest accrued is reversed and charged to interest income.

Commercial loans are returned to accrual status only after all past due principal and interest has been collected and full repayment of remaining contractual principal and interest is reasonably assured. Residential loans are returned to accrual status when less than 90 days of interest is due and unpaid. Past due status of loans is determined based on the contractual next payment due date. Loans less than 30 days past due are reported as current. Except for ACI loans accounted for in pools, loans that are the subject of troubled debt restructurings are generally placed on nonaccrual status at the time of the modification unless the borrower has no history of missed payments for six months prior to the restructuring. If borrowers perform pursuant to the modified loan terms for at least six months and the remaining loan balances are considered collectable, the loans are returned to accrual status.

A loan modification is considered a TDR if the Company, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that the Company would not otherwise grant. These concessions may take the form of temporarily or permanently reduced interest rates, payment abatement periods, restructuring of payment terms, extensions of maturity at below market terms, or in some cases, partial forgiveness of principal. Under generally accepted accounting principles, modified ACI loans accounted for in pools are not accounted for as troubled debt restructurings and are not separated from their respective pools when modified. Included in TDRs are residential loans to borrowers who have not reaffirmed their debt discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy. The total amount of such loans is not material. To date, TDRs have not had a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

As of March 31, 2013 impaired loans and non-performing assets included 23 commercial loans with an aggregate carrying value of \$5.3 million and 20 residential loans with an aggregate carrying value of \$5.6 million that had been modified in TDRs. Because of the immateriality of the amount of loans modified in TDRs and nature of the modifications, the modifications did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013 or 2012. For additional information about TDRs, see Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Additional interest income that would have been recognized on nonaccrual loans and TDRs had they performed in accordance with their original contractual terms is not material for any period presented.

Potential Problem Loans

Potential problem loans have been identified by management as those loans included in the substandard accruing risk rating category. These loans are typically performing, but possess specifically identified credit weaknesses that, if not remedied, may lead to a downgrade to non-accrual status and identification as impaired in the near-term. Substandard accruing new and non-ACI loans totaled \$23.9 million at March 31, 2013. The majority of these loans were current as to principal and interest at March 31, 2013.

Loss Mitigation Strategies

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We evaluate each loan in default to determine the most effective loss mitigation strategy, which may be modification, short sale, or foreclosure. We offer loan modifications under HAMP to eligible borrowers in the residential portfolio. HAMP is a uniform loan modification process that provides eligible borrowers with sustainable monthly mortgage payments equal to a target 31% of their gross monthly income. As of March 31, 2013, 12,089 borrowers had been counseled regarding their participation in HAMP; 8,786 of those borrowers were initially determined to be potentially eligible for loan modifications under the program. As of March 31, 2013, 1,413 borrowers who did not elect to participate in the program had been sent termination letters and 3,013 borrowers had been denied due to ineligibility. At March 31, 2013, there were 3,745 permanent loan modifications. Substantially all of these modified loans were ACI loans accounted for in pools.

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Analysis of the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The ALLL relates to (i) new loans, (ii) estimated additional losses arising on non-ACI loans subsequent to the FSB Acquisition, and (iii) additional impairment recognized as a result of decreases in expected cash flows on ACI loans due to further credit deterioration. The impact of any additional provision for losses on covered loans is significantly mitigated by an increase in the FDIC indemnification asset. The determination of the amount of the ALLL is, by nature, highly complex and subjective. Future events that are inherently uncertain could result in material changes to the level of the ALLL. General economic conditions such as unemployment rates, real estate values in our primary market areas and the level of interest rates, as well as a variety of other factors that affect the ability of borrowers' businesses to generate cash flows sufficient to service their debts will impact the future performance of the portfolio.

New and non-ACI Loans

Based on an updated analysis of historical performance, OREO and short sale losses and recent trending data, we have concluded that historical performance by portfolio class is the best indicator of incurred loss for the non-ACI 1-4 single family residential and home equity portfolio classes. For each of these portfolio classes, a quarterly roll rate matrix is calculated to measure the rate at which loans move from one delinquency bucket to the next during a given quarter. An average four quarter roll rate matrix is used to estimate the amount within each delinquency bucket expected to roll to 120+ days delinquent. We assume no cure for those loans that are currently 120+ days delinquent. Prior to the first quarter of 2013, frequency was calculated for each class using a four month roll to loss percentage. Given emerging market and portfolio trends, a 12 month loss emergence period is now being utilized to incorporate performance information from a period that incorporates a broader range of expectations relative to portfolio performance and to minimize the impact of volatility resulting from a limited set of data points in the loss emergence period. Loss severity given default is estimated based on internal data about OREO sales and short sales from the portfolio. The ALLL calculation incorporates a 100% loss severity assumption for home equity loans that are projected to roll to default. Although the population remains insignificant, management continues to analyze the impact of senior lien delinquency on the allowance estimates for performing subordinate liens. The non-ACI home equity loss factor reflects elevated default probabilities as a result of delinquent, related senior liens.

Due to the lack of similarity between the risk characteristics of new loans and covered loans in the residential and home equity portfolios, management does not believe it is appropriate to use the historical performance of the covered residential mortgage portfolio as a basis for calculating the ALLL applicable to new loans. The new loan portfolio is not seasoned and has not yet developed an observable loss trend. Therefore, the ALLL for new residential loans is based primarily on relevant proxy historical loss rates. Beginning in the first quarter of 2013, the ALLL for new 1-4 single family residential loans is estimated using one year loss rates on prime residential mortgage securitizations issued between 2003 and 2008 as a proxy. Prior to the first quarter of 2013, the ALLL was calculated based on historical annualized charge-off rates for a group of peer banks in the Southeast. Given the growth of and geographic diversity in the new purchased residential portfolio, we determined, based on an updated analysis of portfolio characteristics, that prime residential mortgage securitizations provide a more comparable proxy for expected losses in this portfolio class. This determination is supported by the comparability of FICO and LTV between those securitizations and the Bank's portfolio.

A peer group eight quarter average charge off rate is used to estimate the ALLL for the new home equity loan class. See further discussion of the use of peer group loss factors below. The new home equity portfolio is not a significant component of the overall loan portfolio.

The net impact on the provision for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, 2013 of the changes discussed above related to the new and non-ACI residential and home equity loan classes is not material.

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Since the new commercial loan portfolio is not yet seasoned enough to exhibit a loss trend and the non-ACI commercial portfolio has limited delinquency history, the ALLL for new and non-ACI commercial loans is based

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primarily on the Company's internal credit risk rating system and peer group average historical charge-off rates by loan class. The allowance is comprised of specific reserves for significant classified loans that are individually evaluated and determined to be impaired as well as general reserves for individually evaluated loans determined not to be impaired and loans that do not meet our established threshold for individual evaluation. Commercial relationships graded substandard or doubtful and on nonaccrual status with committed credit facilities greater than or equal to \$500,000 are individually evaluated for impairment. A net realizable value analysis is prepared quarterly for each of these relationships. This analysis forms the basis for establishing specific reserves. Loans modified in TDRs are also evaluated individually for impairment. We believe that loans rated substandard or doubtful that are not individually evaluated for impairment exhibit characteristics indicative of a heightened level of credit risk. We categorize these loans by product type and risk rating and establish general reserve percentages based on estimated probability of default and loss severity. These estimates are based on available industry data.

The peer groups used to calculate the average historical charge-off rates that form the basis for our general reserve calculations for new and non-ACI commercial and new home equity and consumer loans are banks with total assets ranging from \$3-\$15 billion. We use a peer group of 23 banks in the U.S. Southeast region for loans originated in our Florida market and a peer group of 16 banks in the U.S. New York region for loans originated in our New York market. These peer groups include all of the banks in each region within the defined asset size range. Peer bank data is obtained from the Statistics on Depository Institutions Report published by the FDIC for the most recent quarter available. An eight-quarter average net charge-off rate is used.

Our internal risk rating system comprises 13 credit grades; grades 1 through 8 are pass grades. The risk ratings are driven largely by debt service coverage. Peer group average historical loss rates are adjusted upward for loans rated special mention or assigned a lower pass rating. Peer group average historical loss rates are adjusted downward for loans assigned the highest pass grades.

Qualitative adjustments are made to the ALLL when, based on management's judgment and experience, there are internal or external factors impacting loss frequency and severity not taken into account by the quantitative calculations. Management has grouped potential qualitative adjustments into the following categories:

- Portfolio performance trends, including levels of delinquencies and non-performing loans;
- Portfolio growth rates;
- Exceptions to policy and credit guidelines;
- Economic factors, including changes in and levels of real estate price indices, unemployment rates and GDP;
- Credit concentrations; and

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- Changes in credit administration management and staff.

At March 31, 2013, qualitative adjustments were made to historical loss percentages related to:

- economic factors, specifically unemployment rates and GDP;
- an increase in the level of non-performing assets;
- changes in credit administration staff;
- portfolio growth rates; and
- the level of policy and procedural exceptions.

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Qualitative adjustments represented approximately 8% of the total new and non-ACI ALLL at March 31, 2013.

For non-ACI loans, the allowance is initially calculated based on UPB. The total of UPB, less the calculated allowance, is then compared to the carrying amount of the loans, net of unamortized credit related fair value adjustments established at acquisition. If the calculated balance net of the allowance is less than the carrying amount, an additional allowance is established. Any such increase in the allowance for non-ACI loans will result in a corresponding increase in the FDIC indemnification asset.

ACI Loans

For ACI loans, a valuation allowance is established when periodic evaluations of expected cash flows reflect a decrease resulting from credit related factors from the level of cash flows that were estimated to be collected at acquisition plus any additional expected cash flows arising from revisions in those estimates. We perform a quarterly analysis of expected cash flows for ACI loans.

Expected cash flows are estimated on a pool basis for ACI 1-4 single family residential and home equity loans. The analysis of expected pool cash flows incorporates updated pool level expected prepayment rate, default rate, delinquency level and loss severity given default assumptions. Prepayment, delinquency and default curves are derived primarily from roll rates generated from the historical performance of the portfolio over the immediately preceding four quarters. Estimates of default probability and loss severity given default also incorporate updated LTV ratios, at the loan level, based on Case-Shiller Home Price Indices for the relevant MSA. Costs and fees represent an additional component of loss on default and are projected using the "Making Home Affordable" cost factors provided by the Federal government. The ACI home equity roll rates reflect elevated default probabilities as a result of delinquent, related senior liens and loans to borrowers who have not reaffirmed their debt discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

Based on our projected cash flow analysis, no ALLL related to 1-4 single family residential and home equity ACI pools was recorded at March 31, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

The primary assumptions underlying estimates of expected cash flows for ACI commercial loans are default probability and severity of loss given default. Updated assumptions for large balance and delinquent loans in the commercial ACI portfolio are based on net realizable value analyses prepared at the individual loan level by the Company's workout and recovery department. Updated assumptions for smaller balance commercial loans are based on a combination of the Company's own historical delinquency and severity data and industry level data. Delinquency data is used as a proxy for defaults as the Company's experience has been that few of these loans return to performing status after being delinquent greater than 60 days. An additional multiplier is applied to the portfolio level default probability in developing assumptions for loans rated special mention, substandard, or doubtful based on the Company's historical delinquency experience.

Based on our loan level analysis, we recorded recoveries of loan losses on ACI commercial loans of \$1.4 million and \$1.0 million respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. Related decreases in the FDIC indemnification asset of \$1.2 million and \$0.5 million were recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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The following tables provide an analysis of the ALLL, provision for loan losses and net charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013				
	Covered Loans		Non-ACI Loans	New Loans	Total
	ACI Loans	Non-ACI Loans			
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 8,019	\$ 9,874		\$ 41,228	\$ 59,121
Provision for loan losses:					
1-4 single family residential		116		(5,726)	(5,610)
Home equity loans and lines of credit		7,048		(1)	7,047
Multi-family	(153)	(3)		202	46
Commercial real estate	(1,335)	(50)		123	(1,262)
Construction and land	8	(1)		(28)	(21)
Commercial loans and leases	77	(907)		12,474	11,644
Consumer				123	123
Total Provision	(1,403)		6,203	7,167	11,967
Charge-offs:					
1-4 single family residential			(160)		(160)
Home equity loans and lines of credit			(840)		(840)
Commercial real estate	(948)				(948)
Commercial loans and leases	(878)		(105)	(8,194)	(9,177)
Consumer				(20)	(20)
Total Charge-offs	(1,826)		(1,105)	(8,214)	(11,145)
Recoveries:					
Home equity loans and lines of credit			11		11
Multi-family			4		4
Commercial real estate			49		49
Commercial loans and leases			883	113	996
Consumer				20	20
Total Recoveries			947	133	1,080
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 4,790	\$ 15,919		\$ 40,314	\$ 61,023

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012				
	Covered Loans		Non-ACI Loans	New Loans	Total
	ACI Loans	Non-ACI Loans			
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 16,332	\$ 7,742	\$ 24,328	\$ 48,402	
Provision for loan losses:					
1-4 single family residential		1,232	1,244		2,476
Home equity loans and lines of credit		2,558	(2)		2,556
Multi-family	818	(9)	(71)		738
Commercial real estate	(1,970)	91	1,853		(26)
Construction and land	245	(62)	197		380
Commercial loans and leases	(104)	(1,199)	3,955		2,652
Consumer			(9)		(9)
Total Provision	(1,011)	2,611	7,167		8,767
Charge-offs:					
1-4 single family residential		(26)			(26)
Home equity loans and lines of credit		(477)			(477)
Multi-family	(32)				(32)
Commercial real estate	(180)				(180)
Commercial loans and leases	(518)	(103)	(583)		(1,204)
Total Charge-offs	(730)	(606)	(583)		(1,919)
Recoveries:					
Home equity loans and lines of credit		2			2
Multi-family		9			9
Commercial real estate		5			5
Commercial loans and leases		1,152	55		1,207
Consumer			1		1
Total Recoveries		1,168	56		1,224
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$ 14,591	\$ 10,915	\$ 30,968	\$ 56,474	

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The following tables show the distribution of the ALLL, broken out between covered and non-covered loans, at the dates indicated (dollars in thousands):

March 31, 2013						
	Covered Loans		Non-ACI Loans	New Loans	Total	% (1)
	ACI Loans					
Residential:						
1-4 single family residential	\$	\$	940	\$ 4,348	\$ 5,288	41.0%
Home equity loans and lines of credit			14,306	18	14,324	3.5%
			15,246	4,366	19,612	44.5%
Commercial:						
Multi-family	351		6	2,414	2,771	6.0%
Commercial real estate	3,117		30	7,913	11,060	19.0%
Construction and land	358		8	644	1,010	1.6%
Commercial loans and leases	964		629	24,440	26,033	28.0%
	4,790		673	35,411	40,874	54.6%
Consumer				537	537	0.9%
	\$ 4,790	\$ 15,919	\$ 40,314	\$ 61,023		100%

December 31, 2012						
	Covered Loans		Non-ACI Loans	New Loans	Total	% (1)
	ACI Loans					
Residential:						
1-4 single family residential	\$	\$	984	\$ 10,074	\$ 11,058	41.5%
Home equity loans and lines of credit			8,087	19	8,106	3.8%
			9,071	10,093	19,164	45.3%
Commercial:						
Multi-family	504		5	2,212	2,721	6.5%
Commercial real estate	5,400		31	7,790	13,221	17.5%
Construction and land	350		9	672	1,031	1.6%
Commercial loans and leases	1,765		758	20,047	22,570	28.5%
	8,019		803	30,721	39,543	54.1%
Consumer				414	414	0.6%
	\$ 8,019	\$ 9,874	\$ 41,228	\$ 59,121		100%

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

Significant components of the change in the ALLL at March 31, 2013 as compared to December 31, 2012, include:

- A decrease of \$(5.7) million for new 1-4 single family residential loans, attributable to a decrease in loss factors as discussed above;
- An increase of \$6.2 million in the allowance for non-ACI home equity loans, resulting from an increase in projected default probabilities as discussed above;

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- An increase of \$4.4 million for new commercial loans and leases, resulting from (i) a provision of \$12.3 million recognized on one commercial loan relationship, (ii) a partial charge-off of \$(6.8) million recognized on the same loan, (iii) a decline in peer group loss factors and (iv) portfolio growth; and
- A \$(3.2) million decrease in the allowance for ACI commercial loans resulting from continued resolutions of impaired loans in this portfolio class and improvements in expected cash flows.

For additional information about the ALLL, see Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Real Estate Owned

The following table presents the changes in OREO for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 76,022	\$ 123,737
Transfers from loan portfolio	24,793	44,182
Sales	(30,642)	(57,422)
Impairment	(1,280)	(3,547)
Balance, end of period	\$ 68,893	\$ 106,950

Covered OREO properties owned by the Company had a carrying value of \$68.4 million at March 31, 2013.

OREO consisted of the following types of properties at the dates indicated (in thousands):

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
1-4 single family residential	\$ 46,848	68.0%	\$ 58,848	77.4%
Condominium	12,754	18.5%	12,887	17.0%
Multi-family	135	0.2%	257	0.3%
Commercial real estate	6,392	9.3%	1,512	2.0%
Land	2,764	4.0%	2,518	3.3%
	\$ 68,893	100.0%	\$ 76,022	100.0%

The decrease in OREO reflects continued efforts to resolve non-performing covered assets. Residential OREO inventory declined to 328 units at March 31, 2013 from 402 units at December 31, 2012.

Other Assets

Other assets increased by \$98.5 million from December 31, 2012 to March 31, 2013. The increase is primarily due to a \$32.4 million increase in equipment under operating lease and \$51.3 million of proceeds receivable from the sale of investment securities at March 31, 2013.

Deposits

The following table presents information about our deposits for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended March 31,			2012	
	2013	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid		
Demand deposits:					
Non-interest bearing	\$ 1,332,461		0.00%	\$ 863,131	0.00%
Interest bearing	544,566		0.50%	474,898	0.65%
Money market	3,169,281		0.53%	2,534,543	0.71%
Savings	975,542		0.42%	1,126,401	0.69%
Time	2,635,152		1.39%	2,578,826	1.52%
	\$ 8,657,002		0.70%	\$ 7,577,799	0.90%

Total deposits increased by \$207.4 million to \$8.7 billion at March 31, 2013 from \$8.5 billion at December 31, 2012. The distribution of deposits reflected in the table above reflects growth in lower rate deposit products, including non-interest bearing demand deposits, consistent with management's business strategy.

The following table shows scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit with denominations greater than or equal to \$100,000 as of March 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Three months or less	\$ 284,153
Over three through six months	337,285
Over six through twelve months	534,856
Over twelve months	403,974
	\$ 1,560,268

Borrowed Funds

The following table sets forth information regarding our short-term borrowings, consisting of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and overnight FHLB advances, as of and for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2013	2012	
Maximum outstanding at any month-end	\$ 1,245	\$ 11,199	
Balance outstanding at end of period	\$ 1,245	\$ 11,199	
Average outstanding during the period	\$ 14,906	\$ 1,209	
Average interest rate during the period	0.42%	0.45%	
Average interest rate at end of period	0.45%	0.36%	

The Company also utilizes FHLB advances to finance its operations. FHLB advances are secured by FHLB stock and qualifying first mortgage, commercial real estate, and home equity loans and mortgage-backed securities. The contractual balance of FHLB advances outstanding at March 31, 2013 totaled \$2.0 billion, with \$665.0 million, \$1.05 billion, \$125.4 million, \$75.0 million and \$105.0 million maturing in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Table of Contents**Capital Resources**

Stockholders' equity increased by \$37.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 due primarily to the retention of earnings, partially offset by dividends. Stockholders' equity was impacted to a lesser extent by changes in unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, on investment securities available for sale and cash flow hedges.

The Federal Reserve Board and OCC regulate all capital distributions by BankUnited to its parent. All quarterly applications to regulatory authorities for the payment of dividends to date have been approved.

Pursuant to the FDIA, the federal banking agencies have adopted regulations setting forth a five-tier system for measuring the capital adequacy of the financial institutions they supervise. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, BankUnited and the Company had capital levels that exceeded the well-capitalized guidelines.

The following table presents the Company's regulatory capital ratios as of March 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	Actual		Required to be Considered Well Capitalized		Required to be Considered Adequately Capitalized	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
BankUnited, Inc.:						
Tier 1 leverage	\$ 1,683,844	13.64%	N/A(1)	N/A(1)	\$ 493,845	4.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	\$ 1,683,844	31.14%	\$ 324,477	6.00%	\$ 216,318	4.00%
Total risk based capital	\$ 1,749,598	32.35%	\$ 540,796	10.00%	\$ 432,637	8.00%

(1) There is no Tier 1 leverage ratio component in the definition of a well-capitalized bank holding company.

Liquidity

Liquidity involves our ability to generate adequate funds to support asset growth, meet deposit withdrawal and other contractual obligations, maintain reserve requirements and otherwise conduct ongoing operations. BankUnited's liquidity needs are primarily met by growth in transaction deposit accounts, its cash position, cash flow from its amortizing investment and loan portfolios and reimbursements under the Loss Sharing Agreements. If necessary, BankUnited has the ability to raise liquidity through collateralized borrowings, FHLB advances or the sale of available for sale securities. The asset/liability committee (ALCO) policy has established several measures of liquidity which are monitored monthly by ALCO and quarterly by the Board of Directors. The primary measure of liquidity monitored by management is liquid assets (defined as cash and cash equivalents and pledgeable securities) to total assets. BankUnited's liquidity is considered acceptable if liquid assets divided by total assets exceeds 5.0%. At March 31, 2013, BankUnited's liquid assets divided by total assets was 12.8%. Management monitors a one year liquidity ratio, defined as cash and cash equivalents, pledgeable securities, unused borrowing capacity at the FHLB, and loans and non-agency securities maturing within one year divided by deposits and borrowings maturing within one year. The maturity of deposits, excluding certificate

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of deposits, is based on retention rates derived from the most recent external core deposit analysis obtained by the Company. This ratio allows management to monitor liquidity over a longer time horizon. At March 31, 2013, BankUnited exceeded the acceptable limit established by ALCO for this ratio. Additional measures of liquidity regularly monitored by ALCO include the ratio of FHLB advances to Tier 1 capital plus the ALLL, the ratio of FHLB advances to total assets and a measure of available liquidity to volatile liabilities. At March 31, 2013, BankUnited was within acceptable limits established by ALCO for each of these measures.

As a holding company, BankUnited, Inc. is a corporation separate and apart from its banking subsidiary, and therefore, provides for its own liquidity. BankUnited, Inc.'s main sources of funds include management fees and dividends from the bank and access to capital markets. There are regulatory limitations that affect the ability of bank subsidiaries to pay dividends to BankUnited, Inc. Management believes that such limitations will not impact our ability to meet our ongoing short-term cash obligations.

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We expect that our liquidity requirements will continue to be met by operations and we intend to satisfy our liquidity requirements over the next 12 months through these sources of funds.

Interest Rate Risk

The principal component of the Company's risk of loss arising from adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments, or market risk, is interest rate risk, including the risk that assets and liabilities with similar re-pricing characteristics may not reprice at the same time or to the same degree. The primary objective of the Company's asset/liability management activities is to maximize net interest income, while maintaining acceptable levels of interest rate risk. The ALCO is responsible for establishing policies to limit exposure to interest rate risk, and to ensure procedures are established to monitor compliance with these policies. The guidelines established by ALCO are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Management believes that the simulation of net interest income in different interest rate environments provides the most meaningful measure of interest rate risk. Income simulation analysis is designed to capture not only the potential of all assets and liabilities to mature or reprice, but also the probability that they will do so. Income simulation also attends to the relative interest rate sensitivities of these items, and projects their behavior over an extended period of time. Finally, income simulation permits management to assess the probable effects on the balance sheet not only of changes in interest rates, but also of proposed strategies for responding to them.

The income simulation model analyzes interest rate sensitivity by projecting net interest income over the next twenty-four months in a most likely rate scenario based on forward interest rate curves versus net interest income in alternative rate scenarios. Management continually reviews and refines its interest rate risk management process in response to the changing economic climate. Currently, our model projects a plus 100, plus 200 and plus 300 basis point change with rates increasing 25 basis points per month until the applicable limit is reached as well as a modified flat scenario incorporating a more flattened yield curve. We did not simulate a decrease in interest rates at March 31, 2013 due to the extremely low rate environment.

The Company's ALCO policy has established that interest income sensitivity will be considered acceptable if forecast net interest income in the plus 200 basis point scenario is within 5% of forecast net interest income in the most likely rate scenario over the next twelve months and within 10% in the second year. At March 31, 2013 the impact on BankUnited's projected net interest income in a plus 200 basis points scenario was 1.6% in the first twelve months and 9.6% in the second year.

Management also simulates changes in the economic value of equity (EVE) in various interest rate environments. The ALCO policy has established parameters of acceptable risk that are defined in terms of the percentage change in EVE from a base scenario under six rate scenarios, derived by implementing immediate parallel movements of plus and minus 100, 200 and 300 basis points from current rates. We did not simulate decreases in interest rates at March 31, 2013 due to the current low rate environment. The parameters established by ALCO stipulate that the change in EVE is considered acceptable if the change is less than 6%, 10% and 14% in plus 100, 200 and 300 basis point scenarios, respectively. As of March 31, 2013, our simulation indicated percentage changes from base EVE of (2.0)%, (4.3)% and (7.0)% in plus 100, 200, and 300 basis point scenarios, respectively.

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These measures fall within an acceptable level of interest rate risk per the policies established by ALCO. In the event the models indicate an unacceptable level of risk, the Company could undertake a number of actions that would reduce this risk, including the sale of a portion of its available for sale investment portfolio or the use of risk management strategies such as interest rate swaps and caps.

Many assumptions were used by the Company to calculate the impact of changes in interest rates, including the change in rates. Actual results may not be similar to the Company's projections due to several factors including the timing and frequency of rate changes, market conditions and the shape of the yield curve. Actual results may also differ due to the Company's actions, if any, in response to the changing rates.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Interest rate swaps are one of the tools we use to manage interest rate risk. These derivative instruments are used to mitigate exposure to changes in interest rates on FHLB advances and time deposits. These interest rate

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swaps are designated as cash flow hedging instruments. The fair value of these instruments is included in other assets and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets and changes in fair value are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. At March 31, 2013, outstanding interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges had an aggregate notional amount of \$1.2 billion. The aggregate fair value of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges included in other assets was \$42.0 thousand and the aggregate fair value included in other liabilities was \$51.0 million.

Interest rate swaps not designated as cash flow hedges had an aggregate notional amount of \$235.4 million at March 31, 2013. The aggregate fair value of these interest rate swaps included in other assets was \$4.9 million and the aggregate fair value included in other liabilities was \$4.9 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements***Commitments***

We routinely enter into commitments to extend credit to our customers, including commitments to fund loans or lines of credit and commercial and standby letters of credit. The credit risk associated with these commitments is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to customers and they are subject to our normal credit policies and approval processes. While these commitments represent contractual cash requirements, a significant portion of commitments to extend credit may expire without being drawn upon. The following table details our outstanding commitments to extend credit as of March 31, 2013 (in thousands):

	Covered	Non-Covered	Total
Commitments to fund loans	\$ 302,340	\$ 302,340	\$ 302,340
Commitments to purchase loans	25,401	25,401	25,401
Unfunded commitments under lines of credit	63,613	610,702	674,315
Commercial and standby letters of credit	28,943	28,943	28,943
	\$ 63,613	\$ 967,386	\$ 1,030,999

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company has made no significant changes in its critical accounting policies and significant estimates from those disclosed in the 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See the section entitled "Interest Rate Risk" included in Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q, we carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

The Company is involved as plaintiff or defendant in various legal actions arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, based upon advice of legal counsel, the likelihood is remote that the impact of these proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, would be material to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the risk factors disclosed by the Company in its 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 25, 2013.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description	Location
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document	Filed herewith
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema	Filed herewith
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase	Filed herewith
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase	Filed herewith
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase	Filed herewith
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase	Filed herewith

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*Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized this 9th day of May 2013.

/s/ John A. Kanas
John A. Kanas
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Leslie Lunak
Leslie Lunak
Chief Financial Officer

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101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase	Filed herewith

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