

IMPERIAL CAPITAL BANCORP, INC.

Form 10-K

March 31, 2009

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008

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 1-33199

IMPERIAL CAPITAL BANCORP, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or
Organization)

95-4596322
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

888 Prospect Street, Suite 110, La Jolla, California
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

92037
(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (858) 551-0511

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

None

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value
(Title of Class)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was

required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No [].

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See 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 [] (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company [X]

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

As of March 16, 2009, there were issued and outstanding 5,428,760 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock. The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2008, computed by reference to the closing price of such stock as of June 30, 2008, was \$31.1 million. (The exclusion from such amount of the market value of the shares owned by any person shall not be deemed an admission by the Registrant that such person is an affiliate of the Registrant.)

IMPERIAL CAPITAL BANCORP, INC.

FORM 10-K

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

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Forward-Looking Statements

“Safe Harbor” statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, changes in economic conditions, either nationally or in our market areas; fluctuations in loan demand, the number of unsold homes, other properties and real estate values; the quality or composition of our loan or investment portfolios; our ability to manage loan delinquency rates, which may be impacted by deterioration in the housing and commercial real estate markets that may lead to increased losses and non-performing assets in our loan portfolios, and may result in our allowance for loan losses not being adequate to cover actual losses and may require us to materially increase our reserves; fluctuations in interest rates, and changes in the relative differences between short- and long-term interest rates; results of examinations by the California Department of Financial Institutions (the “DFI”), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) or other regulatory authorities, including the possibility that any such regulatory authority may, among other things, require us to increase our reserve for loan losses, write-down assets, change our regulatory capital position or affect our ability to borrow funds or maintain or increase deposits, which could adversely affect our liquidity and earnings; the possibility that we will be unable to comply with the conditions imposed upon us by the Order to Cease and Desist issued by the DFI and the FDIC, which could result in the imposition of additional restrictions on our operations; our ability to control operating costs and expenses; the use of estimates in determining fair value of certain of our assets, which estimates may prove to be incorrect and result in significant declines in valuation; difficulties in reducing risk associated with the loans on our balance sheet; staffing fluctuations in response to product demand or the implementation of corporate strategies that affect our work force and potential associated charges; computer systems on which we depend could fail or experience a security breach; our ability to retain key members of our senior management team; costs and effects of litigation, including settlements and judgments; increased competitive pressures among financial services companies; changes in consumer spending, borrowing, and savings habits; legislative or regulatory changes that adversely affect our business, including changes in regulatory policies and principles, including the interpretation of regulatory capital or other rules; the availability of resources to address changes in laws, rules, or regulations or to respond to regulatory actions; adverse changes in the securities markets; the inability of key third-party providers to perform their obligations to us; changes in accounting policies, principles or guidance, as may be adopted by the financial institution regulatory agencies or the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or their application to our business or audit adjustments; the economic impact of any terrorist actions; other economic, competitive, governmental, regulatory, and technological factors affecting our operations, pricing, products, and services; and other risks detailed in this Form 10-K. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We do not undertake and specifically disclaim any obligation to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements. These risks could cause our actual results for 2009 and beyond to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements by, or on behalf of, us, and could negatively affect the Company’s operating and stock price performance.

As used throughout this report, the terms “we”, “our”, “us”, or the “Company” refer to Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc. (“ICB” or the “Company”) is a diversified bank holding company headquartered in San Diego County, California with consolidated assets of \$4.4 billion, consolidated net loans of \$2.7 billion, consolidated deposits of \$2.9 billion and consolidated shareholders’ equity of \$189.6 million as of December 31, 2008. We conduct and manage our business principally through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Imperial Capital Bank (the “Bank”), an institution with \$4.4 billion in assets and six retail branches located in California (Beverly Hills, Costa Mesa, Encino, Glendale, San Diego, and San Francisco), two retail branches located in Nevada (Carson City and Las Vegas), and one retail branch located in Baltimore, Maryland. Our branch offices are primarily used for our deposit services and lending business. The Bank has been in business for 34 years.

We are primarily engaged in:

• Originating and purchasing real estate loans secured by income producing properties for retention in our loan portfolio;

• Originating entertainment finance loans; and

• Accepting customer deposits through the following products: certificates of deposits, money market, passbook and demand deposit accounts. Our deposit accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) up to the legal limits.

Over the last five years the Company has engaged in residential and condominium construction lending and accumulated a construction portfolio of \$373.5 million at December 31, 2008. The economic events of 2008 have dramatically impacted the Company with respect to this area of our operations. First, the national economy is in a deepening recession due in part to the sub-prime mortgage market. Many of our construction borrowers, who rely on the sales of homes to repay loans, are not able to find buyers. Some of these borrowers, in turn, have defaulted on loans, which has impaired our ability to recognize interest and has resulted in significant charge-offs and related provisions for loan losses.

In connection with continuing turmoil in the economy, and more specifically, with our construction and land development loan portfolio, we recorded a net loss of \$32.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This loss was primarily the result of considerable increases in provision for loan losses during the year, a tightening interest margin caused by recent interest rate reductions, increased amounts of non-accrual loans and other than temporary losses on certain of our investment securities. The severe net loss resulted in shareholders' equity at December 31, 2008 of \$189.6 million, or 4.3% of total assets, representing a decline of \$38.0 million from \$227.6 million, or 6.4% of total assets, at December 31, 2007. As a result of our net loss, the Bank was “adequately capitalized” at that date as further described in Note 15 —Regulatory Requirements. Our net loss has had a negative impact on our operations, liquidity and capital adequacy and has resulted in mandates by our regulators to require that we take certain actions to enhance our operations and profitability, as noted below.

Our executive offices are located at 888 Prospect Street, Suite 110, La Jolla, California 92037 and our telephone number at that address is (858) 551-0511.

Regulatory Action

As noted in Form 8-K filing on February 20, 2009, the Bank entered into a stipulation and consent to the issuance of a February 17, 2009 order to cease and desist (the “Order”) by the FDIC and the California Department of Financial Institutions (the “DFI”).

The Order is a formal corrective action pursuant to which the Bank has agreed to take certain measures in the areas of management, capital, loan loss allowance determination, risk management, liquidity management, board oversight and monitoring of compliance, and restricts payment of dividends and the opening of branch or other Bank offices. Specifically, the Order requires that the Bank submit to the regulators within 60 days a detailed capital plan to address how the Bank will remain “adequately capitalized” and within 180 days increase its Tier 1 leverage above nine percent and total risk-based capital ratios above thirteen percent. The Bank must also submit to the regulators within prescribed time periods a revised policy for determining the allowance for loan losses, plans for reducing commercial real estate loan concentrations and brokered deposits, a liquidity plan, strategic business plan and profitability plan. The Order will remain in effect until modified or terminated by the FDIC and the DFI.

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None of the timeframes under the Order has lapsed and therefore we are in the process of responding to the Order. In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (“FRB San Francisco”) notified the Company that it may not appoint any new director or senior executive officer or change the responsibilities of any current senior executive officers without notifying the FRB. In addition, the Company may not make indemnification and severance payments without complying with certain statutory restrictions, including prior written approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve Board”) and concurrence from the FDIC. Further, the Company is generally prohibited from receiving dividends from the Bank, making any dividend payments (including distributions on its trust preferred securities) and increasing or renewing any debt, without receiving prior approval from the FRB San Francisco of such payments.

Business Strategy

In response to these financial challenges and increased regulatory supervision, we have taken and are continuing to take a number of tactical actions aimed at preserving existing capital, reducing our lending exposures and associated capital requirements and increasing liquidity. The tactical actions taken include, but are not limited to the following: slowing loan originations, growing retail deposits, reducing brokered deposits, seeking commercial loan participation and sales arrangements with other lenders or private equity sources, reducing personnel and other operating costs, and eliminating the payment of dividends. Our goal is to return to profitability by reducing our size, stabilizing our losses, managing our problematic assets and reducing overall expenses. We are working on the following four primary objectives as a basis for long-term success of our franchise:

- Improve Asset Quality.** We have taken proactive steps to resolve our non-performing loans, including negotiating repayment plans, forbearances, loan modifications and loan extensions with our borrowers when appropriate. We also have established a separate department to monitor and attempt to reduce our exposure to a further deterioration in asset quality. We have applied more conservative underwriting practices to our new loans, including, among other things, requiring more detailed credit information in certain circumstances, increasing the amount of required collateral or equity requirements and reducing loan-to-value ratios.
- Reduce Asset Base and Improve Regulatory Capital Ratios.** We expect to reduce our asset base which should help reduce our risk profile and improve capital ratios through reductions in the amount of outstanding loans and securities through normal principal amortization, and a corresponding reduction of liabilities.
- Continued Expense Control.** Beginning in 2008 and continuing into 2009, management has undertaken several initiatives to reduce noninterest expenses, and will continue to make it a priority to identify cost savings opportunities throughout all phases of operations. Personnel reductions have and will come primarily from the Bank’s lending operations, including closing selected loan origination offices, as well as some reduction in support areas of the Bank.
- Reduce Reliance on Wholesale Funding Sources.** We will continue to focus on our strategy of reducing our reliance on wholesale funding sources, which includes Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) advances and brokered certificates of deposits, while increasing core deposits and other retail deposit products through our branch and on-line deposit network. The FHLB of San Francisco suspended our borrowing facility on March 13, 2009, and we are required under the Order to develop a plan to eliminate our reliance on brokered certificates of deposits. Retail deposits have increased approximately 22% to \$2.2 billion during the six months from July to December 2008. The funding obtained through this channel will continue to be utilized to retire wholesale fundings at their maturities.

We are also evaluating various strategic options and are seeking the assistance of investment banking services to evaluate and potentially pursue the prospects of private equity investment or other capital raising alternatives. While we continue to act upon both tactical and strategic alternatives to raise capital and restructure our balance sheet, as has

been widely publicized, access to capital markets is extremely limited in the current economic environment, and we can give no assurances that in the current financial environment our efforts will be successful and will result in sufficient capital preservation or infusion. Our ability to decrease our levels of non-performing assets is also vulnerable to market conditions as our construction loan borrowers rely on an active real estate market as a source of repayment, and the sale of loans in this market is difficult. If the real estate market does not improve, our level of non-performing assets may continue to increase.

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While we believe that we are taking appropriate steps to respond to these economic risks and regulatory actions, further deterioration in the economic environment or severe regulatory actions could adversely affect our continuing operations.

Lending Activities

General. During 2008, our lending activities were focused as follows:

- Originating real estate loans secured by income producing properties; and
- Originating entertainment finance loans.

Income Producing Property (Real Estate) Loans. Historically, we've originated and purchased real estate loans secured by first trust deeds or first mortgages on commercial and multi-family real estate. Our collateral consists primarily of the following types of properties:

- Apartments
- Retail centers
- Small office and light industrial buildings
- Hotels
- Mini-storage facilities
- Mobile home parks
- Multi-family real estate
- Other mixed use or special purpose commercial properties

At December 31, 2008, we had \$2.3 billion of income producing property loans outstanding, representing 84.5% of our total real estate loans, and 82.7% of our gross loan portfolio. Most of our real estate borrowers are business owners, individual investors, investment partnerships or limited liability entities. The income producing property lending that we engage in typically involves loans to a single borrower and is generally viewed as exposing the lender to a greater risk of loss than one- to four-family residential lending, because repayment of the loan generally is dependent, in large part, on the successful operation of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan.

Income producing property values are also generally subject to greater volatility than residential property values. The liquidation values of income producing properties may be adversely affected by risks generally incident to interests in real property, such as:

- Changes or continued weakness in general or local economic conditions;
- Changes or continued weakness in specific industry segments;
- Increases in other operating expenses (including energy costs);
- Declines in rental, room or occupancy rates in hotels, apartment complexes or commercial properties;
- Declines in real estate values;
- Availability of financing for investors/owners of income producing properties;
- Other factors beyond the control of the borrower or the lender;
- Increases in interest rates, real estate and personal property tax rates; and
- Changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including rent control ordinances, environmental legislation and taxation.

We originate real estate loans through our retail branches and loan origination offices. At December 31, 2008, these offices were staffed by a total of 19 loan officers. Loan officers solicit mortgage loan brokers for loan applications that meet our underwriting criteria, and also accept applications directly from borrowers. A majority of the real estate loans funded by us are originated through mortgage loan brokers. Mortgage loan brokers act as intermediaries

between us and the property owner in arranging real estate loans and earn a fee based upon the principal amount of each loan funded.

Income producing property loans are generally made in amounts up to 75% of the appraised value of the property; however, prior to 2008, multi-family loans were made at a loan-to-value ratio up to 80%. During 2008, as part of our implementation of more conservative underwriting practices, we reduced the limit for multi-family loan originations to 75% of the appraised value. Income producing property loans are generally made for terms of between ten and 15 years, with amortization periods up to 30 years for multi-family properties and 25 years for other property types. Depending on market conditions at the time the loan was originated, certain loan agreements may include prepayment penalties.

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The average yield on our real estate loan portfolio was 6.44% in 2008 compared to 7.39% in 2007. A significant portion of our loan portfolio is comprised of adjustable rate loans indexed to either six month LIBOR or the Prime Rate, most with interest rate floors and caps below and above which the loan's contractual interest rate may not adjust. Approximately 50.8% of our loan portfolio was adjustable at December 31, 2008, and approximately 41.2% of the loan portfolio as of that date was comprised of hybrid loans, which after an initial fixed rate period of three or five years, will convert to an adjustable interest rate for the remaining term of the loan. As of December 31, 2008, our hybrid loans had a weighted average of 2.6 years remaining until conversion to an adjustable rate loan. Our adjustable rate loans generally reprice on a quarterly or semi-annual basis with increases generally limited to maximum adjustments of 2% per year up to 5% for the life of the loan. At December 31, 2008, approximately \$2.4 billion, or 86.3%, of our adjustable and hybrid loan portfolio contained interest rate floors, below which the loans' contractual interest rate may not adjust. The inability of our loans to adjust downward can contribute to increased income in periods of declining interest rates, and also assists us in our efforts to limit the risks to earnings resulting from changes in interest rates, subject to the risk that borrowers may refinance these loans during periods of declining interest rates. At December 31, 2008, the weighted average floor interest rate of these loans was 6.82%. At that date, approximately \$745.5 million, or 26.5%, of these loans were at the floor interest rate. At December 31, 2008, 48.5% of the adjustable rate loans outstanding had a lifetime interest rate cap. The weighted-average lifetime interest rate cap on our adjustable rate loan portfolio was 11.87% at that date. At December 31, 2008, none of the loans in our adjustable rate loan portfolio were at their cap rate.

Total loan production, including the unfunded portion of loans, was \$345.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion, for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Loan production in 2008 consisted of the origination of \$155.8 million of commercial real estate loans, \$113.7 million of small balance multi-family real estate loans and \$75.6 million of entertainment finance loans.

The decline in loan production in 2008 was primarily due to a decrease in customer demand and instability related to economic and real estate market conditions. We are currently selling to Fannie Mae most of the income producing property loans we originate.

Real Estate Construction and Land Loans. We originate construction and land loans for the primary purpose of developing or rehabilitating single-family residences, condominiums, and commercial real estate. At December 31, 2008, our construction and land loans amounted to \$408.6 million, or 15.1%, of our loan portfolio. Approximately \$208.5 million, or 51.0%, of our construction and land loan portfolio consisted of residential and condominium construction loans, \$165.3 million, or 40.4%, consisted of commercial and multifamily real estate loans, and \$35.0 million, or 8.6%, consisted of land loans. At December 31, 2008, \$179.6 million, or 44.0%, of our construction projects were located in California, \$84.5 million, or 20.7%, were for projects located in New York, \$50.5 million, or 12.4%, were for projects located in Texas, \$35.2 million, or 8.6%, were for projects located in Arizona, \$15.0 million, or 3.7%, were for projects located in Pennsylvania, and \$11.2 million, or 2.7%, were for projects located in Florida.

Loan commitment amounts for residential and condominium construction loans typically range from \$3.0 to \$20.0 million with an average loan commitment at December 31, 2008 of \$10.0 million. At December 31, 2008, the unadvanced portion of residential and condominium construction loans was \$39.4 million. Commercial construction loans typically consist of mixed-use retail and other commercial related projects. At December 31, 2008, the average loan commitment for our commercial construction loans was \$5.3 million and the unadvanced portion of these commitments was \$46.0 million. Our land loans generally finance the acquisition and/or development of improved lots or unimproved raw land that will be utilized in the development of single-family tract housing. At December 31, 2008, the average loan commitment for our land loans was \$7.1 million and the unadvanced portion of these commitments was \$1.7 million.

Loans to finance our construction projects are generally offered to experienced builders and developers. All loans to builders and developers are underwritten to pre-established standards that include estimated cash reserves to carry projects through completion and sale of the project. We regularly monitor our real estate construction loans and the economic conditions and markets where our projects are located, including the number of unsold properties in our residential and condominium construction loan portfolio. Maturity dates for construction loans are largely a function of the estimated construction period of the project, and generally do not exceed 12 to 24 months. Substantially all of our construction loans have adjustable rates of interest based on the prime rate as published in the Wall Street Journal and are generally interest only loans during the construction phase. Disbursement of funds is at our discretion and based on the progress of construction.

Although construction lending affords us the opportunity to achieve higher interest rates and fees with shorter terms to maturity than one- to four-family mortgage lending, construction lending is considered to involve a higher degree of risk. At the time these types of loans are made, the value of the collateral securing the loan must be estimated based on the projected selling price at the time the residence or income producing property is completed and on estimated building and other costs (including interest costs). Changes in the demand, such as for new housing and higher than anticipated building costs may cause actual results to vary significantly from those estimated. Accordingly, we may be confronted, at the time the residence is completed, with a loan balance exceeding the value of the collateral. Because construction loans require active monitoring of the building process, including cost comparisons and on-site inspections, these loans are more difficult and costly to monitor. Increases in market rates of interest may have a more pronounced effect on construction loans by rapidly increasing the end-purchasers' borrowing costs, thereby reducing the overall demand for the project. Properties under construction are often difficult to sell and typically must be completed in order to be successfully sold also complicates the process of working out problem construction loans. This may require us to advance additional funds and/or contract with another builder to complete construction. Furthermore, in the case of speculative construction loans, there is the added risk associated with identifying an end-purchaser for the finished project.

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Entertainment Finance Loans. We conduct our entertainment finance operations through ICB Entertainment Finance (“ICBEF”), a division of the Bank. Typically, ICBEF lends to independent producers of film and television on a senior secured basis. Collateral documents include a mortgage of copyright, security agreements and assigned sales contracts. Credit decisions are based in part on the creditworthiness and reputation of the producer, the sales agent and distributors who have contracted to distribute the films. ICBEF provides loans (with a typical term of 12 to 18 months) and letters of credit for the production of motion pictures and television shows or series that have a predictable market worldwide, and therefore, a predictable level of revenue arising from licensing of the worldwide distribution rights.

ICBEF lends to independent producers of film and television, many of which are located in California. To a lesser extent, ICBEF also has borrowing clients outside of the United States; however, loans are typically denominated in United States dollars. Independent producers tend to be those producers that do not have major studio distribution outlets for their product. Large film and television studios generally maintain their own distribution outlets and finance their projects with internally generated financing. In addition to funding production loans against a number of distribution contracts, ICBEF may permit an advance, generally not to exceed 20% of the budget amount, against its valuation of unsold rights. ICBEF uses industry standards in the valuation of unsold rights. ICBEF’s lending officers review the quality of the distributors and their contracts, the budget, the producer’s track record, the script, the genre, talent elements, the schedule of advances, and valuation of all distribution rights when considering a new lending opportunity. Generally, ICBEF loans require the borrower to provide a completion bond that guarantees the completion of the film or the payoff of the outstanding balance of the loan in the event the film is not completed. After closing, each requested advance is approved by the bonding company on a regular basis to ensure that ICBEF is not advancing ahead of an agreed-upon cash flow schedule. The loan documentation grants ICBEF the right to impose certain penalties on the borrower and exercise certain other rights, including replacing the sales agent, if sales are not consummated within the appropriate time. Loans are repaid principally from revenue received from distribution contracts. In many instances, the distribution contracts provide for multiple payments payable at certain milestones (such as execution of contract, commencement of principal photography or completion of principal photography). The maturity date of the loan is generally six to nine months after completion of the production. Delivery of the completed production is typically made to the various distributors upon or after their minimum guarantees have been paid in full. To the extent a distributor fails to make payment upon completion of the film, or the predicted level of revenue is less than expected, we may incur a loss if rights cannot be resold for the same amount or other loan collateral cannot cover required loan payments.

ICBEF typically charges its customers an interest rate of three month LIBOR plus a margin (exclusive of loan fees) on the outstanding balance of the loan. Loan fees range from 0.75% to 1.50% with an additional fee up to 7.00% depending on the unsecured amount of the production budget being financed.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, our entertainment finance portfolio totaled \$50.4 million and \$76.3 million, respectively, representing 1.8% and 2.4% of our loan portfolio as of these dates. Of these amounts, approximately \$4.4 million and \$14.1 million, respectively, were issued to producers domiciled outside of the United States. The foreign loans outstanding at December 31, 2008 were primarily issued to producers located in Australia and Canada. Approximately \$5.9 million, \$8.6 million and \$5.6 million of interest income was earned during 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, in connection with our entertainment finance portfolio.

Loan Underwriting. Initial loan review for potential applications is performed by loan production staff, in consultation with the Chief Lending Officer, Chief Underwriter, and the Chief Credit Officer. Our loan underwriters are responsible for detailed reviews of borrowers, collateral, and loan terms, and prepare a written presentation for every loan application submitted to the Loan Committee, which is comprised of the following Bank officers:

•Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer •Senior Managing Director/Chief Lending Officer

- Vice Chairman of the Board
- Executive Managing Director/Chief Credit Officer
- Executive Managing Director/Chief Operating Officer
- Senior Managing Director/Chief Risk Officer
- Deputy Managing Director/Director of Portfolio Management
- Deputy Managing Director/Chief Underwriter
- First Vice President/East Coast Credit Executive

The underwriting standards for loans secured by income producing real estate consider the borrower's financial resources and ability to repay and the amount and stability of cash flow, if any, from the underlying collateral, to be comparable in importance to the loan-to-value ratio as a repayment source.

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All real estate secured loans over \$3.0 million must be submitted to the loan committee for approval. At least one loan committee member or designee must personally conduct on-site inspections of any property involved in connection with a real estate loan recommendation of \$2.0 million or more for unstabilized properties and \$3.0 million for stabilized properties. Loans up to \$2.0 million require approval by any two members of the Bank's loan committee, one of whom must be the Chief Underwriter or the Chief Credit Officer, while loans in excess of \$2.0 million require approval of three loan committee members, two of whom must be the Chief Underwriter and the Chief Credit Officer. Additionally, loans over \$3.0 million require the approval of the Chief Credit Officer; individual loans over \$7.5 million, loans resulting in an aggregate borrowing relationship to one borrower in excess of \$10.0 million, and all purchased loan pools must be approved by the Executive Committee of the Bank's Board of Directors. Effective February 1, 2009, all loans over \$5.0 million must be approved by the Chief Operating Officer.

All entertainment finance loans over \$1.0 million are submitted to the Loan Committee for approval. All loans must be approved by the Managing Director/Credit Risk Director and loans over \$3.0 million must be approved by the Executive Managing Director/Chief Credit Officer. Individual loans over \$7.5 million, loans resulting in an aggregate borrowing relationship to one borrower in excess of \$10.0 million, and all purchased loan pools must be approved by the executive committee of the Bank's Board of Directors.

Our loans are originated on both a non-recourse and full recourse basis and we generally seek to obtain personal guarantees from the principals of borrowers which are single asset or limited liability entities (such as partnerships, corporations or trusts).

The maximum size of a single loan made by the Bank is limited by California law to 25% of the Bank's equity capital. At December 31, 2008, that limit was approximately \$64.3 million. Our largest combined credit extension to related borrowers was \$30.2 million at December 31, 2008. We had five other relationships in excess of \$20.0 million at December 31, 2008, with a combined aggregate balance of \$112.2 million at that date. At December 31, 2008, we had a total of 155 extensions of credit, with a combined outstanding principal balance of \$790.3 million that were over \$5.0 million to a single borrower or related borrowers. All combined extensions of credit over \$5.0 million were performing in accordance with their repayment terms, with the exception of 18 credits aggregating \$135.8 million that were on nonaccrual status at December 31, 2008. At December 31, 2008, we had 2,912 real estate loans outstanding, with an average balance per loan of approximately \$952,000.

Servicing and Collections. Our loan portfolio is predominantly serviced by our loan servicing department, which is designed to provide prompt customer service, accurate and timely information for account follow-up, financial reporting and management review. We monitor our loans to ensure that projects are performing as underwritten. This monitoring allows us to take a proactive approach to addressing projects that do not perform as planned. When payments are not received by their contractual due date, collection efforts begin on the fifteenth day of delinquency with a telephone contact, and proceed to written notices that progress from reminders of the borrower's payment obligation to an advice that a notice of default may be forthcoming. Accounts delinquent for more than 30 days are reviewed more closely by our asset management department which is responsible for implementing a collection or restructuring plan, or a disposition strategy, and evaluates any potential loss exposure on the asset. Our servicing department has received a primary servicer and special servicer ratings of "SBPS3+" and "SBSS3+", respectively, by Fitch Ratings. Fitch rates small balance commercial mortgage primary and special servicers on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest rating. According to Fitch Ratings the rating reflects the Bank's experienced servicing management and staff, including asset managers and its longtime experience as a small balance commercial mortgage loan servicer. The special servicer rating was based on our ability to work out, resolve and dispose of small balance commercial mortgage loans and real estate owned (REO) properties.

Competition. We face substantial competition in all phases of our operations, including deposit accounts and loan originations, from a variety of competitors. Our competition for existing and potential customers is principally from

community banks, savings and loan associations, industrial banks, real estate financing conduits, specialty finance companies, small insurance companies, and larger banks. Many of these entities enjoy competitive advantages over us relative to a potential borrower in terms of a prior business relationship, wider geographic presence or more accessible branch office locations, the ability to offer additional services or more favorable pricing alternatives, or a lower cost of funds structure. We attempt to offset the potential effect of these factors by providing borrowers with higher interest rates for deposits and greater individual attention and a more flexible and time-sensitive underwriting, approval and funding process than they might obtain elsewhere.

Imperial Capital Real Estate Investment Trust

During 2000, we acquired all of the equity and certain collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) of the ICCMAC Multi-family and Commercial Trust 1999-1 (“ICCMAC Trust”) through our real estate investment trust subsidiary, Imperial Capital Real Estate Investment Trust (“Imperial Capital REIT”). During 2004, the CMOs were retired and the ICCMAC Trust was dissolved. The remaining outstanding loans were contributed to Imperial Capital REIT. At December 31, 2008, Imperial Capital REIT held real estate loans of \$1.7 million. The cash flow from Imperial Capital REIT loan pool provides cash flow on a monthly basis to ICB. ICB recognized \$142,000 of interest income from the loans held in Imperial Capital REIT during the year ended December 31, 2008.

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Non-performing Assets and Other Loans of Concern

At December 31, 2008, non-performing assets totaled \$192.9 million or 4.34% of total assets. Non-performing assets consisted of \$154.9 million of non-accrual loans and \$38.0 million of other real estate and other assets owned consisting of 41 properties. For additional information regarding non-performing assets see “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Credit Risk Elements”.

As of December 31, 2008, we had loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$114.6 million with respect to which known information concerning possible credit problems with the borrowers or the cash flows of the properties securing the respective loans has caused management to be concerned about the ability of the borrowers to comply with present loan repayment terms. This known information may result in the future inclusion of such loans in the non-accrual loan category. All of these loans are classified as substandard pursuant to the regulatory guidelines discussed below.

Classified Assets

Management uses a loan classification system consistent with the classification system used by bank regulatory agencies to help it evaluate the risks inherent in its loan portfolio. Loans are identified as “pass”, “substandard”, “doubtful” or “loss” based upon consideration of all sources of repayment, underlying collateral values, current and anticipated economic conditions, trends and uncertainties, and historical experience. Pass loans are further divided into four additional sub-categories, based on the type and nature of underlying collateral, as well as the borrower’s financial strength and ability to service the debt. Underlying collateral values for real estate dependent loans are supported by property appraisals or evaluations. We review our loan classifications on at least a quarterly basis. At December 31, 2008, we classified \$269.4 million of loans as “substandard”, none as “doubtful” and none as “loss” of which, \$154.9 million of these classified loans were included in the non-performing assets table in “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Credit Risk Elements”.

Funding Sources

The primary source of funding for our lending operations and investments are deposits. Our deposits are federally insured by the FDIC to the maximum extent permitted by law. At December 31, 2008 deposits totaled \$2.9 billion of which approximately 83.8% were term deposits that pay fixed rates of interest for periods generally ranging from 90 days to five years, 14.4% were adjustable rate passbook accounts and adjustable rate money market accounts with limited checking features, and 1.8% were interest and non-interest bearing checking accounts.

Our retail checking account balance was \$53.8 million at December 31, 2008. We generally accumulate deposits by relying on renewals of term accounts by existing depositors, participating in deposit rate surveys which promote the rates offered by us on our deposit products, and periodically advertising in various local market newspapers and other media. Management believes that our deposits are a reliable funding source and that the cost of funds resulting from our deposit gathering strategy is comparable to those of other banks pursuing a similar strategy. However, because we compete for deposits primarily on the basis of rates, we could experience difficulties in attracting deposits if we could not continue to offer deposit rates at levels above those of other financial institutions. Management also believes that any efforts to significantly increase the size of our deposit base may require greater marketing efforts and/or increases in deposit rates. At December 31, 2008, \$739.9 million, or 25.2% of total deposits, were brokered deposits. We are required under the Order to develop a plan to eliminate our reliance on brokered deposits.

For information concerning overall deposits outstanding during the periods indicated and the rates paid thereon, see “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Net Interest Income”.

The Bank also uses advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (“FHLB”) and borrowings from other unaffiliated financial institutions as funding sources. FHLB advances are collateralized by pledges of qualifying cash equivalents, investment securities, mortgage-backed securities and loans. In March 2009, the Bank’s FHLB credit facility was frozen at the then outstanding amount. The Bank is prohibited from receiving any new FHLB advances until this suspension is lifted. At December 31, 2008, FHLB advances outstanding totaled \$1.2 billion. Additionally, the Bank has a \$30.0 million repurchase agreement borrowing from an unaffiliated financial institution that is secured by mortgage-backed securities. In March 2009, this repurchase agreement borrowing was called by the unaffiliated financial institution and repaid in full. In addition, as of December 31, 2008, we had an available borrowing capacity under the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco credit facility of \$119.4 million. We also had available \$68.0 million of uncommitted, unsecured lines of credit with three unaffiliated financial institutions. However, these uncommitted, unsecured lines of credit were cancelled subsequent to December 31, 2008. See “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — Notes 8, 9, and 10”.

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Regulation

Introduction

Banking is a complex, highly regulated industry. The primary goals of the regulatory scheme are to maintain a safe and sound banking system, protect depositors and the FDIC's insurance fund, not shareholders, and to facilitate the conduct of sound monetary policy. In furtherance of these goals, Congress and the states have created several largely autonomous regulatory agencies and enacted numerous laws that govern banks, bank holding companies and the financial services industry. Consequently, the growth and earnings performance of ICB and the Bank can be affected not only by management decisions and general economic conditions, but also by the requirements of applicable state and federal statutes, regulations and the policies of various governmental regulatory authorities, including the Federal Reserve Board, the FDIC and the DFI.

The system of supervision and regulation applicable to financial services businesses governs most aspects of the business of the Company and the Bank, including: (i) the scope of permissible business; (ii) investments; (iii) reserves that must be maintained against deposits; (iv) capital levels that must be maintained; (v) the nature and amount of collateral that may be taken to secure loans; (vi) the establishment of new branches; (vii) mergers and consolidations with other financial institutions; and (viii) the payment of dividends.

The following is a brief summary of certain statutes and rules that affect or will affect ICB and the Bank. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statute and regulatory provisions referred to below and is not intended to be an exhaustive description of all applicable statutes and regulations. From time to time, laws or regulations are enacted which have the effect of increasing the cost of doing business, limiting or expanding the scope of permissible activities, or changing the competitive balance between banks and other financial and non-financial institutions. Proposals to change the laws and regulations governing the operations of banks and bank holding companies are frequently made in Congress, in the California legislature and by various bank and other regulatory agencies. ICB is also subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Future changes in the laws, regulations or policies that impact ICB and the Bank cannot necessarily be predicted, but they may have a material effect on the business and earnings of ICB and the Bank.

Holding Company Regulation

Bank holding companies are subject to comprehensive regulation by the Federal Reserve Board under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 or BHCA and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. As a bank holding company, ICB is required to file reports with the Federal Reserve Board and provide such additional information as the Federal Reserve Board may require. ICB and its non-bank subsidiaries are also subject to examination by the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board has extensive enforcement authority over bank holding companies, including, among other things, the ability to assess civil money penalties, to issue cease and desist or removal orders and to require that a bank holding company divest subsidiaries, including its bank subsidiaries. In general, enforcement actions may be initiated for violations of law and regulation as well as unsafe or unsound practices.

Under Federal Reserve Board policy, a bank holding company must serve as a source of strength for its subsidiary banks. Under this policy, the Federal Reserve Board may require, and has required in the past, bank holding companies to contribute additional capital to undercapitalized subsidiary banks. The Federal Reserve Board, under the BHCA, also has the authority to require a bank holding company to terminate any activity or to relinquish control of a nonbank subsidiary (other than a nonbank subsidiary of a bank) upon the Federal Reserve's determination that such activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness and stability of any bank subsidiary of the

bank holding company. If the Federal Reserve Board should determine that the financial condition, capital resources, asset quality, earnings prospects, management, liquidity or other aspects of ICB's operations are unsatisfactory or that ICB or our management is violating or has violated any law or regulation, various remedies are available to and are utilized by the Federal Reserve Board.

Under the BHCA, a bank holding company must obtain Federal Reserve Board approval before, among other matters:

- acquiring, directly or indirectly, ownership or control of any voting shares of another bank or bank holding company if, after the acquisition, it would own or control more than 5% of these shares (unless it already owns or controls a majority of these shares);

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- acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of another bank or bank holding company; or
- merging or consolidating with another bank holding company.

This statute also prohibits a bank holding company, with certain exceptions, from acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any company which is not a bank or bank holding company, or from engaging directly or indirectly in activities other than those of banking, managing or controlling banks, or providing services for its subsidiaries. The principal exceptions to these prohibitions involve activities closely related to the business of banking or managing or controlling banks, as discussed above. Companies that qualify as financial holding companies may also engage in securities, insurance and merchant banking activities.

The FRB San Francisco has notified ICB that it may not appoint any new director or senior executive officer or change the responsibilities of any current senior executive officers without notifying the FRB San Francisco. The Bank is subject to the same requirement for notice to the FDIC and DFI in such circumstances. In addition, ICB may not make indemnification and severance payments without complying with certain statutory restrictions, including prior written approval of the Federal Reserve Board and concurrence from the FDIC, and the Bank is subject to the same restrictions requiring approval from the FDIC. Further, ICB is generally prohibited from receiving dividends from the Bank, making any dividend payments (including distributions on its trust preferred securities) and increasing or renewing any debt, without receiving prior approval from the FRB San Francisco of such payments.

Dividends. ICB is a legal entity, separate and distinct from the Bank. Although ICB has the ability to raise capital on its own behalf or borrow from external sources, ICB has historically obtained funds from dividends paid by, and fees charged for services provided to, the Bank. However, as discussed above, regulatory constraints on both ICB and the Bank currently preclude the payment of dividends by either party.

ICB is entitled to receive dividends, when and as declared by the Bank's Board of Directors upon the lifting of the regulatory restriction. Those dividends may come from funds legally available for those dividends, as specified and limited by the California Financial Code. Under the California Financial Code, funds available for cash dividends by a California-chartered bank are restricted to the lesser of: (i) the bank's retained earnings; or (ii) the bank's net income for its last three fiscal years (less any distributions to shareholders made during such period). With the prior approval of the DFI, cash dividends may also be paid out of the greater of: (a) the bank's retained earnings; (b) net income for the bank's last preceding fiscal year; or (c) net income or the bank's current fiscal year. If the DFI determines that the shareholders' equity of the bank paying the dividend is not adequate or that the payment of the dividend would be unsafe or unsound for the bank, the DFI may order the bank not to pay the dividend. Since the Bank is an FDIC insured institution, it is also possible, depending upon its financial condition and other factors, that the FDIC could assert that the payment of dividends or other payments might, under some circumstances, constitute an unsafe or unsound practice and thereby prohibit such payments.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued a policy statement on the payment of cash dividends by bank holding companies, which expresses the Federal Reserve Board's view that a bank holding company should pay cash dividends only to the extent that its net income for the past year is sufficient to cover both the cash dividends and a rate of earnings retention that is consistent with the bank holding company's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. Furthermore, under its source of strength doctrine, the Federal Reserve Board expects a bank holding company to serve as a source of financial strength for its bank subsidiaries, which could limit the ability of a holding company to pay dividends if a bank subsidiary did not have sufficient capital. As a result of the recent notification we received from the FRB San Francisco, we are currently prohibited from paying dividends on our common stock or distributions on our trust preferred securities without the approval of the FRB San Francisco. See “—Regulatory Action.”

Repurchase or Redemption of Equity Securities. A bank holding company is required to give the Federal Reserve Board prior written notice of any purchase or redemption of its outstanding equity securities if the gross consideration for the purchase or redemption, when combined with the net consideration paid for all such purchases or redemptions during the preceding 12 months, is equal to 10% or more of its consolidated net worth. The Federal Reserve Board may disapprove such a purchase or redemption if it determines that the proposal would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice or would violate any law, regulation, Federal Reserve Board order, or any condition imposed by, or written agreement with, the Federal Reserve Board. This notification requirement does not apply to any company that meets the well-capitalized standard for bank holding companies, has a safety and soundness examination rating of at least a “2” and is not subject to any unresolved supervisory issues. Due to its capital position, ICB suspended its common stock repurchase program in 2008. In addition, as a result of the recent notification we received from the FRB San Francisco, we are currently prohibited from repurchasing our stock without the approval of the FRB San Francisco. See “—Regulatory Action.”

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Transactions with Affiliates. ICB and any subsidiaries it may purchase or organize are deemed to be affiliates of the Bank within the meaning of Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation W. Under Sections 23A and 23B and Regulation W, loans by the Bank to an affiliate, investments by the Bank in an affiliate's stock, and taking an affiliate's stock as collateral for loans by the Bank to any borrower is limited to 10% of the Bank's capital, in the case of any one affiliate, and is limited to 20% of the Bank's capital, in the case of all affiliates. In addition, transactions between the Bank and any affiliate must be on terms and conditions that are consistent with safe and sound banking practices; in particular, a bank and its subsidiaries generally may not purchase from an affiliate a low-quality asset, as defined in the Federal Reserve Act. These restrictions also prevent a bank holding company and other affiliates of a bank from borrowing from a banking subsidiary of the bank holding company unless the loans are secured by eligible marketable collateral of designated amounts. ICB and the Bank are also subject to certain restrictions with respect to engaging in the underwriting, public sale and distribution of securities.

Regulatory Capital Requirements. The Federal Reserve Board has established risk-based measures and a leverage measure of capital adequacy for bank holding companies.

The risk-based capital standards are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banks and bank holding companies, to account for off-balance-sheet exposure, and to minimize disincentives for holding liquid assets. Assets and off-balance-sheet items, such as letters of credit and unfunded loan commitments, are assigned to broad risk categories, each with appropriate risk weights. The resulting capital ratios represent capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets and off-balance-sheet items.

The risk-based capital standards are minimum requirements. Higher capital levels will be required if warranted by the particular circumstances or risk profiles of individual organizations. For example, the Federal Reserve Board's capital guidelines contemplate that additional capital may be required to take adequate account of, among other things, interest rate risk, or the risks posed by concentrations of credit, nontraditional activities or securities trading activities. Moreover, any banking organization experiencing or anticipating significant growth or expansion into new activities, particularly under the expanded powers under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the "GLB Act"), would be expected to maintain capital ratios, including tangible capital positions, well above the minimum levels.

The minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets is 8.0%. Total capital consists of two components, Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital generally consists of common shareholders' equity, including retained earnings, noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, certain trust preferred securities and minority interest in equity accounts of fully consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and other specified intangible assets. Tier 1 capital must equal at least 4.0% of risk-weighted assets. Tier 2 capital generally consists of subordinated debt and other hybrid capital instruments, other preferred stock, a limited amount of loan loss reserves and a limited amount of unrealized holding gains on equity securities. The total amount of Tier 2 capital is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital. At December 31, 2008, ICB's ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets was 9.4% and ICB's ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets was 7.5%.

In addition, the Federal Reserve Board has established minimum leverage ratio guidelines for bank holding companies. These guidelines provide for a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets, less goodwill and other specified intangible assets, of 3.0% for certain bank holding companies that meet specified criteria, including having the highest regulatory rating and implementing the Federal Reserve's risk-based capital measure for market risk. All other bank holding companies generally are required to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 4.0%. At December 31, 2008, ICB's required leverage ratio was 4.0% and its actual leverage ratio was 5.6%.

To be well capitalized, a bank holding company must have a ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets of at least 10.0% and a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets of at least 6.0%.

Failure to meet capital guidelines can subject a bank or bank holding company to a variety of enforcement remedies, including issuance of a capital directive, the termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC, a prohibition on accepting brokered deposits, and other restrictions on its business. As described below, significant additional restrictions can be imposed on FDIC-insured depository institutions that fail to meet applicable capital requirements.

Federal Securities Law. ICB has registered its common stock with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended or Exchange Act. As a result, the proxy and tender offer rules, insider trading reporting requirements, corporate governance, annual and periodic reporting and other requirements of the Exchange Act are applicable to ICB.

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Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. As a public company, Imperial Capital Bancorp, is subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), which implements a broad range of corporate governance and accounting measures for public companies designed to promote honesty and transparency in corporate America and better protect investors from corporate wrongdoing. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act was signed into law on July 30, 2002 in response to public concerns regarding corporate accountability in connection with various accounting scandals. The stated goals of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are to increase corporate responsibility, to provide for enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies and to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures pursuant to the securities laws.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act includes very specific additional disclosure requirements and corporate governance rules and required the SEC and securities exchanges to adopt extensive additional disclosure, corporate governance and other related rules. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act represents significant federal involvement in matters traditionally left to state regulatory systems, such as the regulation of the accounting profession, and to state corporate law, such as the relationship between a board of directors and management and between a board of directors and its committees.

Bank Regulation – California Law

The regulations of the DFI govern most aspects of the Bank's businesses and operations, including, but not limited to, the scope of its business, investments, the nature and amount of any collateral for loans, the issuance of securities, the payment of dividends, bank expansion and bank activities. The DFI's supervision of the Bank includes comprehensive reviews of all aspects of the Bank's business and condition, and the DFI possesses broad remedial enforcement authority to influence the Bank's operations, both formally and informally.

Bank Regulation – Federal Law

The FDIC, in addition to the DFI, broadly regulates the Bank. As an insurer of deposits, the FDIC issues regulations, conducts examinations, requires the filing of reports, and generally supervises the operations of institutions to which it provides deposit insurance. The FDIC is also the federal agency charged with regulating state-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, such as the Bank. If the regulators should determine that the financial condition, capital resources, asset quality, earnings prospects, management, liquidity or other aspects of our bank's operations are unsatisfactory or that the Bank or its management is violating or has violated any law or regulation, various remedies are available to and are utilized by the regulators. Such remedies include the power to enjoin unsafe or unsound practices, to require affirmative action to correct any conditions resulting from any violation or practice, to issue an administrative order that can be judicially enforced, to direct an increase in capital, to restrict growth, to assess civil monetary penalties, to remove officers and directors and ultimately to request the FDIC to terminate our bank's deposit insurance.

On February 17, 2009, the Bank agreed to the issuance of the Order. The Order is a formal corrective action pursuant to which the Bank has agreed to take certain measures in the areas of management, capital, loan loss allowance determination, risk management, liquidity management, board oversight and monitoring of compliance, and restricts payment of dividends and the opening of branch or other Bank offices. Specifically, the Order requires that the Bank submit to the regulators within sixty days a detailed capital plan to address how the Bank will remain "adequately capitalized" and within 180 days increase its Tier 1 leverage above nine percent and total risk-based capital ratios above thirteen percent. The Bank must also submit to the regulators within prescribed time periods a revised policy for determining the allowance for loan losses, plans for reducing commercial real estate loan concentrations and brokered deposits, a liquidity plan, strategic business plan and profitability plan. The Order will remain in effect until modified or terminated by the FDIC and the DFI. The Bank intends to achieve full compliance with the Order in a timely manner.

Because California permits commercial banks chartered by the state to engage in any activity permissible for national banks, the Bank can form subsidiaries to engage in certain activities under certain conditions. Presently, the Bank has one subsidiary, as discussed below in this section under “Risk Based Capital Requirements.”

Statutes and regulations relate to virtually every aspect of the Bank’s operations, including reserves against deposits, ownership of deposit accounts, interest rates payable on deposits, loans, investments, mergers and acquisitions, borrowings, dividends, locations of branch offices and capital requirements. Further, the Bank is required to maintain certain levels of capital. See “Regulatory Capital Requirements” set forth in this section below. Regulatory compliance requires us to incur ongoing additional expenses. This is particularly the case with respect to the compliance aspects of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the USA Patriot Act of 2001 and ongoing compliance efforts with respect to the Order. At times, the cumulative costs of compliance can be significant.

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Regulatory Capital Requirements. Federally-insured, state-chartered banks such as the Bank are required to maintain minimum levels of regulatory capital as specified in the FDIC's capital maintenance regulations. The FDIC also is authorized to impose capital requirements in excess of these standards on individual banks on a case-by-case basis.

The Bank is required to comply with three separate minimum capital requirements to qualify as "adequately capitalized": a "tier 1 capital ratio" and two "risk-based" capital requirements. "Tier 1 capital" generally includes common shareholders' equity, including retained earnings, qualifying noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and any related surplus, and minority interests in the equity accounts of fully consolidated subsidiaries, less intangible assets, other than properly valued purchased mortgage servicing rights up to certain specified limits and less net deferred tax assets in excess of certain specified limits. At December 31, 2008 the Bank was deemed "adequately capitalized" under the FDIC's capital maintenance regulations.

Tier 1 Capital Ratio. FDIC regulations establish a minimum 3.0% ratio of tier 1 capital to total average assets for the most highly-rated state-chartered, FDIC-supervised banks. All other FDIC supervised banks must maintain at least a 4.0% tier 1 capital ratio. At December 31, 2008, the Bank's required minimum tier 1 capital ratio was 4.0% and its actual tier 1 capital ratio was 6.0%.

Risk-Based Capital Requirements. The risk-based capital requirements generally require the Bank to maintain a minimum ratio of tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 4.0% and a minimum ratio of total risk-based capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 8.0%. To calculate the amount of capital required, assets are placed in one of four categories and given a percentage weight (0%, 20%, 50% or 100%) based on the relative risk of the category. For example, United States Treasury Bills and Ginnie Mae securities are placed in the 0% risk category. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac securities are placed in the 20% risk category, loans secured by one-to four-family residential properties and certain privately-issued mortgage-backed securities are generally placed in the 50% risk category, and commercial and consumer loans and other assets are generally placed in the 100% risk category. In addition, certain off-balance-sheet items are converted to balance sheet credit equivalent amounts and each amount is then assigned to one of the four categories.

For purposes of the risk-based capital requirements, "total capital" means tier 1 capital plus supplementary or tier 2 capital, so long as the amount of supplementary or tier 2 capital that is used to satisfy the requirement does not exceed the amount of tier 1 capital. Tier 2 capital includes cumulative and certain other perpetual preferred stock, mandatory convertible subordinated debt and perpetual subordinated debt, mandatory redeemable preferred stock, intermediate-term preferred stock, mandatory convertible subordinated debt and subordinated debt, the allowance for loan losses up to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and a limited amount of unrealized holding gains on securities. At December 31, 2008 the Bank's required minimum tier 1 risk-based and total capital ratios were 4.0% and 8.0% respectively and its actual was 8.0% and 9.3%, respectively.

During 2008, the Bank formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Imperial Capital Bank Resecuritization Trust 2008-1 (the Trust), for the purpose of re-securitizing its portfolio of corporate sponsored CMOs. The Bank transferred all of its right, title and other ownership interests in the CMOs to the Trust in exchange for notes issued by the Trust (the Notes). These re-securitized bonds were rated by independent rating agencies giving consideration to the purchase discounts and credit enhancements associated with each specific bond. The Notes issued by the Trust were then rated. These Note ratings were risk-weighted in accordance with the Bank's reading of applicable regulatory capital guidance. This guidance, however, does not contemplate the specific type of re-securitization transaction undertaken by the Bank. The capital ratios above were calculated in accordance with the Bank's interpretation of the available guidance. After discussions with the FDIC, the Bank was told to file its December 31, 2008 call report based on the Bank's understanding of the risk-based capital treatment of the re-securitized portfolio of CMOs. The Bank's calculation of its capital ratios as well as its classified assets, allowance for loan losses and other matters is expected to be reviewed as part of its next regulatory examination. If the current ratings from the original CMOs were utilized in

these December 31, 2008 capital ratios, the Bank's Tier 1 leverage, Tier 1 risk-based and total risk-based capital ratios at December 31, 2008 would have been 6.0%, 7.4% and 8.6%, respectively. Likewise, ICB's Tier 1 leverage, Tier 1 risk-based and total risk-based capital ratios at December 31, 2008 would have been 5.6%, 6.9% and 8.7%, respectively.

The federal banking agencies have adopted regulations specifying that the agencies will include, in their evaluation of a bank's capital adequacy, an assessment of the exposure to declines in the economic value of the bank's capital due to changes in interest rates. The FDIC and the other federal banking agencies have also promulgated final amendments to their respective risk-based capital requirements which identify concentration of credit risk and certain risks arising from nontraditional activities, and the management of such risk, as important factors to consider in assessing an institution's overall capital adequacy. The FDIC may require higher minimum capital ratios based on certain circumstances, including where the institution has significant risks from concentration of credit or certain risks arising from nontraditional activities.

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Prompt Corrective Action Requirements. The federal banking agencies possess broad powers to take prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of insured banks. Each federal banking agency has issued regulations defining five capital categories: "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," and "critically undercapitalized." Under the regulations, a bank shall be deemed to be:

- "well capitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.0% or more, has a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6.0% or more, has a leverage capital ratio of 5.0% or more, and is not subject to specified requirements to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure;
- "adequately capitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 8.0% or more, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4.0% or more, and a leverage capital ratio of 4.0% or more (3.0% under certain circumstances) and does not meet the definition of "well capitalized";
- "undercapitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio that is less than 8.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio that is less than 4.0%, or a leverage capital ratio that is less than 4.0% (3.0% under certain circumstances);
- "significantly undercapitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio that is less than 6.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio that is less than 3.0% or a leverage capital ratio that is less than 3.0%; and
- "critically undercapitalized" if it has a ratio of tangible equity to total assets that is equal to or less than 2.0%.

Banks are prohibited from paying dividends or management fees to controlling persons or entities if, after making the payment the bank would be "undercapitalized," that is, the bank fails to meet the required minimum level for any relevant capital measure. Asset growth and branching restrictions apply to "undercapitalized" banks. Banks classified as "undercapitalized" are required to submit acceptable capital plans guaranteed by their holding companies, if any. Broad regulatory authority was granted with respect to "significantly undercapitalized" banks, including forced mergers, growth restrictions, ordering new elections for directors, forcing divestiture by their holding companies, if any, requiring management changes, and prohibiting the payment of bonuses to senior management. Even more severe restrictions are applicable to "critically undercapitalized" banks, those with capital at or less than 2%. Restrictions for these banks include the appointment of a receiver or conservator. All of the federal banking agencies have promulgated substantially similar regulations to implement this system of prompt corrective action.

A bank, based upon its capital levels, that is classified as "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized" or "undercapitalized" may be treated as though it were in the next lower capital category if the appropriate federal banking agency, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, determines that an unsafe or unsound condition, or an unsafe or unsound practice, warrants such treatment. At each successive lower capital category, an insured bank is subject to more restrictions. The federal banking agencies, however, may not treat an institution as "critically undercapitalized" unless its capital ratios actually warrant such treatment.

In addition to measures taken under the prompt corrective action provisions, insured banks may be subject to potential enforcement actions by the federal banking agencies for unsafe or unsound practices in conducting their businesses or for violations of any law, rule, regulation or any condition imposed in writing by the agency or any written agreement with the agency. Enforcement actions may include the issuance of a cease-and-desist order that can be judicially enforced, the termination of insurance of deposits, the imposition of civil money penalties, the issuance of directives to increase capital, the issuance of formal and informal agreements, and the issuance of removal and prohibition orders against institution-affiliated parties. The enforcement of such actions through injunctions or restraining orders may be based upon a judicial determination that the agency would be harmed if such equitable relief was not granted.

The DFI, as the primary regulator for state-chartered banks, also has a broad range of enforcement measures, from cease and desist powers and the imposition of monetary penalties to the ability to take possession of a bank, including causing its liquidation.

Under FDIC regulations, a bank that is not well-capitalized may not accept or renew brokered deposits without first obtaining a waiver from the FDIC. If deemed necessary, the Bank may apply for permission to continue to accept certain types of brokered deposits. As further discussed in “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Operating Strategy”, the Bank intends to reduce its reliance on these types of non-core funding sources. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Bank had brokered deposits of approximately \$739.9 million and \$379.4 million, respectively. Due to increases in FDIC assessment rates for all insured institutions as described above, the Bank’s capital level, and the Order, the Bank’s assessment rates will be higher in 2009 than in the past. In addition, due to the Bank’s capital level and the Order, the Bank is or can become subject to certain additional reporting, filing and/or recordkeeping requirements.

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Deposit Insurance. The Bank is a member of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF), which is administered by the FDIC. Deposits are insured up to the applicable limits, by the FDIC, backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government, including the Transaction Account Guarantee Program. Under new legislation, during the period from October 3, 2008 through December 31, 2009, the basic deposit insurance limit is \$250,000, instead of the \$100,000 limit in effect earlier.

The FDIC assesses deposit insurance premiums on all FDIC-insured institutions quarterly based on annualized rates for four risk categories. Each institution is assigned to one of four risk categories based on its capital, supervisory ratings and other factors. Well capitalized institutions that are financially sound with only a few minor weaknesses are assigned to Risk Category I. Risk Categories II, III and IV present progressively greater risks to the DIF. Under FDIC's risk-based assessment rules, effective April 1, 2009, the initial base assessment rates prior to adjustments range from 12 to 16 basis points for Risk Category I, and are 22 basis points for Risk Category II, 32 basis points for Risk Category III, and 45 basis points for Risk Category IV. Initial base assessment rates are subject to adjustments based on an institution's unsecured debt, secured liabilities and brokered deposits, such that the total base assessment rates after adjustments range from 7 to 24 basis points for Risk Category I, 17 to 43 basis points for Risk Category II, 27 to 58 basis points for Risk Category III, and 40 to 77.5 basis points for Risk Category IV.

The rule also includes authority for the FDIC to increase or decrease total base assessment rates in the future by as much as three basis points without a formal rulemaking proceeding.

In addition to the regular quarterly assessments, due to losses and projected losses attributed to failed institutions, the FDIC has adopted a rule imposing on every insured institution a special assessment equal to 20 basis points of its assessment base as of June 30, 2009, to be collected on September 30, 2009. The special assessment rule also authorizes the FDIC to impose additional special assessments if the reserve ratio of the DIF is estimated to fall to a level that the FDIC's board believes would adversely affect public confidence or that is close to zero or negative. Any additional special assessment would be in amount up to 10 basis points on the assessment base for the quarter in which it is imposed and would be collected at the end of the following quarter. The FDIC has announced that the 20 basis point special assessment may be reduced, but has taken no final action to reduce it.

FDIC-insured institutions are required to pay a Financing Corporation assessment, in order to fund the interest on bonds issued to resolve thrift failures in the 1980s. For the quarter ended December 31, 2008, the Financing Corporation assessment equaled 1.1 basis points for each \$100 in domestic deposits. These assessments, which may be revised based upon the level of insured deposits, will continue until the bonds mature in the years 2017 through 2019.

We paid \$2.0 million of FDIC assessments in 2008, \$250,000 in 2007, and \$229,000 in 2006.

The FDIC may terminate the deposit insurance of any insured depository institution, including the Bank, if it determines after a hearing that the institution has engaged or is engaging in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or has violated any applicable law, regulation, order or any condition imposed by an agreement with the FDIC. It also may suspend deposit insurance temporarily during the hearing process for the permanent termination of insurance, if the institution has no tangible capital. If insurance of accounts is terminated, the accounts at the institution at the time of the termination, less subsequent withdrawals, shall continue to be insured for a period of six months to two years, as determined by the FDIC. Management is aware of no existing circumstances which would result in termination of the Bank's deposit insurance.

On October 3, 2008, pursuant to the EESA (discussed below), the FDIC increased its insurance coverage limits on all deposits from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per account until December 31, 2009. Effective November 21, 2008 and until December 31, 2009, the FDIC expanded deposit insurance limits for certain accounts under the FDIC's Temporary

Liquidity Guarantee Program or TLGP. Provided an institution has not opted out, the FDIC may (i) guarantee, under the Debt Guarantee Program or DGP, certain newly issued senior unsecured debt for certain periods and, (ii) under the Transaction Account Guarantee Program or TAGP, will provide full FDIC deposit insurance coverage for noninterest bearing transaction deposit accounts, Negotiable Order of Withdrawal ("NOW") accounts paying less than 0.5% interest per annum and Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts ("IOLTA") accounts held at participating FDIC-insured institutions through December 31, 2009. Coverage under the TLGP was available for the first 30 days without charge. Various fees are assessed under the DGP. The fee assessment for TAGP coverage is 10 basis points per quarter on amounts in covered accounts exceeding \$250,000. We are monitoring the many programs which continue to emerge as part of the Federal government's efforts to stabilize and strengthen the nation's economy. All programs are evaluated based on their applicability to us, and whether they will provide benefit to us and our shareholders. The Bank is participating in TAGP. As neither ICB nor the Bank anticipate issuing qualifying debt, they will not participate in the DGP.

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Community Reinvestment Act and Fair Lending Requirements. Federal banking agencies are required to evaluate the record of financial institutions in meeting the credit needs of their local communities, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. In its most recent examination, the FDIC rated the Bank “satisfactory” in complying with its Community Reinvestment Act obligations. The Bank is also subject to certain fair lending (nondiscrimination) requirements. In addition to substantial penalties and corrective measures that may be required for a violation of certain fair lending laws, the federal banking agencies take compliance with such laws into account when regulating and supervising other activities such as mergers and acquisitions.

Fiscal and Monetary Policies. Our business and earnings are affected significantly by the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies. We are particularly affected by the policies of the Federal Reserve Board, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States. Among the instruments of monetary policy available to the Federal Reserve Board are (a) conducting open market operations in United States government securities; (b) changing the discount rates of borrowings of depository institutions, (c) imposing or changing reserve requirements against depository institutions’ deposits, and (d) imposing or changing reserve requirements against certain borrowings by banks and their affiliates. These methods are used in varying degrees and combinations to directly affect the availability of bank loans and deposits, as well as the interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. The policies of the Federal Reserve Board may have a material effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We cannot predict the nature or impact of future changes in monetary and fiscal policies.

The actions of the Federal Reserve Board in these areas influence the growth of bank loans, investments, and deposits and also affect market interest rates. From January 2001 to June 2003, the Federal Reserve Board decreased interest rates numerous times, reducing the overnight "Federal Funds" rate from 6.50% to 1.00%, the lowest level in four decades. From June 2004 to June 2006, the Federal Reserve Board reversed direction and increased rates 17 times to 5.25%. From September 2007 through December 2008, the Federal Reserve Board reduced rates ten times to their current level of 0.25%. The nature and timing of any future changes in such policies and their impact on us cannot be predicted. However, depending on the degree to which our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are rate sensitive, increases in rates would have a temporary effect of increasing our net interest margin, while decreases in interest rates would have the opposite effect. In addition, adverse economic conditions, including a downturn in the local or regional economy and rising energy prices, could make a higher provision for loan losses a prudent course and could cause higher loan charge-offs, thus adversely affecting our net income or other operating costs.

Federal Reserve Board regulations also require the Bank to maintain non-interest earning reserves against the Bank’s transaction deposit accounts. Currently, the first \$10.3 million of otherwise reservable balances are exempt from the reserve requirement, a 3% reserve requirement applies to balances over \$10.3 million up to \$44.4 million and a 10% reserve requirement applies to balances over \$44.4 million. The Bank was in compliance with these requirements as of December 31, 2008.

Privacy Provisions. Banking regulators, as required under the GLB Act, have adopted rules limiting the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose nonpublic information about consumers to nonaffiliated third parties. The rules generally require disclosure of privacy policies to consumers and, in some circumstances, allow consumers to prevent disclosure of certain personal information to nonaffiliated third parties. The privacy provisions of the GLB Act affect how consumer information is transmitted through diversified financial services companies and conveyed to outside vendors.

The State of California has adopted The California Financial Information Privacy Act (“CFPA”), which took effect in 2004. The CFPA requires a financial institution to provide specific information to a consumer related to the sharing of that consumer’s nonpublic personal information. A consumer may direct the financial institution not to share his or her nonpublic personal information with affiliated or nonaffiliated companies with which a financial institution has contracted to provide financial products and services, and requires that permission from the consumer be obtained by

a financial institution prior to sharing such information. These provisions are more restrictive than the privacy provisions of the GLB Act.

In December 2003, the U.S. Congress adopted, and President Bush signed, the Fair and Accurate Transactions Act (the "FACT Act"). In 2005, federal courts determined that the provisions of the CFPA limiting shared information with affiliates are preempted by provisions of the GLB Act, the FACT Act and the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

International Money Laundering Abatement and Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001. President Bush signed the USA Patriot Act of 2001 into law in October 2001. This act contains the International Money Laundering Abatement and Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "IMLAFA"). The IMLAFA substantially broadened existing anti-money laundering legislation and the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States, imposes new compliance and due diligence obligations, creates new crimes and penalties, compels the production of documents located both inside and outside the United States, and clarifies the safe harbor from civil liability to customers. The U.S. Treasury Department has issued a number of regulations implementing the USA Patriot Act that apply certain of its requirements to financial institutions such as the Bank. The regulations impose obligations on financial institutions to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing. The increased obligations of financial institutions, including us, to identify their customers, watch for and report suspicious transactions, respond to requests for information by regulatory authorities and law enforcement agencies, and share information with other financial institutions, requires the implementation and maintenance of internal procedures, practices and controls which have increased, and may continue to increase, our costs and may subject us to liability.

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Enforcement and compliance-related activity by government agencies has increased. Money laundering and anti-terrorism compliance are among the areas receiving a high level of focus in the present environment.

Environmental Regulation. Federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding the discharge of harmful materials into the environment may have an impact on the Bank. Since the Bank is not involved in any business that manufactures, uses or transports chemicals, waste, pollutants or toxins that might have a material adverse effect on the environment, the Bank's primary exposure to environmental laws is through its lending activities and through properties or businesses the Bank may own, lease or acquire. Based on a general survey of the Bank's loan portfolio, conversations with local appraisers and the type of lending currently and historically done by the Bank, management is not aware of any potential liability for hazardous waste contamination that would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company as of December 31, 2008.

Recent Regulatory Developments. In light of current conditions in the global financial markets and the global economy, regulators have increased their focus on the regulation of the financial services industry. Proposals for legislation that could substantially intensify the regulation of the financial services industry are expected to be introduced in the U.S. Congress and in state legislatures. The agencies regulating the financial services industry also frequently adopt changes to their regulations. Substantial regulatory and legislative initiatives, including a comprehensive overhaul of the regulatory system in the U.S., are possible in the months or years ahead. Any such action could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Recent months have seen an unprecedented number of government initiatives designed to respond to the stresses experienced in financial markets.

In response to the financial crises affecting the banking system and financial markets and going concern threats to investment banks and other financial institutions, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ("EESA") was signed into law on October 3, 2008. Pursuant to EESA, the U.S. Treasury was given the authority to, among other things, purchase up to \$700 billion of mortgages, mortgage-backed securities and certain other financial instruments from financial institutions for the purpose of stabilizing and providing liquidity to the U.S. financial markets. Pursuant to EESA, the U.S. Treasury established the Troubled Asset Relief Program ("TARP") and has since injected capital into many financial institutions under the TARP Capital Purchase Program ("TARP CPP"). The Company thoroughly examined the Capital Purchase Program of the Treasury's Troubled Assets Relief Program (the "TARP Capital Program"), under which the Federal government injects capital into financial institutions through the purchase of preferred stock and warrants, however, due to the Order, is unable to participate in the TARP Capital Program.

On February 10, 2009, the U.S. Treasury announced the Financial Stability Plan ("FSP"), which, among other things, proposes to establish a new Capital Assistance Program ("CAP") through which eligible banking institutions will have access to U.S. Treasury capital as a bridge to private capital until market conditions normalize, and extends the TLGP to October 31, 2009. As a complement to CAP, a new Public-Private Investment Fund on an initial scale of up to \$500 billion, with the potential to expand up to \$1 trillion, was announced to catalyze the removal of legacy assets from the balance sheets of financial institutions. This proposed fund will combine public and private capital with government financing to help free up capital to support new lending. In addition, the existing Term Asset-Backed Securities Lending Facility ("TALF") would be expanded (up to \$1 trillion) in order to reduce credit spreads and restart the securitized credit markets that in recent years supported a substantial portion of lending to households, students, small businesses, and others. Furthermore, the FSP proposes a new framework of governance and oversight to help ensure that banks receiving funds are held responsible for appropriate use of those funds through stronger conditions on lending, dividends and executive compensation along with enhanced reporting to the public. As of the date of this report, we have not determined to seek to participate. However, we will continue to monitor emerging government programs to evaluate whether such programs would be applicable to, and beneficial to, us.

On February 17, 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA") was signed into law. AARA is intended to provide tax breaks for individuals and businesses, direct aid to distressed states and individuals, and infrastructure spending. In addition, ARRA imposes new executive compensation and expenditure limits on all previous and future TARP CPP recipients and expands the class of employees to whom the limits and restrictions apply. ARRA also provides the opportunity for additional repayment flexibility for existing TARP CPP recipients. Among other things, ARRA prohibits the payment of bonuses, other incentive compensation and severance to certain highly paid employees (except in the form of restricted stock subject to specified limitations and conditions), and requires each TARP CPP recipient to comply with certain other executive compensation related requirements. These provisions modify the executive compensation provisions that were included in EESA, and in most instances apply retroactively for so long as any obligation arising from financial assistance provided to the recipient under TARP remains outstanding. To the extent that the executive compensation provisions in ARRA are more restrictive than the restrictions described in the Treasury's executive compensation guidelines already issued under EESA, the new ARRA guidelines appear to supersede those restrictions. However, both ARRA and the existing Treasury guidelines contemplate that the Secretary of the Treasury will adopt standards to provide additional guidance regarding how the executive compensation restrictions under ARRA and EESA will be applied. Because, as of the date of this report, the Company is not a TARP CPP recipient, such provisions are not currently applicable to the Company.

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In addition, ARRA directs the Secretary of the Treasury to review previously-paid bonuses, retention awards and other compensation paid to the senior executive officers and certain other highly-compensated employees of each TARP CPP recipient to determine whether any such payments were excessive, inconsistent with the purposes of ARRA or the TARP, or otherwise contrary to the public interest. If the Secretary determines that any such payments have been made by a TARP CPP recipient, the Secretary will seek to negotiate with the TARP CPP recipient and the subject employee for appropriate reimbursements to the U.S. government (not the TARP CPP recipient) with respect to any such compensation or bonuses. ARRA also permits the Secretary, subject to consultation with the appropriate federal banking agency, to allow a TARP CPP recipient to repay any assistance previously provided to such TARP CPP recipient under the TARP, without regard to whether the TARP CPP recipient has replaced such funds from any source, and without regard to any waiting period. Any TARP CPP recipient that repays its TARP assistance pursuant to this provision would no longer be subject to the executive compensation provisions under ARRA. Because, as of the date of this report, the Company is not a TARP CPP recipient, such provisions are not currently applicable to us.

On February 18, 2009, the U.S. Treasury announced the Homeowner Affordability and Stability Plan ("HASP"), which proposes to provide refinancing for certain homeowners, to support low mortgage rates by strengthening confidence in Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and to establish a Homeowner Stability Initiative to reach at-risk homeowners. Among other things, the Homeowner Stability Initiative would offer monetary incentive to mortgage servicers and mortgage holders for certain modifications of at-risk loans, and would establish an insurance fund designed to reduce foreclosures.

It is not clear at this time what impact EESA, the CPP, the TLGP, the FSP, AARA, HASP, or other liquidity and funding initiatives will have on the financial markets and the other difficulties described above, including the high levels of volatility and limited credit availability currently being experienced, or on the U.S. banking and financial industries and the broader U.S. and global economies. Failure of these programs to address the issues noted above could have an adverse effect on the Company and its business.

Future Legislation. Additional legislation, including proposals to change substantially the financial institution regulatory system, is from time to time introduced in Congress. This legislation may change banking statutes and our operating environment in substantial and unpredictable ways. If enacted, this legislation could increase or decrease the cost of doing business, limit or expand permissible activities or affect the competitive balance among banks, savings associations, credit unions, and other financial institutions. We cannot predict whether any of this potential legislation will be enacted and, if enacted, the effect that it, or any implementing regulations, would have on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Employees

As of December 31, 2008, we had 196 employees. Management believes that its relations with employees are satisfactory. We are not subject to any collective bargaining agreements.

Segment Reporting

Financial and other information regarding our operating segments is contained in Note 18 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

Internet Website

We maintain a website with the address www.imperialcapitalbancorp.com. The information contained on our website is not included as a part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Other than an investor's own Internet access charges, we make available free of charge through our website our Annual Report on

Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we have electronically filed such material with, or furnished such material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock is subject to risks inherent in our business. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below together with all of the other information included in this report. In addition to the risks and uncertainties described below, other risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The value or market price of our common stock could decline due to any of these identified or other risks, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Industry

Recent negative developments in the financial institutions industry and credit markets, as well as the economy in general, may continue to adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The recent negative events in the housing market, including significant and continuing home price reductions coupled with the upward trends in delinquencies and foreclosures, have resulted and will likely continue to result in poor performance of mortgage and construction loans and in significant asset write-downs by many financial institutions. This has caused and will likely continue to cause many financial institutions to seek additional capital, to merge with larger and stronger institutions and, in some cases, to seek government assistance or bankruptcy protection. Bank failures and liquidations or sales by the FDIC as receiver have also increased.

Reduced availability of commercial credit and increasing unemployment have further contributed to deteriorating credit performance of commercial and consumer loans, resulting in additional write-downs. Financial market and economic instability has caused many lenders and institutional investors to severely restrict their lending to customers and to each other. This market turmoil and credit tightening has exacerbated commercial and consumer deficiencies, the lack of consumer confidence, market volatility and widespread reduction in general business activity. Financial institutions also have experienced decreased access to deposits and borrowings.

It is difficult to predict how long these economic conditions will exist, which of our markets and loan products will ultimately be most affected, and whether our actions will effectively mitigate these external factors. The current economic pressure on consumers and businesses and the lack of confidence in the financial markets has adversely affected and may continue to adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and stock price. We do not believe these conditions are likely to improve in the near future. As a result of the challenges presented by these conditions, we face the following risks:

- The number of our borrowers unable to make timely repayments of their loans, and/or decreases in the value of real estate collateral securing the payment of such loans could continue to rise, resulting in additional credit losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.
- Potentially increased regulation of our industry, including heightened legal standards and regulatory requirements, as well as expectations imposed in connection with recent and proposed legislation. Compliance with such additional regulation will likely increase our operating costs and may limit our ability to pursue business opportunities.
- The process we use to estimate losses inherent in our credit exposure requires difficult, subjective and complex judgments, including forecasts of economic conditions and how these economic conditions might impair the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans. The level of uncertainty concerning economic conditions may adversely affect the accuracy of our estimates which may, in turn, impact the reliability of the process.

- Further disruptions in the capital markets or other events, which may result in an inability to borrow on favorable terms or at all from other financial institutions.
- Further increases in FDIC insurance premiums, due to the increasing number of failed institutions, which have significantly depleted the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC and reduced the ratio of reserves to insured deposits. Our current risk profile will also cause us to pay higher deposit insurance premiums.

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Recent legislative and regulatory initiatives to address difficult market and economic conditions may not stabilize the U.S. banking system.

The recently enacted Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the “EESA”) authorizes the United States Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury”) to purchase from financial institutions and their holding companies up to \$700 billion in mortgage loans, mortgage-related securities and certain other financial instruments, including debt and equity securities issued by financial institutions and their holding companies, under a troubled asset relief program, or “TARP.” The purpose of TARP is to restore confidence and stability to the U.S. banking system and to encourage financial institutions to increase their lending to customers and to each other. The EESA also increased federal deposit insurance on most deposit accounts from \$100,000 to \$250,000. This increase is in place until the end of 2009.

The EESA followed, and has been followed by, numerous actions by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the U.S. Congress, the Treasury, the FDIC and others to address the current liquidity and credit crisis that has followed the sub-prime meltdown that commenced in 2007. These measures include homeowner relief that encourage loan restructuring and modification; the establishment of significant liquidity and credit facilities for financial institutions and investment banks; the lowering of the federal funds rate; a temporary guaranty program for money market funds; the establishment of a commercial paper funding facility to provide back-stop liquidity to commercial paper issuers; and coordinated international efforts to address illiquidity and other weaknesses in the banking sector. Treasury also recently announced its Financial Stability Plan, to attack the current credit crisis, and its Homeowner Affordability and Stability Plan, which seeks to help up to nine million families restructure or refinance their mortgages to avoid foreclosure. In addition, on February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The purpose of these legislative and regulatory actions is to stabilize the U.S. banking system, improve the flow of credit and foster an economic recovery. The regulatory and legislative initiatives described above may not have their desired effects, however. If the volatility in the markets continues and economic conditions fail to improve or worsen, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Current levels of market volatility are unprecedented.

The capital and credit markets have been experiencing volatility and disruption for more than a year. In recent months, the volatility and disruption has reached unprecedented levels. In some cases, the markets have produced downward pressure on financial institution stock prices and credit availability for certain issuers without regard to those issuers' underlying financial strength. If current levels of market disruption and volatility continue or worsen, there can be no assurance that we will not experience an adverse effect, which may be material, on our ability to access capital in the future and on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions could affect our ability to engage in routine funding transactions.

Financial service institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty or other relationships. We have exposure to different industries and counterparties because we execute transactions with various counterparties in the financial industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients. Recent defaults by financial services institutions, and even rumors or questions about one or more financial services institutions or the financial services industry in general, have led to market wide liquidity problems and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of counterparty. Any such losses could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Risks Relating to ICB and the Bank

Our independent registered public accounting firm has expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Our independent registered public accounting firm in their audit report for fiscal year 2008 has expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Continued operations may depend on our ability to comply with the terms of the Order (discussed below) and the financing or other capital required to do so may not be available or may not be available on acceptable terms. Our audited financial statements were prepared under the assumption that we will continue our operations on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern. If we cannot continue as a going concern, our shareholders will lose some or all of their investment in the Company.

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Certain regulatory actions were recently taken against us.

On February 17, 2009, the Bank entered into a stipulation and consent to the issuance of a February 17, 2009 order to cease and desist (the “Order”) by the FDIC and the DFI. Under the terms of the Order, a formal corrective action, the Bank has agreed to take certain measures in the areas of management, capital, loan loss allowance determination, risk management, liquidity management, board oversight and monitoring of compliance, and restricts payment of dividends and the opening of branch or other Bank offices. Specifically, the Order requires that the Bank submit to the regulators within 60 days a detailed capital plan to address how the Bank will remain “adequately capitalized” and within 180 days increase its Tier 1 leverage ratio above 9% and total risk-based capital ratio above 13%. The Bank must also submit to the regulators a revised policy for determining the allowance for loan losses, plans for reducing commercial real estate loan concentrations and brokered deposits, a liquidity plan, strategic business plan and profitability plan. The Order specifies certain timeframes for meeting these requirements, and the Bank must furnish periodic progress reports to the FDIC and DFI regarding its compliance with the order.

In addition, the FRB San Francisco has notified ICB that it may not appoint any new director or senior executive officer or change the responsibilities of any current senior executive officers without notifying the FRB San Francisco. Further, ICB may not make indemnification and severance payments without complying with certain statutory restrictions, including prior written approval of the Federal Reserve Board and concurrence from the FDIC. ICB is also generally prohibited from receiving dividends from the Bank, making any dividend payments to shareholders or distributions on its trust preferred securities), and increasing or renewing any debt, without receiving the prior approval from the FRB San Francisco.

Our failure to comply with the Order or FRB San Francisco notification may result in additional regulatory action, including the assessment of civil money penalties against the Bank and its officers and directors or enforcement of the Order through court proceedings.

We may be required to raise additional capital, but that capital may not be available and without additional capital other courses such as selling assets, looking for merger partners may need to be pursued.

As noted above, under the terms of the Order, the Bank is required to develop and adopt a plan to address how it will remain “adequately capitalized” and within 180 days increase its Tier 1 leverage ratio above 9% and total risk-based capital ratio above 13%. Our ability to comply with the Order is contingent on current and future economic conditions and on our financial performance which may ultimately require us to seek additional capital. Capital market conditions are currently unfavorable, and we do not anticipate any material improvement in these markets in the near term. Accordingly, we cannot be certain of our ability to raise additional capital on any terms. If we cannot raise additional capital and/or continue to down-size operations or complete a strategic merger or sale, we may not be able to sustain further deterioration in our financial condition and other regulatory actions may be taken against us.

Our ability to pay cash dividends is restricted by law, by our regulators and by contractual arrangements, and if the Bank is unable to pay ICB cash dividends to meet its cash obligations, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects will be adversely affected.

Dividends paid by the Bank to ICB provide cash flow used to service the interest payments on our trust preferred securities. Due to the Order, the Bank may not pay dividends to ICB without FDIC, DFI and Federal Reserve prior approval, and we are unable to pay distributions (interest payments) on our trust preferred securities without prior Federal Reserve approval. We deferred payment on the trust preferred securities for the first time during the first quarter of 2009 and do not anticipate resuming those payments in the near term. If we are unable to resume payments on the trust preferred securities after five years, we will be in default under those securities, which would give the holders of those securities the right to demand payment of the liquidation (principal) amount in full. The aggregate

liquidation (principal) amount of our currently outstanding trust preferred securities is \$86.6 million. The acceleration of this amount would likely have a material adverse affect on our financial condition.

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

Liquidity is essential to our business, as we must maintain sufficient funds to respond to the needs of depositors and borrowers. An inability to raise funds through deposits, borrowings, the sale of loans and other sources could have a substantial negative effect on our liquidity. Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities could be impaired by factors that affect the financial services industry in general or us specifically, such as a decline in the level of our business activity due to a market downturn or adverse action taken against us by our regulators or our lenders. In this regard, the cease and desist order recently imposed against us by the FDIC and DFI require us to develop a plan to eliminate our reliance on brokered deposits, and our credit facility with the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco was temporarily suspended until further notice, which currently prohibits us from receiving any additional Federal Home Loan Bank advances. These developments may require us to seek more expensive funding sources to support our operations, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

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Other-than-temporary impairment charges in our held-to-maturity investment securities portfolio could result in significant losses and cause the Company and the Bank to become significantly undercapitalized and adversely affect our continuing operations.

At December 31, 2008, we maintained an \$817.0 million portfolio of corporate sponsored collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) that are classified as held-to-maturity. These CMOs are secured by Alt A first lien residential mortgage loans geographically dispersed across the United States. At December 31, 2008 the fair value of these securities was \$591.5 million. Under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, when a security is deemed to be OTTI, it must be written down to its fair value as a charge against net income. As of December 31, 2008, no OTTI charges have been recorded on this portfolio.

We closely monitor these and our other investment securities for changes in credit risk, and intend to hold these CMOs until the market value recovers or they mature. The valuation of these securities will also continue to be influenced by external market and other factors, including implementation of Securities and Exchange Commission and Financial Accounting Standards Board guidance on fair value accounting, and default rates of specific CMOs, rating agency actions, and the prices at which observable market transactions occur. The current market environment significantly limits our ability to mitigate our exposure to valuation changes in these securities by selling them. Accordingly, if market conditions deteriorate further and we determine our holdings of these or other investment securities are OTTI, our future earnings, shareholders' equity, regulatory capital and continuing operations could be materially adversely affected.

Fluctuations in interest rates could reduce our profitability and affect the value of our assets.

Like other financial institutions, we are subject to interest rate risk. Our primary source of income is net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on loans and investments and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. We expect that we will periodically experience imbalances in the interest rate sensitivities of our assets and liabilities and the relationships of various interest rates to each other. Over any defined period of time, our interest-earning assets may be more sensitive to changes in market interest rates than our interest-bearing liabilities, or vice versa. In addition, the individual market interest rates underlying our loan and deposit products may not change to the same degree over a given time period. In any event, if market interest rates should move contrary to our position, our earnings may be negatively affected. In addition, loan volume and quality and deposit volume and mix can be affected by market interest rates. Changes in levels of market interest rates could materially adversely affect our net interest spread, asset quality, origination volume and overall profitability.

We principally manage interest rate risk by managing our volume and mix of our earning assets and funding liabilities. In a changing interest rate environment, we may not be able to manage this risk effectively. Given our current volume and mix of interest-bearing assets and liabilities, our interest rate spread can be expected to increase when market interest rates are rising, and to decline when market interest rates are declining. While an increase in interest rates generally should positively affect our net interest margin, it may also cause borrowers with variable loan rates to have difficulty paying their loans and this may have the affect of lowering our loan volume and profits. Changes in the level of interest rates also may negatively affect our ability to originate loans, the value and performance of our assets and our ability to realize gains from the sale of our assets, all of which ultimately affect our earnings.

An inadequate allowance for loan losses would reduce our earnings.

We are exposed to the risk that our borrowers will be unable to repay their loans according to their terms and that any collateral securing the payment of their loans will not be sufficient to assure full repayment. Credit losses are inherent in the lending business and could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. Volatility and deterioration

in the economy may also increase our risk for credit losses. We evaluate the collectibility of our loan portfolio and provide an allowance for loan losses that we believe is adequate based upon such factors as:

- the risk characteristics of various classifications of loans;
- general portfolio trends relative to asset and portfolio size;
- potential credit and geographic concentrations;
- delinquency trends and nonaccrual levels;

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- historical loss and recovery experience and risks associated with changes in economic, social and business conditions;
- the amount and quality of the collateral;
- the views of our regulators; and
- the underwriting standards in effect when the loan is made.

If our evaluation is incorrect and borrower defaults cause losses exceeding our allowance for loan losses, our earnings could be materially and adversely affected. We cannot assure you that our allowance will be adequate to cover loan losses inherent in our portfolio. We may experience losses in our loan portfolio or perceive adverse trends that require us to significantly increase our allowance for loan losses in the future, which would also reduce our earnings. In addition, the Bank's regulators, as an integral part of their examination process, may require us to make additional provisions for loan losses.

We may suffer losses in our loan portfolio despite our underwriting practices.

We seek to mitigate the risks inherent in our loan portfolio by adhering to specific underwriting practices. Although we believe that our underwriting criteria are appropriate for the various kinds of loans we make, we may incur losses on loans that meet our underwriting criteria, and these losses may exceed the amounts set aside as reserves in our allowance for loan losses.

Negative events in certain geographic areas, particularly California, could adversely affect us.

Although we have significantly increased the geographic diversification of our loan portfolio since commencing our national expansion, our real estate loans remain heavily concentrated in the State of California, with approximately 39.5% of our real estate loans as of December 31, 2008 secured by collateral and made to borrowers in that state. In addition, as of that date, approximately 5.4%, 4.6%, 5.5%, 3.3% and 13.3% of our real estate loans were secured by collateral and made to borrowers in the States of Arizona, Florida, New York, Ohio and Texas, respectively. We have no other state geographic concentration of loans in excess of three percent of our total gross loan portfolio. A worsening of economic conditions in California or in any other state in which we have a significant concentration of borrowers could have a material adverse effect on our business, by reducing demand for new financings, limiting the ability of customers to repay existing loans, and impairing the value of our real estate collateral and real estate owned properties.

Our provisions for loan losses increased substantially during the past year, and we may be required to make further increases in our provisions for loan losses and to charge off additional loans in the future.

Our provision for loan losses was \$78.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$11.1 million for the prior year. The increase in the provision for loan losses was primarily due to the net increase in non-performing loans, from \$38.0 million at December 31, 2007 to \$154.9 million at December 31, 2008. See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—2008 Compared to 2007-Provision for Loan Losses." Primarily as a result of the increased loan loss provision, we incurred a net loss for 2008 of \$32.6 million, compared to net income of \$15.6 million in 2007. If the current adverse trends in real estate markets and the economy continue, we expect we will continue to experience elevated levels of non-performing loans and credit losses. As a result, we may be required to make further increases in our provision for loan losses and to charge off additional loans in the future, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

The level of our commercial real estate loan portfolio may subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny.

The FDIC, the Federal Reserve, the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, have promulgated joint guidance on sound risk management practices for financial institutions with concentrations in commercial real estate lending. Under the guidance, a financial institution that, like us, is actively involved in commercial real estate lending should perform a risk assessment to identify concentrations. A financial institution may have a concentration in commercial real estate lending if, among other factors, (i) total reported loans for construction, land acquisition and development, and other land represent 100% or more of total capital or (ii) total reported loans secured by multi-family and non-farm residential properties, loans for construction, land acquisition and development and other land and loans otherwise sensitive to the general commercial real estate market, including loans to commercial real estate related entities, represent 300% or more of total capital. In addition, the guidance requires in this event that management employ heightened risk management practices including board and management oversight and strategic planning, development of underwriting standards, risk assessment and monitoring through market analysis and stress testing. We have concluded that we have a concentration in commercial real estate lending under the foregoing standards. The Order requires us to develop a plan to reduce our commercial real estate loan concentration.

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Our income producing property loans involve higher principal amounts and expose us to a greater risk of loss than one-to-four family residential loans.

At December 31, 2008, we had \$2.3 billion of loans secured by commercial and multi-family real estate, representing 84.5% of our total real estate loans and 82.7% of our gross loan portfolio. The income generated from the operation of the property securing the loan is generally considered by us to be the principal source of repayment on this type of loan. A significant portion of the income producing property lending in which we engage typically involves larger loans to a single borrower and is generally viewed as exposing the lender to a greater risk of loss than one-to-four family residential lending because these loans generally are not fully amortizing over the loan period, but have a balloon payment due at maturity. A borrower's ability to make a balloon payment typically will depend on being able to either refinance the loan or timely sell the underlying property. Income producing property values are also generally subject to greater volatility than residential property values. The liquidation values of income producing properties may be adversely affected by risks generally incident to interests in real property, such as:

- changes or continued weakness in general or local economic conditions;
- changes or continued weakness in specific industry segments;
- declines in real estate values;
- declines in rental, room or occupancy rates in hotels, apartment complexes or commercial properties;
- increases in other operating expenses (including energy costs);
- the availability of refinancing at lower interest rates or better loan terms;

changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including rent control ordinances, environmental legislation and taxation;

- increases in interest rates, real estate and personal property tax rates, and
- other factors beyond the control of the borrower or the lender.

We generally originate and acquire income producing property loans primarily to be held in our portfolio to maturity. Because the resale market for this type of loan is less liquid than the well-established secondary market for residential loans, should we decide to sell our income producing property loans, we may incur losses on any sale.

The unseasoned nature of many of the loans we originated as part of our small balance multi-family real estate loan platform, along with our limited experience in originating loans nationwide, may lead to additional provisions for loan losses or charge-offs, which would hurt our profits.

The national expansion of our real estate loan platform and, in particular, our small balance multi-family real estate loans has led to an increase in the number of these types of loans in our portfolio. Many of these loans are unseasoned and have not been subjected to unfavorable economic conditions. We have limited experience in originating loans outside the State of California and as a result do not have a significant payment history pattern with which to judge future collectibility. At December 31, 2008, \$1.6 billion, or 60.5%, of our real estate secured loans were secured by properties located outside the state of California. As a result, it is difficult to predict the future performance of this portion of our real estate loan portfolio. These loans may have delinquency or charge-off levels above our historical experience, which could adversely affect our profitability.

Our construction loans are based upon estimates of costs and value associated with the complete project. These estimates may be inaccurate.

Although we are not originating new construction loans, we historically originated construction loans for income producing properties, as well as for single family home construction. At December 31, 2008, construction and land loans totaled \$408.6 million, or 14.7% of loans receivable. Residential, including condominium, construction loans consisted of \$208.5 million, or 7.5% of our total loan portfolio at December 31, 2008. Construction lending involves additional risks because funds are advanced upon the security of the project, which is of uncertain value prior to its completion. There are also risks associated with the timely completion of the construction activities for their allotted costs, as a number of factors can result in delays and cost overruns, and the time needed to stabilize income producing properties or to sell residential tract developments. Because of the uncertainties inherent in estimating construction costs, as well as the market value of the completed project and the effects of governmental regulation of real property, it is relatively difficult to evaluate accurately the total funds required to complete a project and the related loan-to-value ratio. This type of lending also typically involves higher loan principal amounts and is often concentrated with a small number of builders. As a result, construction loans often involve the disbursement of substantial funds with repayment dependent, in part, on the success of the ultimate project and the ability of the borrower to sell or lease the property or refinance the indebtedness, rather than the ability of the borrower or guarantor to repay principal and interest. If our appraisal of the value of the completed project proves to be overstated, we may have inadequate security for the repayment of the loan upon completion of construction of the project and may incur a loss.

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A slowdown in the commercial and residential real estate markets may have a negative impact on earnings and liquidity position.

The overall credit quality of our construction loan portfolio is impacted by trends in commercial and residential real estate prices. We continually monitor changes in key regional and national economic factors because changes in these factors can impact our construction loan portfolio and the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans. Across the United States over the past year, commercial and residential real estate markets have experienced significant adverse trends, including accelerated price depreciation. These conditions led to significant increases in loan delinquencies and credit losses, as well as increases in loan loss provisions, which in turn have had a negative affect on earnings for many banks across the country. Likewise, we have also experienced loan delinquencies in our construction loan portfolio. The current slowdown in commercial and residential real estate markets may continue to negatively impact real estate values and the ability of our borrowers to liquidate properties. Despite reduced sales prices, the lack of liquidity in the commercial and residential real estate markets and tightening of credit standards within the banking industry may continue to diminish all sales, further reducing our borrowers' cash flows and weakening their ability to repay their debt obligations to us. As a result, we may experience a further negative material impact on our earnings and liquidity positions.

Any breach of representations and warranties made by us to our loan purchasers or credit default on our loan sales may require use to repurchase or substitute such loans we have sold.

We engage in loan sales pursuant to agreements that generally require us to repurchase or substitute loans in the event of a breach of a representation or warranty made by us to the loan purchaser. Any misrepresentation during the mortgage loan origination process or, in some cases, upon any fraud or first payment default on such mortgage loans, may require us to repurchase or substitute loans. Any claims asserted against us in the future by one of our loan purchasers may result in liabilities or legal expenses that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

An increase in loan prepayments may adversely affect our profitability.

Prepayment rates are affected by customer behavior, conditions in the real estate and other financial markets, general economic conditions and the relative interest rates on our fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities. Changes in prepayment rates are therefore difficult for us to predict.

We recognize our deferred loan origination costs and premiums paid in originating these loans by adjusting our interest income over the contractual life of the individual loans. As prepayments occur, the rate at which net deferred loan origination costs and premiums are expensed accelerates. The effect of the acceleration of deferred costs and premium amortization may be mitigated by prepayment penalties paid by the borrower when the loan is paid in full within a certain period of time which varies between loans. If prepayment occurs after the period of time when the loan is subject to a prepayment penalty, the effect of the acceleration of premium and deferred cost amortization is no longer mitigated.

We may not be able to reinvest prepayments on loans or mortgage-backed securities at rates comparable to the prepaid instrument particularly in periods of declining interest rates.

Our real estate lending also exposes us to the risk of environmental liabilities.

In the course of our business, we may foreclose and take title to real estate, and could be subject to environmental liabilities with respect to these properties. We may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third persons for property damage, personal injury, investigation and clean-up costs incurred by these parties in connection with

environmental contamination, or may be required to investigate or clean up hazardous or toxic substances, or chemical releases at a property. The costs associated with investigation or remediation activities could be substantial. In addition, as the owner or former owner of a contaminated site, we may be subject to common law claims by third parties based on damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination emanating from the property. If we ever become subject to significant environmental liabilities, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, we may not have adequate remedies against the prior owner or other responsible parties or could find it difficult or impossible to sell the affected properties, which could also materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Repayment of our entertainment finance loans is primarily dependent on revenues from distribution contracts.

Through ICBEF, we originate entertainment finance loans to independent producers of film and television on a senior secured basis. Although these loans are typically collateralized by a mortgage of copyright, security agreements and assigned sales contracts, the primary source of repayment is the revenue received by the borrower from the licensing of distribution rights. For this reason, our credit decisions are based in part on the creditworthiness and reputation of the producer, sales agent and distributors who have contracted to distribute the films. In many instances, the distribution contracts provide for multiple payments payable at certain milestones (such as execution of contract, commencement of principal photography or completion of principal photography). The maturity date of the loan is generally six to nine months after completion of the production. To the extent a distributor fails to make payment upon completion of the film, or the predicted level of revenue is less than expected, we may incur a loss if rights cannot be resold for the same amount or other loan collateral cannot cover required loan payments.

A natural disaster could harm our business.

Historically, California has been susceptible to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods and wildfires. These natural disasters could harm our operations through interference with communications, including the interruption or loss of our computer systems, which could prevent or impede us from gathering deposits, originating loans and processing and controlling the flow of business, as well as through the destruction of facilities and our operational, financial and management information systems. Additionally, natural disasters could negatively impact the values of collateral securing our loans and interrupt our borrowers' abilities to conduct their businesses in a manner to support their debt obligations, either of which could result in losses and increased provisions for credit losses.

We are subject to extensive regulation that could restrict our activities and impose financial requirements or limitations on the conduct of our business.

Bank holding companies and California-chartered commercial banks operate in a highly regulated environment and are subject to supervision and examination by federal and state regulatory agencies. We are subject to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and to regulation and supervision by the FRB. Imperial Capital Bank is subject to regulation and supervision by the FDIC and DFI. The cost of compliance with regulatory requirements may adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition. Federal and state laws and regulations govern numerous matters including: changes in the ownership or control of banks and bank holding companies; maintenance of adequate capital and the financial condition of a financial institution; permissible types, amounts and terms of extensions of credit and investments; permissible non-banking activities; the level of reserves against deposits; and restrictions on dividend payments. These and other restrictions limit the manner in which we may conduct our business and obtain financing.

Competition with other financial institutions could adversely affect our profitability.

The banking and financial services industry is very competitive. Legal and regulatory developments have made it easier for new and sometimes unregulated competitors to compete with us. Consolidation among financial service providers has resulted in fewer very large national and regional banking and financial institutions holding a large accumulation of assets. These institutions generally have significantly greater resources, a wider geographic presence or greater accessibility. Our competitors sometimes are also able to offer more services, more favorable pricing or greater customer convenience than we do. In addition, our competition has grown from new banks and other financial services providers that target our existing or potential customers. As consolidation continues among large banks, we expect additional institutions to try to exploit our market. We also face increased competition from large investment banks converting to bank holding companies.

Technological developments have allowed competitors including some non-depository institutions, to compete more effectively in local markets and have expanded the range of financial products, services and capital available to our target customers. If we are unable to implement, maintain and use such technologies effectively, we may not be able to offer products or achieve cost-efficiencies necessary to compete in our industry. In addition, some of these competitors have fewer regulatory constraints and lower cost structures.

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Changes in accounting standards may affect our performance.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. From time to time there are changes in the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. These changes can be difficult to predict and can materially impact how we report and record our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in restating prior period financial statements.

We are dependent upon the services of our management team.

We are dependent upon the ability and experience of a number of our key management personnel who have substantial experience with our operations, the financial services industry and the markets in which we offer our services. It is possible that the loss of the services of one or more of our senior executives or key managers would have an adverse effect on our operations. Our success also depends on our ability to continue to attract, manage and retain other qualified personnel as we grow. We cannot assure you that we will continue to attract or retain such personnel.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected if we are unable to insure against or control our operations risks.

We are subject to various operations risks, including, but not limited to, data processing system failures and errors, communications and information systems failures, errors and breaches, customer or employee fraud, and catastrophic failures resulting from terrorist acts or natural disasters. Should an event occur that is not prevented or detected by our internal controls, or is uninsured or in excess of applicable insurance limits, it could damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, cause additional regulatory scrutiny, and expose us to litigation risks and possible financial liability, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely heavily on the proper functioning of our technology.

We rely on our computer systems, and outside sources providing technology, for much of our business, including recording our assets and liabilities. If our computer systems or outside technology sources fail, are not reliable or there is a breach of security, our ability to maintain accurate financial records may be impaired, which could materially affect our operations and financial condition.

Terrorist activities could cause reductions in investor confidence and substantial volatility in real estate and securities markets.

It is impossible to predict the extent to which terrorist activities may occur in the United States or other regions, or their effect on a particular security issue. It is also uncertain what affects any past or future terrorist activities and/or any consequent actions on the part of the United States government and others will have on the United States and world financial markets, local, regional and national economics, and real estate markets across the United States. Among other things, reduced investor confidence could result in substantial volatility in securities markets, a decline in general economic conditions and real estate related investments and an increase in loan defaults. Such unexpected losses and events could materially affect our results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly, and this may make it difficult for you to resell the common stock when you want or at prices you find attractive.

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

- actual or anticipated quarterly fluctuations in our operating and financial results;
- developments related to investigations, proceedings or litigation that involve us;
- actions of our current shareholders, including sales of common stock by existing shareholders and our directors and executive officers;

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- fluctuations in the stock prices and operating results of our competitors;
- regulatory developments, whether affecting the industry in general or us in particular; and
- other developments related to the financial services industry.

Our common stock was recently de-listed from the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) because we fell below the NYSE’s continued listing standard regarding average global market capitalization over a consecutive 30 trading-day period of not less than \$25,000,000, which is viewed as a minimum continued listing threshold. Our common stock now trades over-the-counter in the “Pink Sheets.” It is unknown whether our shares will ever again qualify for listing on a national securities exchange. Unless and until this occurs, a broadly followed, established trading market for our common stock will be difficult to maintain. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that at least one company will continue to make a market in our common stock. This reduced trading market for our common stock may lower the market value of the common stock and make it difficult to buy or sell our shares on short notice. The limited trading market could also result in a wider spread between the bid and ask price for the stock, meaning the highest price being offered for shares for sale at any particular time may be further from the lowest price being offered by buyers for the stock at the moment than if the stock were more actively traded (the difference between the bid and ask price being the “spread” for the stock). This could make it more difficult to sell a large number of shares at one time and could mean the sale of a large number of shares at one time could depress the market price.

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

The Order requires us to increase our capital levels which may involve the sale of our securities. We are not restricted from issuing additional common stock, including any preferred or debt securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, common stock or any substantially similar securities. As a result of any such issuance, our shareholders may experience dilution of their ownership interests, and the newly issued securities could have rights superior to those of our common stock. This could in turn result in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

Anti-takeover provisions could negatively impact our shareholders.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, the corporate law of the State of Delaware and federal regulations could delay or prevent a third party from acquiring us, despite the possible benefit to our shareholders, or otherwise adversely affect the market price of our common stock. These provisions include: a prohibition on voting shares of common stock beneficially owned in excess of 10% of total shares outstanding, supermajority voting requirements for certain business combinations with any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of our outstanding common stock; the election of directors to staggered terms of three years; advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our Board of Directors and for proposing matters that shareholders may act on at shareholder meetings, a requirement that only directors may fill a vacancy in our Board of Directors and supermajority voting requirements to remove any of our directors. Our certificate of incorporation also authorizes our Board of Directors to issue and set the voting and other terms of preferred stock without shareholder approval, and preferred stock could therefore be issued as a defensive measure in response to a takeover proposal. In addition, because we are a bank holding company, purchasers of 10% or more of our common stock may be required to obtain approvals under the Change in Bank Control Act of 1978, as amended, or the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (and in certain cases such approvals may be required at a lesser percentage of ownership). Specifically, under regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve, (a) any other bank holding company may be required to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve to acquire or retain 5% or more of our common stock and (b) any person other than a bank holding company may be required to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve to acquire or retain 10% or more

of our common stock.

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

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The following sets forth our material facilities as of December 31, 2008.

Locations	Office Uses	Square Footage	Year Current Lease Term Expires
La Jolla, CA	Corporate Headquarters	21,903	2013
Glendale, CA	Loan Operations Division/Loan Administration/Asset Management/Operations Support	39,188	2012
New York, NY	East Coast Corporate Headquarters	3,810	2009
Glendale, CA	ICB Entertainment Finance	1,795	2012
Glendale, CA	Bank Branch	4,791	2012
Encino, CA	Bank Branch	5,145	2009
San Francisco, CA	Bank Branch	5,005	2014
Costa Mesa, CA	Bank Branch	3,990	2011
San Diego, CA	Bank Branch	3,046	2011
Beverly Hills, CA	Bank Branch	2,218	2010
Carson City, NV	Bank Branch	3,000	2009
Baltimore, MD	Bank Branch	3,467	2013
Las Vegas, NV	Bank Branch	5,400	2014
Red Bank, NJ	Loan Origination Office	1,800	2009
Houston, TX	Loan Origination Office	3,420	2011

For additional information regarding our premises, see “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 6”.

In February 2009, we closed our offices in Red Bank, NJ and Houston, TX, in connection with a reduction in our workforce.

Management believes that our present facilities are adequate for its current needs, and that alternative or additional space, if necessary, will be available on reasonable terms.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are party to certain legal proceedings incidental to our business. Management believes that the outcome of such proceedings, in the aggregate, will not have a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise, during the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On December 29, 2008, the trading of our shares on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") was suspended due to our failure to meet the NYSE's minimum global market capitalization thresholds. Our shares are currently trading on the Pink Sheets under the symbol "IMPC". Prior to the NYSE's suspension of our common stock trading, our shares traded on the NYSE under the symbol "IMP". As of March 3, 2009, there were 76 holders of record of ICB's common stock representing an estimated 1,268 beneficial shareholders with a total of 5,428,760 shares outstanding.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low trade prices for ICB's common stock and the cash dividends declared per share. Stock price data reflects inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission.

			Market Price			Average
			High	Low	Close	Daily Closing Price
2008						
4	t	h				
Quarter			\$ 10.50	\$ 1.94	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.92
3	r	d				
Quarter			11.65	2.75	8.61	8.21
2	n	d				
Quarter			23.92	5.73	5.73	12.88
1	s	t				
Quarter			27.87	13.68	21.62	20.88
2007						
4	t	h				
Quarter			\$ 28.29	\$ 17.43	\$ 18.30	\$ 21.94
3	r	d				
Quarter			54.11	27.51	28.25	39.14
2	n	d				
Quarter			55.59	48.00	52.12	51.62
1	s	t				
Quarter			61.95	47.50	52.02	54.94
Cash dividends declared per share			2008	2007		
1st Quarter			\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16		
2nd Quarter			—	0.16		
3rd Quarter			—	0.16		
4th Quarter			—	0.16		
Total			\$ 0.16	\$ 0.64		

As a bank holding company, ICB's ability to pay dividends may be affected by regulations, including those governing the payment of dividends by the Bank to ICB, which could be a source of funds for any dividends paid by ICB, as well as by the policies of the Federal Reserve Board. Under federal regulations, the dollar amount of dividends the Bank may pay depends upon its capital position and recent net income. Generally, if the Bank satisfies its regulatory

capital requirements, it may make dividend payments up to the limits prescribed under state law and FDIC regulations. Under the Order, however, the Bank may not pay dividends to ICB without the approval of the FDIC and the DFI. See “Item 1. Business—Regulatory Action.”

Payments of the distributions on our trust preferred securities from the special purpose subsidiary trusts we sponsored are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by us. The junior subordinated debentures that we have issued to our subsidiary trusts are senior to our shares of common stock. As a result, we must make required payments on the junior subordinated debentures before any dividends can be paid on our common stock and, in the event of our bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation, the interest and principal obligations under the junior subordinated debentures must be satisfied before any distributions can be made on our common stock. We may defer the payment of interest on each of the junior subordinated debentures for a period not to exceed 20 consecutive quarters, provided that the deferral period does not extend beyond the stated maturity. During such deferral period, distributions on the corresponding trust preferred securities will also be deferred and we may not pay cash dividends to the holders of shares of our common stock.

The Company, as a result of the notification it received recently from the FRB San Francisco, is currently prohibited from making any dividend payments, including distributions on its trust preferred securities, without the approval of the FRB San Francisco. As a result, the Company is currently deferring the payment of interest on its junior subordinated debentures and distributions on the corresponding trust preferred securities are also being deferred. See “Item 1. Business—Regulatory Action” and Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

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Stock Repurchases

The following table sets forth the repurchases of our common stock for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2008.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)
October 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	—	\$ —	—	110,486
November 1, 2008 to November 30, 2008	48	3.50	—	110,486
December 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008	—	—	—	110,486
Total	48	\$ 3.50	—	110,486

(1) Shares purchased during the quarter ended December 31, 2008, represent open market purchases by the Company's rabbi trust in connection with our Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan.

(2) There were no repurchases under the twelfth extension of our stock repurchase program during the three months ended December 31, 2008. The twelfth extension was announced on March 14, 2006, and authorized the repurchase of an additional 5% of the outstanding shares as of the authorization date. At December 31, 2008, a total of 110,486 shares remained available for repurchase under this extension.

The Company is currently prohibited from repurchasing its stock without the approval of the FRB San Francisco.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the performance of our Common Stock with that of the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index, the NASDAQ Composite Index (U.S. Companies) and the SNL Bank Index over a five year period through December 31, 2008. The comparison assumes \$100 was invested on December 31, 2002 in our Common Stock and in each of the foregoing indices and assumes the reinvestment of all dividends. Historical stock price performance is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

	12/31/03	12/31/04	12/31/05	12/31/06	12/31/07	12/31/08
Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	117.35	97.50	116.92	37.71	4.67
NYSE Composite (1)	100.00	112.57	120.40	141.90	147.05	89.39
SNL Bank Index	100.00	112.06	113.59	132.87	103.25	58.91

(1) The NYSE Composite Index has been used rather than a Pink Sheets related index because we believe it is more relevant since we traded on the Pink Sheets for only three trading days in 2008.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following condensed consolidated statements of operations and financial condition and selected performance ratios as of December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, and 2004 and for the years then ended have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The information below is qualified in its entirety by the detailed information included elsewhere herein and should be read along with “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

	2008	For the years ended December 31,			2004
		2007	2006	2005	
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations					
Total interest income	\$ 254,213	\$ 251,271	\$ 226,501	\$ 178,158	\$ 124,954
Total interest expense	160,270	164,583	132,075	86,486	41,418
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	93,943	86,688	94,426	91,672	83,536
Provision for loan losses	77,965	11,077	5,000	10,250	4,725
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	15,978	75,611	89,426	81,422	78,811
Non-interest (loss) income (1)	(10,250)	3,133	2,772	6,574	14,508
Non-interest expense:					
Compensation and benefits	21,759	23,899	21,265	21,737	21,444
Occupancy and equipment	7,558	7,832	7,439	7,177	5,924
Other general and administrative expenses	21,730	19,633	17,743	17,344	14,666
Other real estate and other assets owned expense, net	8,558	1,125	369	193	712
Total non-interest expense	59,605	52,489	46,816	46,451	42,746
(Loss) income before (benefit) provision for income taxes	(53,877)	26,255	45,382	41,545	50,573
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(21,281)	10,635	18,493	17,482	19,948
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$ (32,596)	\$ 15,620	\$ 26,889	\$ 24,063	\$ 30,625
BASIC (LOSSES) EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ (6.01)	\$ 2.85	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.19	\$ 5.04
DILUTED (LOSSES) EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ (6.01)	\$ 2.81	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.04	\$ 4.75

	2008	As of December 31,			2004
		2007	2006	2005	
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 403,119	\$ 8,944	\$ 30,448	\$ 93,747	\$ 87,580
Investment securities available-for-sale, at fair value	146,799	117,924	99,527	92,563	66,845
Investment securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	942,686	159,023	193,512	233,880	296,028
Stock in Federal Home Loan Bank	63,498	53,497	48,984	43,802	23,200
Loans, net	2,748,956	3,125,072	2,973,368	2,523,480	1,793,815
Interest receivable	21,305	20,841	20,753	16,287	10,695

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Other real estate and other assets owned, net	38,031	19,396	6,729	3,960	—
Premises and equipment, net	7,701	8,550	7,851	6,718	6,645
Deferred income taxes	22,338	12,148	11,513	12,717	10,468
Goodwill	3,118	3,118	3,118	3,118	3,118
Other assets	42,287	22,706	19,707	20,924	19,677
Total Assets	\$ 4,439,838	\$ 3,551,219	\$ 3,415,510	\$ 3,051,196	\$ 2,318,071
Deposit accounts	\$ 2,931,040	\$ 2,181,858	\$ 2,059,405	\$ 1,735,428	\$ 1,432,032
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	1,205,633	1,021,235	1,010,000	992,557	584,224
Account payable and other liabilities	26,996	33,959	38,168	32,130	20,491
Junior subordinated debentures	86,600	86,600	86,600	86,600	86,600
Shareholders' equity	189,569	227,567	221,337	204,481	194,724
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 4,439,838	\$ 3,551,219	\$ 3,415,510	\$ 3,051,196	\$ 2,318,071
Book value per share	\$ 37.76	\$ 44.22	\$ 42.07	\$ 37.85	\$ 35.09

(1) For 2004, includes fee income earned in connection with the tax refund lending program pursuant to our strategic alliance with various subsidiaries of Household International, Inc. ("Household"), a wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc (NYSE-HBC). This program was terminated by Household in 2004 subsequent to the tax filing season.

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	As of and for the years ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Selected Performance Ratios					
Return on average assets	(0.83)%	0.45%	0.86%	0.90%	1.47%
Return on average shareholders' equity	(14.35)%	6.88%	12.75%	12.12%	15.44%
Net interest margin (1)	2.42%	2.51%	3.06%	3.43%	4.12%
Average interest earning assets to average interest bearing liabilities	106.44%	107.74%	108.21%	109.32%	127.50%
Efficiency ratio (2)	60.99%	57.18%	47.79%	47.08%	42.87%
Total general and administrative expense to average assets	1.30%	1.47%	1.49%	1.73%	2.02%
Average shareholders' equity to average assets	5.78%	6.52%	6.78%	7.39%	9.51%
Dividend payout ratio (3)	(2.66)%	22.78%	12.74%	—	—
Nonperforming assets to total assets	4.34%	1.62%	0.97%	0.92%	0.63%
Allowance for loan losses to loans held for investment, net (4)	1.81%	1.51%	1.53%	1.71%	1.94%
Allowance for loan loss to nonaccrual loans	32.66%	125.87%	175.40%	180.59%	242.17%
Net charge-offs to average loans held for investment, net	2.50%	0.30%	0.10%	0.09%	0.16%

(1) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by total average interest earning assets.

(2) Efficiency ratio represents general and administrative expenses divided by non-interest income and net interest income before provision for loan losses.

(3) Dividends declared per common share as a percentage of net income (loss) per diluted share.

(4) Loans held for investment, net, represent loans before allowance for loan losses.

The following table includes supplementary quarterly operating results and per share information for the past two years. The data presented should be read along with "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and with "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" included elsewhere in this report.

Quarterly Operations (Unaudited)

	For the Quarters Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
2008				
Interest income	\$ 59,084	\$ 63,367	\$ 69,409	\$ 62,353
Interest expense	39,006	38,594	40,512	42,158
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	20,078	24,773	28,897	20,195
Provision for loan losses	4,250	6,250	10,125	57,340
Non-interest income (loss)	268	(1,149)	(4,422)	(4,947)
General and administrative expense	13,490	12,690	12,846	12,021
Total real estate and other assets owned expense, net	1,455	800	621	5,682

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Provision (benefit) for income taxes	454	1,534	350	(23,619)
Net income (loss)	697	2,350	533	(36,176)
Basic earnings (losses) per share	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.10	\$ (6.66)
Diluted earnings (losses) per share	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.10	\$ (6.66)
2007				
Interest income	\$ 63,332	\$ 62,983	\$ 62,699	\$ 62,257
Interest expense	39,343	41,166	42,021	42,053
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	23,989	21,817	20,678	20,204
Provision for loan losses	750	500	5,266	4,561
Non-interest income	716	843	949	625
General and administrative expense	12,421	11,903	13,255	13,785
Total real estate owned expense, net	163	195	199	568
Provision for income taxes	4,634	4,024	1,193	784
Net income	6,737	6,038	1,714	1,131
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.21
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.21

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

The following discussion and analysis reviews our operating strategy and the financial condition and results of our consolidated operations, including our significant consolidated subsidiaries: Imperial Capital Bank and Imperial Capital Real Estate Investment Trust. This information is intended to facilitate the understanding and assessment of significant changes and trends related to our financial condition and the results of our operations. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes presented elsewhere in this report.

Operating Strategy

Our performance for the year ended December 31, 2008 was adversely affected by the national economic slowdown and precipitous decline in housing prices and illiquidity of the credit markets. These economic conditions affected the banking industry, and contributed to significant deterioration in the credit quality of our real estate loan portfolio, particularly our construction and land development loan portfolio. Many of our construction borrowers, who rely on the sales of homes to repay loans, are not able to find buyers. These borrowers, in turn, have defaulted on loans, which has impaired our ability to recognize interest and has resulted in significant provisions for loan losses. As a result, we incurred a net loss of \$32.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, received a going concern qualification in our audit report and the Bank entered into the Order.

The financial statements contained within this document have been prepared assuming the Company is a going concern. We believe the Company has the ability to meet its current obligations for the foreseeable future and we remain focused on strengthening our liquidity position in order to support the reduction of our wholesale funding sources. As of December 31, 2008, we had in excess of \$400 million of cash and cash equivalents, and remain committed to increasing our liquidity positions through cash flows generated from our retail deposit products and the anticipated principal amortization from our loan and investment securities portfolios.

Despite recording substantial charge-offs and a corresponding net loss for the first time in the Company's history as a publicly traded company, the charge-offs incurred during the fourth quarter related primarily to the more speculative components of our residential construction and land development portfolio, which consists of land development loans and construction projects that were substantially unfinished. The remaining loans within this portfolio are not expected to have the same severity of loss exposure due to the markets where the collateral is located and the fact that the majority of these construction loans have finished product available for sale which will be a source of repayment for these loans in the future. In addition, we believe that the Company currently has sufficient projected revenue generation capacity from its securities and loan portfolios to continue as a going concern. Although our loss estimates are based on existing information at the time of estimate, it is impossible to predict the effect that future deterioration of economic conditions could have on the performance of our loan portfolio and the losses that could occur.

In response to these financial challenges and increased regulatory supervision, we have taken and are continuing to take a number of tactical actions aimed at preserving existing capital, reducing our lending exposures and associated capital requirements and increasing liquidity. The tactical actions taken include, but are not limited to the following: slowing loan originations, growing retail deposits, reducing brokered deposits, seeking commercial loan participation and sales arrangements with other lenders or private equity sources, reducing personnel and other operating costs, and eliminating the payment of dividends. Our goal is to return to profitability by reducing our size, stabilizing our losses, managing our problematic assets and reducing overall expenses. We are working on the following four primary objectives as a basis for long-term success of our franchise:

• **Improve Asset Quality.** We have taken proactive steps to resolve our non-performing loans, including negotiating repayment plans, forbearances, loan modifications and loan extensions with our borrowers when appropriate. We

also have established a separate department to monitor and attempt to reduce our exposure to a further deterioration in asset quality. We have applied more conservative underwriting practices to our new loans, including, among other things, requiring more detailed credit information in certain circumstances, increasing the amount of required collateral or equity requirements and reducing loan-to-value ratios.

Reduce Asset Base and Improve Regulatory Capital Ratios. We expect to reduce our asset base which should help reduce our risk profile and improve capital ratios through reductions in the amount of outstanding loans and securities through normal principal amortization, and a corresponding reduction of liabilities.

Continued Expense Control. Beginning in 2008 and continuing into 2009, management has undertaken several initiatives to reduce noninterest expenses, and will continue to make it a priority to identify cost savings opportunities throughout all phases of operations. Personnel reductions have and will come primarily from the Bank's lending operations, including closing selected loan origination offices, as well as some reduction in support areas of the Bank.

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•Reduce Reliance on Wholesale Funding Sources. We will continue to focus on our strategy of reducing our reliance on wholesale funding sources, which includes Federal Home Loan Bank advances and brokered certificates of deposits, while increasing core deposits and other retail deposit products through our branch and on-line deposit network. The FHLB of San Francisco suspended our borrowing facility on March 13, 2009, and we are required under the Order to develop a plan to eliminate our reliance on brokered certificates of deposits. Retail deposits have increased approximately 22% to \$2.2 billion during the six months from July to December 2008. The funding obtained through this channel will continue to be utilized to retire wholesale fundings at their maturities.

We are also evaluating various strategic options and are seeking the assistance of investment banking services to evaluate and potentially pursue the prospects of private equity investment or other capital raising alternatives. While we continue to act upon both tactical and strategic alternatives to raise capital and restructure our balance sheet, as has been widely publicized, access to capital markets is extremely limited in the current economic environment, and we can give no assurances that in the current financial environment our efforts will be successful and will result in sufficient capital preservation or infusion. Our ability to decrease our levels of non-performing assets is also dependent upon market conditions as many of our borrowers rely on an active real estate market as a source of repayment, particularly our construction loan borrowers, and the sale of loans in this market is difficult. If the real estate market does not improve, our level of non-performing assets may continue to increase.

While considerable risks to the Company's future financial performance exist, management believes that we can effectively respond to these risks and carry on our operations, while we implement our business plan described above and continue to evaluate available resources of capital. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and contemplate the realization of our assets and the discharge of our liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

The accounting and reporting policies followed by us conform, in all material respects, to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and to general practices within the financial services industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. While we base our estimates on historical experience, current information and other factors deemed to be relevant, actual results could differ from those estimates.

We consider accounting estimates to be critical to reported financial results if (i) the accounting estimate requires management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain and (ii) different estimates that management reasonably could have used for the accounting estimate in the current period, or changes in the accounting estimate that are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, could have a material impact on our financial statements. Accounting policies related to the allowance for loan losses and investments accounted for under Statement of Position (SOP) 03-3 are considered to be critical, as these policies involve considerable subjective judgment and estimation by management. We also consider our accounting policies related to other real estate and other assets owned to be critical due to the potential significance of these activities and the estimates involved. Critical accounting policies, and our procedures related to these policies, are described in detail below. Also see Note 1 — Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Allowance for Loan Losses ("ALL"). Our management assesses the adequacy of the ALL prior to the end of each calendar quarter. This assessment includes procedures to estimate the allowance and test the adequacy and appropriateness of the resulting balance.

We establish the ALL amount separately for two different risk groups (1) individual loans (loans with specifically identifiable risks); and (2) homogeneous loans (groups of loan with similar characteristics). We base the allocation for individual loans primarily on risk rating grades assigned to each of these loans as a result of our loan management and review processes. We then assign each risk-rating grade a loss ratio, which is determined based on the experience of management and our independent loan review process. We estimate losses on impaired loans based on estimated cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate or based on the underlying collateral value. Based on historical loss experience, as well as management's experience with similar loans, we also assign loss ratios to groups of loans. These loss ratios are assigned to the various homogenous categories of the portfolio.

The level of the allowance also reflects management's continuing evaluation of geographic and credit concentrations, specific credit risks, loan loss experience, current loan portfolio quality, present economic, political and regulatory conditions and unidentified losses inherent in the current loan portfolio. While management utilizes its best judgment and information available, the ultimate adequacy of the allowance is dependent upon a variety of factors beyond our control, including the performance of our loan portfolio, the economy, changes in interest rates and the view of the regulatory authorities toward loan classifications.

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We test the ALL balance by comparing the balance in the ALL to historical trends and peer information. Our management team then evaluates the result of the procedures performed, including the result of our testing, and concludes on the appropriateness of the balance of the ALL in its entirety. See the section captioned “Allowance for Loan Losses and Nonperforming Assets” elsewhere in this discussion for further details of the risk factors considered by management in estimating the necessary level of the allowance for loan losses.

Other Real Estate and Other Assets Owned. Properties and other assets acquired through foreclosure, or in lieu of foreclosure, are transferred to the other real estate and other owned portfolio and initially recorded at estimated fair value less the estimated costs to sell the property. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less the estimated costs of disposition. The fair value of other real estate and other assets owned is generally determined from appraisals obtained from independent appraisers.

Investments Accounted for Under SOP 03-3. Investment securities that are acquired at discounted amounts, in part, due to credit quality concerns are accounted for under SOP 03-3, “Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer”. At acquisition, management reviews each investment to determine whether there is evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and if it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to its contractual terms. If both conditions exist, management determines whether the excess of the investment’s scheduled contractual principal and contractual interest payments over all cash flows expected at acquisition as an amount that should not be accreted. The remaining amount—representing the excess of the investment’s cash flows expected to be collected over the amount paid—is accreted into interest income over the remaining life of the investment. Over the life of the investment, management continues to estimate cash flows expected to be collected. Management evaluates at the balance sheet date whether the present value of its investment determined using the effective interest rates has decreased and if so, recognizes a loss. For any increases in cash flows expected to be collected, management adjusts the amount of accretable yield recognized on a prospective basis over the investment’s remaining life.

Adoption and Pending Adoption of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements.” SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 was effective for the Company on January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial condition or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.” SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The objective of SFAS No. 159 is to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. SFAS No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 was effective for us on January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 159 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB Statement No. 51.” SFAS No. 160 amends Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51, “Consolidated Financial Statements,” to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary, which is sometimes referred to as minority interest, is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that

should be reported as a component of equity in the consolidated financial statements. Among other requirements, SFAS No. 160 requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated income statement, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest. SFAS No. 160 was effective for the Company on January 1, 2009 and did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures About Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an Amendment of FASB Statement No.133." SFAS No. 161 amends SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," to amend and expand the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 133 to provide greater transparency about (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedge items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations, and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. To meet those objectives, SFAS No. 161 requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of gains and losses on derivative instruments and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. SFAS No. 161 was effective for the Company on January 1, 2009 and did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

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In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, “The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.” SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (the GAAP hierarchy). The hierarchical guidance provided by SFAS No. 162 did not have a significant impact on the Company’s financial condition or results of operation.

Executive Summary

The following discussion and analysis is intended to identify the major factors that influenced our financial condition as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006. Our primary business involves the acceptance of customer deposits and the origination and purchase of loans secured by income producing real estate and, to a lesser extent, the origination of entertainment finance loans.

Consolidated net loss in 2008 was \$32.6 million, or \$6.01 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$15.6 million, or \$2.81 per diluted share in 2007 and \$26.9 million, or \$4.71 per diluted share in 2006. Net interest income before provision for loan losses increased 8.4% to \$93.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$86.7 million for the prior year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in interest earned on our investment securities held-to-maturity, as well as a decline in our average cost of funds, as deposits have repriced to current market interest rates. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the average balance of our investment securities held-to-maturity was \$661.8 million and \$176.4 million, respectively. This increase was partially offset by a decline in interest earned on our loan portfolio, caused by a decline in loan yields and a decline in the average loans outstanding during 2008. The decline in loan yields was primarily caused by adjustable rate loans repricing to lower current market interest rates and an increase in the average balance of non-performing loans. Net interest income was further impacted by an increase in interest expense incurred on FHLB and other borrowings, which was primarily caused by an increase in its average balance outstanding during 2008 as compared to 2007.

During the current year, we recorded a provision for loan losses of \$78.0 million compared to \$11.1 million for the same period last year. The increase in the provision related primarily to the increase in our non-performing loans during 2008. Non-performing loans as of December 31, 2008 were \$154.9 million, compared to \$38.0 million at December 31, 2007. The increase in non-performing loans during the year was primarily related to non-performing construction and land development loans, which increased from \$8.8 million at December 31, 2007 to \$101.4 million at December 31, 2008. With the housing and secondary mortgage markets continuing to deteriorate and showing no signs of stabilizing in the near future, we continue to aggressively monitor our real estate loan portfolio, including our construction and land loan portfolio. Our construction and land loan portfolio at December 31, 2008 totaled \$408.9 million, of which \$238.2 million were residential and condominium conversion construction loans and land development loans, representing 8.5% of our total loan portfolio.

The net loss for 2008 was further impacted by a \$13.4 million variance in the non-interest loss recorded during the current year compared to the prior year. Non-interest loss was \$10.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to non-interest income of \$3.1 million for 2007. The decline in non-interest income primarily related to \$9.3 million other-than-temporary impairment charges recognized on our investment securities available-for-sale during the current year. The net loss was also impacted by a \$7.1 million increase in non-interest expense during 2008 compared to 2007 primarily related to an increase in the provision for losses on real estate and other assets owned.

Total loan production, including the unfunded portion of loans, was \$345.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion, for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Loan production in 2008 consisted of the origination of \$155.8 million of commercial real estate loans, \$113.7 million of small balance multi-family real estate loans and \$75.6 million of entertainment finance loans. Loan

production for 2007 consisted of \$721.5 million of commercial real estate loans, \$331.9 million of small balance multi-family real estate loans and \$114.4 million of entertainment finance loans. In addition, the Bank's wholesale loan operations acquired \$47.3 million of commercial and multi-family real estate loans during 2007. Loan originations during the current year were impacted by a decline in customer demand as a result of uncertainty regarding current real estate market conditions.

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Our average total assets increased approximately 12.8% during 2008 to \$3.9 billion. Average cash and investment securities totaled \$884.8 million in 2008 compared to \$356.6 million in 2007, an increase of \$528.2 million, or 148.1%. Average loans receivable totaled \$3.0 billion in 2008 compared to \$3.1 billion in 2007, a decrease of \$96.0 million, or 3.1%. Average interest bearing deposit accounts totaled \$2.4 billion in 2008 compared to \$2.1 billion in 2007, an increase of \$278.5 million, or 13.2%. FHLB advances and other borrowings averaged \$1.2 billion in 2008 compared to \$1.0 billion in 2007, an increase of \$166.7 million, or 16.5%.

The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of our total loans was 1.8% and 1.5% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we had net charge-offs of \$75.2 million, compared to \$9.3 million during the prior year.

At December 31, 2008, shareholders' equity totaled \$189.6 million, or 4.3% of total assets. During the year, we declared total dividends of \$0.16 per share, or approximately \$868,000 in total, before our Board of Directors suspended cash dividends in March 2008. ICB's book value per share of common stock was \$37.76 as of December 31, 2008, a decrease of 14.6% from \$44.22 per share as of December 31, 2007.

Results of Operations

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, our condensed average balance sheet information, together with interest income and yields earned on average interest earning assets and interest expense and rates paid on average interest bearing liabilities. Average balances are computed using daily average balances. Nonaccrual loans are included in loans receivable.

	Years Ended December 31,								
	2008			2007			2006		
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
	(dollars in thousands)								
Assets									
Cash and investment securities	\$ 884,839	\$ 58,825	6.65%	\$ 356,608	\$ 17,522	4.91%	\$ 419,762	\$ 19,181	4.57%
Real estate loans (1)	2,930,919	188,614	6.44%	3,011,179	222,607	7.39%	2,588,452	200,322	7.74%
Franchise loans (1)	2,683	217	8.09%	4,476	1,503	33.58%	11,578	475	4.10%
Entertainment finance loans (1)	61,906	5,907	9.54%	73,947	8,587	11.61%	59,262	5,620	9.48%
Commercial and other loans (1)	9,098	650	7.14%	11,053	1,052	9.52%	8,962	903	10.08%
Total loans receivable	3,004,606	195,388	6.50%	3,100,655	233,749	7.54%	2,668,254	207,320	7.77%
Total interest earning assets	3,889,445	\$ 254,213	6.54%	3,457,263	\$ 251,271	7.27%	3,088,016	\$ 226,501	7.33%
Non-interest earning assets	89,281			70,491			70,936		
	(50,501)			(45,265)			(46,366)		

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Allowance for loan losses										
Total assets	\$ 3,928,225			\$ 3,482,489			\$ 3,112,586			
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity										
Interest bearing demand accounts	\$ 34,592	\$ 1,086	3.14%	\$ 25,381	\$ 922	3.63%	\$ 29,047	\$ 836	2.88%	
Money market and passbook accounts	304,481	11,400	3.74%	238,231	11,779	4.94%	207,962	9,379	4.51%	
Time certificates	2,050,297	88,999	4.34%	1,847,220	97,410	5.27%	1,603,210	74,941	4.67%	
Total interest bearing deposit accounts	2,389,370	101,485	4.25%	2,110,832	110,111	5.22%	1,840,219	85,156	4.63%	
FHLB advances and other borrowings	1,178,149	51,434	4.37%	1,011,461	46,134	4.56%	926,916	38,722	4.18%	
Junior subordinated debentures	86,600	7,351	8.49%	86,600	8,338	9.63%	86,600	8,197	9.47%	
Total interest bearing liabilities	3,654,119	\$ 160,270	4.39%	3,208,893	\$ 164,583	5.13%	2,853,735	\$ 132,075	4.63%	
Non-interest bearing demand accounts	9,456			10,657			12,738			
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	37,527			35,988			35,173			
Shareholders' equity	227,123			226,951			210,940			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,928,225			\$ 3,482,489			\$ 3,112,586			
Net interest spread (2)			2.15%			2.14%			2.70%	
Net interest income before		\$ 93,943			\$ 86,688			\$ 94,426		

provisions for loan losses			
Net interest margin (3)	2.42%	2.51%	3.06%

(1) Before allowance for loan losses and net of deferred loan fees and costs. Net loan fee accretion of \$1.9 million, \$2.4 million and \$2.8 million was included in net interest income for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(2) Average yield on interest earning assets minus average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities.

(3) Net interest income divided by total average interest earning assets.

Our primary source of revenue is net interest income. Our net interest income is affected by (a) the difference between the yields earned on interest earning assets, including loans and investments, and the interest rates paid on interest bearing liabilities, including deposits and borrowings, which is referred to as “net interest spread”, and (b) the relative amounts of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities. As of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, our ratio of average interest earning assets to average interest bearing liabilities was 106.4%, 107.7% and 108.2%, respectively.

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The following table sets forth a summary of the changes in interest income and interest expense resulting from changes in average interest earning asset and interest bearing liability balances and changes in average interest rates. The change in interest due to both volume and rate has been allocated to change due to volume and rate in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of each.

	2008 vs. 2007			2007 vs. 2006		
	Increase (Decrease) Due to: Volume	Increase (Decrease) Due to: Rate	Increase (Decrease) Due to: Total	Increase (Decrease) Due to: Volume	Increase (Decrease) Due to: Rate	Increase (Decrease) Due to: Total
	(in thousands)					
Interest and fees earned on:						
Loans, net	\$ (7,035)	\$ (31,326)	\$ (38,361)	\$ 32,725	\$ (6,296)	\$ 26,429
Cash and investment securities	33,329	7,974	41,303	(3,020)	1,361	(1,659)
Total increase (decrease) in interest income	26,294	(23,352)	2,942	29,705	(4,935)	24,770
Interest paid on:						
Deposit accounts	13,423	(22,049)	(8,626)	13,370	11,585	24,955
FHLB advances and other borrowings	7,298	(1,998)	5,300	3,712	3,700	7,412
Junior subordinated debentures	—	(987)	(987)	—	141	141
Total increase (decrease) in interest expense	20,721	(25,034)	(4,313)	17,082	15,426	32,508
Increase (decrease) in net interest income	\$ 5,573	\$ 1,682	\$ 7,255	\$ 12,623	\$ (20,361)	\$ (7,738)

2008 Compared to 2007

Net Interest Income

Net interest income before provision for loan losses increased to \$93.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$86.7 million for the prior year, an increase of 8.4%. The increase was primarily due to an increase in interest earned on our investment securities held-to-maturity, as well as a decrease in our average cost of funds, as deposits have repriced to current market interest rates. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the average balance of our investment securities held-to-maturity was \$661.8 million and \$176.4 million, respectively. This increase was partially offset by a decline in interest earned on our loan portfolio, caused by a decline in loan yields and a decline in the average loans outstanding during 2008. The decline in loan yields was primarily caused by adjustable rate loans repricing to lower current market interest rates and an increase in the average balance of non-performing loans during 2008. Net interest income was further impacted by an increase in interest expense incurred on FHLB and other borrowings, which was primarily caused by an increase in its average balance outstanding during 2008 as compared to 2007.

The average yield on our total loan portfolio was 6.50% in 2008 compared to 7.54% in 2007. The average yield on our real estate loan portfolio was 6.44% in 2008 compared to 7.39% in 2007. A significant portion of our loan portfolio is comprised of adjustable rate loans indexed to either six month LIBOR or the Prime Rate, most with interest rate floors and caps below and above which the loan's contractual interest rate may not adjust. Approximately 50.8% of our loan portfolio was comprised of adjustable rate loans at December 31, 2008, and approximately 41.2% of the loan portfolio was comprised of hybrid loans, which after an initial fixed rate period of three or five years, will convert to an adjustable interest rate for the remaining term of the loan. As of December 31, 2008, our hybrid loans had a weighted average of 2.6 years remaining until conversion to an adjustable rate loan. Our adjustable rate loans generally reprice on a quarterly or semi-annual basis with increases generally limited to maximum adjustments of 2% per year up to 5% for the life of the loan. At December 31, 2008, approximately \$2.4 billion, or 86.3%, of our adjustable and hybrid loan portfolio contained interest rate floors, below which the loans' contractual interest rate may

not adjust. The inability of our loans to adjust downward can contribute to increased income in periods of declining interest rates, and also assists us in our efforts to limit the risks to earnings resulting from changes in interest rates, subject to the risk that borrowers may refinance these loans during periods of declining interest rates. At December 31, 2008, the weighted average floor interest rate of these loans was 6.82%. At that date, approximately \$745.5 million, or 26.5%, of these loans were at their floor interest rate. At December 31, 2008, 48.5% of the adjustable rate loans outstanding had a lifetime interest rate cap. The weighted-average lifetime interest rate cap on our adjustable rate loan portfolio was 11.87% at that date. At December 31, 2008, none of the loans in our adjustable rate loan portfolio were at their cap rate.

Interest expense on interest bearing liabilities decreased \$4.3 million, or 2.6%, to \$160.3 million in 2008 compared to \$164.6 million in 2007. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in interest expense on deposits, as deposits have repriced to current market interest rates. The average rate paid on deposits was 4.25% in 2008 compared to 5.22% in 2007. Interest expense from deposit accounts decreased \$8.6 million, or 7.8%, to \$101.5 million in 2008 compared to \$110.1 million in 2007 despite an increase in the average balance of interest bearing deposits during 2008. The average balance of interest bearing deposits was \$2.4 billion and \$2.1 billion during 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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Interest expense on FHLB advances and other borrowings increased \$5.3 million, or 11.5%, to \$51.4 million in 2008 compared to \$46.1 million in 2007. This increase was caused by additional borrowings during the year, which increased this average balance by \$166.7 million to \$1.2 billion compared to \$1.0 billion in 2007, partially offset by a decline in the average rate paid as matured borrowings were replaced with new borrowings at lower market interest rates. The rate paid on FHLB advances and other borrowings was 4.37% in 2008 as compared to 4.56% in 2007. In March 2009, the FHLB San Francisco suspended our FHLB borrowing facility. As a result, we cannot receive any additional FHLB advances until we are notified that the suspension has been lifted. Our inability to access additional FHLB advances may require us to seek borrowings from other sources at higher rates.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was \$78.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$11.1 million for the prior year. These provisions for loan losses were recorded to provide reserves adequate to support known and inherent losses in our loan portfolio including specific reserves as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in provision for loan losses during 2008 was primarily due to the net increase in our non-performing loans. Non-performing loans as of December 31, 2008 were \$154.9 million, compared to \$38.0 million at December 31, 2007. The increase in non-performing loans during the year ended December 31, 2008 consisted of the addition of \$255.9 million of non-performing loans, partially offset by paydowns received of \$24.0 million, charge-offs of \$75.5 million and loan upgrades of \$2.3 million from non-performing to performing status. Non-performing loans were also impacted by the foreclosure and transfer of \$37.1 million of non-performing loans to other real estate and other assets owned during 2008. As of December 31, 2008, non-performing loans primarily consisted of \$70.9 million residential and condominium construction real estate loans, \$14.3 million of residential land development loans, \$16.2 million of other construction projects and \$52.8 million of multi-family and commercial real estate loans. The increase in non-performing loans during the year was primarily related to non-performing construction and land development loans, which increased from \$8.8 million at December 31, 2007 to \$101.4 million at December 31, 2008. Of these non-performing construction and land development loans, 11 relationships, with an aggregate balance of \$65.0 million, were located in California (Huntington Beach, Cathedral City, Indio, Riverside, Palm Desert, Van Nuys, Tulare, Palmdale and Sylmar). As a percentage of our total loan portfolio, the amount of non-performing loans was 5.53% and 1.20% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. See also "Credit Risk Elements – Allowance for Loan Losses and Nonperforming Assets".

Non-interest Income (Loss)

Non-interest loss was \$10.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to non-interest income of \$3.1 million for the prior year. The decline in non-interest income primarily related to a \$4.6 million other than temporary impairment recognized in September 2008 on our investment in FNMA preferred stock, as well as a \$4.7 million other than temporary impairment recognized in December 2008 on our investment securities available-for-sale. Non-interest income was further negatively impacted by a loss provision recorded during the year ended December 31, 2008 for unfunded commitments, and a loss on sale of loans recognized in connection with the sale of approximately \$53.2 million of multi-family loans in June 2008. Non-interest income (loss) typically consists of late fees and other related fee income earned on customer accounts.

Non-interest Expense

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expenses decreased to \$51.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$51.4 million for the prior year. Our efficiency ratio (defined as general and administrative expenses as percentage of net revenue) was 61.0% for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to 57.2% for the same period last year. Full

time equivalent associates averaged 216 in 2008 compared to 271 in 2007, as a result of personnel reductions in 2008. The increase in our efficiency ratio was primarily caused by the \$13.4 million decrease in non-interest income, partially offset by the \$7.3 million increase in net interest income.

Income Taxes

Benefit for income taxes was \$21.3 million in 2008 compared to provision for income taxes of \$10.6 million in 2007. The decrease in provision for income taxes was primarily due to the decrease in taxable income earned in 2008. The effective tax rate was 39.50% and 40.51%, respectively, for 2008 and 2007.

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At December 31, 2008, we had a net deferred tax asset of \$22.3 million. The deferred tax asset related primarily to loan loss provisions recognized on our financial statements that have not yet been recognized on our income tax returns. We also had a \$3.2 million deferred tax asset relating to a state net operating loss carryforward that expires in 2028. During 2008, we established a valuation allowance of \$2.1 million primarily related to the potential unrealizability of the state deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2008. We recorded a valuation to reduce the deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

2007 Compared to 2006

Net Interest Income

Net interest income before provision for loan losses decreased to \$86.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$94.4 million for 2006, a decrease of 8.2%. This decrease was primarily due to the growth in the average balance of our interest bearing deposits and the increase in our cost of funds as deposits and all other interest bearing liabilities repriced to higher market interest rates. Net interest income was further negatively impacted by the decline in the yield earned on our real estate loan portfolio, as higher yielding loans were paid-off and replaced by loan production that was originated at lower spreads over our cost of funds due to competitive pricing pressures partially offset by the growth in the average balance of our loan portfolio.

The average yield on our total loan portfolio was 7.54% in 2007 compared to 7.77% in 2006. The average yield on our real estate loan portfolio was 7.39% in 2007 compared to 7.74% in 2006. A significant portion of our loan portfolio is comprised of adjustable rate loans indexed to either six month LIBOR or the Prime Rate, most with interest rate floors and caps below and above which the loan's contractual interest rate may not adjust. Approximately 49.3% of our loan portfolio was comprised of adjustable rate loans at December 31, 2007, and approximately 46.5% of the loan portfolio was comprised of hybrid loans, which after an initial fixed rate period of three or five years, will convert to an adjustable interest rate for the remaining term of the loan. As of December 31, 2007, our hybrid loans had a weighted average of 2.3 years remaining until conversion to an adjustable rate loan. Our adjustable rate loans generally reprice on a quarterly or semi-annual basis with increases generally limited to maximum adjustments of 2% per year up to 5% for the life of the loan. At December 31, 2007, approximately \$2.7 billion, or 85.0%, of our adjustable and hybrid loan portfolio contained interest rate floors, below which the loans' contractual interest rate may not adjust. The inability of our loans to adjust downward can contribute to increased income in periods of declining interest rates, and also assists us in our efforts to limit the risks to earnings resulting from changes in interest rates, subject to the risk that borrowers may refinance these loans during periods of declining interest rates. At December 31, 2007, the weighted average floor interest rate of these loans was 7.31%. At that date, approximately \$251.9 million, or 7.9%, of these loans were at the floor interest rate. At December 31, 2007, 42.0% of the adjustable rate loans outstanding had a lifetime interest rate cap. The weighted-average lifetime interest rate cap on our adjustable rate loan portfolio was 11.80% at that date. At December 31, 2007, none of the loans in our adjustable rate loan portfolio were at their cap rate.

Interest expense on interest bearing liabilities increased \$32.5 million, or 24.6%, to \$164.6 million in 2007 compared to \$132.1 million in 2006. The increase was primarily due to an increase in interest expense on deposits and FHLB advances and other borrowings. Interest expense from deposit accounts increased \$24.9 million, or 29.3%, to \$110.1 million in 2007 compared to \$85.2 million in 2006 due to the growth in interest bearing deposits during 2007 and the increase in the average rate paid on deposits as a result of higher market interest rates as compared to 2006. The average rate paid on deposits was 5.22% in 2007 compared to 4.63% in 2006.

Interest expense on FHLB advances and other borrowings increased \$7.4 million, or 19.1%, to \$46.1 million in 2007 compared to \$38.7 million in 2006. This increase was caused by additional borrowings utilized to finance lending activities during 2007, as well as an increase in the average rate paid as matured borrowings were replaced with new

borrowings at higher market interest rates. The average balance of FHLB advances and other borrowings increased \$84.5 million, or 9.1%, to \$1.0 billion in 2007 compared to \$926.9 million in 2006. The rate paid on FHLB advances and other borrowings was 4.56% in 2007 as compared to 4.18% in 2006.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was \$11.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$5.0 million for 2006. These provisions for loan losses were recorded to provide reserves adequate to support known and inherent losses in our loan portfolio and for specific reserves as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in provision for loan losses during 2007 was primarily due to the net increase in our non-performing loans. Non-performing loans as of December 31, 2007 were \$38.0 million, compared to \$26.3 million at December 31, 2006. The increase in non-performing loans during the year ended December 31, 2007 consisted of the addition of \$85.3 million of non-performing loans, partially offset by paydowns received of \$27.0 million, charge-offs of \$10.9 million and loan upgrades of \$17.8 million from non-performing to performing status. Non-performing loans were also impacted by the foreclosure and transfer of \$17.9 million of non-performing loans to other real estate and other assets owned during 2007. As of December 31, 2007 as compared to December 31, 2006, the net increase in non-performing loans primarily consisted of \$8.8 million of construction real estate loans consisting of two condominium construction projects located in Corona, California and Portland, Oregon and \$15.0 million of commercial and multi-family loans, partially offset by decreases of \$4.5 million of franchise loans and \$7.6 million of entertainment finance loans. As a percentage of our total loan portfolio, the amount of non-performing loans was 1.20% and 0.88% at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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Non-interest Income

Non-interest income was \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$2.8 million for 2006. Non-interest income primarily consisted of late fees and other related fee income earned on customer accounts.

Non-interest Expense

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expenses increased to \$51.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$46.4 million for 2006. Our efficiency ratio (defined as general and administrative expenses as percentage of net revenue) was 57.2% for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to 47.8% for 2006. Full time equivalent associates averaged 271 in 2007 compared to 259 in 2006. The increase related to the additional costs incurred in connection with operating the national expansion of our small balance multi-family lending platform, as well as increased marketing.

Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes decreased to \$10.6 million in 2007 compared to \$18.5 million in 2006. The decrease in provision for income taxes was primarily due to the decrease in taxable income earned in 2007. The effective tax rate was 40.51% and 40.75%, respectively, for 2007 and 2006.

At December 31, 2007, we had a net deferred tax asset of \$12.1 million. The deferred tax asset related primarily to loan loss provisions recognized on our financial statements that have not yet been recognized on our income tax returns. During 2007 and 2006, we had no deferred tax assets relating to net operating loss carryforward deductions. The deferred tax assets were considered fully realizable. Accordingly, no valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets was established in 2007 and 2006.

Financial Condition

At December 31, 2008 Compared with December 31, 2007

Total assets increased by \$888.6 million, or 25.0%, to \$4.4 billion at December 31, 2008 compared to \$3.6 billion at December 31, 2007. The increase in total assets was primarily due to a \$783.7 million increase in investment securities held-to-maturity, a \$394.2 million increase in cash and cash equivalents, a \$28.9 million increase in investment securities available-for-sale and an \$18.6 million increase in other real estate and other assets owned, partially offset by a \$373.3 million decline in our loan portfolio. At December 31, 2008, our investment securities held-to-maturity totaled \$942.7 million as compared to \$159.0 million at December 31, 2007. These increases were primarily related to the purchase of approximately \$878.1 million of corporate sponsored CMOs during the current year. The CMOs are secured by Alt A first lien residential mortgage loans and generally carry fixed interest rates. These CMOs were acquired at an average cost of 87% of their current par value (actual cost ranged from 68% to 97% of current par value, depending on estimated average lives, credit enhancement through subordination levels, and underlying collateral performance). These investments carry an average credit enhancement of 8.6% through subordination provided by junior CMO tranches that bear the initial losses on the underlying loans. The average expected life of these CMOs is approximately five years. At the time of acquisition, these securities were predominantly AAA-rated but, as of December 31, 2008, approximately 65.4% of the securities had been downgraded to a level below investment grade. The decrease in the loan portfolio was primarily due to loan repayments, as well as a decline in our loan production during the year and an increase in loan charge-offs incurred. In addition, our other real estate and other assets owned increased by \$18.6 million during 2008 to \$38.0 million. At December 31, 2008,

we owned 41 properties, consisting of \$3.0 million of commercial real estate, \$18.7 million of multi-family real estate, \$15.3 million of condominium conversion construction and \$1.0 million of entertainment finance assets. The growth in assets was primarily funded by the increase in deposits of \$749.2 million and an increase in FHLB advances and other borrowings of \$184.4 million.

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R e a l e s t a t e loans	\$ 126,484	\$ 210,949	\$ 1,968,356	\$ 2,305,789
C o n s t r u c t i o n a n d l a n d loans	386,362	22,282	—	408,644
E n t e r t a i n m e n t f i n a n c e loans	30,261	20,115	—	50,376
F r a n c h i s e loans	—	261	2,354	2,615
C o m m e r c i a l a n d o t h e r loans	5,918	692	—	6,610
	\$ 549,025	\$ 254,299	\$ 1,970,710	\$ 2,774,034
Loans with fixed interest rates	\$ 10,563	\$ 44,256	\$ 23,431	\$ 78,250
Loans with adjustable interest rates	538,462	210,043	1,947,279	2,695,784
	\$ 549,025	\$ 254,299	\$ 1,970,710	\$ 2,774,034
Percentage with adjustable interest rates	98.1%	82.6%	98.8%	97.2%

The table above should not be regarded as a forecast of future cash collections because a substantial portion of loans may be renewed or repaid prior to contractual maturity and have adjustable interest rates. Included within loans with adjustable interest rates are hybrid adjustable loans, which typically reprice after an initial fixed period of three to five years.

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The following table sets forth certain information regarding the real property collateral securing our real estate loan portfolio as of December 31, 2008.

	Number of Loans	Gross Loan Amount	Percent of Total (dollars in thousands)	Range of Principal Balance			Non-Accrual Loans
				Min	Max	Average	
Income Producing Property Loans:							
Multi-family (5 or more units)	2,328	\$ 1,724,437	63.54%	\$ 1	\$ 16,273	\$ 741	\$ 41,448
Retail	132	193,374	7.12%	21	20,431	1,465	—
Office	71	108,520	4.00%	21	13,289	1,528	—
Hotel	8	15,851	0.58%	37	3,782	1,981	—
Industrial/warehouse	45	59,895	2.21%	58	6,985	1,331	—
Mixed-use	80	90,447	3.33%	4	12,170	1,131	11,336
Mobile home parks	36	30,933	1.14%	178	4,011	859	—
Assisted living	4	15,754	0.58%	1,409	14,345	3,939	—
Storage	16	43,193	1.59%	675	5,950	2,700	—
Other	27	12,172	0.45%	1	1,381	451	—
Total income producing	2,747	2,294,576	84.54%				52,784
Construction and Land:							
Construction	91	373,541	13.76%	1	18,772	4,105	87,097
Land	11	35,103	1.29%	1,300	8,885	3,191	14,260
Total construction and land	102	408,644	15.05%				101,357
Single-family mortgages:							
Single-family (1-4 units)	30	11,213	0.41%	43	907	374	250
	2,879	\$ 2,714,433	100.00%				\$ 154,391

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The following table sets forth the location of the collateral for our real estate loan portfolios as of December 31, 2008.

	Number of Loans	Gross Loan Amount (dollars in thousands)	Percent of Total
Southern California:			
L o s A n g e l e s County	551	\$ 470,178	17.32%
R i v e r s i d e County	39	64,751	2.39%
O r a n g e County	40	59,727	2.20%
S a n D i e g o County	51	47,859	1.76%
S a n B e r n a r d i n o County	37	28,485	1.05%
A l l o t h e r S o u t h e r n Counties	5	4,061	0.15%
T o t a l S o u t h e r n California	723	675,061	24.87%
Northern California:			
S a n F r a n c i s c o County	51	69,411	2.56%
A l a m e d a County	75	67,661	2.49%
C o n t r a C o s t a County	32	38,256	1.41%
F r e s n o County	41	28,640	1.06%
S a n t a C l a r a County	31	24,633	0.91%
S a n M a t e o County	16	21,049	0.78%
San Joaquin	27	19,436	0.72%
Kern County	27	15,783	0.58%
Sacramento	18	12,623	0.47%
Monterey	5	12,178	0.45%
A l l o t h e r N o r t h e r n Counties	77	86,270	3.16%
T o t a l N o r t h e r n California	400	395,940	14.59%
Outside California:			
Texas	268	361,286	13.31%
New York	143	149,544	5.51%
Arizona	135	145,635	5.37%
Florida	111	124,496	4.59%
Ohio	103	89,572	3.30%
Georgia	60	79,804	2.94%

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Nevada	55	48,413	1.78%
Massachusetts	97	48,104	1.77%
Oklahoma	40	39,112	1.44%
Tennessee	37	37,291	1.37%
Connecticut	91	36,571	1.35%
Colorado	48	34,066	1.25%
N e w Hampshire	58	33,249	1.22%
N o r t h Carolina	31	29,886	1.10%
Idaho	12	29,388	1.08%
Pennsylvania	33	27,576	1.02%
New Jersey	50	26,220	0.97%
Oregon	40	24,806	0.91%
Mississippi	15	24,367	0.90%
Michigan	21	24,069	0.89%
New Mexico	28	21,387	0.79%
Washington	26	18,310	0.67%
Alabama	20	17,566	0.65%
Utah	22	17,267	0.64%
Illinois	19	16,884	0.62%
Arkansas	17	15,551	0.57%
O t h e r U . S . states	176	123,012	4.53%
T o t a l O u t s i d e California	1,756	1,643,432	60.54%
	2,879	\$ 2,714,433	100.00%

Although we generally seek to limit risks associated with our portfolio of real estate and construction loans by limiting the geographic concentration and by varying the types of underlying collateral, significant concentration risks still remain. Concentrations of loans in certain geographic regions, for example, cause our risk associated with these loans to be closely associated with the general economic and social environment of the region. Localized economic and competitive conditions, natural disasters, possible terrorist activities or social conditions all may affect the values of collateral located within a particular geographic area. In addition, certain types of properties may be more or less subject to changes in prevailing economic, competitive or social conditions.

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The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our loan originations and purchases.

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(dollars in thousands)		
Gross real estate loans originated	\$ 268,359	\$ 1,052,138	\$ 960,187
Gross entertainment finance loans originated	75,621	114,354	102,703
Gross commercial and other loans originated (1)	1,101	1,240	26,662
Gross real estate loans purchased	5,000	47,343	497,785
Total loan production	\$ 350,081	\$ 1,215,075	\$ 1,587,337
Gross loans at end of period	\$ 2,774,034	\$ 3,142,602	\$ 2,987,539
Gross loans weighted-average portfolio yield	6.99%	7.41%	7.70%
Average size of loans retained in the Company's portfolio	\$ 1,741	\$ 1,605	\$ 1,391

(1) Includes \$25.4 million of commercial real estate participation loans acquired during 2006.

Investment Securities

At December 31, 2008, our investment securities totaled \$1.1 billion, or 24.5% of our total assets. Our investment securities, including the mortgage-backed securities portfolio and CMOs, are managed in accordance with a written investment policy adopted by the Board of Directors. It is our general policy to primarily purchase U.S. Government securities and federal agency obligations and other investment grade securities. During 2008 we purchased approximately \$861.8 million of corporate sponsored CMOs. The CMOs are secured by Alt A first lien residential mortgage loans and generally carry fixed interest rates. These CMOs were acquired at an average cost of 87% of their current par value (actual cost ranged from 68% to 97% of current par value, depending on estimated average lives, credit enhancement through subordination levels, and underlying collateral performance). These investments carry an average credit enhancement of 8.6% through subordination provided by junior CMO tranches that bear the initial losses on the underlying loans. The average expected life of these CMOs is approximately five years. At the time of acquisition, these securities were predominantly AAA-rated but, as of December 31, 2008, approximately 65.4% of the securities had been downgraded to a level below investment grade. During 2008, we recognized a \$4.6 million other than temporary impairment on our investment in FNMA preferred stock, as well as a \$4.7 million other than temporary impairment recognized on our investment securities available-for-sale. Our investment securities portfolio at December 31, 2008, contained neither securities of any issuer nor tax-exempt securities with an aggregate book value in excess of 10% of stockholders' equity, excluding those issued by United States agencies including Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Bank. See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data-Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements-Note 2".

The following table shows the amortized cost and approximate fair value of investment securities at the dates indicated.

2008		December 31,		2006	
		2007			
Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value

(in thousands)

Investment securities available-for-sale							
U.S. agency securities	\$ 20,052	\$ 20,192	\$ 9,997	\$ 9,986	\$ 62,554	\$ 62,184	
Collateralized mortgage obligations	116,467	115,664	83,260	84,264	34,991	35,127	
Mortgage-backed securities	3,740	3,947	4,453	4,489	—	—	
Corporate bonds	9,894	6,106	13,437	12,582	—	—	
Residual interest in securitized loans	695	695	1,318	1,318	1,911	2,039	
Equity securities	422	195	5,013	5,285	13	177	
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 151,270	\$ 146,799	\$ 117,478	\$ 117,924	\$ 99,469	\$ 99,527	
Investment securities held-to-maturity							
Collateralized mortgage obligations	817,015	591,527	—	—	—	—	
Mortgage-backed securities	125,671	124,849	159,023	158,509	193,512	190,475	
Total investment securities held-to-maturity	\$ 942,686	\$ 716,376	\$ 159,023	\$ 158,509	\$ 193,512	\$ 190,475	

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The following table indicates the composition of the investment security portfolio assuming these securities are held-to-maturity based on the final maturity of each investment as of December 31, 2008. Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations are included in maturity categories based on their stated maturity date. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to prepay obligations. Equity securities classified as available-for-sale have no maturity and are included in the due in one year or less column.

	Due in One Year or Less		Due after One Year through Five Years		Due after Five Years through Ten Years		Due after Ten Years	
	Weighted Average Balance	Yield	Weighted Average Balance	Yield	Weighted Average Balance	Yield	Weighted Average Balance	Yield
	(dollars in thousands)							
Investment securities								
available-for-sale								
U.S. agency securities	\$ 20,192	2.72%	\$ —	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	—	—	—	22,356	5.07%	93,308	5.47%
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,947	5.16%
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,106	4.20%
Residual interest in securitized loans	—	—	695	—	—	—	—	—
Equity securities	59	—	—	—	—	—	136	—
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 20,251		\$ 695		\$ 22,356		\$ 103,497	
Investment securities held-to-maturity								
Corporate CMOs	—	—	—	—	1,387	5.21%	815,628	7.93%
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	125,671	4.26%
Total investment securities held-to-maturity	\$ —		\$ —		\$ 1,387		\$ 941,299	

Liquidity and Deposit Accounts

Liquidity refers to our ability to maintain cash flow adequate to fund operations and meet obligations and other commitments on a timely basis, including the payment of maturing deposits and the origination or purchase of new loans. We maintain a cash and investment securities portfolio designed to satisfy operating and regulatory liquidity requirements while preserving capital and maximizing yield. While, as of December 31, 2008, the Bank had remaining available borrowing capacity under its credit facility with the FHLB of San Francisco of \$53.6 million, in March 2009 that facility was suspended by the FHLB of San Francisco until further notice. As a result, the Bank is prohibited from receiving any additional FHLB advances until this suspension is lifted. As of December 31, 2008, we had an available borrowing capacity under the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco credit facility of \$119.4

million. We also had available \$68.0 million of uncommitted, unsecured lines of credit with three unaffiliated financial institutions. However, these uncommitted, unsecured lines of credit were cancelled subsequent to December 31, 2008. We do, however, believe although these credit facilities are not presently available to us, that our current liquidity position, on-going cashflow from operations, and retail deposits will meet our anticipated funding needs.

Total deposit accounts increased approximately \$749.2 million to \$2.9 billion at December 31, 2008 from \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2007. The increase in deposits in 2008 was primarily related to an increase in time certificate of deposits of \$569.1 million, an increase in money market and passbook accounts of \$169.6 million and an increase in demand deposit accounts of \$10.5 million. Brokered deposits totaled \$739.9 million and \$379.4 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We are required under the Order to develop a plan to eliminate our reliance on brokered deposits. Total deposit accounts increased approximately \$122.5 million to \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2007 from \$2.1 billion at December 31, 2006. In 2008, the funds provided from deposits were used primarily to fund the growth in our held-to-maturity investment portfolio, as well as to maintain an increased level of liquidity within our cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2008, certificates of deposits amounted to \$2.5 billion, or 84.0% of total deposits, including \$1.8 billion that are scheduled to mature by December 31, 2009. Historically, we have been able to retain a significant amount of our deposits as they mature. Management believes that we have adequate resources to fund all loan commitments through deposits, and the sale of mortgage loans or investments. Management also believes that we can adjust the offering rates of savings, money market, and certificates of deposit to retain, increase, or decrease deposits in changing interest rate environments. Because we are adequately capitalized, however, we cannot accept, rollover, or renew a brokered deposit, without first obtaining a regulatory waiver. If deemed necessary, we may seek this waiver. We also may not pay a rate on our deposits more than 75 basis points over prevailing rates in our market area. As a result of these requirements, we may be precluded from paying higher rates on deposits that may be offered by our competitors and in the absence of a waiver, our interest expense could increase substantially.

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The following table sets forth information regarding deposits outstanding at the dates indicated.

	2008	December 31, 2007	2006
	(in thousands)		
Non-interest demand accounts	\$ 10,761	\$ 16,819	\$ 23,171
Interest demand accounts	43,055	26,518	24,523
Money market and passbook accounts	421,252	251,660	210,236
Time certificates under \$100,000	1,609,089	1,162,919	1,117,529
Time certificates \$100,000 and over	846,883	723,942	683,946
	\$ 2,931,040	\$ 2,181,858	\$ 2,059,405

The following table sets forth the maturities of certificates of deposit \$100,000 and over at December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

Certificates of deposit \$100,000 and over:

Maturing within three months	\$ 216,263
After three but within six months	281,437
After six but within twelve months	318,433
After twelve months	30,750
	\$ 846,883

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of operations, we engage in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles are not recorded in the financial statements. These transactions involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate, and liquidity risk. Such transactions are used by us to meet the financing needs of our customers.

Our off-balance sheet arrangements, which principally include lending commitments, are described below. At December 31, 2008, we also had a residual interest of \$695,000 in a qualified special purpose entity formed in 2002 to issue \$86.3 million of asset-backed notes in a securitization of substantially all of our residential loan portfolio, and a \$2.6 million equity interest in our deconsolidated trusts through which we have issued trust preferred securities. See Note 9 of our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

Lending Commitments. Lending commitments include loan commitments and unused lines of credit. These instruments are not recorded in the consolidated balance sheet until funds are advanced under the commitments. We provide these lending commitments to customers in the normal course of business.

At December 31, 2008, our approved loan origination commitments outstanding totaled \$164.9 million. Unfunded commercial lines of credit totaled \$1.7 million. These lines of credit are commitments for possible future extension of credit to existing customers. These lines of credit are typically uncollateralized and usually do not contain a specified maturity date.

We apply essentially the same credit policies and standards as we do in the lending process when making these commitments. See Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report for additional information regarding lending commitments.

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Contractual Obligations

The following table shows our contractual obligations by expected payment period, as of December 31, 2008. Further discussion of these commitments is included in Notes 7, 9, 10, and 14 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less Than One Year	One	Three	More Than
			Through Three Years	Through Five Years	Five Years
(in thousands)					
Long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	\$ 1,205,633	\$ 172,196	\$ 546,367	\$ 250,921	\$ 236,149
Junior subordinated debentures	86,600	—	—	—	86,600
Operating lease obligations	13,108	3,429	5,890	3,592	197
Deposits with stated maturity dates	2,455,972	1,733,642	493,137	229,098	95
Purchase obligations	2,869	1,207	1,662	—	—
	\$ 3,764,182	\$ 1,910,474	\$ 1,047,056	\$ 483,611	\$ 323,041

FHLB advances and other borrowings have defined terms and under certain circumstances are callable at the option of the lender. In March 2009, the other borrowing was called by the lender. The junior subordinated debentures are callable by us under the circumstances and at the times described in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

Operating leases represent obligations entered into by us for office facilities. Certain of these noncancelable operating leases contain rental escalation clauses based on increases in the consumer price index. At the end of the lease obligations, renewal options may be exercised by us for up to an additional ten years.

Purchase obligations represent our contractual service and other operating and marketing obligations.

Capital Resources

ICB had Tier 1 leverage, Tier 1 risk based and total risk-based capital ratios at December 31, 2008 of 5.6%, 7.5%, 9.4%, respectively, which, in the case of the Tier 1 risk-based and total risk-based capital ratios, represents \$47.5 million and \$(18.6) million, respectively, of capital in excess (deficit) of the amount required to be “well capitalized” for bank holding company regulatory purposes. These ratios were 8.4%, 9.7%, 11.3%, respectively, at December 31, 2007. Portions of our trust preferred securities presently qualify as Tier 1 and total risk-based capital. See Note 9 and Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

The Bank had Tier 1 leverage, Tier 1 risk based and total risk-based capital ratios at December 31, 2008 of 6.0%, 8.0% and 9.3%, respectively, which represents \$43.7 million, \$64.5 million and \$(22.3) million, respectively, of capital in excess (deficit) of the amount required for the Bank to be “well capitalized” for regulatory purposes. These ratios were 8.3%, 9.6% and 10.9%, respectively, as of December 31, 2007. The Bank is required under the Order to increase its Tier 1 leverage ratio above 9.0% and total risk-based capital ratio above 13% within 180 days of the issuance of the Order. The Bank is also required under the Order to develop a plan within 60 days to remain at least “adequately capitalized,” which requires Tier 1 leverage, Tier 1 risk-based and total risk-based capital ratios of 4.0%, 4.0% and 8.0%, respectively. As discussed above, in connection with the Order, the Company is evaluating several tactical actions that would provide the Bank with increased liquidity and Tier 1 capital.

Shareholders' equity decreased to \$189.6 million at December 31, 2008 from \$227.6 million at December 31, 2007. The change was primarily due to the decrease in retained earnings as a result of \$32.6 million of net loss recorded during the year.

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Credit Risk Elements

Allowance for Loan Losses and Nonperforming Assets

The following table provides certain information with respect to our total allowance for loan losses, including charge-offs, recoveries and selected ratios, for the periods indicated.

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(dollars in thousands)				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 47,783	\$ 46,049	\$ 43,817	\$ 35,483	\$ 33,401
Provision for loan losses	77,965	11,077	5,000	10,250	4,725
Charge-offs:					
Real estate loans	(18,521)	(6,843)	(1,634)	(1,584)	(189)
Construction and land loans	(56,243)	(1,530)	—	—	—
Entertainment finance loans	—	(2,500)	(2,500)	(395)	(2,180)
Franchise loans	—	—	—	(451)	—
Commercial and other loans	(1,159)	—	—	—	(1,121)
Total charge-offs	(75,923)	(10,873)	(4,134)	(2,430)	(3,490)
Recoveries:					
Real estate loans	184	796	894	88	89
Construction and land loans	60	—	—	—	—
Entertainment finance loans	505	470	472	426	—
Franchise loans	—	264	—	—	—
Commercial and other loans	—	—	—	—	758
Total recoveries	749	1,530	1,366	514	847
Net charge-offs	(75,174)	(9,343)	(2,768)	(1,916)	(2,643)
Balance at end of the year	\$ 50,574	\$ 47,783	\$ 46,049	\$ 43,817	\$ 35,483
Average loans outstanding during the year	\$ 3,004,606	\$ 3,100,655	\$ 2,668,254	\$ 2,239,261	\$ 1,606,125
Loans, net, at end of the year (1)	\$ 2,799,530	\$ 3,172,855	\$ 3,019,417	\$ 2,567,297	\$ 1,829,298
Selected Ratios:					
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding	2.50%	0.30%	0.10%	0.09%	0.16%
Net charge-offs to loans, net (1)	2.69%	0.29%	0.09%	0.07%	0.14%
Allowance for loan losses to loans, net (1)	1.81%	1.51%	1.53%	1.71%	1.94%
Allowance for loan losses to nonaccrual loans	32.66%	125.87%	175.40%	180.59%	242.17%

(1)Loans, before allowance for loan losses and net of premium, deferred loan origination costs and fees.

The allowance for loan losses increased to \$50.6 million or 1.81% of our total loan portfolio at December 31, 2008 from \$47.8 million or 1.51% of our total loan portfolio at December 31, 2007. The increase in the allowance was due primarily to the provision for loan losses of \$78.0 million, less net charge-offs of \$75.2 million. The current period provision for loan losses was recorded to provide reserves adequate to support the known and inherent risk of loss in the loan portfolio, and for specific reserves required as of December 31, 2008. The allowance for loan losses is impacted by inherent risk in the loan portfolio, including the level of our non-performing loans and other loans of concern, as well as specific reserves and charge-off activity. At December 31, 2008, only \$783,000 of our allowance for loan losses was specifically allocated to our non-performing loans, as compared to \$11.6 million for the same

period last year. This decline was primarily caused by the additional charge-offs recorded during the current year. The remaining portion of our allowance for loan losses was allocated to our performing loans based on the quantitative and qualitative factors discussed below.

Non-performing loans as of December 31, 2008 were \$154.9 million, compared to \$38.0 million at December 31, 2007. The increase in non-performing loans during the year ended December 31, 2008 consisted of the addition of \$255.9 million of non-performing loans, partially offset by paydowns received of \$24.0 million, net charge-offs of \$75.5 million and loan upgrades of \$2.3 million from non-performing to performing status. Non-performing loans were also impacted by the foreclosure and transfer of \$37.1 million of non-performing loans to other real estate and other assets owned during the year. As of December 31, 2008, non-performing loans primarily consisted of \$70.9 million of residential and condominium construction real estate loans, \$14.3 million of residential land development loans, \$16.2 million of other construction projects and \$52.8 million of multi-family and commercial real estate loans. The increase in non-performing loans during the year was primarily related to non-performing construction and land development loans, which increased from \$8.8 million at December 31, 2007 to \$101.4 million at December 31, 2008.

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With the housing and secondary mortgage markets continuing to deteriorate and showing no signs of stabilizing in the near future, we continue to aggressively monitor our real estate loan portfolio, including our construction and land loan portfolio. Our construction and land loan portfolio at December 31, 2008 totaled \$408.9 million, of which \$238.2 million were residential and condominium conversion construction loans and land development loans, representing 8.5% of our total loan portfolio. Within this portfolio, approximately 56.1%, 27.5%, 4.7% and 4.5% were located in California, New York, Florida and Arizona, respectively. At December 31, 2008, we had \$85.2 million of non-performing lending relationships within our residential and condominium conversion construction and land development loan portfolio, consisting of 20 lending relationships. Of these non-performing construction and land development loans, 11 relationships, with an aggregate balance of \$65.0 million, were located in California (Huntington Beach, Cathedral City, Indio, Riverside, Palm Desert, Van Nuys, Tulare, Palmdale and Sylmar). As a percentage of our total loan portfolio, the amount of non-performing loans was 5.53% and 1.20% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. During the year, the level of other loans of concern increased from \$27.4 million at December 31, 2007 to \$114.6 million at December 31, 2008. The increase during the current year was primarily caused by the addition of \$17.5 million of other construction projects, and \$70.0 million of commercial and multi-family real estate loans. Other loans of concern consist of performing loans which have known information that has caused management to be concerned about the borrower's ability to comply with present loan repayment terms. During 2008, we recorded net charge-offs of \$75.2 million, compared to \$9.3 million in 2007.

The allowance for loan losses increased to \$47.8 million or 1.51% of our total loan portfolio at December 31, 2007 from \$46.0 million or 1.53% of our total loan portfolio at December 31, 2006. The increase in the allowance was due primarily to the provision for loan losses of \$11.1 million, less net charge-offs of \$9.3 million. The 2007 provision for loan losses was recorded to provide reserves adequate to support the known and inherent risk of loss in the loan portfolio, and for specific reserves required as of December 31, 2007. The allowance for loan losses is impacted by inherent risk in the loan portfolio, including the level of our non-performing loans and other loans of concern, as well as specific reserves and charge-off activity. Non-performing loans as of December 31, 2007 were \$38.0 million, compared to \$26.3 million at December 31, 2006. The increase in non-performing loans during the year ended December 31, 2007 consisted of the addition of \$85.3 million of non-performing loans, partially offset by paydowns received of \$27.0 million, charge-offs of \$10.9 million and loan upgrades of \$17.8 million from non-performing to performing status. Non-performing loans were also impacted by the foreclosure and transfer of \$17.9 million of non-performing loans to other real estate and other assets owned during the year. As of December 31, 2007 as compared to December 31, 2006, the net increase in non-performing loans primarily consisted of \$8.8 million of residential construction real estate loans and \$15.0 million of commercial and multi-family loans, partially offset by decreases of \$4.5 million of franchise loans and \$7.6 million of entertainment finance loans. As a percentage of our total loan portfolio, the amount of non-performing loans was 1.20% and 0.88% at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. During 2007, the level of other loans of concern declined by 59.1%, from \$67.0 million at December 31, 2006 to \$27.4 million at December 31, 2007.

The following table sets forth management's historical allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan or contract category and the percentage of gross loans in each category to total gross loans at the dates indicated.

Loan Category:	2008		2007		December 31, 2006		2005		2004	
	Allowance for loan losses	% of loans (1)	Allowance for loan losses	% of loans (1)	Allowance for loan losses	% of loans (1)	Allowance for loan losses	% of loans (1)	Allowance for loan losses	% of loans (1)
	(dollars in thousands)									
Secured by real estate	\$ 37,435	83%	\$ 37,570	88%	\$ 31,666	84%	\$ 27,115	84%	\$ 21,993	76%
Construction and land loans	12,270	15%	7,421	9%	6,618	12%	7,107	12%	1,555	10%

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Entertainment finance	473	2%	1,995	2%	5,616	3%	6,770	3%	7,828	5%
Franchise	261	—	629	—	1,833	—	2,685	1%	4,032	8%
Commercial and other	135	—	168	1%	316	1%	140	—	80	1%
Total	\$ 50,574	100%	\$ 47,783	100%	\$ 46,049	100%	\$ 43,817	100%	\$ 35,483	100%

(1) Percentage represents gross loans in category to total gross loans.

Management believes the allowance for loan losses accounting policy is critical to the portrayal and understanding of our financial condition and results of operations. As such, selection and application of this “critical accounting policy” involves judgments, estimates, and uncertainties that are susceptible to change. In the event that different assumptions or conditions were to prevail, and depending upon the severity of such changes, the possibility of materially different financial condition or results of operations is a reasonable likelihood.

Management periodically assesses the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses by reference to many quantitative and qualitative factors that may be weighted differently at various times depending on prevailing conditions. These factors include, among other elements:

- the risk characteristics of various classifications of loans;
- general portfolio trends relative to asset and portfolio size;

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- asset categories;
- potential credit and geographic concentrations;
- delinquency trends within the loan portfolio;
- changes in the volume and severity of past due loans, classified loans and other loans of concern;
- historical loss experience and risks associated with changes in economic, social and business conditions; and
 - the underwriting standards in effect when the loan was made.

Accordingly, the calculation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is not based solely on the level of nonperforming assets. The quantitative factors, included above, are utilized by our management to identify two different risk groups (1) individual loans (loans with specifically identifiable risks); and (2) homogeneous loans (groups of loan with similar characteristics). We base the allocation for individual loans on the estimated collateral value if the loan is collateral dependent, as well as the risk rating grades assigned to each of these loans as a result of our loan management and review processes. Loans evaluated individually (primarily loans considered impaired or substandard) are allocated reserves based on the estimated collateral values. Homogenous groups of loans are allocated reserves based on the loss ratio assigned to the pool based on its collateral type and risk grade. The loss ratio is determined based on historical loss experience, augmented by the experience of management with similar assets and our independent loan review process.

The loan review process begins at the loan's origination where we obtain information about the borrower and the real estate collateral, such as personal financial statements, FICO scores, property rent rolls, property operating statements, appraisals, market assessments, and other pertinent data. Throughout the loan life, we obtain updated information such as rent rolls, property cash flow statements, personal financial statements, and for certain loans, updated property inspection reports. This information, at the individual borrower and loan level, provides input into our risk profile of our borrowers, and serves as the primary basis for each loan's risk grade.

Loss ratios for all categories of loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis and are primarily determined based on historical loss experience. Loss ratios associated with historical loss experience are determined based on a rolling migration analysis of each loan category within our portfolio. This migration analysis estimates loss factors based on the performance of each loan category over a five year time period. These loss factors are then adjusted for other identifiable risks specifically related to each loan category or risk grade. We utilize market and other economic data, which we accumulate on a quarterly basis, to evaluate and identify the economic and real estate related trends within each regional market that we operate. In addition to the information gathered from this data, we also typically consider other risk factors, such as specific risks within a loan category, peer analysis reports, and any other relevant trends or data, in determining any necessary adjustments to our historical loss factors. To the extent that known risks or trends exist, the loss ratios are adjusted accordingly, and incorporated into our assessment of the adequacy of our allowance for loan losses.

The qualitative factors, included above, are also utilized to identify other risks inherent in the portfolio and to determine whether the estimated credit losses associated with the current portfolio might differ from historical loss trends or the loss ratios discussed above. We estimate a range of exposure for each applicable qualitative factor and evaluate the current condition and trend of each factor. Based on this evaluation, we assign a positive, negative or neutral grade to each factor to determine whether the portion of the qualitative reserve is in the high, middle or low end of the range for each factor. Because of the subjective nature of these factors and the judgments required to determine the estimated ranges, the actual losses incurred can vary significantly from the estimated amounts.

Management believes that our allowance for loan losses as of December 31, 2008 was adequate to absorb the known and inherent risks of loss in the loan portfolio at that date. While management believes the estimates and assumptions used in its determination of the adequacy of the allowance are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such estimates and assumptions will not be proven incorrect in the future, or that the actual amount of future provisions will not exceed the amount of past provisions or that any increased provisions that may be required will not adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the determination of the amount of the Bank's allowance for loan losses is subject to review by bank regulators, as part of the routine examination process, which may result in the establishment of additional reserves based upon their judgment of information available to them at the time of their examination.

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The following table sets forth the delinquency status of our loan portfolios at each of the dates indicated.

Period of Delinquency	2008		December 31, 2007		2006	
	Amount	Percent of Gross Portfolio	Amount	Percent of Gross Portfolio	Amount	Percent of Gross Portfolio
30 – 59 days	\$ 54,586	1.95%	\$ 18,886	0.60%	\$ 10,120	0.34%
60 – 89 days	43,948	1.57%	6,268	0.20%	15,170	0.51%
9 0 d a y s o r more	127,336	4.55%	31,334	1.00%	23,937	0.80%
Total loans delinquent	\$ 225,870	8.07%	\$ 56,488	1.80%	\$ 49,227	1.65%

The increase in total delinquent loans in 2008 was due primarily to an increase of \$56.3 million and \$109.1 million, respectively, of past due real estate secured loans and construction and land loans.

We have established a policy that we review all loans for which we have received updated financial and operating information and annual reviews on loans greater than \$2.5 million. This review usually involves obtaining updated information about the collateral and source of repayment. In addition, independent outside consultants periodically review our loan portfolio and report findings to management and the audit committee of the Board of Directors. Loans considered to warrant special attention are presented to the review and reserve committee, which meets at least monthly to review the status of classified loans, consider new classifications or declassifications, determine the need for and amount of any charge-offs, and recommend to our executive committee of the Board of Directors the level of allowance for loan losses to be maintained. If management believes that the collection of the full amount of principal is unlikely and the value of the collateral securing the obligation is insufficient, the difference between the loan balance and the fair market value of the collateral are recognized by a partial charge-off of the loan balance to the collateral's fair value. While real property collateral is held for sale, it is subject to periodic evaluation and/or appraisal. If an evaluation or appraisal indicates that the property will ultimately sell for less than our recorded value plus costs of disposition, the loss is recognized by a charge to allowance for other real estate owned losses.

Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when they become 90 days or more contractually delinquent, or earlier if the collection of interest is considered by management to be doubtful, unless the loan is considered well secured and in the process of collection. Subsequent cash collections on nonaccrual loans are either recognized as interest income on a cash basis, if the loan is well secured and in management's judgment the net book value is fully collectible, or recorded entirely as a reduction of principal.

The following table sets forth our nonperforming assets by category and troubled debt restructurings as of the dates indicated:

	2008	2007	December 31, 2006		2005	2004
			(dollars in thousands)			
Nonaccrual loans:(1)						
Real estate	\$ 53,034	\$ 29,145	\$ 14,091	\$ 6,117	\$ 7,057	
Construction and land	101,357	8,804	—	—	—	
Franchise	—	—	4,549	7,366	3,874	
Entertainment finance	6	13	7,614	10,780	3,721	

Other	463	—	—	—	—
Total nonaccrual loans	154,860	37,962	26,254	24,263	14,652
Other real estate and other assets owned, net	38,031	19,396	6,729	3,960	—
Total nonperforming assets	192,891	57,358	32,983	28,223	14,652
Accruing loans past-due 90 days or more with respect to principal or interest	—	—	—	—	—
Performing troubled debt restructurings	7,965	7,802	7,994	10,758	3,096
	\$ 200,856	\$ 65,160	\$ 40,977	\$ 38,981	\$ 17,748
Nonaccrual loans to total gross loans	5.53%	1.20%	0.88%	0.95%	0.80%
Allowance for loan losses to nonaccrual loans	32.66%	125.87%	175.40%	180.59%	242.17%
Nonperforming assets to total assets	4.34%	1.62%	0.97%	0.92%	0.63%

(1) Includes one loan with a net book balance of \$1.2 million that was a nonperforming troubled debt restructuring in 2008, two loans with a net book balance of \$6.3 million that were nonperforming troubled debt restructurings in 2007, five loans with a net book balance of \$5.4 million that were nonperforming troubled debt restructurings in 2006, six loans with a net book balance of \$8.5 million that were nonperforming troubled debt restructurings in 2005, and four loans with a net book balance of \$5.7 million that were nonperforming troubled debt restructurings in 2004.

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Gross interest income that would have been recorded on nonaccrual loans had they been current in accordance with original terms was \$8.1 million and \$2.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. No interest income was recorded for loans on nonaccrual status during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, \$720,000 and \$1.4 million, respectively, of gross interest income would have been recorded had the restructured loans been current in accordance with their original terms compared to \$600,000 and \$1.0 million, respectively, of interest income that was included in net income for the same periods.

At December 31, 2008, we owned 41 properties, consisting of \$3.0 million of commercial real estate, \$18.7 million of multi-family real estate, \$15.3 million of condominium conversion construction real estate and \$1.0 million of entertainment finance assets.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$114.6 million and \$27.4 million, respectively, with respect to which known information concerning possible credit problems with the borrowers or the cash flows of the properties securing the respective loans has caused management to be concerned about the ability of the borrowers to comply with present loan repayment terms, which may result in the future inclusion of such loans in the non-accrual loan category.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We realize income principally from the differential or spread between the interest earned on loans, investments and other interest-earning assets and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. Loan volumes and yields, as well as the volume of and rates on investments, deposits and borrowings, are affected by market interest rates. Additionally, because of the terms and conditions of many of our loan agreements and deposit accounts, a change in interest rates could also affect the duration of the loan portfolio and/or the deposit base, which could alter our sensitivity to future changes in interest rates.

Interest rate risk management focuses on maintaining consistent growth in net interest income within board-approved policy limits while taking into consideration, among other factors, our overall credit, operating income, operating cost and capital profile. The asset/liability management committee, which includes senior management representatives and reports to the Board of Directors, monitors and manages interest rate risk to maintain an acceptable level of change in net interest income as a result of changes in interest rates. See “Item 1. Business – Nonperforming Assets and Other Loans of Concern”.

In evaluating our exposure to changes in interest rates, certain risks inherent in the method of analysis presented in the following tables must be considered. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in different degrees and at different times to changes in market rates. Additionally, loan prepayments and early withdrawals of time certificates could cause interest sensitivities to vary from those that appear in the following table. Further, certain assets, such as adjustable rate real estate loans, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. The majority of our adjustable rate real estate loans may not adjust downward below their initial rate, with increases generally limited to maximum adjustments of 2% per year and up to 5% over the life of the loan. These loans may also be subject to prepayment penalties. At December 31, 2008, 26.5% of our adjustable rate loan portfolio could not adjust downward below the floor rate and the weighted-average minimum interest rate for these loans was 6.8%. At December 31, 2008, 48.5% of the total loans outstanding had a lifetime interest rate cap, with a weighted-average lifetime interest rate cap of 11.87%. At December 31, 2008, none of the loans in our adjustable rate loan portfolio were at their cap rate. The anticipated effects of these various factors are considered by management in implementing interest rate risk management activities.

We use an internal earnings simulation model as a tool to identify and manage our interest rate risk profile. The model is based on projected cash flows and repricing characteristics for all financial instruments and incorporates market-based assumptions regarding the impact of changing interest rates on current volumes of applicable financial instruments, considering applicable interest rate floors and caps and prepayment penalties associated with each financial instrument. These assumptions are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the model cannot precisely measure net interest income or precisely predict the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude and frequency of interest rate changes as well as changes in market conditions and management strategies.

The following table shows our estimated earnings sensitivity profile to immediate, parallel shifts in interest rates as of December 31, 2008:

Changes in Interest rates (Basis Points)	Percentage Change in Net Interest Income (12 Months)
+ 200 Over One Year	-8.16%
+ 100 Over One Year	-3.85%
- 100 Over One Year	12.59%

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Another tool used to identify and manage our interest rate risk profile is the static gap analysis. Interest sensitivity gap analysis measures the difference between the assets and liabilities repricing or maturing within specific time periods. The following table presents an estimate of our static GAP analysis as of December 31, 2008.

	3 Months or less	After 3 Months But Within 1 Year	Maturing or Repricing in After 1 Year But Within 5 Years (dollars in thousands)	After 5 Years	Non-Interest Sensitive	Total
Assets						
Loans (1)	\$ 889,063	\$ 561,176	\$ 1,166,482	\$ 182,809	\$ —	\$ 2,799,530
Cash and cash equivalents	399,809	—	—	—	3,310	403,119
Investment securities available-for-sale	13,953	34,087	80,062	18,697	—	146,799
Investment securities held-to-maturity	10,909	202,359	567,410	162,008	—	942,686
Non-interest earning assets less allowance for loan losses	—	—	—	—	147,704	147,704
Total assets	\$ 1,313,734	\$ 797,622	\$ 1,813,954	\$ 363,514	\$ 151,014	\$ 4,439,838
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity						
Time certificates under \$100,000	\$ 328,967	\$ 671,585	\$ 608,442	\$ 95	\$ —	\$ 1,609,089
Time certificates \$100,000 and more	216,263	599,870	30,750	—	—	846,883
Money market and passbook accounts	421,252	—	—	—	—	421,252
Demand deposit accounts	43,055	—	—	—	10,761	53,816
FHLB advances and other borrowings	50,839	121,357	797,288	236,149	—	1,205,633
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	26,996	26,996
Junior subordinated debentures	25,800	30,900	—	29,900	—	86,600
Shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	189,569	189,569
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,086,176	\$ 1,423,712	\$ 1,436,480	\$ 266,144	\$ 227,326	\$ 4,439,838
Net repricing assets over (under) repricing liabilities equals interest rate sensitivity GAP	\$ 227,557	\$ (626,090)	\$ 377,474	\$ 97,370	\$ (76,312)	
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity GAP	\$ 227,557	\$ (398,532)	\$ 356,414	\$ 76,312	\$ —	
Cumulative GAP as a percentage of total assets	5.13%	-8.98%	8.03%	1.72%	0.00%	

(1) Approximately 50.8% of our loan portfolio was comprised of adjustable rate loans at December 31, 2008, and approximately 41.2% of the loan portfolio was comprised of hybrid loans, which become adjustable rate loans after

an initial fixed rate period of three or five years. Our adjustable rate loans generally re-price on a quarterly or semi-annual basis with increases generally limited to maximum adjustments of 2% per year up to 5% for the life of the loan. Nonaccrual loans of approximately \$154.9 million are assumed to reprice after five years.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in a gap analysis. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods of repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market rates. Also, the interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in market rates. Additionally, certain assets, such as adjustable rate loans, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. Further, in the event of a change in interest rates, prepayment and early withdrawal levels would likely deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the table. Finally, the ability of some borrowers to service their debt may decrease in the event of a severe interest rate increase.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	62
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company"), as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As further described in Note 1, at December 31, 2008, the regulatory capital of the Company's banking subsidiary Imperial Capital Bank (the "Bank") is below the regulatory minimums required to be considered "well capitalized". The Company is currently operating under a Cease and Desist Order (the "Order") with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the California Department of Financial Institutions. The Order requires the Company to, among other things, achieve specified regulatory capital ratios by August 11, 2009, and such minimum ratios exceed the minimums required to be considered "well capitalized". Failure to achieve all of the Order's requirements may lead to additional regulatory actions. The ability of the Company to comply with terms of this Order, together with other factors, raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters also are described in Note 1. The 2008 consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California
March 30, 2009

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IMPERIAL CAPITAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2008 2007 (in thousands, except share amounts)	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 403,119	\$ 8,944
Investment securities available-for-sale, at fair value	146,799	117,924
Investment securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value approximates \$716,376 and \$158,509 in 2008 and 2007, respectively)	942,686	159,023
Stock in Federal Home Loan Bank	63,498	53,497
Loans, net (net of allowance for loan losses of \$50,574 and \$47,783 in 2008 and 2007, respectively)	2,748,956	3,125,072
Interest receivable	21,305	20,841
Other real estate and other assets owned, net	38,031	19,396
Premises and equipment, net	7,701	8,550
Deferred income taxes	22,338	12,148
Goodwill	3,118	3,118
Other assets	42,287	22,706
Total assets	\$ 4,439,838	\$ 3,551,219
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposit accounts	\$ 2,931,040	\$ 2,181,858
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	1,205,633	1,021,235
Accounts payable and other liabilities	26,996	33,959
Junior subordinated debentures	86,600	86,600
Total liabilities	4,250,269	3,323,652
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	—	—
Contributed capital – common stock, \$.01 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized, 9,146,256 and 9,142,256 issued in 2008 and 2007, respectively	85,407	85,009
Retained earnings	222,483	255,947
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net	(2,682)	267
	305,208	341,223
Less treasury stock, at cost – 4,126,116 and 3,995,634 shares in 2008 and 2007, respectively	(115,639)	(113,656)
Total shareholders' equity	189,569	227,567
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,439,838	\$ 3,551,219

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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IMPERIAL CAPITAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Interest income:			
Loans receivable, including fees	\$ 195,388	\$ 233,749	\$ 207,320
Cash, cash equivalents and investment securities	58,825	17,522	19,181
Total interest income	254,213	251,271	226,501
Interest expense:			
Deposit accounts	101,485	110,111	85,156
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	51,434	46,134	38,722
Junior subordinated debentures	7,351	8,338	8,197
Total interest expense	160,270	164,583	132,075
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	93,943	86,688	94,426
Provision for loan losses	77,965	11,077	5,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	15,978	75,611	89,426
Non-interest (loss) income:			
Late and collection fees	865	1,119	970
Other	(11,115)	2,014	1,802
Total non-interest (loss) income	(10,250)	3,133	2,772
Non-interest expense:			
Compensation and benefits	21,759	23,899	21,265
Occupancy and equipment	7,558	7,832	7,439
Other	21,730	19,633	17,743
Total general and administrative	51,047	51,364	46,447
Other real estate and other assets owned expense, net	1,634	780	334
Provision for losses on other real estate and other assets owned	6,196	300	—
Loss on sale of other real estate and other assets owned	728	45	35
Total real estate and other assets owned expense	8,558	1,125	369
Total non-interest expense	59,605	52,489	46,816
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes	(53,877)	26,255	45,382
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(21,281)	10,635	18,493
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$ (32,596)	\$ 15,620	\$ 26,889
BASIC (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ (6.01)	\$ 2.85	\$ 4.83
DILUTED (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ (6.01)	\$ 2.81	\$ 4.71

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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IMPERIAL CAPITAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE
 INCOME (LOSS)

Gross Shares	Common Stock Number of Shares		Shareholders' Equity						Total	Net Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income Reclassification of Realized Losses Previously Recognized in Income Statement on Comprehensive Income (Loss) Net of Tax	Comprehensive Income Reclassification of Realized Losses Previously Recognized in Income Statement on Comprehensive Income (Loss) Net of Tax
	Issued and Outstanding	Treasury Shares	Issued and Outstanding	Net Shares	Contributed Capital	Accumulated Other	Treasury	Stock, At Cost				
8,978,998	(3,576,695)	5,402,303	\$ 75,783	\$ 2,221	\$ 78,004	\$ 220,095	\$ (364)	\$ (93,254)	\$ 204,481			
86,674	—	86,674	3,692	—	3,692	—	—	—	3,692			
—	1,735	1,735	—	111	111	—	—	(75)	36			
—	(229,009)	(229,009)	—	—	—	—	—	(11,265)	(11,265)			
—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,161)	—	—	(3,161)			
—	—	—	—	266	266	—	—	—	266			
—	—	—	—	—	—	26,889	—	—	26,889			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399	—	399	\$ 26,889	\$ 399	

9,065,672 (3,803,969) 5,261,703 \$ 79,475 \$ 2,598 \$ 82,073 \$ 243,823 \$ 35 \$ (104,594) \$ 221,337

76,584 — 76,584 2,567 — 2,567 — — — 2,567

— (4,190) (4,190) — 158 158 — — (173) (15)

— (187,475) (187,475) — — — — — (8,889) (8,889)

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9,142,256 (3,995,634) 5,146,622 \$ 82,042 \$ 2,967 \$ 85,009 \$ 255,947 \$ 267 \$ (113,656) \$ 227,567

4,000 — 4,000 39 — 39 — — — 39

— (130,482) (130,482) — 40 40 — — (1,983) (1,943)

— — — — — — (868) — — (868)

—	—	—	—	319	319	—	—	—	319
—	—	—	—	—	—	(32,596)	—	—	(32,596)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,949)	—	(2,949)

9,146,256 (4,126,116) 5,020,140 \$ 82,081 \$ 3,326 \$ 85,407 \$ 222,483 \$ (2,682) \$ (115,639) \$ 189,569

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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IMPERIAL CAPITAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands)		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (32,596)	\$ 15,620	\$ 26,889
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	2,815	2,973	2,690
Amortization of premium on purchased loans	3,411	4,946	4,732
Accretion of deferred loan origination fees, net of costs	(1,862)	(2,392)	(2,846)
Accretion of discounts on investment securities, net	(10,755)	(1,085)	(7)
Other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities	9,290	—	—
Provision for loan losses	77,965	11,077	5,000
Provision for losses on other real estate owned	6,196	300	—
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(8,125)	(799)	926
Other, net	(799)	(1,726)	(2,013)
Increase in interest receivable	(464)	(88)	(4,466)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(19,581)	(2,999)	1,198
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and other liabilities	(6,140)	(4,247)	5,231
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,355	21,580	37,334
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Purchases of investment securities available-for-sale	(67,419)	(82,195)	(44,331)
Proceeds from the maturity and calls of investment securities available-for-sale	25,436	65,334	38,159
Purchases of investment securities held-to-maturity	(878,094)	—	(7,771)
Proceeds from the maturity and redemption of investment securities held-to-maturity	104,125	34,434	48,019
Purchase of stock in Federal Home Loan Bank	(7,739)	(1,887)	(2,675)
Purchase of loans	(5,892)	(47,343)	(497,785)
Proceeds from the sale of loans	52,783	—	—
Decrease (increase) in loans, net	215,311	(135,888)	38,072
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	8,359	4,400	135
Cash paid for capital expenditures	(2,035)	(3,832)	(3,823)
Net cash used in investing activities	(555,165)	(166,977)	(432,000)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	39	2,567	3,692
Cash paid to acquire treasury stock	(1,983)	(9,062)	(11,374)
Cash dividends paid	(1,651)	(3,300)	(2,371)
Increase in deposit accounts	749,182	122,453	323,977
Net (repayments of) proceeds from short-term borrowings	(100,000)	(77,498)	89,293
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	503,000	316,000	89,869
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(218,602)	(227,267)	(161,719)

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Net cash provided by financing activities	929,985	123,893	331,367
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	394,175	(21,504)	(63,299)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	8,944	30,448	93,747
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 403,119	\$ 8,944	\$ 30,448
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 155,598	\$ 164,495	\$ 124,755
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 2,194	\$ 11,089	\$ 16,668
Non-cash Investing Transactions:			
Loans transferred to other real estate and other assets owned	\$ 37,113	\$ 17,896	\$ 3,499
Loans to facilitate the sale of other real estate owned	\$ 3,195	\$ —	\$ 560
Cash dividends declared but not yet paid	\$ —	\$ 828	\$ 790

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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IMPERIAL CAPITAL BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2007 AND 2006

NOTE 1—ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization - Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries (“ICB” or “the Company”) is primarily engaged in the origination of real estate loans secured by income producing real estate and, to a lesser extent, the origination of entertainment finance loans. Through its principal operating subsidiary, Imperial Capital Bank (“Imperial” or “the Bank”), the Company accepts deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) which are used primarily to fund loan production. The Company also holds certain multi-family and commercial real estate loans through its subsidiary, Imperial Capital Real Estate Investment Trust (“Imperial Capital REIT”).

Imperial began operating as a California industrial bank in 1974, and became a publicly traded company in October 1995, when its shares were sold in an initial public offering. Imperial operates six retail branches in California, two branches in Nevada and a branch in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Bank is now a California state chartered commercial bank. ICB is supervised by the Federal Reserve Bank and is registered as a bank holding company.

As further described in Note 15 and 20, the Company is currently operating under a Cease and Desist Order (the “Order”) with the FDIC and the California Department of Financial Institutions (“DFI”), and the Company has been notified by the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) that it has been designated to be in a “troubled condition.” Among other things, the Order requires the Bank to take certain measures in the areas of management, capital, loan loss allowance determination, risk management and liquidity management. The Order further requires the Company to increase and hold the Bank’s Tier 1 leverage ratio above nine percent and the Bank’s Total Risk-Based Capital ratio above thirteen percent by August 11, 2009 and for the life of the Order. As of December 31, 2008, the Bank had a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 6.0% and the Bank’s Total Risk-Based Capital ratio was 9.3%.

As discussed in Note 3, the Company’s loans consist largely of real estate loans secured by income producing multi-family properties and income producing commercial properties concentrated in the State of California. While management believes that the Company has provided an allowance for loan losses sufficient to cover losses inherent in the portfolio as of December 31, 2008, uncertain conditions in the real estate markets in which the Company lends could impact earnings and capital as a result of additional charge-offs, loss provisions and reserves.

As further described in Note 15, the Company’s and the Bank’s regulatory capital positions have fallen below the level necessary to be considered “well capitalized” and are now categorized as “adequately capitalized” under the applicable regulatory framework. Adequately capitalized companies must obtain a waiver from the FDIC in order to accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits. As of December 31, 2008 the Company had brokered deposits of \$739.9 million. If deemed necessary, the Bank may apply for permission to continue to accept certain types of brokered deposits.

The above factors, and, in particular, the Company’s ability to comply with the terms of the Order requiring increased capital requirements raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts or classifications of liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Management's strategic plan in connection with addressing the going concern matters discussed above, focuses on four primary objectives including: (1) improving the Bank's asset quality, (2) reducing the Bank's asset base and improving regulatory capital ratios, (3) continuing to control and reduce the Company's expenses, and (4) reducing the Bank's reliance on wholesale funding sources.

Management is also evaluating various strategic options and continues to act upon both tactical and strategic alternatives to raise capital and restructure our balance sheet. While considerable risks to the Company's future financial performance exist, management believes that the Company can effectively respond to these risks and carry on its operations, while it implements this strategic plan and evaluates opportunities with respect to capital resources.

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Financial Statement Presentation — The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) and to prevailing practices within the financial services industry. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. Certain amounts in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current period. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents — We consider all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Investment Securities — Investment securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value with unrealized gains or losses reported net of taxes as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until realized. Realized gains and losses are determined using the specific identification method. Investment securities held-to-maturity represent investments that the Company has the ability and intent to hold to maturity. These investments are reported at cost and are adjusted for the accretion and amortization of premiums and discounts on the effective interest method. Declines in fair value that are deemed other than temporary, if any, are reported in non-interest income.

Investment securities that are acquired at discounted amounts, in part, due to credit quality concerns are accounted for under Statement of Position (SOP) 03-3, “Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer”. At acquisition, management reviews each investment to determine whether there is evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and if it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to its contractual terms. If both conditions exist, management determines whether the excess of the investment’s scheduled contractual principal and contractual interest payments over all cash flows expected at acquisition as an amount that should not be accreted. The remaining amount—representing the excess of the investment’s cash flows expected to be collected over the amount paid—is accreted into interest income over the remaining life of the investment. Over the life of the investment, management continues to estimate cash flows expected to be collected. Management evaluates at the balance sheet date whether the present value of its investment determined using the effective interest rates has decreased and if so, recognizes a loss. For any increases in cash flows expected to be collected, management adjusts the amount of accretable yield recognized on a prospective basis over the investment’s remaining life.

Loans — Loans, which include real estate loans, construction and land loans, franchise loans, entertainment finance loans, and commercial and other loans, are generally carried at principal amounts outstanding plus purchase premiums and the net deferred loan origination costs, less charge-offs. Deferred loan origination costs include deferred unamortized loan origination costs net of loan fees and other unearned income collected in connection with the origination of a loan. Interest income is accrued as earned. Net purchase premiums or discounts and deferred loan origination costs are amortized or accreted into interest income using the interest method.

Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when they become 90 days or more contractually delinquent or earlier if the collection of interest is considered by management to be unlikely. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, all previously accrued but uncollected interest is reversed against current period operating results. Subsequent cash collections on nonaccrual loans are either recognized as interest income on a cash basis if the loan is well secured and in management’s judgment the net book value is fully collectible, or recorded as a reduction of principal.

Loans are considered impaired when, based upon current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all principal and interest amounts due according to the original contractual terms of the loan

agreement on a timely basis. The Company evaluates impairment on a loan-by-loan basis. Once a loan is determined to be impaired, the impairment is measured based on the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or by using the loan's most recent market value or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

When the measurement of an impaired loan is less than the recorded amount of the loan, a valuation allowance is established by recording a charge to the provision for loan losses. Subsequent increases or decreases in the valuation allowance for impaired loans are recorded by adjusting the existing valuation allowance for the impaired loan with a corresponding charge or credit to the provision for loan losses.

Our policy for recognizing interest income on impaired loans is the same as that for nonaccrual loans.

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Allowance for Loan Losses — We maintain an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate to cover probable losses on loans. In evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, management estimates the amount of the loss for each loan that has been identified as having more than standard credit risk. Those estimates give consideration to, among other factors, economic conditions, estimated real estate collateral value and cash flow, and the financial strength and commitment of the borrower or guarantors, where appropriate. Additionally, an estimate for loan loss is calculated for the remaining portion of the portfolio giving consideration to the Company's historical loss experience in the portfolio, adjusted, as appropriate, for the estimated effects of current economic conditions and changes in the composition of the loan portfolio over time. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance, or portion thereof, has been confirmed.

Other Real Estate and Other Assets Owned — Other real estate and other assets owned ("OREO") represents real estate and other assets acquired through or in lieu of foreclosure. OREO is held for sale and is initially recorded at fair value less estimated costs of disposition at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less costs of disposition. The net operating results from OREO are recognized as non-interest expense.

Premises and Equipment — Premises and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to ten years. Amortization of leasehold improvements is calculated on the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the corresponding contractual lease term, which does not generally include renewal options.

Goodwill — The Company accounts for goodwill in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 142 ceased the amortization of goodwill and requires an annual assessment for impairment by applying a fair-value-based test. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, the Company assesses the goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, or on an interim basis if events or circumstances indicate the fair value of the goodwill has decreased below its carrying value. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and on an interim basis at July 1, 2008, the Company evaluated its goodwill, and determined that no impairment was required.

Income Taxes — Provision for income taxes is the amount of estimated tax due reported on our tax returns and the change in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes represent the estimated net income tax expense payable (or benefits receivable) for temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes.

Earnings Per Share — Earnings per share ("EPS") for all periods presented in the consolidated statements of income are computed in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 128, "Earnings Per Share", and are based on the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during each year. Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS includes the effect of common stock equivalents of the Company, which include only shares issuable on the exercise of outstanding options. A reconciliation of the computation of Basic EPS and Diluted EPS is presented in Note 16 — Earnings Per Share.

Stock-Based Compensation — Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company's stock-based compensation plans were accounted for in accordance with Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." Under APB Opinion No. 25, no compensation expense was recognized for a stock option grant if the exercise price of the stock option at measurement date was equal to or greater than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. The Company also applied SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", for disclosure purposes only. SFAS No. 123 disclosures include pro forma net income and earnings

per share as if the fair value-based method of accounting had been used.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment", which requires the recognition of the expense related to the fair value of stock-based compensation awards within the consolidated statement of income. The Company elected the modified prospective transition method as permitted by SFAS No. 123(R), and accordingly, results from prior periods have not been restated. Under this transition method, stock-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 includes compensation expense for unvested stock-based compensation awards that were outstanding as of January 1, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, for which the requisite service was rendered during the year. The stock-based compensation costs for these awards granted prior to January 1, 2006 were based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123. Compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards granted subsequent to January 1, 2006 were based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R).

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Total stock-based compensation expense included in our consolidated statement of income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were approximately \$319,000 (\$191,000, net of tax, or \$0.04 per diluted share), \$212,000 (\$127,000, net of tax, or \$0.02 per diluted share) and \$266,000 (\$160,000, net of tax, or \$0.03 per diluted share), respectively. Unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested stock options was approximately \$423,000, \$793,000 and \$66,000 at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. At those dates, the weighted-average period over which the unrecognized expense was expected to be recognized was 1.45 years, 2.41 years and 2.22 years, respectively.

No options were granted during the year ended December 31, 2008. The fair value of each option granted for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were estimated on the date of grant using an option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for option grants:

	Weighted-Average Assumptions for Option Grants	
	2007	2006
D i v i d e n d Yield	1.87%	1.17%
E x p e c t e d Volatility	24.31%	22.86%
R i s k - F r e e I n t e r e s t Rates	4.67%	4.94%
E x p e c t e d Lives	5 Years	5 Years
Weighted-Average Fair Value	\$9.12	\$13.68

Other Comprehensive Income — Other comprehensive income is displayed in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) and consists of the change in net unrealized holding gain or loss on securities classified as available-for-sale, net of the related income tax effect.

Fair Value Measurements — On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements," for financial assets and financial liabilities. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Staff Position (FSP) No. SFAS 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157," the Company will delay application of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, until January 1, 2009. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. See Note 4 - Fair Value Measurements.

In general, fair values of financial instruments are based upon quoted market prices, where available. If such quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments may include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality and the Company's creditworthiness, among other things, as well as unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments are applied consistently over time.

New Accounting Pronouncements — In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected

financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The objective of SFAS No. 159 is to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. SFAS No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 was effective for us on January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 159 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB Statement No. 51." SFAS No. 160 amends Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements," to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary, which is sometimes referred to as minority interest, is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as a component of equity in the consolidated financial statements. Among other requirements, SFAS No. 160 requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated income statement, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest. SFAS No. 160 was effective for the Company on January 1, 2009 and did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

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In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures About Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an Amendment of FASB Statement No.133." SFAS No. 161 amends SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," to amend and expand the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 133 to provide greater transparency about (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedge items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations, and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. To meet those objectives, SFAS No. 161 requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of gains and losses on derivative instruments and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. SFAS No. 161 was effective for the Company on January 1, 2009 and did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles." SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (the GAAP hierarchy). The hierarchical guidance provided by SFAS No. 162 did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operation.

NOTE 2—INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value (in thousands)	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2008:				
Investment securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. agency securities	\$ 20,052	\$ 20,192	\$ 140	\$ —
Collateralized mortgage obligations	116,467	115,664	2,999	3,802
Mortgage-backed securities	3,740	3,947	207	—
Corporate bonds	9,894	6,106	2	3,790
Residual interest in securitized loans	695	695	—	—
Equity securities	422	195	58	285
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 151,270	\$ 146,799	\$ 3,406	\$ 7,877
Investment securities held-to-maturity:				
Collateralized mortgage obligations	817,015	591,527	9,129	234,617
Mortgage-backed securities	125,671	124,849	401	1,223
Total investment securities held-to-maturity	\$ 942,686	\$ 716,376	\$ 9,530	\$ 235,840
December 31, 2007:				
Investment securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. agency securities	\$ 9,997	\$ 9,986	\$ 2	\$ 13
Collateralized mortgage obligations	83,260	84,264	1,046	42
Mortgage-backed securities	4,453	4,489	36	—
Corporate bonds	13,437	12,582	—	855
Residual interest in securitized loans	1,318	1,318	—	—
Equity securities	5,013	5,285	281	9

Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 117,478	\$ 117,924	\$ 1,365	\$ 919
Investment securities held-to-maturity:				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 159,023	\$ 158,509	\$ 305	\$ 819

The amortized cost and approximate fair value of securities at December 31, 2008 are presented below by contractual maturity. Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations are included in maturity categories based on their stated maturity date. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to prepay obligations. Equity securities classified as available-for-sale that have no maturity are included in the due in one year or less column.

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	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value (in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 20,052	\$ 20,251	\$ —	—
Due after one year through five years	708	695	—	—
Due after five years through ten years	21,701	22,356	1,387	1,392
Due after ten years	108,809	103,497	941,299	714,984
	\$ 151,270	\$ 146,799	\$ 942,686	\$ 716,376

At December 31, 2008, the remaining contractual maturity and weighted average life of the mortgage-backed securities held-to-maturity was approximately 26.9 and 5.5 years, respectively. Additionally, the remaining contractual maturity and weighted average life of the collateralized mortgage obligations held-to-maturity was approximately 28.5 and 5.5 years, at December 31, 2008. The weighted average life of mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations differs from the contractual maturity due to anticipated principal prepayments.

A total of 101 securities and 22 securities had unrealized losses at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. These securities, with unrealized losses segregated by length of impairment, were as follows:

	Less than 12 months		More than 12 months		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(in thousands)						
December 31, 2008:						
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
Collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ 8,915	\$ 3,802	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,915	\$ 3,802
Corporate bonds	3,211	2,654	1,074	1,136	4,285	3,790
Equity securities	136	275	—	10	136	285
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 12,262	\$ 6,731	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,146	\$ 13,336	\$ 7,877
Investment securities held-to-maturity:						
Collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ 548,709	\$ 234,617	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 548,709	\$ 234,617
Mortgage-backed securities	76,430	1,223	—	—	76,430	1,223
Total investment securities held-to-maturity	\$ 625,139	\$ 235,840	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 625,139	\$ 235,840
December 31, 2007:						
Investment securities available-for-sale:						
U.S. agency securities	\$ 3,986	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,986	\$ 13
	17,062	42	—	—	17,062	42

Collateralized mortgage obligations

Corporate bonds	12,582	855	—	—	12,582	855
Equity securities	—	—	2	9	2	9
Total investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 33,630	\$ 910	\$ 2	\$ 9	\$ 33,632	\$ 919

Investment securities held-to-maturity:

Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 24,438	\$ 2	\$ 81,921	\$ 817	\$ 106,359	\$ 819
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Declines in the fair value of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities below their cost that are deemed to be other than temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers, among other things, (i) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (ii) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (iii) the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

Management has the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as held-to-maturity until they mature, at which time the Company expects to receive the face or par value of the securities or, in the case of securities accounted for under SOP 03-3, the contractually required payments less the nonaccretable difference. Furthermore, with the exception of those securities noted below, as of December 31, 2008, management also had the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as available-for-sale for a period of time sufficient for a recovery of cost. The unrealized losses are largely due to increases in market interest rates over the yields available at the time the underlying securities were purchased. The fair value is expected to recover as these securities approach their maturity date or repricing date or if market yields for such investments decline. Management does not believe any of the securities detailed above, with the exception of the other-than-temporary impairment charge recorded on the securities identified below and the nonaccretable difference identified at acquisition with respect to the investments accounted for under SOP 03-3, are impaired due to reasons of credit quality. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2008, management believes the impairments detailed in the table above are temporary.

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During 2008, the Company recorded an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$9.3 million in connection with a decline in fair value of its available-for-sale investment portfolio. This charge included a \$4.6 million other-than-temporary impairment related to the Bank's investment in FNMA preferred stock. The new cost basis of the preferred stock was approximately \$400,000 at December 31, 2008. The substantial decline in value occurred following the United States Department of Treasury and Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) announcement on September 7, 2008 that FNMA was being placed under conservatorship, that control of its management was being given to its regulator, the FHFA, and that it was prohibited from paying dividends on its common and preferred stock. There can be no assurance that the remaining value of the FNMA preferred stock will not decline further, or that we will not have to recognize additional impairment charges related to this investment. The remaining \$4.7 million other-than-temporary impairment charge primarily related to the declines in fair value on certain corporate sponsored notes and CMOs that management determined were other than temporary due to the duration and severity of the impairments, as well as management's estimates regarding the anticipated recovery of these securities. These charges were included with other non-interest income on the consolidated statements of income.

During 2008 and 2007, no securities were sold prior to their maturity or call date. There were no realized gains or losses on investment securities for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company acquired a portfolio of CMOs at an average discount dollar price of 87% of par that were classified as held-to-maturity. Management determined at the time that these securities were acquired that it was probable that all contractually required payments would not be collected due, in part, to credit quality. Accordingly, these investment securities are accounted for under SOP 03-3, and as of December 31, 2008, the outstanding balance (representing amounts owed to the Company at the balance sheet date) and carrying amounts of those investments classified as held-to-maturity securities are as follows:

(in thousands)		
Outstanding balance	\$	937,910
Carrying amount, net		817,015
(in thousands)		
Accretable Yield:		
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$	—
Additions		98,142
Accretion		(9,748)
Disposals		—
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$	88,394

The following table provides a detail of the held-to-maturity investment securities acquired during the year ended December 31, 2008 that were accounted for in accordance with SOP 03-3:

(in thousands)		
Contractually required payments receivable	\$	1,009,197
Non accretable difference		(32,500)
Cash flows expected to be collected		976,697
Accretable yield		7.98%
	\$	878,555

Fair value of acquired
securities

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NOTE 3—LOANS

Loans consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(in thousands)	
R e a l e s t a t e loans	\$ 2,305,789	\$ 2,627,801
C o n s t r u c t i o n a n d l a n d loans	408,644	421,110
E n t e r t a i n m e n t f i n a n c e loans	50,376	76,342
F r a n c h i s e loans	2,615	2,718
C o m m e r c i a l a n d o t h e r loans	6,610	14,631
	2,774,034	3,142,602
U n a m o r t i z e d premium	11,246	13,776
Deferred loan origination costs, net	14,250	16,477
	2,799,530	3,172,855
A l l o w a n c e f o r l o a n losses	(50,574)	(47,783)
	\$ 2,748,956	\$ 3,125,072

At December 31, 2008, approximately 28.8%, 70.7% and 0.5% of the Bank's real estate loans were secured by income producing commercial properties, income producing multi-family properties and residential one-to-four family properties, respectively. At December 31, 2008, approximately 39.5% of our loans secured by real estate were collateralized by properties located in California. At December 31, 2008, construction and land loans consisted of 51.0% of single-family residential and condominium projects, 40.4% of commercial retail and multi-family development projects and 8.6% of land loans.

At December 31, 2007, approximately 27.0%, 72.4% and 0.6% of the Bank's real estate loans were secured by income producing commercial properties, income producing multi-family properties and residential one-to-four family properties, respectively. At December 31, 2007, approximately 43.8% of our loans secured by real estate were collateralized by properties located in California. At December 31, 2007, construction and land loans consisted of 60.1% of single-family residential and condominium projects, 25.4% of commercial retail and multi-family development projects and 14.5% of land loans.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, approximately \$2.0 billion and \$2.3 billion, respectively, of loans were pledged to secure a borrowing facility at the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of San Francisco.

The following is the activity in the allowance for loan losses on loans for the periods indicated.

As of and for the Years Ended		
December 31,		
2008	2007	2006

	(in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 47,783	\$ 46,049	\$ 43,817
Provision for loan losses	77,965	11,077	5,000
Charge-offs:			
Real estate loans	(18,521)	(6,843)	(1,634)
Construction and land loans	(56,243)	(1,530)	—
Entertainment finance loans	—	(2,500)	(2,500)
Commercial and other loans	(1,159)	—	—
Total charge-offs	(75,923)	(10,873)	(4,134)
Recoveries:			
Real estate loans	184	796	894
Construction and land loans	60	—	—
Entertainment finance loans	505	470	472
Franchise loans	—	264	—
Total recoveries	749	1,530	1,366
Net charge-offs	(75,174)	(9,343)	(2,768)
Balance at end of year	\$ 50,574	\$ 47,783	\$ 46,049

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, there were \$178,000 and \$93,000 respectively, of entertainment finance loan recoveries, related to borrowers domiciled outside of the United States.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the accrual of income had been suspended on approximately \$154.9 million and \$38.0 million, respectively, of loans. Interest income that was contractually due on loans that were on nonaccrual status that was not recognized during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$8.1 million, \$2.8 million, and \$1.5 million, respectively.

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As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, restructured loans totaled \$9.2 million and \$14.1 million, respectively. There were no related commitments to lend additional funds on restructured loans. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, \$720,000, \$1.4 million, and \$1.5 million, respectively, of gross interest income would have been recorded had the loans been current in accordance with their original terms compared to \$600,000, \$1.0 million, and \$720,000, respectively, of interest income that was included in net income for the same periods. The average yield on restructured loans was 7.33% and 7.90%, respectively, at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, impaired loans totaled \$162.6 million and \$47.0 million, respectively. There were \$2.8 million of impaired loans in 2008 with a valuation allowance provided for these loans of \$783,000. In 2007, the valuation allowance for impaired loans was \$11.6 million. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, impaired loans on nonaccrual status were \$154.9 million and \$38.0 million, respectively. There were \$159.8 million of impaired loans without a valuation allowance as of December 31, 2008. The average recorded investment in impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$129.9 million, \$44.6 million, and \$32.3 million, respectively. Interest income recognized on impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$730,000, \$824,000, and \$826,000, respectively.

Loans having carrying values of \$37.1 million and \$17.9 million were transferred to OREO in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

NOTE 4 – COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Comprehensive (loss) income, which encompasses net income, the net change in unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities available-for-sale and the reclassification of net (gains) losses included in earnings, is presented below:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands)		
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (32,596)	\$ 15,620	\$ 26,889
Other comprehensive loss:			
Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities available-for-sale, net of tax benefit (expense) of \$5,667, \$(155) and \$(266) for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively	(8,501)	232	399
Reclassification for net losses included in earnings, net of tax benefit of \$(3,701) for the year ended December 31, 2008	5,552	—	—
Comprehensive (Loss) Income	\$ (35,545)	\$ 15,852	\$ 27,288

NOTE 5—OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

Other real estate and other assets owned was stated as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(in thousands)	
Other real estate owned held for sale	\$ 37,031	\$ 14,317
Other assets owned held for sale	1,000	5,079

L e s s : v a l u a t i o n		
allowance		—
O t h e r r e a l e s t a t e o w n e d ,		
net	\$ 38,031	\$ 19,396

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The activity in the valuation allowance for other real estate and other assets owned was as follows:

	As of and for the Years Ended		
	2008	2007	2006
	December 31,		
	(in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Provision for losses on other real estate owned	6,196	300	—
Charge-offs on other real estate owned	(6,196)	(300)	—
Balance at end of year	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

NOTE 6—PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(in thousands)	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	\$ 15,779	\$ 15,277
Leasehold improvements	5,482	4,551
Automobiles	1,532	1,579
	22,793	21,407
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(15,092)	(12,857)
	\$ 7,701	\$ 8,550

Depreciation and amortization expense on premises and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$2.8 million, \$3.0 million, and \$2.7 million, respectively.

NOTE 7—DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Deposit accounts consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(in thousands)	
Non-interest demand accounts	\$ 10,761	\$ 16,819
Interest demand accounts	43,055	26,518
Money market and passbook accounts	421,252	251,660
Time certificates under \$100,000	1,609,089	1,162,919
Time certificates \$100,000 and over	846,883	723,942
	\$ 2,931,040	\$ 2,181,858

Demand deposit accounts have no contractual maturity. The weighted average contractual interest rate of the Bank's interest-bearing demand deposit accounts was 3.08% and 3.37% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The weighted average contractual interest rate of the Bank's money market and passbook accounts was 3.78% and 4.73% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Additionally, some money market accounts have limited checking features which allow three check withdrawals per month. The weighted average contractual interest rate of the Bank's

time certificate accounts was 3.92% and 5.07% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Interest expense on time certificates \$100,000 and over, which excludes broker deposits, for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 amounted to approximately \$28.9 million, \$39.0 million, and \$30.0 million, respectively.

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As of December 31, 2008, the contractual maturities of time certificate accounts were as follows:

Year of Maturity	Amount (in thousands)
2009	\$ 1,803,843
2010	216,506
2011	206,923
2012	158,771
2013	69,834
Thereafter	95
	\$ 2,455,972

NOTE 8 — LINES OF CREDIT

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Bank had uncommitted, unsecured lines of credit of \$68.0 million and \$131.0 million, respectively, with three unaffiliated financial institutions renewable daily. There were no borrowings on these lines at December 31, 2008 and 2007. Subsequent to December 31, 2008, the Bank was notified that these lines were no longer available.

NOTE 9 — JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

The Company has created five trusts, ITLA Capital Statutory Trust I (“Trust I”), ITLA Capital Statutory Trust II (“Trust II”), ITLA Capital Statutory Trust III (“Trust III”), ITLA Capital Statutory Trust IV (“Trust IV”), and ITLA Capital Statutory Trust V (“Trust V”). Trust I issued \$14.0 million of 10.60% cumulative trust preferred securities in September 2000, Trust II issued \$15.0 million of 10.20% cumulative trust preferred securities in February 2001, Trust III issued \$20.0 million of variable rate cumulative trust preferred securities in October 2002, Trust IV issued \$10.0 million of variable rate cumulative trust preferred securities in December 2002, and Trust V issued \$25.0 million of variable rate cumulative trust preferred securities in December 2002 (referred to collectively as the “Trust Preferred securities”). ICB has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the Trust Preferred securities along with all obligations of each trust under their respective trust agreements. Each trust was formed for the exclusive purpose of issuing their respective Trust Preferred securities and common securities and using the proceeds to acquire ICB’s junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures. Trust I acquired an aggregate principal amount of \$14.4 million of ICB’s 10.60% junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures due September 7, 2030 that pay interest each March 7 and September 7 during the term of this security. Trust II acquired an aggregate principal amount of \$15.5 million of ICB’s 10.20% junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures due February 22, 2031 that pays interest each February 22 and August 22 during the term of this security. Trust III acquired an aggregate principal amount of \$20.6 million of ICB’s variable rate junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures due October 30, 2032 that pays interest on each April 30 and October 30 during the term of the security. Trust IV acquired an aggregate principal amount of \$10.3 million of ICB’s variable rate junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures due December 10, 2032 that pays interest each June 15 and December 15 during the term of the security. Trust V acquired an aggregate principal amount of \$25.8 million of ICB’s variable rate junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures due December 26, 2032 that pays interest quarterly on March 26, June 26, September 26, and December 26 during the term of the security. The sole assets of each trust are the debentures it holds, and interest payments on the debentures are used to fund distributions payable on the preferred and common securities issued by the trust. ICB has the option to defer interest payments on the debentures for up to five years, during which time it generally is prohibited from paying cash dividends on, or repurchasing, its common stock. To the extent ICB defers interest payments on the debentures, the trust(s) holding those debentures defer the payment of distributions on the trust securities. Each of the debentures is redeemable, in whole or in part, at ICB’s option on or after ten years after issuance for Trust I and Trust II (at declining premiums during the 11th through the 20th year after issuance and at par during the 21st year and thereafter until maturity), and

five years after issuance for Trust III, Trust IV, and Trust V (at par until maturity). Each of the debentures is also redeemable, in whole and not in part, at ICB's option any time prior to maturity, upon the occurrence of certain special events, which include, among others, a determination by the Federal Reserve Board that the Trust Preferred securities do not qualify as Tier 1 capital (discussed below).

The Company used the proceeds from the debentures for general corporate purposes, including an aggregate of \$81.3 million in capital contributions to the Bank to support future growth. The costs associated with the Trust Preferred securities issuance were netted with proceeds and are being amortized using a method that approximates the interest method over a period of five to ten years.

The trust preferred securities qualify as Tier 1 capital for ICB to the extent permitted under Federal Reserve Board regulations. See "Note 15 – Regulatory Requirements."

As more fully discussed in "Note 20 – Subsequent Events", the Company was notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that it is prohibited from making any dividend payments, including distributions on these Trust Preferred securities, without the approval of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Accordingly, ICB is currently deferring the payment of interest on the debentures issued to each of the five trusts.

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NOTE 10 — FHLB ADVANCES AND OTHER BORROWINGS

FHLB advances represent \$1.2 billion of collateralized obligations with the FHLB of San Francisco. Other borrowings consist of \$30.0 million of securities sold under agreements to repurchase. FHLB advances and other borrowings are summarized by contractual maturity as follows:

Year of Maturity	Amount (in thousands)
2009	\$ 172,196
2010	363,915
2011	182,452
2012	142,921
2013	108,000
Thereafter	236,149
	\$ 1,205,633

The Company has pledged real estate loans with a carrying value of \$2.0 billion and investment securities held-to-maturity with a carrying and fair value of \$27.7 million and \$27.8 million, respectively, and investment securities available-for-sale with a carrying and fair value of \$46.2 million and \$47.3 million, respectively, to secure FHLB advances. The total FHLB borrowing capacity available from the collateral that has been pledged is approximately \$1.2 billion, of which \$53.6 million remained available to borrow as of December 31, 2008. Additionally, the Company has pledged investment securities held-to-maturity with a carrying and fair value of \$30.3 million and \$30.0 million, respectively, and investment securities available-for-sale with a carrying and fair value of \$3.7 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, to secure securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

The following table represents a summary of short and long-term borrowings for the periods indicated. Short-term borrowings shown in the table consist entirely of FHLB advances.

	December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(dollars in thousands)		
Short-Term Borrowings:			
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end during the year	\$ 103,000	\$ 228,000	\$ 177,498
Weighted-average daily balance outstanding	\$ 112,544	\$ 145,458	\$ 15,094
Weighted-average rate paid during the year	2.62%	5.14%	4.96%
Weighted-average rate on balance at year-end	0.00%	4.57%	5.40%
B a l a n c e a t year-end	\$ —	\$ 130,000	\$ 177,498
I n t e r e s t expense	\$ 2,948	\$ 7,470	\$ 749
Long-Term Borrowings:			
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end during the year	\$ 1,205,633	\$ 899,224	\$ 973,571
Weighted-average daily balance outstanding	\$ 1,065,605	\$ 866,003	\$ 911,822
Weighted-average rate paid during the year	4.55%	4.46%	4.17%
Weighted-average rate on balance at year-end	4.45%	4.64%	4.25%
	\$ 1,205,633	\$ 891,235	\$ 832,502

B a l a n c e a t			
year-end			
I n t e r e s t			
expense	\$ 48,486	\$ 38,664	\$ 37,973

As noted in “Note 20 – Subsequent Events,” the Bank’s credit facility with the FHLB of San Francisco was temporarily suspended, and the Bank is prohibited from receiving any further advances until that suspension is lifted.

NOTE 11 — BENEFIT PLANS

Salary Savings Plan. The Company has a salary savings plan (the “Savings Plan”) that qualifies as a deferred salary arrangement under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the Savings Plan, participating employees may contribute a portion of their pretax earnings, not to exceed the annual limits established by the Internal Revenue Service. We match 50% of each employee’s salary deferral, up to a maximum 6% of the employee’s salary. Employees vest in employer contributions and the earnings thereon over a five-year period. Matching contributions to the Savings Plan were \$413,000, \$490,000, and \$478,000, in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans. The Company has deferred compensation plans designed to provide additional retirement benefits for certain officers and key employees who cannot take full advantage of the Savings Plan. The costs associated with these deferred compensation plans were approximately \$32,000, \$42,000 and \$36,000 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. The Company has adopted a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (the “SERP”) for certain officers and key employees which provides for participants to be awarded shares of common stock of the Company on a tax deferred basis from the Recognition and Retention Plan (“RRP”) previously approved by the shareholders. All of the shares granted under the RRP have been awarded and are fully vested. No compensation expense was recognized in 2008, 2007 and 2006 in connection with this plan.

Stock Plans. The Company adopted an employee stock incentive plan and stock option plan for nonemployee directors (collectively, “the Stock Plan”) which together provide for the award of up to 1,631,000 shares of common stock to officers, directors and employees as compensation for future services. An amendment to the Stock Plan increasing the number of shares authorized for award under the Stock Plan by 320,000 shares and 311,000 shares, respectively, were approved by the Company’s shareholders on July 27, 2005 and June 29, 2001. As of December 31, 2008, the Company has granted an aggregate of 2,000,750 options under the Stock Plan, of which 1,026,256 have been exercised and 448,011 have been forfeited. The exercise price per share of the options outstanding at December 31, 2008 ranges from \$11.00 to \$58.00 per share and generally vest 33-1/3% per year, beginning with the first anniversary of the date of each individual grant.

The number of options and weighted-average exercise prices of options for each of the following groups of options, for the periods indicated, are as follows:

	Number of Options		Weighted-Average Exercise Price	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	570,400	545,984	\$ 37.67	\$ 35.73
Options granted during the year	—	103,000	\$ —	\$ 36.34
Options exercised during the year	(4,000)	(76,584)	\$ 16.00	\$ 21.79
Options forfeited during the year	(39,917)	(2,000)	\$ 41.27	\$ 47.92
Options outstanding at the end of the year	526,483	570,400	\$ 37.57	\$ 37.67
Options exercisable at the end of the year	461,808	464,068	\$ 37.72	\$ 37.87

NOTE 12 — INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes reflect the net effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
Components of the deferred tax asset:	(in thousands)	

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Allowance for loan losses	\$ 21,207	\$ 20,091
Net operating loss carryforward	3,231	—
Credit carryforwards	3,357	—
Accrued expenses	4,043	3,641
Other	7,822	4,413
Valuation allowance	(2,100)	—
Total deferred tax assets	37,560	28,145
Components of the deferred tax liability:		
Deferred loan origination costs	9,202	10,761
FHLB stock dividends	6,000	5,049
Unrealized gain on investment securities available-for-sale	20	187
Total deferred tax liabilities	15,222	15,997
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 22,338	\$ 12,148

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At December 31, 2008, the Company had a state net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$45.8 million, which will expire in 2028. During 2008, the Company established a valuation allowance of \$2.1 million primarily related to the potential unrealizability of the state deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2008. Management recorded a valuation to reduce the deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

A summary of the provision for income taxes follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands)		
Current (benefit) provision:			
Federal	\$ (13,336)	\$ 8,927	\$ 13,678
State	180	2,507	3,889
	(13,156)	11,434	17,567
Deferred (benefit) provision:			
Federal	(4,996)	(468)	540
State	(3,129)	(331)	386
	(8,125)	(799)	926
	\$ (21,281)	\$ 10,635	\$ 18,493

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Federal statutory income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income tax, net of federal income tax benefit	7.2%	7.0%	7.0%
Valuation allowance	(3.9)%	—	—
State income tax credit and other benefits	1.2%	(1.5)%	(1.3)%
Effective income tax rate	39.5%	40.5%	40.7%

During 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company recognized a \$7,000, \$898,000 and \$627,000 income tax benefit related to the exercise of employee stock options. The benefit was recorded in contributed capital within the consolidated balance sheets.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recognized an approximate \$1.2 million increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits for the year ended December 31, 2007. The following table presents the activity in unrecognized tax benefits:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(in thousands)	
Unrecognized tax benefit, January 1	\$ 1,240	\$ —
Gross increases — tax positions in prior period	1,060	1,007
Gross decreases — tax positions in prior period	—	—
Gross increases — tax positions in current period	370	233
Gross decreases — tax positions in current period	—	—

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Settlements		—	—
Lapse of statute of limitations		(250)	—
Unrecognized tax benefit, December 31	\$	2,420	\$ 1,240

Included in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2008 and 2007, are approximately \$1.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, of tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate.

The Company recognizes accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits and penalties as a component of provision for income taxes. Related to the uncertain tax benefits noted above, the Company accrued penalties of \$30,000 and interest of \$212,000 during 2008. The Company does not expect that unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months.

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The Company is subject to taxation in the United States and various states and local jurisdictions. The tax years that remain open for examination for the Company's major jurisdictions of the United States and California are 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

NOTE 13 — FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK

We are a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These financial instruments primarily consist of commitments to extend credit. These instruments may involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. The contractual amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement we have in particular classes of financial instruments.

We have exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit. This exposure is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments and the Company uses the same lending policies for these instruments as it does for the loan portfolio. We had outstanding unfunded loan commitments, consisting primarily of the unfunded portion of construction and entertainment finance loans, of approximately \$164.9 million and \$315.6 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Unfunded commitments under commercial lines of credit, revolving credit lines and overdraft protection agreements are commitments for possible extensions of future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines of credit are typically uncollateralized and usually do not contain a specific maturity date and often are not drawn upon to the total extent to which the Company is committed. We had outstanding commercial lines of credit totaling \$1.7 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

NOTE 14 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

We lease office facilities under noncancelable operating leases. Estimated future minimum lease payments required under leases with initial or remaining noncancelable terms in excess of one year at December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	(in thousands)
2009	\$ 3,429
2010	3,020
2011	2,870
2012	2,192
2013	1,400
Thereafter	197
Total	13,108
Sub-Lease income	(207)
Net future minimum lease payments	\$ 12,901

Certain leases contain rental escalation clauses based on increases in the consumer price index, and renewal options of up to ten years, which may be exercised by the Company. We incurred rent expense of \$3.9 million, \$4.5 million, and \$4.5 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Contingencies

We are subject to various pending legal actions which arise in the normal course of business. We maintain reserves for losses from legal actions which are both probable and estimable. Although the amount of the ultimate exposure, if any, cannot be determined at this time, in management's opinion, based upon advice of counsel, the disposition of claims currently pending are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

NOTE 15 — REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to supervision by the Federal Reserve Board ("FRB"). The Bank is subject to supervision and regulation by the FDIC and the Department of Financial Institutions ("DFI") of the State of California under the provisions of the California Banking Law. These provisions authorize the Bank's issuance of deposits, place limits on the size of loans the Bank can make, and specify the maintenance of minimum liquidity levels.

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On August 8, 2008, in connection with its most recent examination by the FDIC, the members of the Board of Directors of the Bank, entered into an informal supervisory agreement (a memorandum of understanding) with the FDIC and the DFI to address certain matters raised in the examination. Under the terms of the agreement, the Bank agreed, among other things, to: (i) formulate a plan to reduce the Bank's risk exposure to certain classified assets and loan concentrations, (ii) improve the internal and external loan grading process, (iii) improve the credit underwriting and administrative functions in connection with the Bank's construction lending process, (iv) review and improve the Bank's methodology regarding determining the adequacy of its allowance for loan losses, as well as establishing an appropriate reserve allocation for its unfunded loan commitments, (v) develop and implement a strategic plan to improve earnings and other key regulatory financial ratios, and (vi) reduce the Bank's reliance on volatile funding sources. In March 2009, the MOU was terminated in consideration of an Order to Cease and Desist that was issued on February 17, 2009. Refer to Note 20 – Subsequent Events for additional information. In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco ("FRB San Francisco") notified ICB that it had designated the Company to be in "troubled condition" for purposes of Section 914 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989. As a result of that designation, the Company may not appoint any new director or senior executive officer or change the responsibilities of any current senior executive officers without notifying the FRB San Francisco. In addition, the Company may not make indemnification and severance payments without complying with certain statutory restrictions, including prior written approval of the Federal Reserve Board and concurrence from the FDIC. Further, the Company is generally prohibited from receiving dividends from the Bank, making any dividend payments (including distributions on its trust preferred securities) and increasing or renewing any debt, without receiving prior approval from the FRB San Francisco of such payments.

The Company and the Bank are also subject to various capital requirements administered by the FRB and FDIC, respectively. The FRB and the FDIC have substantially similar risk-based capital ratio and leverage ratio guidelines for banking organizations. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary action by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements and the Bank's operations. Under the applicable capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Company's and the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company's and the Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the following table) of Total and Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average total assets ("Leverage Ratio"). Management believes, as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, that the Company and the Bank meet all applicable capital adequacy requirements.

On March 1, 2005, the FRB adopted a final rule that allows the continued inclusion of trust preferred securities in the tier 1 capital of bank holding companies. The final rule limits restricted core capital elements (which include trust preferred securities) to 25 percent of all core capital elements, net of goodwill less any associated deferred tax liability. Amounts of restricted core capital elements in excess of these limits generally may be included in tier 2 capital. The final rule originally provided a five year transition period, to end March 31, 2009, for application of the quantitative limits. On March 17, 2009, the FRB announced that it adopted a final rule delaying the effective date for the new requirement to March 31, 2011.

As of December 31, 2008, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank as "adequately capitalized" under the applicable regulatory framework. Similarly, the Company's capital levels exceeded the levels necessary to be considered "adequately capitalized". To be categorized as "well capitalized", the Bank must maintain minimum Total Risk-Based and Tier 1 Risk-Based Ratios, and the Bank must also maintain a minimum Tier 1 Leverage Ratio as set

forth in the following table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Company's and the Bank's category.

ICB and the Bank's actual regulatory capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table:

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	Actual		Minimum Requirement for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Capital Required to Maintain “Well Capitalization” Designation	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2008						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 298,423	9.4%	\$ 253,587	8.0%	\$ 316,984	10.0%
Imperial Capital Bank	\$ 294,016	9.3%	\$ 253,038	8.0%	\$ 316,298	10.0%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 237,649	7.5%	\$ 126,793	4.0%	\$ 190,190	6.0%
Imperial Capital Bank	\$ 254,324	8.0%	\$ 126,519	4.0%	\$ 189,779	6.0%
Tier I capital (to average total assets)						
Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 237,649	5.6%	\$ 168,983	4.0%	\$ 211,229	5.0%
Imperial Capital Bank	\$ 254,324	6.0%	\$ 168,463	4.0%	\$ 210,579	5.0%
As of December 31, 2007						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 346,687	11.3%	\$ 245,654	8.0%	\$ 307,068	10.0%
Imperial Capital Bank	\$ 331,141	10.9%	\$ 244,095	8.0%	\$ 305,119	10.0%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 298,909	9.7%	\$ 122,828	4.0%	\$ 184,242	6.0%
Imperial Capital Bank	\$ 292,879	9.6%	\$ 122,048	4.0%	\$ 183,072	6.0%
Tier I capital (to average total assets)						
Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc.	\$ 298,909	8.4%	\$ 141,680	4.0%	\$ 177,100	5.0%
Imperial Capital Bank	\$ 292,879	8.3%	\$ 140,919	4.0%	\$ 176,149	5.0%

Additionally, Federal and state banking regulations place certain restrictions on dividends paid and loans or advances made by the Bank to the Company. The total amount of dividends which may be paid at any date is generally limited to the retained earnings of the Bank, and loans or advances are limited to 10 percent of the Bank's capital stock and surplus on a secured basis. As a result of the Order to Cease and Desist that was issued in February 2009, the Bank is currently prohibited from paying dividends to the Company without prior regulatory approval. See “Note 20 – Subsequent Events.”

NOTE 16—EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following is a reconciliation of the amounts used in the calculation of basic (losses) earnings per share and diluted (losses) earnings per share.

Net Income	Weighted-Average	
	Shares Outstanding	Per Share Amount
(in thousands, except per share data)		

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Year ended December 31, 2008					
Basic losses per share	\$	(32,596)	5,428	\$	(6.01)
Dilutive effect of stock options		—	—		—
Diluted losses per share	\$	(32,596)	5,428	\$	(6.01)
Year ended December 31, 2007					
Basic earnings per share	\$	15,620	5,473	\$	2.85
Dilutive effect of stock options		—	94		(0.04)
Diluted earnings per share	\$	15,620	5,567	\$	2.81
Year ended December 31, 2006					
Basic earnings per share	\$	26,889	5,562	\$	4.83
Dilutive effect of stock options		—	150		(0.12)
Diluted earnings per share	\$	26,889	5,712	\$	4.71

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NOTE 17—FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157 as of January 1, 2008, for financial instruments. Although the adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not materially impact its financial condition or results of operations, the Company is now required to provide additional disclosures as part of its financial statements. In accordance with FASB Staff Position No. 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157," the Company has delayed the application of SFAS No. 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, until January 1, 2009.

SFAS No. 157 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

Investment securities available-for-sale are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs with respect to valuing equity securities with quoted prices on an active market, Level 2 inputs for investment and debt securities, and Level 3 inputs related to the valuation of the Company's residual interest in securitized loans. The valuation for investment and debt securities utilizing Level 2 inputs were primarily determined by an independent pricing service using matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value securities without relying exclusively on quoted market prices for the specific securities, but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

The Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis subject to the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 157 at December 31, 2008, were as follows:

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis at December 31, 2008								
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)			Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at December 31, 2008		
	(dollars in thousands)							
Assets								
Investment securities—available-for-sale	\$	59	\$	146,045	\$	695	\$	146,799

Changes in Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Total Realized and Unrealized Gains Included in Income						Purchases, Sales, Other Settlements and Net Transfers	
Balance at December 31, 2007	Net Revaluation of Retained Interests	Total Unrealized Gains	Total Realized and Unrealized Gains	Issuances, net	In and/or Out of Level 3	Balance at December 31, 2008	

(dollars in thousands)

Assets

Investment

securities—available-for-sale	\$	1,318	\$	—	\$	—	\$	(623)	\$	—	\$	695
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The Company's assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis subject to the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 157 at December 31, 2008, were as follows:

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis at December 31,
2008

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at December 31, 2008
(dollars in thousands)				
Assets				
Impaired loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 161,793	\$ 161,793
Other real estate and assets owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,031	\$ 38,031

Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral, for collateral dependent loans, had a carrying amount \$162.6 million, with a valuation allowance of \$783,000.

Certain non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include reporting units measured at fair value in the first step of a goodwill impairment test. Certain non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities measured at fair value in the second step of a goodwill impairment test, as well as intangible assets and other non-financial long-lived assets measured at fair value for impairment assessment. As stated above, SFAS No. 157 will be applicable to these fair value measurements beginning January 1, 2009.

Fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding credit risk, expectations of future economic conditions, normal cost of administration of these instruments and other risk characteristics, including interest rate risk and prepayment risk. These estimates are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates. The fair value estimates presented do not include the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments.

We use the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate value:

Cash and Cash Equivalents — The carrying values reported in the balance sheet approximate fair values due to the short-term nature of the assets.

Investment Securities — Fair values are based on bid prices and quotations published and/or received from established securities dealers. In those situations where quotations are not available, values are determined using present value of estimated future cash flows.

Stock in Federal Home Loan Bank — The carrying value approximates fair value based on the redemption provisions of the FHLB.

Loans — The fair value is estimated using market quotes for similar assets or the present value of future cash flows, discounted using the current rate at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same maturities and giving consideration to estimated prepayment risk and credit risk.

Accrued Interest Receivable — The carrying values reported in the balance sheet approximate the fair values due to the short-term nature of the asset.

Deposit Accounts — The fair value of demand deposit, money market and passbook accounts is estimated to be the amount payable on demand due to the short-term nature of these deposits. The fair values for time certificates, both over and under \$100,000, are estimated by discounting the expected cash flows at current market rates over expected maturities.

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances and Other Borrowings — The fair value is estimated by discounting the expected cash flows at current market rates over contractual maturities.

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Junior Subordinated Debentures — The fair value is estimated using the present value of future cash flows, discounted using the current rate at which a similar debenture would be issued.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our financial instruments are as follows:

	December 31,			
	2008		2007	
	Cost or Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Cost or Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 403,119	\$ 403,119	\$ 8,944	\$ 8,944
Investment securities available-for-sale	146,799	146,799	117,924	117,924
Investment securities held-to-maturity	942,686	716,376	159,023	158,509
Stock in Federal Home Loan Bank	63,498	63,498	53,497	53,497
Loans, net	2,748,956	2,660,800	3,125,072	3,145,088
Accrued interest receivable	21,305	21,305	20,841	20,841
Financial liabilities:				
Deposit accounts	\$ 2,931,040	\$ 2,966,946	\$ 2,181,858	\$ 2,191,930
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	1,205,633	1,278,496	1,021,235	1,041,398
Junior subordinated debentures	86,600	58,216	86,600	91,889

NOTE 18—BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

SFAS No. 131, “Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information” requires disclosure of segment information in a manner consistent with the “management approach”. The management approach is based on the way the chief operating decision-maker organizes segments within a company for making operating decisions and assessing performance.

The main factors used to identify operating segments were the specific product and business lines of the various operating segments of the Company. Operating segments are organized separately by product and service offered. We have identified one operating segment that meets the criteria of being a reportable segment in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 131. This reportable segment is the Company’s lending operations, which by its legal form, is identified as operations of the Bank and Imperial Capital REIT. This segment derives the majority of its revenue from interest received on loans originated and purchased. Other operating segments of the Company that did not meet the criteria of being a reportable segment in accordance with SFAS No. 131 have been aggregated and reported as “All Other”. Transactions from all of our operating segments occur primarily in the United States. The Company has no transactions with a single external customer that exceeds ten percent of the Company’s consolidated revenues.

Transactions between the reportable segment of the Company and its other operating segments are made at terms which approximate arm’s-length transactions and in accordance with GAAP. There is no significant difference between the measurement of the reportable segment’s assets and profits and losses disclosed below and the measurement of assets and profits and losses in the consolidated balance sheets and statements of income. Accounting allocations are made in the same manner for all operating segments.

Required reported segment information for 2008, 2007 and 2006 is detailed below:

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	Lending Operations	All Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in thousands)			
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2008				
Revenues from external customers	\$ 245,473	\$ (1,510)	\$ —	\$ 243,963
Total interest income	253,997	216	—	254,213
Total interest expense	152,919	7,351	—	160,270
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,366	428	—	2,794
Benefit for income taxes	(17,424)	(3,857)	—	(21,281)
Capital expenditures	1,876	324	—	2,200
Total assets	4,419,113	288,331	(267,606)	4,439,838
Loss before provision for income taxes	(41,420)	(12,457)	—	(53,877)
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2007				
Revenues from external customers	\$ 253,296	\$ 1,108	\$ —	\$ 254,404
Total interest income	250,436	835	—	251,271
Total interest expense	156,245	8,338	—	164,583
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,497	476	—	2,973
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	14,525	(3,890)	—	10,635
Capital expenditures	3,351	481	—	3,832
Total assets	3,527,164	327,373	(303,318)	3,551,219
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	36,798	(10,543)	—	26,255
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2006				
Revenues from external customers	\$ 228,057	\$ 1,216	\$ —	\$ 229,273
Total interest income	225,376	1,125	—	226,501
Total interest expense	123,878	8,197	—	132,075
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,305	393	—	2,698
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	22,513	(4,020)	—	18,493
Capital expenditures	2,286	325	—	2,611
Total assets	3,396,079	319,554	(300,123)	3,415,510
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	55,410	(10,028)	—	45,382

NOTE 19—PARENT COMPANY ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements of Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc. are as follows:

Condensed Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
C a s h a n d c a s h		
equivalents	\$ 4,324	\$ 972
Investment securities available-for-sale, at fair value	754	1,503
Investments in wholly-owned subsidiaries:		
I m p e r i a l C a p i t a l		
Bank	258,306	296,161
Imperial Capital Real Estate Investment Trust	1,666	1,764
O t h e r		
subsidiaries	108	108
I n v e s t m e n t s i n u n c o n s o l i d a t e d		
subsidiaries	2,600	2,600
Other assets	20,424	24,116
Total assets	\$ 288,182	\$ 327,224
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
J u n i o r s u b o r d i n a t e d		
debentures	\$ 86,600	\$ 86,600
O t h e r		
liabilities	12,013	13,057
S h a r e h o l d e r s ' ,		
equity	189,569	227,567
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 288,182	\$ 327,224

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Condensed Statements of Income

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands)		
I n t e r e s t			
income	\$ 216	\$ 835	\$ 1,125
Interest expense	7,351	8,338	8,197
Net interest expense	(7,135)	(7,503)	(7,072)
Provision for loan losses	(5)	(3)	(4)
Non-interest expense:			
General and administrative expense	3,601	3,316	3,052
Other	1,726	(273)	(91)
Total non-interest expense	5,327	3,043	2,961
Loss before income tax benefit and equity in net income of subsidiaries	(12,457)	(10,543)	(10,029)
Income tax benefit	(3,857)	(3,890)	(4,021)
Loss before equity in net income of subsidiaries	(8,600)	(6,653)	(6,008)
Equity in net (loss) income of subsidiaries	(23,996)	22,273	32,897
Net (loss) income	\$ (32,596)	\$ 15,620	\$ 26,889

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands)		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (32,596)	\$ 15,620	\$ 26,889
Adjustments to net income:			
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	24,029	(22,227)	(32,897)
Provision for loan losses	(5)	(3)	(4)
Other, net	(1,325)	(688)	29
Decrease (increase) in other assets	5,674	(4,373)	(1,506)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(216)	1,675	(445)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,439)	(9,996)	(7,934)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Capital distribution received from Imperial Capital REIT	—	—	1,857
Dividends received from Imperial Capital Bank	10,850	18,400	8,500
Dividends received from Imperial Capital REIT	200	700	251
Other, net	341	262	906
Net cash provided by investing activities	11,391	19,362	11,514

Cash Flows From Financing Activities:

Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	39	2,567	3,692
Cash paid to acquire treasury stock	(1,983)	(9,062)	(11,374)
Cash dividends paid	(1,656)	(3,300)	(2,371)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,600)	(9,795)	(10,053)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,352	(429)	(6,473)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	972	1,401	7,874
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,324	\$ 972	\$ 1,401

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NOTE 20—SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 17, 2009, the Bank entered into a stipulation and consent to the issuance of the Order by the FDIC and the DFI.

The Order is a formal corrective action pursuant to which the Bank has agreed to take certain measures in the areas of management, capital, loan loss allowance determination, risk management, liquidity management, board oversight and monitoring of compliance, and restricts payment of dividends and the opening of branch or other Bank offices. Specifically, the Order requires that the Bank submit to the regulators within sixty days a detailed capital plan to address how the Bank will remain “adequately capitalized” and within 180 days increase its Tier 1 leverage above nine percent and total risk-based capital ratios above thirteen percent. The Bank must also submit to the regulators within prescribed time periods a revised policy for determining the allowance for loan losses, plans for reducing commercial real estate loan concentrations and brokered deposits, a liquidity plan, strategic business plan and profitability plan. The Order will remain in effect until modified or terminated by the FDIC and the DFI. None of the timeframes under the Order has lapsed and therefore we are in the process of responding to the Order.

In March 2009, the Bank’s \$30 million repurchase agreement borrowing was called by the lender prior to its maturity. The Bank incurred a \$1.1 million penalty expense in 2009 in connection with the early settlement of this borrowing. Additionally, in March 2009, the Bank’s FHLB credit facility was frozen at its then outstanding balance and no additional advances will be available until this suspension is lifted.

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

None.

Item 9A. Control and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act")) was carried out as of December 31, 2008 under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and several other members of the Company's senior management. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Our disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to meet, and management believes that they meet, reasonable assurance standards. Additionally, in designing disclosure controls and procedures, our management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures. The design of any disclosure controls and procedures also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Based on their evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Act is (i) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management (including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer) to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and (ii) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended December 31, 2008, no changes occurred in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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

The annual report of management on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and the attestation report thereon issued by our independent registered public accounting firm are set forth under "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" and "Report of Independent Registered Public

Accounting Firm” under “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

Item 9B. Other Information

On March 30, 2009, Robert R. Reed, a director of the Company and the Bank, was appointed as a member of the executive committees of the boards of directors of the Company and the Bank, effective April 1, 2009.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Executive Officers and Directors of the Registrant

The executive officers of the Registrant are identified below.

Name	Age	Position
George W. Haligowski	54	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of ICB and the Bank (1)
Timothy M. Doyle	52	Executive Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of ICB and the Bank
Lyle C. Lodwick	54	Executive Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of ICB and the Bank
Phillip E. Lombardi	52	Executive Managing Director and Chief Credit Officer of ICB and the Bank

(1) As reported in ICB's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 27, 2009, on February 25, 2009, Mr. Haligowski commenced a medical leave of absence from ICB and the Bank. In his absence, his decision making authority has been assumed by the executive committees of the boards of directors of ICB and the Bank.

George W. Haligowski has served as ICB's Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer since inception. He has also served as the Bank's Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer since 1992, and was the Bank's President from 1992 to October 1997. In 2000 he was again appointed as President of the Bank. From 1990 to 1992, he served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal of Halivest International, Ltd., an international finance and asset management company. He was previously employed as a Vice President by Shearson Lehman Hutton (1988 to 1990) and Prudential-Bache Securities (1983 to 1988), and by Avco Financial Services as Regional Director of its Japanese branch operations (1976 to 1981), as Training Coordinator for Avco Thrift and Loan (1976) and as a Branch Manager (1974 to 1976). Mr. Haligowski's post secondary education consists of the following programs: He graduated from the Securities Industry Institute held at the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School. He also became an alumnus of the Harvard Business School by completing the Owners Presidents Management Program. He completed the Advanced Management Program at the University of Southern California. He received his Masters of Banking diploma from L.S.U. Graduate School of Banking. Mr. Haligowski also serves on several boards, including Operation Hope, Chairman Emeritus of the Young Presidents Organization of San Diego, and is Chairman of the University of California San Diego Scripps Institute of Oceanography's Advisory Board the Director's Cabinet.

Timothy M. Doyle has served as Executive Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of ICB and the Bank since August 2005. He was previously Senior Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of ICB and the Bank from May 2000 to August 2005, and prior to that he was Managing Director and Chief Administrative Officer of ICB and the Bank from May 1996 to May 2000. Before joining the Bank, he was the Controller and Director of Operations at Northeastern Plastics from 1995 to 1996; Assistant Controller of Alpha Wire Corporation from 1992 to 1994; and Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Halivest International, Ltd. from 1989 to 1991. From 1982 to 1988, he was the Corporate Controller of the Shepaug Corporation. Mr. Doyle graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from Western New England College, and has completed the International Business Management Senior Executive Program of the London Business School.

Lyle C. Lodwick has served as Executive Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of ICB and the Bank since August 2005. Prior to joining ICB, Mr. Lodwick served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Sunwest Bank and, prior to that, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer at Pacific Crest Capital, Inc. During his tenure at Pacific Crest Capital, Inc. from 1992 to 2004, he held several senior level positions with the company. From 1982 to 1985, he was Assistant Regional Credit Manager, Western Region, with Commercial Credit Corporation. Mr. Lodwick has a BA from Whittier College and an MBA from the University of LaVerne.

Phillip E. Lombardi has served as Executive Managing Director - Chief Credit Officer of ICB and the Bank since August 2005. Prior to joining ICB, he was Vice President and Manager of the Los Angeles Real Estate Industries lending division of Bank of the West (formerly Sanwa Bank of California) from 2001 to 2004. He was previously Vice President and Relationship Manager for Citicorp Real Estate, Inc. and the Commercial Asset Management unit of Citibank, F.S.B. from 1985 through 2000; and Construction Superintendent and later Marketing Director for 666 Venture, Inc. from 1981 to 1985. Mr. Lombardi has an MBA from the University of Chicago with a Specialization in Finance, and a BA from the University of Puget Sound.

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The directors of ICB, excluding Mr. Haligowski, are identified below.

Norval L. Bruce, age 67, has served as the Vice Chairman of the Board of ICB and the Bank since June of 1999, and retired as an executive officer effective December 31, 2008. He was Chief Credit Officer from June 1999 through August 2007 and prior to that he was President and Chief Operating Officer of the Bank from October 1997 to June 1999, and previously was the Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of the Bank from 1990 to October 1997. Mr. Bruce was appointed a director of the Bank and ICB in January 1997 and September 1997, respectively. From 1988 to 1989, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of Security Pacific Bank, Nevada. He was previously employed by Security Pacific Bank from 1965 to 1988 in a variety of positions including management positions in which he was responsible for both loan origination and credit quality. Mr. Bruce has an Associates of Arts degree from Clark College of Vancouver Washington, and attended the University of Washington where he studied economics and engineering. He is a graduate of the Southwestern Graduate School of Banking at Southern Methodist University and he has completed the Executive Program in Management from the John E. Anderson Graduate School of Management at UCLA.

Jeffrey L. Lipscomb, age 55, is a Chartered Financial Consultant (ChFC), and an Investment Advisory Associate with AXA Advisors and formerly was a Registered Principal and Assistant Manager of the San Diego office of Equitable Financial Companies since 1986, handling corporate group benefits and personal financial planning. Additionally, he is an Executive Vice-President of Excelsior Financial Network, LLC, a wealth planning management group. Mr. Lipscomb was also with Kidder Peabody from 1983 to 1986. Mr. Lipscomb received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in General Psychology from the University of California, Santa Barbara in 1976.

Sandor X. Mayuga, age 61, is a member of the California State Bar and has been Of Counsel to the law firm of Keesal, Young & Logan since April 2004. Prior to that, he was a member of the law firm of Tisdale & Nicholson, LLP since 1994. He conducted his own law practice from 1983 to 1994 and was a partner in the Financial Institutions Department of Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manly & Casey, a New York-based national law firm, from 1980 to 1983. Previously, he served as Assistant General Counsel of Hunt-Wesson Foods, Inc., a subsidiary of Norton Simon, Inc., and was associated with two large regional law firms in Los Angeles County. Since 1980, Mr. Mayuga's practice has focused on the representation of financial institutions and other finance-related businesses in corporate, transactional and regulatory matters. Mr. Mayuga is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Law (Juris Doctoris, 1974), and the University of California, Santa Barbara (A.B., Political Science, with High Honors, 1970). While at the University of Pennsylvania, he also studied at The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. He also earned a Certificate in Private International Law at Academie du Droit Internationale de la Haye (1975).

Hiroataka Oribe, age 74, is a licensed architect with international experience in real estate development and urban planning. Since 1993, Mr. Oribe has served as an advisor to Kajima Development Resources, Inc. From 1979 to 1993, Mr. Oribe was Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and a Director of Kajima Development Corporation, a firm engaged in development and construction of single-family and multi-family housing, office buildings, retail space and land development. Mr. Oribe previously held other positions with affiliates of Kajima Corporation of Japan from 1973 to 1979 and was a practicing architect from 1962 to 1973. Mr. Oribe holds a Bachelor and Masters of Engineering from Waseda University in Tokyo, and holds a Master of Architecture in Urban Design from Harvard University's Graduate School of Design. He is also a licensed architect with the State of California and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Robert R. Reed, age 72, is retired from Household International where he was employed in various positions from 1960 to 1992. Mr. Reed served as Vice President of Household Bank from 1980 to 1992. Mr. Reed was previously employed in management positions with Household Financial Corporation from 1962 to 1980. From 1995 to 2000, Mr. Reed served as a director of the Santa Ana City Cable Television Review Board.

Audit Committee Membership

The Audit Committee of ICB's Board of Directors consists of Directors Reed (Chairman), Lipscomb and Oribe. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Lipscomb is an "audit committee financial expert," as defined in the SEC's rules, and that Mr. Lipscomb is "independent," as independence is defined for audit committee members in the listing standards of the NYSE Stock Market.

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Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, and persons performing similar functions, and to all of our other employees and our directors. A copy of our code of ethics is available on our website, located at www.imperialcapitalbancorp.com.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires ICB's directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities, to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of common stock and other equity securities of ICB. Officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish ICB with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

To our knowledge, based solely on a review of the copies of such reports furnished to us and written representations that no other reports were required, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to its officers, directors and greater than 10% beneficial owners were complied with.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In this section, we provide an overview and analysis of our compensation program and policies, the material compensation decisions we have made under those programs and policies, and the material factors that we considered in making those decisions. Following this section, under the heading "Additional Information Regarding Executive Compensation," you will find a series of tables containing specific information about compensation paid or payable to the following individuals, whom we refer to as our named executive officers:

- George W. Haligowski, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
- Norval L. Bruce, Vice Chairman of the Board
- Timothy M. Doyle, Executive Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer
- Lyle C. Lodwick, Executive Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer
- Phillip E. Lombardi, Executive Managing Director and Chief Credit Officer

As reported in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 27, 2009, on February 25, 2009, Mr. Haligowski commenced a medical leave of absence from ICB and the Bank. In his absence, his decision making authority has been assumed by the executive committees of the boards of directors of ICB and the Bank. As reported in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 29, 2008, Mr. Bruce retired as an executive officer effective December 31, 2008.

The discussion below is intended to help you understand the detailed information provided in those tables and put that information into context within our overall compensation program.

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The policies of the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors, or the Committee, with respect to the compensation of executive officers, including the Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, are designed to provide compensation sufficient to attract, motivate and retain executives of outstanding ability and potential. Overall, we seek to provide total compensation packages that are competitive in terms of total potential value to our executives, in order to create a compensation program that will adequately reward our executives for their roles in creating value for our shareholders. We intend to be competitive with other similarly situated companies in the banking and financial services industries.

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Our compensation decisions with respect to executive officer salaries, annual incentives, and long-term incentive compensation opportunities are influenced by (a) the executive's level of responsibility and function within ICB, (b) the performance and profitability of ICB and the individual's performance, and (c) our assessment of the competitive marketplace, including peer companies. Our philosophy is to focus on total direct compensation opportunities through a mix of base salary, annual cash bonus, and long-term incentives, including equity-based awards in the form of stock options, other benefits and perquisites, post-termination severance and acceleration of stock option vesting for certain named executive officers upon termination and/or a change in control. Our other benefits and perquisites for our named executive officers have primarily consisted of life and health insurance benefits, a qualified 401(k) savings plan, nonqualified deferred compensation plans, reimbursement for certain club memberships, use of a Company-owned automobile or automobile allowance and payment of preferential interest on deposit accounts (available to all employees and directors). In an effort to reduce costs, the payment of preferential interest on deposit accounts to directors, executive officers and all other employees was eliminated effective December 31, 2008, except for time deposits, which will end on the applicable expiration date. We also eliminated the home computer and internet connection benefit being provided to certain executives and other employees, as well as the corporate limousine and driver which had been made available to certain executive officers for business use only. In addition, certain other benefits previously provided to Mr. Haligowski were eliminated, including his chartered air travel benefit, except for approximately 12 pre-paid hours set to expire if not used in 2009.

Our philosophy is to position the aggregate of these elements at a level that is commensurate with our size and sustained performance, and we believe it is important to maintain a strong link between executive incentives and the creation of shareholder value. The use of these programs enables us to reinforce our pay for performance philosophy, as well as strengthen our ability to attract and retain highly qualified executives. We believe that this combination of programs provides an appropriate mix of fixed and variable pay, balances short-term operational performance with long-term shareholder value, and encourages executive recruitment, motivation and retention.

During February 2006, the Committee conducted an overall review of our compensation plans and agreements. This review was prompted by the requirement to conform our compensation plans to Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and by the fact that all shares of restricted stock under our Recognition and Retention Plan (the "RRP"), originally adopted in 1995, were allocated as of December 31, 2005. All shares allocated were also fully vested as of December 31, 2005. Our supplemental executive retirement plan (the "SERP") provided for allocations of restricted stock issued under the RRP on a tax deferred basis through the SERP. Under his employment agreement with us dated January 28, 2000 (the "Original Employment Agreement") and the SERP, Mr. Haligowski was entitled to receive annually an allocation under our SERP of a RRP restricted stock award equal to one-third of his base salary and an additional contribution to his SERP account following a change in control equal to 3.95 times his base salary. The SERP entitled all other SERP participants to receive an annual award equal to one-fifth of base salary. In order to provide our executive officers, including Mr. Haligowski, with a benefit comparable to what we had been providing under the SERP prior to the utilization of all remaining RRP shares in 2005, and to maximize the tax deductibility of compensation payments, we entered into (1) an amendment and restatement of Mr. Haligowski's employment agreement, and executed a non-competition and non-solicitation agreement, with Mr. Haligowski; (2) executed change in control severance agreements with nine officers, including: Messrs. Bruce, Doyle, Lodwick and Lombardi (in the case of Messrs. Bruce and Doyle these agreements replaced their existing change in control severance agreements with us); (3) amended and restated our employer securities and non-employer securities non-qualified deferred compensation plans (the "Deferred Compensation Plans") and our SERP primarily to conform those plans with Section 409A of the Code; (4) amended and restated our salary continuation plan (the "Salary Continuation Plan") to conform that plan with Section 409A of the Code and to make certain other changes described below; and (5) made a clarifying amendment to our 2005 Re-Designated, Amended and Restated Employee Stock Incentive Plan (the "ESIP") intended to ensure the deductibility under Section 162(m) of the Code of compensation attributable to stock options or stock appreciation rights that may be granted under that plan to executive officers.

Mr. Haligowski's employment agreement was amended and the non-competition and non-solicitation agreement was entered into so that the change in control benefits he would have received under the Original Employment Agreement inclusive of the SERP change in control benefit described above under the Original Employment Agreement, together with the payments to be made to Mr. Haligowski under the non-competition and non-solicitation agreement, would not be substantially greater or less. The Salary Continuation Plan, which was originally adopted by us in March 2000 and in which Mr. Haligowski is currently the only participant, was amended to eliminate an enhanced change in control benefit, which was to provide for an increased monthly payout over ten years instead of over 15 years as with other types of termination, and to eliminate the reduction in benefit that was to occur if the participant voluntarily terminated his employment before retirement age. In addition, a number of other amendments were made to the Salary Continuation Plan to conform the plan to Section 409A of the Code, including changes to definitions, the elimination of our ability to accelerate benefits and changes to plan termination provisions. All of these plans and agreements are summarized below under "Additional Information Regarding Executive Compensation."

In January 2009, the Committee and Mr. Haligowski agreed to submit to the FDIC certain changes to Mr. Haligowski's employment agreement and non-competition and non-solicitation agreement and the Salary Continuation Plan to reduce, and in some cases eliminate, Mr. Haligowski's benefits under those agreements. These changes will become effective upon confirmation from the FDIC that they do not require regulatory approval under FDIC regulations. See "Additional Information Regarding Executive Compensation—Agreements with Mr. Haligowski."

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Determination of Appropriate Pay Levels

In General. Generally, the compensation of our executive officers is currently composed of a base salary, an annual cash bonus opportunity and equity awards in the form of stock options. For each of our named executive officers, the Committee reviews and approves all elements of compensation, taking into consideration recommendations from Mr. Haligowski (for compensation other than his own), and the individual contributions of the particular executive. With respect to Mr. Haligowski, the Committee has utilized the assistance of an independent compensation consultant, Nash and Company, Inc., which provides competitive market data with respect to CEO salary compensation. The comparison group includes other banks and thrifts in California with assets ranging from \$1.0 to \$10.0 billion. In addition to information provided by Nash and Company, Inc., the Committee has historically taken into account information from other sources in setting the compensation for Mr. Haligowski and other executive officers, including information from other independent members of the board of directors and publicly available data relating to the compensation practices and policies of other companies within our industry.

The annual cash bonus is a discretionary incentive compensation award determined by the Committee based on its assessment of the achievement of the objectives set forth in our annual business plan, including but not limited to annual loan production, asset quality, performance and earnings and individual performance. In addition, stock options are granted to provide the opportunity for long-term compensation based upon the performance of our common stock over time.

Base Salary. We provide the opportunity for our named executive officers and other executives to earn a competitive annual base salary. We provide this opportunity to attract and retain an appropriate caliber of talent for the position, and to provide a base wage that is not subject to our performance risk.

Our base salary levels reflect a combination of factors, including competitive pay levels, the executive's experience and tenure, our overall annual strategic plan for salary increases, the Company's performance, the executive's individual performance, and changes in responsibility. We review salary levels annually to recognize these factors. We do not target base salary at any particular percent of total compensation.

Base salary levels remained unchanged in 2008 for our named executive officers other than our Vice Chairman, Mr. Bruce. Mr. Bruce's base salary was reduced by 50% in July 2008 as a result of a reduction in his work hours. The salary of our CEO is set by the Committee, but in accordance with his employment agreement, was established at \$590,000 for 2008, the same as for 2007 and 2006. For 2009, the Committee determined not to change the base salaries of the named executive officers, due to the Company's 2008 performance and the current operating environment.

Annual Cash Bonus Opportunity. We provide the opportunity for our named executive officers and other executives to earn an annual cash bonus, to be awarded by the Committee in its discretion. We provide this opportunity to attract and retain an appropriate caliber of talent for the position and to motivate executives to achieve our annual business goals. We typically establish annual maximum potential bonuses annually in December or January expressed as a percentage of base salary to be paid during the ensuing fiscal year. Factors to be considered by the Committee in deciding whether to award bonuses for a particular year include the extent to which we have achieved goals set forth in our business plan for the year, individual performance and the recommendation of the CEO (for awards other than his own).

For 2008, the maximum potential cash bonuses for the named executive officers, other than Mr. Haligowski, were set at up to 25% of base salary and at up to 100% of base salary for Mr. Haligowski. No bonuses were awarded for 2008 to the named executive officers. The Committee's decision to award no bonuses was primarily based on their consideration of the fact that the Company did not achieve many of its business plan financial objectives during 2008,

as well as the Company's overall financial performance and financial condition.

Equity Awards. We provide the opportunity for our named executive officers and other executives to earn long-term equity incentive awards. Long-term equity incentive awards provide employees with the incentive to stay with us for longer periods of time, which in turn, provides us with greater stability. Stock options and other equity awards also align the incentives of our executives with the interests of our shareholders and with our long-term success. The Committee and board develop their equity award determinations based on their judgments as to whether the complete compensation packages provided to our executives, including prior equity awards, are sufficient to retain, motivate and adequately award the executives. We have traditionally used stock options as our form of equity compensation because stock options provide a relatively straightforward incentive for our executives, result in less immediate dilution of existing shareholders' interests and, prior to our adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), resulted in less compensation expense for us relative to other types of equity awards.

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We grant equity awards to employees through our ESIP, which was adopted by our board and shareholders to permit the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units. The material terms of the ESIP are further described below under “Additional Information Regarding Executive Compensation—Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2008-Stock Incentive Plans.”

We do not coordinate the timing of equity award grants with the release of material non-public information. The exercise price for stock options is established at the fair market value of the closing price of our stock on the date the Committee approves the grant. Our stock options generally have a 10-year contractual exercise term.

In general, option grants are also subject to the following post-termination and change in control provisions:

Event	Award Vesting	Exercise Term
Termination by Us Other than Cause; Disability, Retirement or Death	Forfeit Unvested	Earlier of: (1) three (3) months or (2) Remaining Option Period
Disability, Retirement or Death	Forfeit Unvested	Earlier of: (1) six (6) months or (2) Remaining Option Period
Termination for Cause	Forfeit Vested and Unvested	Expire
Other Termination	Forfeit Unvested	Earlier of: (1) Remaining Option Period or (2) 30 Days from Date of Termination
Change in Control	Accelerated*	*

*In the event of a change in control as defined in the ESIP, any outstanding awards that are unexercisable or otherwise unvested will become fully vested and immediately exercisable. If there is a termination of employment, the applicable termination provisions regarding exercise term will apply.

During the last completed fiscal year, no equity awards were granted to our named executive officers.

Executive Benefits and Perquisites

Our named executive officers and other executives participate in our broad based employee benefit plans, including medical, dental, vision, insurance and our 401(k) plan (including matching contributions) and, like all other employees, were eligible to receive a preferential interest rate on interest-bearing deposit accounts prior to the discontinuation of this benefit effective December 31, 2008. These plans and benefits are available to all salaried employees and do not discriminate in favor of executive officers. We also make the SERP available to our named executive officers and the Deferred Compensation Plans available to our named executive officers and other highly compensated employees. Mr. Haligowski is currently the only participant in our Salary Continuation Plan. The material terms of these plans are further described below under “Additional Information Regarding Executive Compensation—Agreements with Mr. Haligowski—Salary Continuation Plan,” “—Nonqualified Deferred Compensation” and “—Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan.”

During 2008, we maintained for Messrs. Haligowski, Doyle, Lodwick and Lombardi a supplemental term life insurance benefit. We pay the policy premiums and gross-up the officers’ compensation for the tax liability they incur

as a result of this benefit. Per his employment agreement, Mr. Haligowski's policy is for \$1,700,000 (four times his base salary). The policy amount for each of Messrs. Doyle, Lodwick and Lombardi is \$250,000.

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We also provide additional personal benefits and perquisites as an additional incentive for our executives, to remain competitive in the general marketplace for executive talent and to minimize distractions from the executive's attention to important ICB initiatives. The Committee periodically reviews the levels of perquisites and other personal benefits provided to executive officers.

For the last completed fiscal year, we provided the following personal benefits and perquisites to our named executive officers:

Executive Benefit	Description
Automobile Plan	Certain executives are provided with a Company-owned automobile or an automobile allowance pursuant to our automobile policy.
Reimbursed Life Insurance Premiums	We reimburse certain executives for certain life insurance premium payments.
Computer Equipment and Internet Connection Service	We provide certain executives with computer equipment and an internet connection for use in their homes. This benefit was terminated in December 2008.
Club Memberships	Certain executives have their club membership dues reimbursed.

In addition, ICB makes available a corporate limousine and driver to certain executive officers for business use only; however, the Committee determined in December 2008 to eliminate this benefit on or before the vehicle lease expiration in April 2009. Mr. Haligowski also receives a housing allowance and reimbursement for financial counseling and tax preparation, reimbursement for a non-equity membership in one private club in an initial amount not to exceed \$7,500 with monthly dues of \$400 (as may be increased or decreased by the club), reimbursement for his reasonable expenses and costs associated with his memberships in the Young Presidents' Organization ("YPO"), World Presidents' Organization ("WPO") and the Harvard Business School Alumni Association, and tax reimbursement payments. In addition, Mr. Haligowski had been provided with the use of a chartered aircraft for up to 35 hours per year; however, this benefit was eliminated in December 2008, except for approximately 12 pre-paid hours set to expire if not used in 2009. The cost for chartered aircraft use is based on the duration of the flight, not on the number of passengers. We do not incur any additional costs for adding passengers when there are seats available on the aircraft. Accordingly, we do not assign any cost for family members accompanying Mr. Haligowski on any of those flights. We gross-up his compensation or otherwise reimburse his taxes on any income imputed as a result of personal aircraft usage. However, as a result of Internal Revenue Service rules, executives are imputed income for any family members or other personal guests who may accompany the executive officer on any flights. In instances where family member or other personal guest attendance has been related to the business purpose of the trip, we have grossed-up Mr. Haligowski's compensation to cover taxes on any income imputed as a result of their attendance. The Committee believes that such benefits are appropriate and often assist with Mr. Haligowski fulfilling his employment obligations.

Attributed costs of the personal benefits described above for the named executive officers for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, are included in the "All Other Compensation" column of the Summary Compensation Table.

Change in Control and Severance Benefits

We provide the opportunity for Mr. Haligowski and our executive officers to be protected in the event of a change of control and/or an "involuntary termination" of employment following a change of control of ICB. Mr. Haligowski may also receive certain payments and benefits pursuant to his employment agreement if his employment is involuntarily terminated not in connection with a change in control. The purpose of providing these change in control payments and benefits is to attract and retain executives of the highest caliber and mitigate the risk to these executives that their employment will be involuntarily terminated in the event we are acquired.

Mr. Haligowski's employment agreement and his non-competition and non-solicitation agreement, and Mr. Bruce's and Mr. Doyle's change of control agreements provide for certain payments and benefits upon a change of control. Each of these agreements was entered into in 2006 and was individually negotiated by the Committee and management. In Mr. Haligowski's case these agreements were negotiated to be generally consistent with the amount of benefits and terms of his prior severance benefits under his original employment agreement. In the case of Messrs. Bruce and Doyle, these agreements replaced the requirement contained in their prior change of control agreements that an involuntary termination occur with any termination of employment (other than for cause) as a trigger for payment. The Committee eliminated this requirement in recognition of their years of service to us relative to the other executive officers, and that these individuals are not receiving any substituted benefit to make up for the lack of SERP allocations in 2006 and thereafter. A cap was placed on the amount of their cash payment.

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The change of control agreements for Messrs. Lodwick and Lombardi provide for certain payments and benefits if their employment is involuntarily terminated in connection with or within 24 months after a change in control of ICB. Each of these change in control severance agreements thus requires a “double trigger” in order for any payments or benefits to be provided to the named executive officer in connection with or following a change in control – in other words, both a change in control and an involuntary termination of employment (which includes a voluntary termination by the executive following a material reduction in his duties, responsibilities or benefits) must occur. At the same time, the mere sale of ICB will not automatically trigger a payout, as our intention is to induce the executive to remain employed following a change in control so long as the acquiring Company so desires without a material reduction in the executive’s duties, responsibilities or benefits. Our severance and change in control provisions for the named executive officers are summarized in “Additional Information Regarding Executive Compensation—Agreements with Mr. Haligowski” and “—Change of Control Agreements.”

We believe these severance and change in control benefits are an essential element of our executive compensation package and assist us in recruiting and retaining talented individuals. We also believe that our severance and change in control provisions are consistent with the provisions and benefit levels of other companies disclosing such provisions as reported in public SEC filings. We are currently generally prohibited under FDIC regulations from paying any change in control or other severance benefits without the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board and concurrence from the FDIC. In this regard, in January 2009, the Committee and Mr. Haligowski agreed to submit to the FDIC certain changes to Mr. Haligowski’s employment agreement that would, among other things, reduce his severance benefits under his employment agreement. These changes will become effective upon confirmation from the FDIC that they do not require regulatory approval under FDIC regulations. See “Additional Information Regarding Executive Compensation—Agreements with Mr. Haligowski.”

Additional information regarding applicable severance and change in control benefits for the named executive officers is provided under the heading “Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment.”

Impact of Accounting and Tax Treatments of Compensation

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code generally eliminates the deductibility of compensation over \$1 million paid to certain highly compensated executive officers of publicly held corporations, excluding certain qualified performance-based compensation. The Committee has reviewed and will continue to review on an ongoing basis our executive compensation programs, and propose appropriate modifications to these programs, if the Committee deems them necessary, with a view toward implementing our compensation programs in a manner that avoids or minimizes any disallowance of tax deductions under Section 162(m). The Committee will balance these considerations against the need to be able to compensate executives in a manner commensurate with performance and the competitive environment for executive talent. While stock options and stock appreciation rights as a general matter automatically constitute qualified performance-based compensation (provided that the certain plan content and grant procedure requirements are met), cash and other equity-based awards (including but not limited to restricted stock) must be subject to stockholder-approved performance criteria in order to so qualify. In this regard, the ESIP approved by stockholders authorizes the awarding of equity-based performance awards that constitute qualified performance-based compensation exempt from the \$1 million deductibility limit of Section 162(m).

With our adoption, effective January 1, 2006, of SFAS No. 123(R), “Share-Based Payment” (“SFAS No. 123R”), which requires the recognition of compensation expense for stock options, we do not expect the accounting treatment of differing forms of equity awards to vary significantly. Accordingly, accounting treatment is not expected to have a material effect on the selection of forms of equity compensation in the foreseeable future.

Role of Executive Officers in Determining Compensation

Our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Haligowski, recommends to the Committee base salary, maximum potential cash bonus levels, actual bonus payments and long-term incentive grants for our executive officers (other than himself). Mr. Haligowski makes these recommendations to the Committee based on publicly available industry data and qualitative judgments regarding individual performance. Mr. Haligowski is not involved with any aspect of determining his own compensation.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

2008 Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the compensation earned for the year ended December 31, 2008 by the named executive officers:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards (1)	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation	Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	Change in Pension Value and All Other Compensation (2)	Total Compensation
George W. Haligowski Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer	2008	\$ 590,000	\$ —	—\$	—\$ 61,892	\$ —	27,299	\$ 415,053(3)	\$ 1,094,244
	2007	\$ 590,000	\$ 482,451	\$ —	—\$ 24,644	\$ —	33,862	\$ 440,774	\$ 1,571,731
Norval L. Bruce Vice Chairman of the Board	2008	\$ 62,050	\$ —	—\$	—\$ 1,494	\$ —	34,687	\$ 56,536(4)	\$ 154,767
	2007	\$ 196,200	\$ 31,025	\$ —	—\$ 988	\$ —	32,116	\$ 68,537	\$ 328,866
Timothy M. Doyle Executive Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer	2008	\$ 259,875	\$ —	—\$	—\$ 24,755	\$ —	—\$	36,837(5)	\$ 321,467
	2007	\$ 259,900	\$ 64,969	\$ —	—\$ 9,862	\$ —	—\$	37,306	\$ 372,037
Lyle C. Lodwick Executive Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer	2008	\$ 247,200	\$ —	—\$	—\$ 24,755	\$ —	—\$	32,910(6)	\$ 304,865
	2007	\$ 247,200	\$ 61,800	\$ —	—\$ 9,862	\$ —	—\$	24,451	\$ 343,313
Phillip E. Lombardi Executive Managing Director and Chief Credit Officer	2008	\$ 205,000	\$ —	—\$	—\$ 24,755	\$ —	—\$	29,139(7)	\$ 258,894
	2007	\$ 192,600	\$ 51,250	\$ —	—\$ 9,862	\$ —	—\$	15,430	\$ 269,142

(1) Reflects the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes, in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), of stock options awarded under our ESIP (disregarding for this purpose the estimate of forfeitures related to service-based vesting conditions). The assumptions we used in calculating this amount are set forth in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data--Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements--Notes to Financial Statements--Note 1--Summary of Significant Accounting Policies--Stock-Based Compensation.

(2) Included within this column is the incremental cost to the Company associated with the named executive's personal use of a Company-owned automobile, based on the depreciation expense incurred by the Company for the year.

(3)

For 2008, represents the aggregate incremental cost to us of perquisites and other personal benefits, and other compensation provided, totaling \$340,053, including: (a) \$42,000 in supplemental housing payments, (b) \$131,106 in preferential interest on employee savings accounts in 2008 (available to all employees), (c) \$87,840 for Mr. Haligowski's personal use of chartered air transportation service paid for by the Company, and (d) \$18,953 for club memberships and meeting attendance related expenses. Additional amounts included within "All Other Compensation" for 2008 include life insurance premiums, employer contributions to ICB's 401(k) plan, financial counseling and tax preparation fees, home computer equipment and internet service, and reimbursements for tax obligations incurred by Mr. Haligowski.

- (4) For 2008, represents the aggregate incremental cost to us of perquisites and other personal benefits, and other compensation provided, totaling \$56,536, including \$37,191 in preferential interest on employee savings accounts. Additional amounts included within "All Other Compensation" for 2008 include life insurance premiums, employer contributions to ICB's 401(k) plan, home computer equipment and internet service, and club memberships.
- (5) For 2008, represents the aggregate incremental cost to us of perquisites and other personal benefits, and other compensation provided, totaling \$36,837, including \$13,357 in preferential interest on employee savings accounts. Additional amounts included within "All Other Compensation" for 2008 include life insurance premiums, employer contributions to ICB's 401(k) plan, and home computer equipment.
- (6) For 2008, represents the aggregate incremental cost to us of perquisites and other personal benefits, and other compensation provided, totaling \$32,910, including \$8,212 in preferential interest on employee savings accounts. Additional amounts included within "All Other Compensation" for 2008 include life insurance premiums, and employer contributions to ICB's 401(k) plan.
- (7) For 2008, represents the aggregate incremental cost to us of perquisites and other personal benefits, and other compensation provided, totaling \$29,139. Amounts included within "All Other Compensation" for 2008 include life insurance premiums, employer contributions to ICB's 401(k) plan, and preferential interest on employee savings accounts.

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Agreements with Mr. Haligowski

Set forth below is a description of the current terms of Mr. Haligowski's employment agreement, non-competition and non-solicitation agreement and Salary Continuation Plan, as well as changes to these agreements that the Compensation Committee and Mr. Haligowski agreed in January 2009 to submit to the FDIC. These changes will become effective upon confirmation from the FDIC that they do not require regulatory approval under FDIC regulations.

Employment Agreement – Current Terms. On February 24, 2006, we entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with Mr. Haligowski, which constituted an amendment and restatement of his Original Employment Agreement with ICB dated January 28, 2000 (the "Employment Agreement"). The Employment Agreement has a five-year term which commenced effective as of January 1, 2006 and is renewable on each subsequent January 1st, as long as neither ICB, nor the Bank, has notified Mr. Haligowski at least 90 days in advance that the term will not be so extended. If a "change in control" (as defined in the Employment Agreement) occurs during the term of the Employment Agreement, then notwithstanding the delivery of any notice of non-renewal to Mr. Haligowski, the employment term will automatically be extended until five years after the date of the change in control.

The Employment Agreement entitles Mr. Haligowski to: (1) an annual base salary of not less than \$590,000; (2) participate in any performance-based awards and discretionary bonuses paid to executive officers; (3) receive a minimum monthly housing allowance of \$3,500 and, at his election, a minimum monthly automobile allowance of \$2,600 or the use of a vehicle pursuant to our automobile policy; (4) receive a personal life insurance policy, with premiums paid by us, providing a death benefit of at least four times his annual base salary; (5) receive memberships paid by us in certain organizations and clubs; (6) up to \$6,500 per year, plus imputed taxes, for the maintenance of his personal estate and tax planning; and (7) participate in benefit plans and receive other fringe benefits provided by us.

The Employment Agreement provides that if Mr. Haligowski is "involuntarily terminated" prior to a change in control, then he will: (1) receive a prorated lump sum payment based on the amount of cash bonus and other cash incentive compensation paid to him for our last completed fiscal year; (2) either (a) continue to receive monthly through the remaining term of the agreement one-twelfth of his base salary at the highest annual rate in effect during the three years before the termination date and one-twelfth of the average amount of cash bonus and cash incentive compensation earned by him during the two fiscal years preceding the termination date or (b) at his election, receive the amount of all payments described in (a) in a lump sum; (3) either (a) continue to receive for himself and his dependents substantially the same medical, dental and disability benefits at the same cost to him for five years after the date of termination, reduced to the extent he receives substantially the same coverage at substantially the same cost to him from another employer, or (b) at his election (or at our election, if coverage under our group plan is not available to Mr. Haligowski and his dependents), receive an amount in cash equal to the premium cost being paid by us before the termination date; (4) be provided with office space and secretarial support of the same type provided during his employment for 18 months after the termination date; (5) receive title to owned or leased vehicle being used by him; (6) receive all interests maintained by us in life insurance policies maintained on his life, including the cash surrender values; and (7) become vested in all of his outstanding unvested stock options and restricted stock awards held in the SERP.

The Employment Agreement provides that if Mr. Haligowski is involuntarily terminated in connection with or within five years after a change in control of ICB, then he will receive a lump sum payment equal to 299% of his "base amount," as defined in Section 280G of the Code, less the present value of the benefits to be received by him under ICB's Salary Continuation Plan and the accelerated vesting present value of stock options and restricted stock, to the extent such amounts are required to be considered in the calculation of parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code (the "Lump Sum Change in Control Payment"). Instead of receiving the full amount of the Lump Sum Change

in Control Payment, however, Mr. Haligowski may elect to receive the continued health, medical and disability insurance benefits, 18 months of office space and secretarial support, title to his Company-owned or leased vehicle and ICB's interests in the life insurance policies on his life, each as described in the immediately preceding paragraph, in which case the amount of the Lump Sum Change in Control Payment will be reduced by the present value of these elected benefits (the "Elective Benefits"). In no event may the Lump Sum Change in Control Payment, prior to reduction for Elective Benefits, exceed the aggregate of 100% of the total value of the payments and benefits Mr. Haligowski would receive under the Employment Agreement if the involuntarily termination occurred prior to a change in control, plus 150% of his annual base salary in effect before the change in control. This resulting aggregate amount is equal to the value of Mr. Haligowski's change in control benefits under the Original Employment Agreement, excluding the SERP change in control benefit referred to in the Original Employment Agreement of 3.95 times his annual base salary but inclusive of the life insurance benefit described in the preceding paragraph (the "Original Agreement Adjusted Change in Control Benefit"). The Employment Agreement provides that if a change in control occurs on or after January 1, 2008, the Lump Sum Change in Control Payment prior to reduction for Elective Benefits may not be less than the Original Agreement Adjusted Change in Control Benefit less \$1.0 million, notwithstanding the fact that this amount exceeds 299% of Mr. Haligowski's base amount.

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The Employment Agreement provides that if any of the change in control payments or benefits to be provided under the agreement in combination with any payments or benefits under other plans or arrangements constitute "excess parachute payments" under Section 280G of the Code, Mr. Haligowski will be paid an additional amount (referred to as a "gross up payment") that will offset, on an after tax basis, the effect of any excise tax consequently imposed upon him under Section 4999 of the Code.

The term "Change in Control" means the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to ICB, or with respect to the Bank: (1) any person (as the term is used in Section 13(d) and 14(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") is or becomes the beneficial owner (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly of securities of ICB, or the Bank representing 33.33% or more of ICB's or the Bank's outstanding securities; (2) individuals who are members of the Board of Directors of ICB or the Bank on the date hereof (the "Incumbent Board") cease for any reason to constitute at least a majority thereof, provided that any person becoming a director subsequent to the date hereof whose election was approved by a vote of at least two-thirds of the directors comprising the Incumbent Board, or whose nomination for election by ICB's or the Bank's stockholders was approved by the nominating committee serving under an Incumbent Board, shall be considered a member of the Incumbent Board; (3) a reorganization, merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of the assets of ICB or the Bank, or a similar transaction in which ICB or the Bank is not the resulting entity (unless the continuing ownership requirements clause (4) below are met with respect to the resulting entity); or (4) a merger or consolidation of ICB or the Bank with any other corporation other than a merger or consolidation in which the voting securities of ICB or the Bank outstanding immediately prior thereto represent at least 66.67% of the total voting power represented by the voting securities of ICB or the Bank or the surviving entity outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation. The term "Change in Control" shall not include: (1) an acquisition of securities by an employee benefit plan of ICB or the Bank; (2) any of the above mentioned events or occurrences involving any other subsidiary of ICB or the Bank, although this may be amended at a later date; or (3) any of the above mentioned events or occurrences which require but do not receive the requisite government or regulatory approval to bring the event or occurrence to fruition. The term "involuntary termination" is defined to include termination of Mr. Haligowski's employment by ICB or the Bank (other than for cause or due to retirement after attaining age 65) without his consent, by Mr. Haligowski following a material reduction of or interference with his duties, responsibilities or benefits without his consent or by ICB or the Bank (or their successors) or by Mr. Haligowski at the time of or within five years after a Change in Control.

Under the Employment Agreement, if Mr. Haligowski is terminated due to disability or death, then he or his estate will be entitled to the same payments and benefits to which he would have been entitled if he were involuntarily terminated prior to a change in control, other than the continued use of office space and secretarial support, plus a prorated amount of any bonus or other incentive compensation for the year in which the termination occurs. If Mr. Haligowski voluntarily terminates his employment other than for a reason that constitutes involuntary termination or other than in connection with or within five years after a change in control, he will receive his base salary and benefits earned through the date of termination plus any benefit continuation required by law. If Mr. Haligowski's employment is terminated for cause, ICB will have no obligations to him under the Employment Agreement, other than any benefit continuation required by law.

Employment Agreement-Proposed Changes. The proposed changes to Mr. Haligowski's employment agreement include the following:

- A shortening of the term of the agreement from five years to three, renewable annually as under the current agreement. In addition, a change in control severance benefit would be payable if Mr. Haligowski is terminated in connection with or within two years after a change in control, rather than within five years after a change in control, as the agreement currently provides.

A change in the automobile allowance provision, from a minimum of \$2,600 per month to a maximum of \$1,000 per month or, as under the current agreement, the use of a Company vehicle under the Company's automobile policy.

- A reduction in the severance benefit payable to Mr. Haligowski in the event he is involuntarily terminated prior to a change in control to (1) a lump sum payment equal to one-half of his annualized base salary then in effect (which is consistent with the Company's general severance policy of one month's salary for each month of employment with the Company, not to exceed six months); and (2) a continuation of medical, dental and disability benefits for six months (instead of five years) following the termination of his employment.
- A change to the benefits payable to Mr. Haligowski in the event he is involuntarily terminated in connection with or within two years (instead of five years, as under the current agreement) following a change in control to (1) a lump sum payment equal to three times the average cash compensation earned by him (including deferred amounts) during the three preceding calendar years and (ii) continued medical, dental and disability coverage for 18 months.

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- The elimination of the tax gross-up benefit provided under the current agreement in the event Mr. Haligowski's change in control benefits (whether under his employment agreement or otherwise) exceed 299% of his "base amount" under Section 280G of the Code. Instead, these payments would be reduced, if necessary, to ensure that Mr. Haligowski's change in control benefits do not exceed 299% of his base amount.

Non-competition and Non-solicitation Agreement – Current Terms. We entered into a non-competition and non-solicitation agreement (the "Non-Competition Agreement") with Mr. Haligowski on February 24, 2006. Like the Employment Agreement, the Non-Competition Agreement has a five-year term which commenced effective as of January 1, 2006. Mr. Haligowski's forbearance obligations under the Non-Competition Agreement begin on his employment termination in connection with or following an acquisition of ICB or the Bank and continue for three years thereafter (the "Restricted Period"). Mr. Haligowski will receive aggregate payments of \$3.5 million during the Restricted Period in consideration of his compliance with his obligations under the Non-Competition Agreement during the Restricted Period. ICB has the unilateral right to extend the term of the Non-Competition Agreement for an additional five year term by adjusting the compensation to be paid to Mr. Haligowski under that agreement.

Non-competition and Non-solicitation Agreement – Proposed Changes. The proposed changes to the non-competition and non-solicitation agreement would provide for total payments to Mr. Haligowski in an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 1.5 times his total cash compensation (including deferred amounts) during the calendar year preceding his termination of employment and (ii) \$1.5 million. Thus, the proposed change would reduce the total payments to Mr. Haligowski by at least 50%. In addition, the proposed changes would give ICB the option to terminate the agreement after the first year of the Restricted Period; no such right exists under the current agreement.

Salary Continuation Plan – Current Terms. The Salary Continuation Plan, which was originally adopted by ICB in March 2000 and in which Mr. Haligowski is currently the only participant, provides that if the participant's employment is terminated for any reason other than cause, or if the participant retires after attaining age 65, the participant will begin receiving an annual salary continuation benefit six months thereafter (or starting on the first day of the next calendar month, if termination is due to death or disability), payable monthly over 15 years. The amount of Mr. Haligowski's annual salary continuation benefit is 75% of his average annual base salary for the three full calendar years preceding the year in which termination occurs or in which he attains age 65.

Salary Continuation Plan – Proposed Change. It has been proposed that the Salary Continuation Plan be amended to eliminate the annual contribution that must be made by ICB to a grantor trust to fund its obligations under the Salary Continuation Plan. This would not eliminate ICB's obligation to fully fund its obligations under the Salary Continuation Plan in the event of a change in control.

Information regarding applicable severance and change in control benefits for Mr. Haligowski under the current terms of his agreements is provided under the heading "Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment."

Split-Dollar Agreement. In 1996, the Company entered into a split-dollar agreement with Mr. Haligowski relating to a \$1.2 million policy on his life. Mr. Haligowski is the owner of this policy and currently pays the annual premium. Upon Mr. Haligowski's death, the Company will be entitled to a portion of the policy proceeds equal to the amount of premiums it paid in previous years, with Mr. Haligowski's beneficiary entitled to the remaining policy proceeds.

2008 Grants of Plan-Based Awards

No stock options or other plan-based awards were granted in 2008 to the named executive officers.

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Outstanding Equity Awards At December 31, 2008

The following table provides information regarding each unexercised stock option held by each of our named executive officers as of December 31, 2008:

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Number of Unearned Shares, Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Other Rights That Have Not Vested
George W. Haligowski	10,000	—	—	\$ 14.00	2/2/2009	—	—	—	—
	37,500	—	—	\$ 23.00	2/19/2012	—	—	—	—
	50,000	—	—	\$ 48.46	12/19/2015	—	—	—	—
	8,333	16,667(1)	—	\$ 30.75	8/8/2017	—	—	—	—
Total	105,833	16,667							
Norval L. Bruce	10,500	—	—	\$ 23.00	6/18/2009	—	—	—	—
	12,500	—	—	\$ 48.46	6/18/2009	—	—	—	—
	333	—	—	\$ 30.75	6/18/2009	—	—	—	—
Total	23,333	—							
Timothy M. Doyle	15,000	—	—	\$ 14.00	2/2/2009	—	—	—	—
	5,000	—	—	\$ 11.00	1/31/2010	—	—	—	—
	15,000	—	—	\$ 23.00	2/19/2012	—	—	—	—
	25,000	—	—	\$ 48.46	12/19/2015	—	—	—	—
	3,333	6,667(1)	—	\$ 30.75	8/8/2017	—	—	—	—
Total	63,333	6,667							
Lyle C. Lodwick	35,000	—	—	\$ 54.25	8/8/2015	—	—	—	—
	12,500	—	—	\$ 48.46	12/19/2015	—	—	—	—
	3,333	6,667(1)	—	\$ 30.75	8/8/2017	—	—	—	—

Total	50,833	6,667							
Phillip E. Lombardi	22,500	—	—\$ 53.33	6/24/2015	—	—	—	—	—
	7,500	—	—\$ 48.46	12/19/2015	—	—	—	—	—
	3,333	6,667(1)	—\$ 30.75	8/8/2017	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33,333	6,667							

(1) The vesting schedule of this option is as follows: one-half on August 8, 2009 and one-half on August 8, 2010.

Stock Incentive Plans. On July 27, 2005, ICB's shareholders approved the ESIP and the 2005 Re-Designated, Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan For Nonemployee Directors (the "Director Option Plan" and together with the ESIP the "Stock Option Plans"). The Stock Option Plans were originally approved by shareholders on October 18, 1995 and amendments and restatements of these plans were approved by shareholders on July 27, 2005.

In accordance with the Stock Option Plans, officers, directors and our employees are eligible to receive options to purchase common stock. Under the ESIP, officers and employees are also eligible for awards of stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units. The purpose of the Stock Option Plans is to enable us to attract, retain and motivate employees by providing for or increasing their proprietary interests in ICB, and in the case of nonemployee directors, to attract such directors and further align their interests with our interests. Every one of our employees is eligible to be considered for the grant of awards under the ESIP. The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to awards granted under the ESIP is 1,561,000 shares, provided that each share issued pursuant to awards of stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units counts against this limit as two shares. The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to awards granted under the Director Option Plan is 70,000 shares. The maximum number of shares of common stock and shares with respect to outstanding awards under the Stock Option Plan are subject to adjustment in the event of a stock dividend, stock split, recapitalization or similar event.

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The Stock Option Plans are administered by the Committee and, other than with respect to formula awards under the Director Option Plan described below, the Committee has full authority to select the employees and directors to receive awards and to grant such awards. Subject to provisions of the Stock Option Plans, the Committee has a wide degree of flexibility in determining the terms and conditions of awards and the number of shares to be issued pursuant thereto. The expenses of administering the Stock Option Plans are borne by us.

The ESIP authorizes the Committee to enter into any type of arrangement with an eligible employee that, by its terms, involves or might involve the issuance of common stock or any other security or benefit with a value derived from the value of common stock. Awards to employees are not restricted to any specified form or structure and may include but are not limited to stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units. Under the Director Option Plan, each person who was a non-employee director on the original effective date of the plan (October 18, 1995) automatically received as of that date, and each person who became or becomes a non-employee director after the original effective date of the plan automatically received or will receive, as of the date such person became or becomes a non-employee director, non-qualified stock options to acquire 5,000 shares of common stock, subject to adjustment as described above, vesting in full on the one-year anniversary of the date of grant (referred to as the "initial award"). On the first, second, third, fourth and fifth anniversaries of the initial award, each non-employee director automatically received or will receive non-qualified stock options to acquire 1,000 shares of common stock, subject to adjustment as described above, vesting in full on the one-year anniversary of the date of grant (referred to as the "anniversary awards"). In addition to the anniversary awards, each non-employee director is eligible to receive grants of non-qualified stock options from time to time in the sole discretion of the Committee.

In the event of a change in control of ICB all awards under the Stock Option Plans shall vest 100%. For purposes of the Stock Option Plans, a "change in control" shall mean any of the following events:

(a) we receive a report on Schedule 13D filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act disclosing that any person, group, corporation or other entity is the beneficial owner directly or indirectly of 30% or more of our outstanding common stock;

(b) any person (as such term is defined in Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act), group, corporation or other entity other than us or any corporation owned directly or indirectly by our stockholders in substantially the same proportions as their ownership of stock in us, purchases shares pursuant to a tender offer or exchange offer to acquire any of our common stock, (or securities convertible into our common stock) for cash, securities or any other consideration, provided that after consummation of the offer, the person, group, corporation or other entity in question is the beneficial owner (as such term is defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of 30% or more of our outstanding common stock;

(c) our stockholders approve (a) any consolidation or merger in which we or any corporation owned directly or indirectly by our stockholders in substantially the same proportions as their ownership of our common stock is not the continuing or surviving corporation or pursuant to which shares of our common stock would be converted into cash, securities or other property, or (b) any sale, lease, exchange or other transfer (in one transaction or a series of related transactions) of all or substantially all of our assets; or

(d) there shall have been a change in a majority of the members of our Board of Directors within a 12 month period unless the election or nomination for election by our stockholders of each new director was approved by the vote of two-thirds of the directors then still in office who were in office at the beginning of the 12 month period.

Awards may not be granted under the Stock Option Plans after July 27, 2015, the tenth anniversary of the shareholder approvals of the amendments and restatements of the Stock Option Plans.

2008 Option Exercises and Stock Vested

During the year ended December 31, 2008, no stock options were exercised by any named executive officer and no shares of restricted stock vested for any named executive officer.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

The following table sets forth information about compensation payable to each named executive officer under the Deferral Plan (as defined below):

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Name	Executive Contributions in Last FY (1)	Registrant Contributions in Last FY	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (2)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE
George W. Haligowski	\$ 456,580	\$ —	—\$ (1,784,350)	\$ —	2,057,430
Norval L. Bruce	\$ 47,230	\$ —	—\$ 15,410	\$ —	1,817,640
Timothy M. Doyle	\$ 52,720	\$ —	—\$ (43,939)	\$ —	8,780
Lyle C. Lodwick	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ —	\$ —	—
Phillip E. Lombardi	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ —	\$ —	—

- (1) The entire amount is reported as compensation for 2008 in the Summary Compensation Table under the “Salary” and “Bonus” column.
- (2) Based on the performance during 2008 of the investment options (including, among others, our Common Stock). Of the amounts shown, \$27,299 and \$34,687, representing the portion of the preferential interest credited to the accounts of Mr. Haligowski and Mr. Bruce, respectively, were reported as compensation for 2008 in the Summary Compensation Table under the “Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings” column.

The Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc. Supplemental Salary Savings Plan (the “Supplemental Plan”) and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan (the “Deferral Plan”) are designed to provide additional retirement benefits for certain officers and highly compensated employees. The Supplemental Plan provides participating employees with an opportunity to make up benefits not available under the 401(k) Plan due to any application of limitations on compensation and maximum benefits under the 401(k) Plan. Benefits under the Supplemental Plan are provided at the same time and in the same form as benefits under the 401(k) Plan, and become taxable to the participant at that point. None of the named executive officers currently participates in the Supplemental Plan. The Deferral Plan allows a participant to defer receipt of, and current taxation upon, designated portions of the participant’s direct cash compensation until a future date specified by the participant. Both of these plans are unfunded plans, meaning that all benefits payable thereunder are payable from our general assets, and funds available to pay benefits are subject to the claims of our general creditors. We have established a Rabbi Trust with a third party FDIC insured financial institution which holds the contributions to the Supplemental Plan and Deferral Plan, for the purpose of providing the benefits set forth under the terms of the plans. Participants only have the rights of unsecured creditors with respect to the Rabbi Trust assets.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

Pursuant to the SERP, the Committee allocated to participants on a tax-deferred basis shares of restricted stock issued to the SERP under our RRP. The last remaining RRP shares held in the SERP were allocated to SERP participants in 2005. Under the terms of the SERP, Mr. Haligowski received an annual restricted stock allocation equal to one-third of his base salary and all other participants received an annual restricted stock allocation equal to one-fifth of base salary, subject to the approval of the Committee, which could also allocate a greater or lesser award or no award in its discretion. For this purpose, each share of common stock issued to the SERP has been valued at \$9.00 per share, the fair market value of the common stock on the date of issuance from the RRP to the SERP. All awards made under the SERP are now fully vested. The following table sets forth information about the SERP benefits payable to each named executive officer:

Name	Executive Contributions in Last FY	Registrant Contributions in Last FY	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (1)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE
George W. Haligowski	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ (2,654,959)	\$ —	381,929
Norval L. Bruce	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ (615,898)	\$ —	88,643

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Timothy M. Doyle	\$	—\$	—\$	(513,839)	\$	—\$	73,963
Lyle C. Lodwick	\$	—\$	—\$	(53,105)	\$	—\$	7,843
Phillip E. Lombardi	\$	—\$	—\$	(45,382)	\$	—\$	6,718

(1) Includes value of additional shares allocated pursuant to dividend reinvestment, as well as the change in fair value during the year related to SERP shares maintained within each participants' respective trust account. None of these amounts were reported as compensation for 2008 in the Summary Compensation Table.

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Change of Control Agreements

We entered into change in control severance agreements with Messrs. Bruce, Doyle, Lodwick and Lombardi. In the case of Messrs. Bruce and Doyle, these agreements replaced their existing change in control severance agreements with the Company. The terms of the agreements are three years for the agreements with Messrs. Bruce and Doyle and one year for the agreements with Messrs. Lodwick and Lombardi, beginning effective as of February 1, 2006 and renewable on each subsequent February 1st, as long as neither the Company nor the officer gives notice to the other at least 90 days in advance that the term will not be so extended. If a "change in control" occurs during the term of the agreement, then notwithstanding the delivery of any non-renewal notice, the agreement term will automatically be extended until three years, in the case of the agreements with Messrs. Bruce and Doyle, or two years, in the case of the agreements with Messrs. Lodwick and Lombardi, after the date of the change in control.

The agreements with Messrs. Bruce and Doyle provides that if their employment is "terminated without cause" which means a termination for any reason other than cause within six months before or within three years after a change in control, or if the officer terminates his employment for any reason within one year after a change in control, he will: (1) receive a lump sum payment equal to 299% of his "base amount" (not to exceed \$1.0 million in the case of Mr. Bruce and \$1.25 million in the case of Mr. Doyle); (2) either (a) continue to receive substantially the same health, dental and life insurance benefits for two years after the termination date, in the case of Mr. Bruce, and three years after the termination date, in the case of Mr. Doyle, or (b) at his election, (or at the Company's election, if coverage under the Company's group plan is not available to the officer) receive an amount in cash equal to the premium cost being paid by the Company before the termination date; (3) receive title to the Company-owned or leased vehicle being used by him or, if the officer receives a monthly car allowance in lieu of a Company vehicle, an amount in cash equal to 24 times, in the case of Mr. Bruce, and 36 times, in the case of Mr. Doyle, the greater of the monthly allowance on the date of the change in control or on the termination date; and (4) become vested in all of his outstanding unvested stock options and restricted stock awards. Mr. Bruce is no longer entitled to change in control benefits under his agreement as a result of his retirement effective December 31, 2008.

The agreements with Messrs. Lodwick and Lombardi provide that if the officer's employment is "involuntarily terminated" in connection with or within two years after a change in control, he will: (1) receive a lump sum payment equal to the sum of (a) 1.5 times his base salary on the date of the change in control or the date of termination, whichever is greater and (b) a prorated bonus amount for the year in which the termination occurs based on the officer's prior year annual bonus, (2) either (a) continue to receive substantially the same health, dental and life insurance benefits for 18 months after the termination date or (b) at his election (or at the Company's election, if coverage under the Company's group plan is not available to the officer), receive an amount in cash equal to the premium cost being paid by the Company before the termination date; (3) receive title to the Company-owned or leased vehicle being used by him or, if the officer receives a monthly car allowance in lieu of a Company vehicle, an amount in cash equal to 18 times the greater of the monthly allowance on the date of the change in control or on the termination date; and (4) become vested in all of his outstanding unvested stock options and restricted stock awards. The term "Involuntary Termination" means the termination of the employment of the executive without his express written consent or a material diminution of or interference with the executive's duties, responsibilities and benefits as these same duties, responsibilities and benefits exist the day prior to the Change of Control, including (without limitation) any of the following actions unless consented to in writing by the executive: (1) a requirement that the executive be based at a place other than the executive's work location immediately prior to the Change of Control or within 35 miles thereof, except for reasonable business travel; (2) a material demotion of the executive; (3) a material reduction in the number or seniority of other personnel reporting to the executive or a material reduction in the frequency with which, or in the nature of the matters with respect to which, such personnel are to report to the executive, other than as part of a company-wide reduction in staff; (4) a material adverse change in the executive's salary, other than as part of an overall program applied uniformly and with equitable effect to all members of the senior management of the company; (5) a material permanent increase in the required hours of work or the workload

of the executive; (6) a material change in the reporting relationship to which the executive reports prior to the Change of Control; or (7) a material increase or decrease in business responsibilities and duties, such that the executive's qualifications as utilized prior to the Change of Control are no longer consistent with the qualifications needed for the revised position. The term "Involuntary Termination" does not include termination for cause, termination of employment due to retirement on or after the executive attains age 65, death, or termination of employment by us due to disability.

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Each agreement provides that to the extent the value and amounts of benefits under the agreement, together with any other amounts and the value of other benefits received by the officer in connection with a change in control would cause any amount to be non-deductible by the Company pursuant to Section 280G of the Code, then the amounts and benefits under the agreement will be reduced to the extent necessary to avoid the non-deductibility of any such amounts and benefits under Section 280G, assuming a change in control.

A "Change in Control" means the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Company: (1) any person (as the term is used in section 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act is or becomes the beneficial owner (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly of securities of the Company representing 33.33% or more of the Company's outstanding securities; (2) individuals who are members of the Board of Directors of the Company on the date hereof (the "Incumbent Board") cease for any reason to constitute at least a majority thereof, provided that any person becoming a director subsequent to the date hereof whose election was approved by a vote of at least two thirds of the directors comprising the Incumbent Board, or whose nomination for election by the Company's stockholders was approved by the nominating committee serving under an Incumbent Board, shall be considered a member of the Incumbent Board; (3) a reorganization, merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company or a similar transaction in which the Company is not the resulting entity (unless the continuing ownership requirements clause (4) below are met with respect to the resulting entity); or (5) a merger or consolidation of the Company with any other corporation other than a merger or consolidation in which the voting securities of the Company outstanding immediately prior thereto represent at least 66.67% of the total voting power represented by the voting securities of the Company or the surviving entity outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation. The term "Change in Control" shall not include: (1) an acquisition of securities by an employee benefit plan of the Company; or (2) any of the above mentioned events or occurrences which require but do not receive the requisite government or regulatory approval to bring the event or occurrence to fruition.

Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment

The following tables summarize the approximate value of the termination payments and benefits that the named executive officers would have received if their employment had been terminated on December 31, 2008 under the circumstances shown (as opposed to, in the case of Mr. Bruce, termination as a result of retirement on that date). The tables exclude (i) amounts accrued through December 31, 2008 that would be paid in the normal course of continued employment, such as accrued but unpaid salary and bonus amounts, (ii) vested account balances under our 401(k) plan, and (iii) vested account balances under our Deferral Plan and the SERP, as described under "Nonqualified Deferred Compensation" and "Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan." In addition, we are currently generally prohibited under FDIC regulations from providing the termination payments and benefits reflected in the tables without the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board and concurrence from the FDIC. The amounts payable to Mr. Haligowski reflect the current terms of his agreements, and not any of the proposed changes to those agreements. See "Agreements with Mr. Haligowski."

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George W. Haligowski

Termination Scenario	Lump Sum Prorated Bonus (1)	Salary/Bonus Continuation and Non-Compete (2)	Health Coverage Continuation (3)	Accelerated Vesting of Stock and Option Awards (4)	Death Benefit Under Life Insurance Policies (5)	Other Benefits (6)	Payment of 299% of "Base Amount" (7)	Tax Gross Up Payment (8)
If termination for cause occurs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
If voluntary termination (not constituting "Involuntary Termination" under Employment Agreement) occurs	\$ —	\$ 4,682,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
If "Involuntary Termination" under Employment Agreement (not in connection with or within five years after change in control) occurs	\$ 483,000	\$ 7,315,000	\$ 66,545	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 801,000	\$ —	\$ —
If "Involuntary Termination" under Employment Agreement in connection with or after change in control occurs	\$ —	\$ 8,182,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,816,000	\$ —
If termination occurs as a result of disability	\$ 483,000	\$ 7,315,000	\$ 66,545	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 551,000	\$ —	\$ —
If termination occurs as a result of death	\$ 483,000	\$ 7,315,000	\$ 66,545	\$ —	\$ 1,260,000	\$ 551,000	\$ —	\$ —

(1) Payable to Mr. Haligowski (or to his estate or designated beneficiary, in the event of death) under his employment agreement if his employment is "Involuntarily Terminated" not in connection with or after a change in control or due to disability or death.

(2) Payable to Mr. Haligowski under his employment agreement and non-competition and non-solicitation agreement and the Salary Continuation Plan for the applicable period described under "Agreements with Mr. Haligowski-Employment Agreement," "-Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement" and "-Salary Continuation Plan." These payments are comprised of the following: (i) in the case of voluntary termination not

- constituting “Involuntary Termination” under Mr. Haligowski’s employment agreement, the present value of the total payments that would be made to him under the Salary Continuation Plan, using a discount rate of 5% (\$4,682,000); (ii) in the case of Involuntary Termination not in connection with or after a change in control, or termination due to disability or death (A) the present value of the total payments that would be made to him (or his beneficiary, in the event of his death) under the Salary Continuation Plan, using a discount rate of 5% (\$4,682,000) and (B) the aggregate amount of the total monthly salary and bonus continuation payments (through December 29, 2010) under his employment agreement (\$2,632,000, or \$109,667 per month); and (iii) in the case of Involuntary Termination in connection with or after a change in control, (A) the present value of the total payments that would be made to him under the Salary Continuation Plan, using a discount rate of 5% (\$4,682,000) and (B) the total payments that would be made under his non-competition and non-solicitation agreement (\$3,500,000).
- (3) Represents the cost of providing the medical, dental and disability benefits described under “Agreements with Mr. Haligowski-Employment Agreement.”
- (4) Represents the benefit, if any, associated with accelerating of unvested options outstanding at December 31, 2008, based on the closing price of the Company’s stock on that date.
- (5) Represents aggregate of death benefit under supplemental life insurance policy maintained for Mr. Haligowski of \$500,000 and death benefit under split dollar life insurance policy, net of proceeds paid to the Company, of \$760,000.
- (6) Represents the cost or value of \$250,000 for continued use of office space and secretarial support, \$109,000 for the transfer to Mr. Haligowski of title to his company provided vehicle, and \$441,000 representing the transfer to Mr. Haligowski of our interest in life insurance policies on his life. The cost of office space and secretarial support are excluded if termination occurs as a result of disability or death as these benefits would not be provided under such circumstances.
- (7) Represents lump sum amount payable to Mr. Haligowski under his employment agreement in the event his employment is Involuntarily Terminated in connection with or following a change in control of the Company, as described under “Agreements with Mr. Haligowski-Employment Agreement.”
- (8) Based on the amounts shown in the table, no tax gross up payment would be payable to Mr. Haligowski under his employment agreement. See “Agreements with Mr. Haligowski – Employment Agreement.”

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Norval L. Bruce

Termination Scenario	Payment of 299% of “Base Amount” (1)	Health Coverage and Life Insurance Continuation (2)	Accelerated Vesting of Stock and Option Awards (3)	Other Benefits (4)
If “Termination Without Cause” under his Change of Control Agreement in connection with or within 36 months after change in control occurs	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 19,316	\$ —	\$ 51,880

(1) Represents lump sum amount payable to Mr. Bruce under his change of control agreement in the event his employment is terminated in connection with or following a change in control of the Company, as described under “Change of Control Agreements.”

(2) Represents the cost of providing the health, dental and life insurance benefits described under “Change of Control Agreements.”

(3) Represents the benefit, if any, associated with accelerating of unvested options outstanding at December 31, 2008, based on the closing price of the Company’s stock on that date.

(4) Represents the cost or value of \$33,880 for the transfer to Mr. Bruce of title to his company provided vehicle and \$18,000 for the transfer to Mr. Bruce of our interest in a golf club membership.

Timothy M. Doyle

Termination Scenario	Payment of 299% of “Base Amount” (1)	Health Coverage and Life Insurance Continuation (2)	Accelerated Vesting of Stock and Option Awards (3)	Death Benefit under Supplemental Life Insurance Policy (4)	Other Benefits (5)
If “Termination Without Cause” under his Change of Control Agreement in connection with or within 36 months after change in control occurs	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 50,072	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 39,270
If termination occurs as a result of death	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 250,000	\$ —

(1) Represents lump sum amount payable to Mr. Doyle under his change of control agreement in the event his employment is terminated in connection with or following a change in control of the Company, as described under “Change of Control Agreements.”

(2) Represents the cost of providing the health, dental and life insurance benefits described under “Change of Control Agreements.”

(3) Represents the benefit, if any, associated with accelerating of unvested options outstanding at December 31, 2008, based on the closing price of the Company’s stock on that date.

(4) Represents death benefit payable under supplemental life insurance policy maintained by the Company for Mr. Doyle’s benefit.

(5) Represents the cost or value of \$39,270 for the transfer to Mr. Doyle of title to his company provided vehicle.

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Lyle C. Lodwick

Termination Scenario	Lump Sum Payment (1)	Health Coverage and Life Insurance Continuation (2)	Accelerated Vesting of Stock and Option Awards (3)	Death Benefit under Supplemental Life Insurance Policy (4)	Other Benefits (5)
If “Involuntary Termination” under Change in Control Severance Agreement in connection with or within 24 months after change in control occurs	\$ 432,600	\$ 18,287	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 75,280
If termination occurs as a result of death	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 250,000	\$ —

(1) Represents lump sum amount payable to Mr. Lodwick under his change of control agreement in the event his employment is “Involuntarily Terminated” in connection with or following a change in control of the Company, as described under “Change of Control Agreements.”

(2) Represents the cost of providing the health, dental and life insurance benefits described under “Change of Control Agreements.”

(3) Represents the benefit, if any, associated with accelerating of unvested options outstanding at December 31, 2008, based on the closing price of the Company’s stock on that date.

(4) Represents death benefit payable under supplemental life insurance policy maintained by the Company for Mr. Lodwick’s benefit.

(5) Represents the cost or value of \$75,280 for the transfer to Mr. Lodwick of title to his company provided vehicle.

Phillip E. Lombardi

Termination Scenario	Lump Sum Payment (1)	Health Coverage and Life Insurance Continuation (2)	Accelerated Vesting of Stock and Option Awards (3)	Death Benefit under Supplemental Life Insurance Policy (4)	Other Benefits (5)
If “Involuntary Termination” under Change in Control Severance Agreement in connection with or within 24 months after change in control occurs	\$ 358,750	\$ 10,919	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 73,740
If termination occurs as a result of death	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 250,000	\$ —

(1) Represents lump sum amount payable to Mr. Lombardi under his change of control agreement in the event his employment is “Involuntarily Terminated” in connection with or following a change in control of the Company, as described under “Change of Control Agreements.”

(2) Represents the cost of providing the health, dental and life insurance benefits described under “Change of Control Agreements.”

(3) Represents the benefit, if any, associated with accelerating of unvested options outstanding at December 31, 2008, based on the closing price of the Company’s stock on that date.

(4) Represents the cost or value of \$73,740 for the transfer to Mr. Lombardi of title to his company provided vehicle.

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis contained above with management and, based on such review and discussion, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Submitted by the Compensation Committee of ICB's Board of Directors:

Jeffrey L. Lipscomb
Sandor X. Mayuga
Hirotaka Oribe

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Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

No member of the Compensation Committee is a current or former officer or employee of ICB or any of its subsidiaries. None of our executive officers has served on the board of directors or the Committee of any other entity that had an executive officer serving on our Board of Directors or on the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors.

Director Compensation

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the compensation earned by or awarded to each director, who is not also a named executive officer, who served on our Board of Directors in 2008. Directors who are employees of ICB are not compensated for their service as directors.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards (1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation (2)	Total
J e f f r e y L . Lipscomb	\$ 51,000	—	—	—	—\$	5,000	\$ 56,000
S a n d o r X . Mayuga	\$ 45,000	—	—	—	—\$	5,000	\$ 50,000
Hiroataka Oribe	\$ 58,000	—	—	—	—\$	15,000	\$ 73,000
Robert R. Reed	\$ 53,000	—	—	—	—\$	7,500	\$ 60,500

(1) Amount in the table represents the compensation cost of stock options recognized for 2008 for financial statement reporting purposes pursuant to SFAS No. 123(R), and includes the cost attributable to grants made in 2008 and in prior years. The assumptions we used in calculating this amount are set forth in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data--Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements--Notes to Financial Statements--Note 1--Summary of Significant Accounting Policies--Stock-Based Compensation. As of December 31, 2008, total shares underlying stock options held by the directors were as follows: Mr. Lipscomb - 4,500 shares; Mr. Mayuga - 5,500 shares; Mr. Oribe - 5,500 shares; and Mr. Reed - 4,500 shares.

(2) Amounts in this column represent honorariums earned during 2008 to Mr. Lipscomb, Mr. Mayuga, Mr. Oribe, and Mr. Reed.

Director Compensation Arrangements. During 2008, each non-employee director was paid a monthly fee of \$2,250 for serving on our Board of Directors and \$1,000 for each Board or Committee meeting attended for service on such committee. In addition, Director Reed received an honorarium of \$7,500 for his active assistance in legislative and audit committee matters during 2008, Director Lipscomb received an honorarium of \$5,000 for his active assistance with compensation matters and chairmanship of the Compensation Committee, Director Oribe received an honorarium of \$15,000 for his extensive work with the Executive Committee and large loan approval process and Director Mayuga received an honorarium of \$5,000 for his active assistance in corporate governance matters. Directors are also eligible to receive stock options under the Director Stock Option Plan (see “—Stock Incentive Plans”).

We pay for or reimburse our directors’ travel, lodging and other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in connection with attendance at board, committee and stockholder meetings, and for other reasonable expenses related to board service such as director education.

Voluntary Retainer Stock and Deferred Compensation Plan. In 1996, we adopted the Voluntary Retainer Stock and Deferred Compensation Plan for Outside Directors (the "Outside Director Plan"). The Outside Director Plan provides for the deferral of compensation earned by non-employee directors in the form of Stock Units ("Stock Units") in a Stock Unit account ("Stock Unit Account"). Directors may elect to have up to 100% of their fees converted into stock units.

For dividends paid with respect to our common stock, each non-employee director has credited to his Stock Unit Account an additional number of Stock Units in an amount determined under the Outside Director Plan. Each non-employee director's Stock Unit Account will be settled by delivering to the non-employee director (or his beneficiary) the number of shares of our common stock equal to the number of whole Stock Units then credited to the non-employee director's Stock Unit Account, in either (i) a lump sum or (ii) substantially equal annual installments over a period not to exceed ten years.

To date, no amounts have been deferred under the Outside Director Plan.

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

At March 2, 2009, we had 5,428,760 shares of common stock outstanding.

The following table sets forth, as of March 2, 2009, certain information as to those persons who were known by management to be beneficial owners of more than five percent of our common stock outstanding.

Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Class
Howard Amster 23811 Chagrin Boulevard, Suite 200 Beachwood, OH 44122	489,000(1)	9.00%
Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC 51 John F. Kennedy Parkway Short Hills, NJ 07078	445,796 (2)	8.21%
Dimensional Fund Advisors, LP 1299 Ocean Avenue, 11th Floor Santa Monica, CA 90401	429,524 (3)	7.91%
George W. Haligowski 888 Prospect Street, Suite 110 La Jolla, CA 92037	399,408 (4)	7.23%

- (1) As reported by Howard Amster in a Schedule 13D filed on July 14, 2008 with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Mr. Amster reported sole voting and dispositive powers as to 106,400 shares and shared voting and dispositive powers as to 382,600 shares.
- (2) As reported by Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC ("Franklin") on a Schedule 13G amendment filed on February 11, 2005 with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Franklin reported sole voting and dispositive powers as to all of the 445,796 shares, and shared voting and dispositive powers as to none of the 445,796 shares covered by the report.
- (3) As reported by Dimensional Fund Advisors, LP ("Dimensional") on a Schedule 13G amendment filed on February 9, 2009 with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Dimensional reported sole voting and dispositive powers as to all of the 429,524 shares, and shared voting and dispositive powers as to none of the 429,524 shares covered by the report.
- (4) Includes 95,833 shares underlying stock options which were exercisable as of March 2, 2009, 169,059 shares held in Mr. Haligowski's SERP account in the rabbi trust established by the Company, 134,216 shares held in Mr. Haligowski's deferred compensation plan account in the rabbi trust and 300 shares held in Mr. Haligowski's personal account.

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The following table sets forth, as of March 2, 2009, certain information as to the shares of common stock beneficially owned by the directors and named executive officers and by all directors and executive officers of ICB as a group.

Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned (1)(2)(3)	Percent of Class
G e o r g e W . Haligowski	399,408	7.23%
T i m o t h y M . Doyle	84,930	1.55
N o r v a l L . Bruce	74,815	1.37
L y l e C . Lodwick	64,209	1.17
P h i l l i p E . Lombardi	43,717	0.80
HirotaKa Oribe	11,600	0.21
R o b e r t R . Reed	11,000	0.20
S a n d o r X . Mayuga	10,300	0.19
J e f f r e y L . Lipscomb	8,600	0.16
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (9 Persons)	708,579	12.43

- (1) Includes shares held directly, as well as shares held in retirement accounts or by certain members of the named individual's families or corporations for which an individual is an officer or director or held by trust of which an individual is trustee or a substantial beneficiary, over which shares the individual may be deemed to have sole or shared voting and/or dispositive power.
- (2) Includes shares underlying exercisable options and options exercisable within 60 days of March 2, 2009 as follows: Chairman Haligowski – 95,833 shares; Director Lipscomb – 4,500 shares; Director Mayuga – 4,500 shares; Director Oribe – 4,500 shares; Director Reed – 4,500 shares; Vice Chairman Bruce – 23,333 shares; Timothy M. Doyle – 48,333 shares; Lyle C. Lodwick – 50,833 shares; Phillip E. Lombardi – 33,333 shares; and all directors and executive officers as a group – 269,665 shares.
- (3) Includes vested SERP account shares held in the rabbi trust established by the Company, as follows: Chairman Haligowski – 169,059 shares; Vice Chairman Bruce – 39,209 shares; Timothy M. Doyle – 32,711 shares; Lyle C. Lodwick – 3,376 shares; Phillip E. Lombardi – 2,884 shares and all directors and executive officers as a group – 247,239 shares. Also includes shares held in deferred compensation plan account in the rabbi trust as follows: Mr. Haligowski – 134,216 shares; Mr. Bruce – 12,073 shares; Mr. Doyle – 3,886 shares and all directors and executive officers as a group – 150,175 shares.

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2008 with respect to compensation plans under which shares of our common stock may be issued:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of Shares to be issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants And Rights	Number of Shares Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Shares Reflected in the First Column) (1)
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	526,483	\$ 37.57	203,261
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	526,483	\$ 37.57	203,261

(1) This amount includes 125,000 shares issuable under our 1996 Voluntary Retainer Stock and Deferred Compensation Plan for Outside Directors, described under “Item 11. Executive Compensation — Directors Compensation.” Under the Company’s 2005 Re-Designated, Amended and Restated Employee Stock Incentive Plan, up to 29,381 of the 58,761 shares remaining available for issuance under that plan as of December 31, 2008 could be issued to plan participants pursuant to awards of restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and/or performance units.

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Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics provides that all related party transactions (defined as transactions requiring disclosure under Item 404 of Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-K) must be approved reviewed and approved by a majority of our disinterested independent directors.

During the year, we also retained the services of Keesal, Young & Logan. Director Mayuga is a partner in that law firm. During 2008, this law firm received \$2,000 in legal fees from ICB and the Bank.

Imperial Capital Bancorp, Inc. entered into a lending agreement with Mr. Haligowski as of January 20, 2000 for a seven hundred thousand dollar (\$700,000) line of credit. To date, no funds have been drawn down from this line.

The Bank may from time to time make loans and other extensions of credit to our directors and executive officers and members of their immediate families and affiliated entities. All of such currently outstanding loans or extensions of credit were made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable loans to persons not related to the Bank, and do not involve more than the normal risk of collectibility or present other unfavorable features.

Director Independence. Under our corporate governance guidelines, we are required to have a majority of independent directors, as that term is defined under the NYSE listing standards, and no director qualifies as independent unless our Board of Directors has affirmatively determined that the director has no material relationship with the Company. Our Board of Directors has adopted categorical standards to assist it in making determinations of independence. These standards are contained in Section 1 of our Corporate Governance Guidelines, which are posted on our website at www.imperialcapitalbancorp.com, under "Investor Relations" and then under "Governance." Our Board has determined that Directors Lipscomb, Mayuga, Oribe and Reed have no material relationships with us, and therefore are independent directors of the Company. This determination was based upon the fact that other than Director Mayuga, none of these directors has any relationship with the Company other than as a director and member of committees of the Board. In making its determination that Director Mayuga is independent, the Board considered the relationship disclosed above under "-Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, Ernst & Young LLP provided various audit, audit related and non-audit services to the Company. Set forth below are the aggregate fees billed for these services:

- (a) Audit Fees: Aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for the audits of the Company's annual financial statements and internal controls over financial reporting, and reviews of financial statements included in the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for those fiscal years: \$347,000 - 2008; \$360,000 - 2007.
- (b) Audit Related Fees: Aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered related to audits of employee benefit plans, consultation related to accounting matters: \$69,000 - 2008; \$21,000 - 2007.
- (c) Tax Fees: Aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered related to tax compliance, tax advice and tax return preparation: \$130,000 - 2008; \$105,000 - 2007.
- (d) All other fees: Aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered in connection with the review and consultation on various issues relating to employment and other benefit related contracts: none - 2008; \$5,000 - 2007.

The audit committee preapproves all audit and permissible non-audit services to be provided by Ernst & Young LLP and the estimated fees for these services. None of the services provided by Ernst & Young LLP described in items (a) – (d) above was approved by the audit committee pursuant to a waiver of the pre-approved requirements of the SEC’s rules and regulations.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) Financial Statements:

Our consolidated financial statements, and Report of Independent Registered Public Accountants thereon, are included in this Form 10-K at the pages listed below:

	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	59
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007	60
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	61
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	62
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	63
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	64

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules:

All financial statement schedules have been omitted as the required information is inapplicable or has been included in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(a)(3) Exhibits:

See Exhibit Index.

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SIGNATURES

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

IMPERIAL CAPITAL BANCORP, INC.

Date: March 31, 2009

By: /s/ Timothy M. Doyle
 Timothy M. Doyle
 Executive Managing Director
 and Chief Financial Officer
 (Duly Authorized Representative)

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

Signature	Title	Date
George W. Haligowski	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer	March 31, 2009
/s/ Timothy M. Doyle Timothy M. Doyle	Executive Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 31, 2009
/s/ Norval L. Bruce Norval L. Bruce	Director and Executive Committee Member (Acting Co-Principal Executive Officer)	March 31, 2009
/s/ Jeffrey L. Lipscomb Jeffrey L. Lipscomb	Director	March 31, 2009
/s/ Sandor X. Mayuga Sandor X. Mayuga	Director	March 31, 2009
/s/ Robert R. Reed Robert R. Reed	Director	March 31, 2009
/s/ Hirotaka Oribe Hirotaka Oribe	Director and Executive Committee Member (Acting Co-Principal Executive Officer)	March 31, 2009

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Regulation S-K Exhibit Number	Document	Reference to Prior Filing or Exhibit Number Attached Hereto
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation	*****
3.2	Bylaws, as amended	***
4	Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders, Including Indentures	*****
10.1	2005 Re-Designated, Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan For Nonemployee Directors (“NEDP”)	*****
10.2	2005 Re-Designated, Amended and Restated Employee Stock Incentive Plan (“ESIP”)	*****
10.3a	409A Consolidated Nonqualified (Employer Securities Only) 2005 Deferred Compensation Plan	***
10.3b	409A Consolidated Nonqualified (Non-Employer Securities) 2005 Deferred Compensation Plan	***
10.3c	Consolidated Nonqualified (Employer Securities Only) Deferred Compensation Plan	***
10.3d	Consolidated Nonqualified (Non-Employer Securities) Deferred Compensation Plan	***
10.4	Supplemental Salary Savings Plan	*
10.5a	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement with George W. Haligowski	*****
10.5b	Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement with George W. Haligowski	*****
10.5c	Amendment to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement with George W. Haligowski	10.5c
10.6	Change in Control Severance Agreement with Norval L. Bruce	*****
10.6a	Amendment to Change in Control Severance Agreement with Norval L. Bruce	10.6a
10.7	Change in Control Severance Agreement with Timothy M. Doyle	*****
10.7a	Amendment to Change in Control Severance Agreement with Timothy M. Doyle	10.7a
10.8	Change in Control Severance Agreement with Lyle C. Lodwick	*****
10.8a	Amendment to Change in Control Severance Agreement with Lyle C. Lodwick	10.8a
10.9	Change in Control Severance Agreement with Phillip E. Lombardi	*****
10.9a	Amendment to Change in Control Severance Agreement with Phillip E. Lombardi	10.9a
10.10	Recognition and Retention Plan	**
10.11	Voluntary Retainer Stock and Deferred Compensation Plan for Outside Directors	****
10.12	Amended and Restated Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	*****
10.13	Amended and Restated ITLA Capital Corporation Rabbi Trust Agreement	*****
10.14	Amended and Restated Salary Continuation Plan	*****
10.15	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under ESIP	*****
10.16	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the ESIP	*****

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10.17	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the NEDP	*****
10.18	Description of Named Executive Officer Salary, Bonus and Perquisite Arrangements for 2008	10.18
10.19	Description of Director Fee Arrangements	10.19
10.20	Split Dollar Agreement	*****
10.21	Stipulation and Consent to the Issuance of an Order to Cease and Desist	*****
10.22	Order to Cease and Desist dated February 17, 2009 issued by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the California Department of Financial Institutions	*****
11	Statement Regarding Computation of Per Share Earnings	Not Required
13	Annual Report to Security Holders	None
18	Letter Regarding Change in Accounting Principles	None
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	21
22	Published Report Regarding Matters Submitted to Vote of Security Holders	None