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HomeStreet, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 02, 2018
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended: September 30, 2018
Commission file number: 001-35424

HOMESTREET, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Washington 91-0186600
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation) (IRS Employer Identification No.)
601 Union Street, Suite 2000
Seattle, Washington 98101
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)
(206) 623-3050
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

Non-accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

Emerging growth Company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 12(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock as of October 31, 2018 was 26,991,909.6.

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Unless we state otherwise or the content otherwise requires, references in this Form 10-Q to “HomeStreet,” “we,” “our,” “us” or the “Company” refer collectively to HomeStreet, Inc., a Washington corporation, HomeStreet Bank (“Bank”), HomeStreet Capital Corporation (“HomeStreet Capital”) and other direct and indirect subsidiaries of HomeStreet, Inc.

PART I
ITEM 1
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS

HOMESTREET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share data)	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (including interest-earning instruments of \$35,763 and \$30,268)	\$ 59,006	\$ 72,718
Investment securities (includes \$831,102 and \$846,268 carried at fair value)	903,685	904,304
Loans held for sale (includes \$350,948 and \$577,313 carried at fair value)	404,440	610,902
Loans held for investment (net of allowance for loan losses of \$40,438 and \$37,847; includes \$4,089 and \$5,477 carried at fair value)	5,026,301	4,506,466
Mortgage servicing rights (includes \$263,622 and \$258,560 carried at fair value)	291,759	284,653
Other real estate owned	751	664
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	40,732	46,639
Premises and equipment, net	95,737	104,654
Goodwill	22,564	22,564
Other assets	184,107	188,477
Total assets	\$ 7,029,082	\$ 6,742,041
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits	\$ 5,155,042	\$ 4,760,952
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	816,591	979,201
Accounts payable and other liabilities	162,252	172,234
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	55,000	—
Long-term debt	125,415	125,274
Total liabilities	6,314,300	6,037,661
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value, authorized 10,000 shares, issued and outstanding, 0 shares and 0 shares	—	—
Common stock, no par value, authorized 160,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding, 26,989,742 shares and 26,888,288 shares	511	511
Additional paid-in capital	341,606	339,009
Retained earnings	396,782	371,982
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(24,117	) (7,122)
Total shareholders' equity	714,782	704,380
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 7,029,082	\$ 6,742,041

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

HOMESTREET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share data)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest income:				
Loans	\$63,905	\$ 56,547	\$181,250	\$157,251
Investment securities	5,580	5,264	16,666	16,315
Other	188	170	620	431
	69,673	61,981	198,536	173,997
Interest expense:				
Deposits	11,286	6,020	28,636	17,510
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	4,720	3,405	13,138	8,174
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	83	—	139	5
Long-term debt	1,695	1,520	4,941	4,513
Other	245	196	575	436
	18,029	11,141	47,429	30,638
Net interest income	51,644	50,840	151,107	143,359
Provision for credit losses	750	250	2,500	750
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	50,894	50,590	148,607	142,609
Noninterest income:				
Net gain on loan origination and sale activities	44,571	71,010	149,939	197,199
Loan servicing income	7,828	8,282	22,434	26,285
Income from WMS Series LLC	4	166	315	757
Depositor and other retail banking fees	2,038	1,839	5,936	5,306
Insurance agency commissions	588	535	1,658	1,432
(Loss) gain on sale of investment securities available for sale, net	(4	) 331	234	888
Other	3,083	1,721	7,812	7,486
	58,108	83,884	188,328	239,353
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and related costs	60,335	75,374	196,153	223,072
General and administrative	14,009	16,147	43,300	49,147
Amortization of core deposit intangibles	406	470	1,219	1,477
Legal	1,111	352	2,680	662
Consulting	539	914	2,174	2,743
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments	942	791	2,950	2,312
Occupancy	8,442	12,391	31,575	29,480
Information services	8,809	8,760	25,967	24,580
Net cost (benefit) from operation and sale of other real estate owned	2	(502	) (89	) (658
	94,595	114,697	305,929	332,815
Income before income taxes	14,407	19,777	31,006	49,147
Income tax expense	2,572	5,938	6,206	15,116
NET INCOME	\$11,835	\$ 13,839	\$24,800	\$34,031
Basic income per share	\$0.44	\$ 0.51	\$0.92	\$ 1.27
Diluted income per share	\$0.44	\$ 0.51	\$0.91	\$ 1.26
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	26,985,425	26,883,392	26,963,260	26,857,006

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Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding 27,181,682 27,089,040 27,165,672 27,077,032

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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HOMESTREET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (Unaudited)

(in thousands)	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2018	2017	Ended September 30, 2018	2017
Net income	\$ 11,835	\$ 13,839	\$ 24,800	\$ 34,031
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities available for sale:				
Unrealized holding (loss) gain arising during the period, net of tax (benefit) expense of \$(1,169) and \$665 for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, and \$(4,469), and \$3,552 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively	(4,399)	1,236	(16,811)	6,597
Reclassification adjustment for net losses (gains) included in net income, net of tax (benefit) expense of zero and \$116 for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, and \$49 and \$311 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively	4	(215)	(184)	(577)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(4,395)	1,021	(16,995)	6,020
Comprehensive income	\$ 7,440	\$ 14,860	\$ 7,805	\$ 40,051

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

HOMESTREET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
 (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share data)	Number of shares	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
Balance, January 1, 2017	26,800,183	\$ 511	\$ 336,149	\$ 303,036	\$ (10,412)	\$ 629,284
Net income	—	—	—	34,031	—	34,031
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,884	—	—	1,884
Common stock issued	84,219	—	250	—	—	250
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	6,020	6,020
Balance, September 30, 2017	26,884,402	\$ 511	\$ 338,283	\$ 337,067	\$ (4,392)	\$ 671,469
Balance, January 1, 2018	26,888,288	\$ 511	\$ 339,009	\$ 371,982	\$ (7,122)	\$ 704,380
Net income	—	—	—	24,800	—	24,800
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	2,236	—	—	2,236
Common stock issued	101,454	—	361	—	—	361
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(16,995)	(16,995)
Balance, September 30, 2018	26,989,742	\$ 511	\$ 341,606	\$ 396,782	\$ (24,117)	\$ 714,782

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

HOMESTREET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$24,800	\$ 34,031
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	18,671	16,765
Provision for credit losses	2,500	750
Net fair value adjustment and gain on sale of loans held for sale	(71,098)	(170,209)
Fair value adjustment of loans held for investment	35	(1,056)
Origination of mortgage servicing rights	(50,551)	(56,067)
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	(28,243)	31,916
Net gain on sale of investment securities	(234)	(888)
Net gain on sale of loans originated as held for investment	(169)	(2,161)
Net fair value adjustment, gain on sale and provision for losses on other real estate owned	(92)	(504)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	303	157
Loss on lease abandonment	6,073	4,450
Net deferred income tax expense	4,372	11,513
Share-based compensation expense	2,528	2,129
Origination of loans held for sale	(4,850,098)	(5,789,638)
Proceeds from sale of loans originated as held for sale	5,175,266	5,889,561
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	4,986	11,660
Decrease in accounts payable and other liabilities	(10,250)	(13,769)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	228,799	(31,360)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of investment securities	(147,134)	(296,843)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	38,465	342,461
Principal repayments and maturities of investment securities	82,432	81,156
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	460	3,211
Proceeds from sale of loans originated as held for investment	319,004	140,642
Proceeds from sale of mortgage servicing rights	65,318	—
Mortgage servicing rights purchased from others	—	(565)
Capital expenditures related to other real estate owned	—	(57)
Origination of loans held for investment and principal repayments, net	(887,449)	(695,199)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	467	—
Purchase of property and equipment	(7,056)	(35,771)
Net cash acquired from acquisitions	—	19,285
Net cash used in investing activities	(535,493)	(441,680)

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Increase in deposits, net	\$393,916	\$219,332
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	9,077,500	7,557,200
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(9,240,000)	(7,290,200)
Proceeds from federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,733,700	351,618
Repayment of federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(1,678,700)	(351,618)
Proceeds from line of credit draws	30,000	—
Repayment of line of credit draws	(30,000))
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank stock repurchase	151,771	131,603
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(145,864)	(143,742)
Proceeds from stock issuance, net	69	11
Payments from equity raise	—	(46)
Net cash provided by financing activities	292,392	474,158
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH	(14,302)	) 1,118
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH:		
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	73,909	56,378
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	59,607	57,496
Less restricted cash included in other assets	(601)	(2,446)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$59,006	\$55,050
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest paid	\$47,007	\$29,347
Federal and state income taxes refunded, net	193	23,382
Non-cash activities:		
Loans held for investment foreclosed and transferred to other real estate owned	455	1,125
Loans transferred from held for investment to held for sale	423,504	246,664
Loans transferred from held for sale to held for investment	57,061	41,686
Ginnie Mae loans recognized with the right to repurchase, net	415	493
Receivable from sale of mortgage servicing rights	3,414	—

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

HomeStreet, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

HomeStreet, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the "Company") is a diversified financial services company serving customers primarily on the West Coast of the United States, including Hawaii. The Company is principally engaged in commercial banking, mortgage banking, and consumer/retail banking activities. The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of HomeStreet, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, HomeStreet Capital Corporation, HomeStreet Statutory Trusts and HomeStreet Bank (the "Bank"), and the Bank's subsidiaries, HomeStreet/WMS, Inc., HomeStreet Reinsurance, Ltd., Continental Escrow Company, HomeStreet Foundation, HS Properties, Inc., HS Evergreen Corporate Center LLC, Union Street Holdings LLC, HS Cascadia Holdings LLC and YNB Real Estate LLC. HomeStreet Bank was formed in 1986 and is a state-chartered commercial bank.

The Company's accounting and financial reporting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). Inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting periods and related disclosures. Some of these estimates require application of management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments and result in amounts that are inherently uncertain and may change in future periods. Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, allowance for credit losses (Note 3, Loans and Credit Quality), valuation of residential mortgage servicing rights and loans held for sale (Note 6, Mortgage Banking Operations), valuation of certain loans held for investment (Note 3, Loans and Credit Quality), valuation of investment securities (Note 2, Investment Securities), and valuation of derivatives (Note 5, Derivatives and Hedging Activities). We have reclassified certain prior period amounts to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications are immaterial and have no effect on net income, comprehensive income, cash flows, total assets or total shareholder's equity as previously reported.

These unaudited interim financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results of the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed in this Form 10-Q. The results of operations in the interim financial statements do not necessarily indicate the results that may be expected for the full year. The interim financial information should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K").

Recent Accounting Developments

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No.2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement. This ASU adds, eliminates, and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Among the changes, entities will no longer be required to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, but will be required to disclose the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU No. 2018-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019; early adoption is permitted. Entities are also allowed to elect early adoption of the eliminated or modified disclosure requirements and delay adoption of the added disclosure requirements until their effective date. As ASU No. 2018-13 only revises disclosure requirements, it will not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-11, “Leases (Topic 842) - Targeted Improvements” to provide entities with relief from the costs of implementing certain aspects of the new leasing standard, ASU No. 2016-02. Specifically, under the amendments in ASU 2018-11: (1) entities may elect not to recast the comparative periods presented when transitioning to the new leasing standard, and (2) lessors may elect to not separate non-lease components from leases when certain conditions are met. The amendments have the same effective date as ASU 2016-02 (January 1, 2019 for the Company). The Company expects to elect both transition options. ASU 2018-11 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-02, Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, or ASU 2018-02. The amendments in this update allow a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Act"). The update does not have any impact on the underlying ASC 740 guidance that requires the effect of a change in tax law be included in income from continuing operations. The amendments in this update are effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period (or periods) in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate in the Tax Act is recognized. The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of this guidance to determine the potential impact the new standard will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities, or ASU 2017-12. This standard better aligns an entity's risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. To meet that objective, the amendments expand and refine hedge accounting for both nonfinancial and financial risk components and align the recognition and presentation of the effects of the hedge instruments and the hedged item in the financial statements. Adoption for this ASU is required for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of this guidance to determine the potential impact the new standard will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-08, Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and other Costs (Subtopic 320-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities, or ASU 2017-08. This standard shortens the amortization period for the premium on certain purchased callable debt securities to the earliest call date to more closely align interest income recorded on bonds held at a premium with the economics of the underlying instrument. Adoption of ASU 2017-08 is required for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December, 15, 2018, early adoption is permitted. The Company has determined the provisions of this guidance will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment, or ASU 2017-04, which eliminates Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. ASU 2017-04 also eliminates the requirements for any reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount to perform a qualitative assessment and, if it fails that qualitative test, to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. An entity still has the option to perform the qualitative assessment for a reporting unit to determine if the quantitative impairment test is necessary. Adoption of ASU 2017-04 is required for annual or interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 with early adoption permitted for annual or interim goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-04 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. Current U.S. GAAP requires an "incurred loss" methodology for recognizing credit losses that delay recognition until it is probable a loss has been incurred. The main objective of this ASU is to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. The amendment affects loans, debt securities, trade receivables, net investments in leases, off-balance-sheet credit exposures, reinsurance receivables, and any other financial asset not excluded from the scope that has the contractual right to receive cash. The amendments in this ASU replace the incurred loss impairment model in current U.S. GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. The amendments in this ASU require a financial asset (or group of financial assets) measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset(s) to present the net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. The measurement of expected credit losses will be based on

relevant information about past events, including historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount. The amendments in this ASU broaden the information that an entity must consider in developing its expected credit loss estimate for assets measured either collectively or individually. The use of forecasted information incorporates more timely information in the estimate of expected credit loss, which will be more decision useful to users of the financial statements. The amendments in this ASU will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is still evaluating the effects this ASU will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company has formed an internal committee to oversee the project. Upon adoption, the Company expects a change in the processes and procedures to calculate the allowance for loan losses, including changes in assumptions and estimates to consider expected credit losses over the life of the loan versus the current accounting practice that utilizes the incurred loss model. The new guidance may result in an increase in the allowance for loan losses; however, management is still assessing the magnitude

of the increase and its impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. In addition, the current accounting policy and procedures for other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities classified as available for sale will be replaced with an allowance approach. The Company has begun developing and implementing processes to address the provisions of this ASU.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). Under the new guidance, lessees will be required to recognize the following for all leases 1) a lease liability, which is the present value of a lessee's obligation to make lease payments, and 2) a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. All entities will classify leases to determine how to recognize lease-related revenue and expense. Quantitative and qualitative disclosures will be required by lessees and lessors to meet the objective of enabling users of financial statements to assess the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The intention is to require enough information to supplement the amounts recorded in the financial statements so that users can understand more about the nature of an entity's leasing activities. ASU No. 2016-02 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. All entities are required to use a modified retrospective approach for leases that exist or are entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements. As the Company expects to elect the transition option provided in ASU No. 2018-11 (see above), the modified retrospective approach will be applied on January 1, 2019 (as opposed to January 1, 2017). The Company also expects to elect certain relief options offered in ASU 2016-02 including the package of practical expedients, and the option not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that arise from short-term leases (i.e., leases with original terms of twelve months or less). The Company will likely elect the hindsight practical expedient, which allows entities to reassess their assumptions used when determining lease term and impairment of right-of-use assets. The Company has facility and equipment lease agreements which are currently being accounted for as operating leases and therefore not being recognized on the Company's consolidated statement of condition. The Company expects the new guidance will require these lease agreements to be recognized on the consolidated statements of condition as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. Therefore, the Company's preliminary evaluation indicates the provisions of ASU No. 2016-02 are expected to impact the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition, along with the Company's regulatory capital ratios. However, the Company does not expect the new guidance to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated statements of income. The Company is nearing completion of its effort to compile a complete inventory of arrangements containing a lease and accumulating the lease data necessary to apply the amended guidance. In addition, the Company is implementing new software to aid in the transition. The current estimated impact of implementing this ASU at January 1, 2019 is an increase in right-of-use assets ranging between \$150.0 million to \$175.0 million and an associated increase in lease liabilities on our consolidated statement of financial condition. This estimate is subject to revision as we approach the implementation date of January 1, 2019.

NOTE 2—INVESTMENT SECURITIES:

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the amortized cost and fair values of our investment securities available for sale and held to maturity.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
AVAILABLE FOR SALE				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential	\$ 116,523	\$ —	\$(6,229)	\$ 110,294
Commercial	35,351	—	(1,052)	34,299
Municipal bonds	384,230	513	(12,161)	372,582
Collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Residential	167,393	—	(8,097)	159,296
Commercial	116,671	30	(3,316)	113,385
Corporate debt securities	22,308	2	(1,051)	21,259
U.S. Treasury securities	11,207	—	(537)	10,670
Agency debentures	9,872	—	(555)	9,317
	\$ 863,555	\$ 545	\$(32,998)	\$ 831,102
HELD TO MATURITY				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential	\$ 11,337	\$ —	\$(379)	\$ 10,958
Commercial	17,387	—	(553)	16,834
Collateralized mortgage obligations	16,472	6	(109)	16,369
Municipal bonds	27,294	108	(601)	26,801
Corporate debt securities	94	—	—	94
	\$ 72,584	\$ 114	\$(1,642)	\$ 71,056

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2017			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
AVAILABLE FOR SALE				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential	\$ 133,654	\$ 4	\$(3,568)	) \$ 130,090
Commercial	24,024	8	(338)	) 23,694
Municipal bonds	389,117	2,978	(3,643)	) 388,452
Collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Residential	164,502	3	(4,081)	) 160,424
Commercial	100,001	9	(1,441)	) 98,569
Corporate debt securities	25,146	67	(476)	) 24,737
U.S. Treasury securities	10,899	—	(247)	) 10,652
Agency debentures	9,861	—	(211)	) 9,650
	\$ 857,204	\$ 3,069	\$(14,005)	) \$ 846,268
HELD TO MATURITY				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential	\$ 12,062	\$ 35	\$(99)	) \$ 11,998
Commercial	21,015	75	(161)	) 20,929
Collateralized mortgage obligations	3,439	—	—	) 3,439
Municipal bonds	21,423	339	(97)	) 21,665
Corporate debt securities	97	—	—	) 97
	\$ 58,036	\$ 449	\$(357)	) \$ 58,128

Mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO") represent securities issued by government sponsored enterprises ("GSEs"). Each of the MBS and CMO securities in our investment portfolio are guaranteed by Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). Municipal bonds are comprised of general obligation bonds (i.e., backed by the general credit of the issuer) and revenue bonds (i.e., backed by revenues from the specific project being financed) issued by various municipal corporations. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, all securities held, including municipal bonds and corporate debt securities, were rated investment grade, based upon external ratings where available and, where not available, based upon internal ratings which correspond to ratings as defined by Standard and Poor's Rating Services ("S&P") or Moody's Investors Services ("Moody's"). As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, substantially all securities held had ratings available by external ratings agencies.

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Investment securities available for sale and held to maturity that were in an unrealized loss position are presented in the following tables based on the length of time the individual securities have been in an unrealized loss position.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
AVAILABLE FOR SALE						
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential	\$(151)	\$4,665	\$(6,078)	\$105,148	\$(6,229)	\$109,813
Commercial	(517)	21,504	(535)	12,795	(1,052)	34,299
Municipal bonds	(4,309)	175,456	(7,852)	162,506	(12,161)	337,962
Collateralized mortgage obligations:						
Residential	(1,228)	49,619	(6,869)	109,677	(8,097)	159,296
Commercial	(1,488)	58,535	(1,828)	44,308	(3,316)	102,843
Corporate debt securities	(162)	8,637	(889)	12,394	(1,051)	21,031
U.S. Treasury securities	—	—	(537)	9,374	(537)	9,374
Agency debentures	—	—	(555)	9,317	(555)	9,317
	\$(7,855)	\$318,416	\$(25,143)	\$465,519	\$(32,998)	\$783,935
HELD TO MATURITY						
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential	\$(135)	\$4,591	\$(244)	\$4,066	\$(379)	\$8,657
Commercial	(168)	7,740	(385)	9,095	(553)	16,835
Collateralized mortgage obligations	(109)	12,954	—	—	(109)	12,954
Municipal bonds	(297)	11,468	(304)	9,079	(601)	20,547
	\$(709)	\$36,753	\$(933)	\$22,240	\$(1,642)	\$58,993

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2017					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
AVAILABLE FOR SALE						
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential	\$(182)	\$18,020	\$(3,386)	\$110,878	\$(3,568)	\$128,898
Commercial	(113)	15,265	(225)	6,748	(338)	22,013
Municipal bonds	(760)	105,415	(2,883)	134,103	(3,643)	239,518
Collateralized mortgage obligations:						
Residential	(612)	53,721	(3,469)	104,555	(4,081)	158,276
Commercial	(538)	57,236	(903)	35,225	(1,441)	92,461
Corporate debt securities	(15)	5,272	(461)	13,365	(476)	18,637
U.S. Treasury securities	(3)	997	(244)	9,655	(247)	10,652
Agency debentures	(211)	9,650	\$—	—	(211)	9,650
	\$(2,434)	\$265,576	\$(11,571)	\$414,529	\$(14,005)	\$680,105
HELD TO MATURITY						
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential	\$(13)	\$2,662	\$(86)	\$4,452	\$(99)	\$7,114
Commercial	(161)	15,900	—	—	(161)	15,900
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	3,439	—	—	—	3,439
Municipal bonds	(3)	2,185	(94)	9,465	(97)	11,650
	\$(177)	\$24,186	\$(180)	\$13,917	\$(357)	\$38,103

The Company has evaluated securities available for sale that are in an unrealized loss position and has determined that the decline in value is temporary and is related to the change in market interest rates since purchase. The decline in value is not related to any issuer- or industry-specific credit event. The Company has not identified any expected credit losses on its debt securities as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. In addition, as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had not made a decision to sell any of its debt securities held, nor did the Company consider it more likely than not that it would be required to sell such securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis.

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The following tables present the fair value of investment securities available for sale and held to maturity by contractual maturity along with the associated contractual yield for the periods indicated below. Contractual maturities for mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations as presented exclude the effect of expected prepayments. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations before the underlying mortgages mature. The weighted-average yield is computed using the contractual coupon of each security weighted based on the fair value of each security and does not include adjustments to a tax equivalent basis.

(dollars in thousands)	At September 30, 2018									
	Within one year		After one year through five years		After five years through ten years		After ten years		Total	
	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
AVAILABLE FOR SALE										
Mortgage-backed securities:										
Residential	\$—	— %	\$—	— %	\$7,333	1.60 %	\$102,961	2.05 %	\$110,294	2.02 %
Commercial	—	—	12,759	2.14	17,984	2.86	3,556	2.84	34,299	2.59
Municipal bonds	1,195	2.50	13,264	2.25	33,448	2.77	324,675	3.36	372,582	3.27
Collateralized mortgage obligations:										
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	159,296	2.30	159,296	2.30
Commercial	—	—	9,203	2.30	24,511	2.78	79,671	2.32	113,385	2.41
Agency debentures	—	—	—	—	9,317	2.18	—	—	9,317	2.18
Corporate debt securities	1,006	2.11	3,982	2.97	13,801	3.34	2,470	3.68	21,259	3.26
U.S. Treasury securities	—	—	1,295	2.80	9,375	1.17	—	—	10,670	1.84
Total available for sale	\$2,201	2.32 %	\$40,503	2.23 %	\$115,769	2.64 %	\$672,629	2.78 %	\$831,102	2.73 %
HELD TO MATURITY										
Mortgage-backed securities:										
Residential	\$—	— %	\$—	— %	\$—	— %	\$10,958	2.84 %	\$10,958	2.84 %
Commercial	—	—	10,177	2.43	6,657	2.58	—	—	16,834	2.49
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	—	8,030	3.57	—	—	8,339	2.78	16,369	3.17
Municipal bonds	—	—	1,785	2.83	5,572	2.24	19,444	3.20	26,801	2.97
Corporate debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	6.00	94	6.00
Total held to maturity	\$—	— %	\$19,992	2.92 %	\$12,229	2.43 %	\$38,835	3.02 %	\$71,056	2.88 %

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(dollars in thousands)	At December 31, 2017										
	Within one year		After one year through five years		After five years through ten years		After ten years		Total		Weighted Average Yield
	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	
AVAILABLE FOR SALE											
Mortgage-backed securities:											
Residential	\$—	— %	\$—	— %	\$8,914	1.63 %	\$121,176	1.97 %	\$130,090	1.94 %	
Commercial	—	—	15,356	2.07	4,558	2.03	3,780	2.98	23,694	2.21	
Municipal bonds	641	2.64	24,456	3.10	39,883	3.25	323,472	3.81	388,452	3.71	
Collateralized mortgage obligations:											
Residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	160,424	2.10	160,424	2.10	
Commercial	—	—	12,550	2.09	21,837	2.38	64,182	2.13	98,569	2.18	
Agency debentures	—	—	—	—	9,650	2.26	—	—	9,650	2.26	
Corporate debt securities	1,048	2.11	6,527	2.80	11,033	3.49	6,129	3.57	24,737	3.27	
U.S. Treasury securities	997	1.22	—	—	9,655	1.76	—	—	10,652	1.71	
Total available for sale	\$2,686	1.90 %	\$58,889	2.58 %	\$105,530	2.67 %	\$679,163	2.90 %	\$846,268	2.85 %	

HELD TO MATURITY

Mortgage-backed securities:											
Residential	\$—	— %	\$—	— %	\$—	— %	\$11,998	2.93 %	\$11,998	2.93 %	
Commercial	—	—	6,577	2.15	14,352	2.71	—	—	20,929	2.53	
Collateralized mortgage obligations	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,439	1.90	3,439	1.90	
Municipal bonds	—	—	1,846	3.35	4,630	2.57	15,189	3.50	21,665	3.28	
Corporate debt securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	6.00	97	6.00	
Total held to maturity	\$—	— %	\$8,423	2.41 %	\$18,982	2.68 %	\$30,723	3.10 %	\$58,128	2.86 %	

Sales of investment securities available for sale were as follows.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Proceeds	\$16,233	\$27,827	\$38,465	\$342,461
Gross gains	39	331	300	907
Gross losses	(43)	—	(66)	(19)

The following table summarizes the carrying value of securities pledged as collateral to secure borrowings, public deposits and other purposes as permitted or required by law:

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018	At December 31, 2017
Federal Home Loan Bank to secure borrowings	\$ 100,857	\$ 425,866
Washington and California State to secure public deposits	128,533	118,828
Securities pledged to secure derivatives in a liability position	14,585	7,308
Other securities pledged	3,904	6,089
Total securities pledged as collateral	\$ 247,879	\$ 558,091

The Company assesses the creditworthiness of the counterparties that hold the pledged collateral and has determined that these arrangements have little risk. There were no securities pledged under repurchase agreements at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Tax-exempt interest income on securities totaled \$2.0 million and \$2.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$6.2 million and \$6.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, was recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

NOTE 3—LOANS AND CREDIT QUALITY:

For a detailed discussion of loans and credit quality, including accounting policies and the methodology used to estimate the allowance for credit losses, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 5, Loans and Credit Quality, within our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company's portfolio of loans held for investment is divided into two portfolio segments, consumer loans and commercial loans, which are the same segments used to determine the allowance for loan losses. Within each portfolio segment, the Company monitors and assesses credit risk based on the risk characteristics of each of the following loan classes: single family and home equity and other loans within the consumer loan portfolio segment and non-owner occupied commercial real estate, multifamily, construction/land development and owner occupied commercial real estate and commercial business loans within the commercial loan portfolio segment.

Loans held for investment consist of the following:

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018	At December 31, 2017
Consumer loans		
Single family ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,418,140	\$ 1,381,366
Home equity and other	540,960	453,489
Total consumer loans	1,959,100	1,834,855
Commercial real estate loans		
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	667,429	622,782
Multifamily	893,105	728,037
Construction/land development	790,622	687,631
Total commercial real estate loans	2,351,156	2,038,450
Commercial and industrial loans		
Owner occupied commercial real estate	420,724	391,613
Commercial business	314,852	264,709
Total commercial and industrial loans	735,576	656,322
Loans held for investment before deferred fees, costs and allowance	5,045,832	4,529,627
Net deferred loan fees and costs	20,907	14,686
Allowance for loan losses	(40,438)	(37,847)
Total loans held for investment	\$ 5,026,301	\$ 4,506,466

Includes \$4.1 million and \$5.5 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, of loans where (1) a fair value option election was made at the time of origination and, therefore, are carried at fair value with changes recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

Loans in the amount of \$2.29 billion and \$1.81 billion at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, were pledged to secure borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") as part of our liquidity management strategy. Additionally, loans totaling \$515.4 million and \$663.8 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, were pledged to secure borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank. The FHLB and Federal Reserve Bank do not have the right to sell or re-pledge these loans.

Credit Risk Concentrations

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of customers are engaged in similar business activities or activities in the same geographic region, or when they have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic conditions.

Loans held for investment are primarily secured by real estate located in the Pacific Northwest, California and Hawaii. At September 30, 2018, we had concentrations representing 10% or more of the total portfolio by state and property type for the single family loan class within the states of Washington and California, which represented 13.4% and 10.4% of the total portfolio, respectively. In addition, at September 30, 2018, we had concentrations representing 10% or more of the total portfolio by state and property type for the multifamily loan class within the state of California, which represented 10.6% of the total portfolio. At December 31, 2017, we had concentrations representing 10% or more of the total portfolio by state and property type for the single family loan class within the states of Washington and California, which represented 15.0% and 10.9% of the total portfolio, respectively.

Credit Quality

Management considers the level of allowance for loan losses to be appropriate to cover credit losses inherent within the loans held for investment portfolio as of September 30, 2018. In addition to the allowance for loan losses, the Company maintains a separate allowance for losses related to unfunded loan commitments, and this amount is included in accounts payable and other liabilities on our consolidated statements of financial condition. Collectively, these allowances are referred to as the allowance for credit losses. The allowance for unfunded commitments was \$1.4 million at September 30, 2018, compared to \$1.1 million at September 30, 2017.

For further information on the policies that govern the determination of the allowance for loan losses levels, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, within our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Activity in the allowance for credit losses was as follows.

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September		Ended September	
	30,		30,	
(in thousands)	2018	2017	2018	2017

Allowance for credit losses (roll-forward):

Beginning balance	\$40,982	\$37,470	\$39,116	\$35,264
Provision for credit losses	750	250	2,500	750
Recoveries (charge-offs), net	122	475	238	2,181
Ending balance	\$41,854	\$38,195	\$41,854	\$38,195

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Activity in the allowance for credit losses by loan portfolio and loan class was as follows.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018				
	Beginning balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	(Reversal of) Provision	Ending balance
Consumer loans					
Single family	\$8,594	\$ (43)	\$ 2	\$ (46)	\$8,507
Home equity and other	7,346	(107)	102	205	7,546
Total consumer loans	15,940	(150)	104	159	16,053
Commercial real estate loans					
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	4,764	—	—	249	5,013
Multifamily	5,017	—	—	608	5,625
Construction/land development	9,205	—	170	(94)	9,281
Total commercial real estate loans	18,986	—	170	763	19,919
Commercial and industrial loans					
Owner occupied commercial real estate	3,032	—	—	111	3,143
Commercial business	3,024	(10)	8	(283)	2,739
Total commercial and industrial loans	6,056	(10)	8	(172)	5,882
Total allowance for credit losses	\$40,982	\$ (160)	\$ 282	\$ 750	\$41,854

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017				
	Beginning balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	(Reversal of) Provision	Ending balance
Consumer loans					
Single family	\$8,288	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 791	\$9,081
Home equity and other	6,856	(72)	428	(219)	6,993
Total consumer loans	15,144	(72)	430	572	16,074
Commercial real estate loans					
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	4,916	—	—	147	5,063
Multifamily	4,059	—	—	(3)	4,056
Construction/land development	8,226	—	172	(451)	7,947
Total commercial real estate loans	17,201	—	172	(307)	17,066
Commercial and industrial loans					
Owner occupied commercial real estate	2,539	—	—	(101)	2,438
Commercial business	2,586	(201)	146	86	2,617
Total commercial and industrial loans	5,125	(201)	146	(15)	5,055
Total allowance for credit losses	\$37,470	\$ (273)	\$ 748	\$ 250	\$38,195

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(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018				Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	(Reversal of) Provision	
Consumer loans					
Single family	\$9,412	\$ (43)	\$ 284	\$ (1,146)	\$8,507
Home equity and other	7,081	(349)	325	489	7,546
	16,493	(392)	609	(657)	16,053
Commercial real estate loans					
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	4,755	—	—	258	5,013
Multifamily	3,895	—	—	1,730	5,625
Construction/land development	8,677	—	513	91	9,281
Total commercial real estate loans	17,327	—	513	2,079	19,919
Commercial and industrial loans					
Owner occupied commercial real estate	2,960	—	—	183	3,143
Commercial business	2,336	(663)	171	895	2,739
Total commercial and industrial loans	5,296	(663)	171	1,078	5,882
Total allowance for credit losses	\$39,116	\$ (1,055)	\$ 1,293	\$ 2,500	\$41,854

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017				Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	(Reversal of) Provision	
Consumer loans					
Single family	\$8,196	\$ (2)	\$ 1,018	\$ (131)	\$9,081
Home equity and other	6,153	(583)	781	642	6,993
	14,349	(585)	1,799	511	16,074
Commercial real estate loans					
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	4,481	—	—	582	5,063
Multifamily	3,086	—	—	970	4,056
Construction/land development	8,553	—	606	(1,212)	7,947
Total commercial real estate loans	16,120	—	606	340	17,066
Commercial and industrial loans					
Owner occupied commercial real estate	2,199	—	—	239	2,438
Commercial business	2,596	(217)	578	(340)	2,617
	4,795	(217)	578	(101)	5,055
Total allowance for credit losses	\$35,264	\$ (802)	\$ 2,983	\$ 750	\$38,195

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The following tables disaggregate our allowance for credit losses and recorded investment in loans by impairment methodology.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018			Loans: collectively evaluated for impairment	Loans: individually evaluated for impairment	Total
	Allowance: collectively evaluated for impairment	Allowance: individually evaluated for impairment	Total			
Consumer loans						
Single family	\$8,431	\$ 76	\$8,507	\$1,348,103	\$ 65,961	\$1,414,064
Home equity and other	7,503	43	7,546	539,695	1,252	540,947
Total consumer loans	15,934	119	16,053	1,887,798	67,213	1,955,011
Commercial loans						
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	5,013	—	5,013	667,429	—	667,429
Multifamily	5,625	—	5,625	892,610	495	893,105
Construction/land development	9,281	—	9,281	789,932	690	790,622
Total commercial real estate loans	19,919	—	19,919	2,349,971	1,185	2,351,156
Commercial and industrial loans						
Owner occupied commercial real estate	3,143	—	3,143	419,485	1,239	420,724
Commercial business	2,544	195	2,739	313,088	1,764	314,852
Total commercial and industrial loans	5,687	195	5,882	732,573	3,003	735,576
Total loans evaluated for impairment	41,540	314	41,854	4,970,342	71,401	5,041,743
Loans held for investment carried at fair value	—	—	—	—	—	4,089 (1)
Total loans held for investment	\$41,540	\$ 314	\$41,854	\$4,970,342	\$ 71,401	\$5,045,832
	At December 31, 2017					
(in thousands)	Allowance: collectively evaluated for impairment	Allowance: individually evaluated for impairment	Total	Loans: collectively evaluated for impairment	Loans: individually evaluated for impairment	Total
Consumer loans						
Single family	\$9,188	\$ 224	\$9,412	\$1,300,939	\$ 74,967	\$1,375,906
Home equity and other	7,036	45	7,081	452,182	1,290	453,472
Total consumer loans	16,224	269	16,493	1,753,121	76,257	1,829,378
Commercial real estate loans						
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	4,755	—	4,755	622,782	—	622,782
Multifamily	3,895	—	3,895	727,228	809	728,037
Construction/land development	8,677	—	8,677	687,177	454	687,631
Total commercial real estate loans	17,327	—	17,327	2,037,187	1,263	2,038,450
Commercial and industrial loans						
Owner occupied commercial real estate	2,960	—	2,960	388,624	2,989	391,613
Commercial business	2,316	20	2,336	261,603	3,106	264,709
Total commercial and industrial loans	5,276	20	5,296	650,227	6,095	656,322
Total loans evaluated for impairment	38,827	289	39,116	4,440,535	83,615	4,524,150
Loans held for investment carried at fair value	—	—	—	5,246	231	5,477 (1)
Total loans held for investment	\$38,827	\$ 289	\$39,116	\$4,445,781	\$ 83,846	\$4,529,627

- (1) Comprised of single family loans where a fair value option election was made at the time of origination and, therefore, are carried at fair value with changes recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

Impaired Loans

The following tables present impaired loans by loan portfolio segment and loan class.

At September 30, 2018

(in thousands)	Unpaid		
	Recorded investment	principal balance	Related allowance
	(1)	(1)	(2)
With no related allowance recorded:			
Consumer loans			
Single family	\$64,399	\$65,190	\$ —
Home equity and other	754	779	—
Total consumer loans	65,153	65,969	—
Commercial real estate loans			
Multifamily	495	495	—
Construction/land development	690	690	—
Total commercial real estate loans	1,185	1,185	—
Commercial and industrial loans			
Owner occupied commercial real estate	1,239	1,555	—
Commercial business	1,534	2,172	—
Total commercial and industrial loans	2,773	3,727	—
	\$69,111	\$70,881	\$ —
With an allowance recorded:			
Consumer loans			
Single family	\$1,562	\$1,630	\$ 76
Home equity and other	498	498	43
Total consumer loans	2,060	2,128	119
Commercial and industrial loans			
Commercial business	230	920	195
Total commercial and industrial loans	230	920	195
	\$2,290	\$3,048	\$ 314
Total:			
Consumer loans			
Single family ⁽³⁾	\$65,961	\$66,820	\$ 76
Home equity and other	1,252	1,277	43
Total consumer loans	67,213	68,097	119
Commercial real estate loans			
Multifamily	495	495	—
Construction/land development	690	690	—
Total commercial and industrial loans	1,185	1,185	—
Commercial and industrial loans			
Owner occupied commercial real estate	1,239	1,555	—
Commercial business	1,764	3,092	195
Total commercial and industrial loans	3,003	4,647	195
Total impaired loans	\$71,401	\$73,929	\$ 314

(1) Includes partial charge-offs and nonaccrual interest paid and purchase discounts and premiums.

(2) Unpaid principal balance does not include partial charge-offs, purchase discounts and premiums or nonaccrual interest paid. Related allowance is calculated on net book balances not unpaid principal balances.

(3) Includes \$64.2 million in single family performing trouble debt restructurings ("TDRs").

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(in thousands)	At December 31, 2017		
	Recorded investment	Unpaid principal balance	Related allowance
	(2)		
With no related allowance recorded:			
Consumer loans			
Single family	\$71,264 ⁽⁴⁾	\$72,424	\$ —
Home equity and other	782	807	—
Total consumer loans	72,046	73,231	—
Commercial real estate loans			
Multifamily	809	837	—
Construction/land development	454	454	—
Total commercial real estate loans	1,263	1,291	—
Commercial and industrial loans			
Owner occupied commercial real estate	2,989	3,288	—
Commercial business	2,398	3,094	—
Total commercial and industrial loans	5,387	6,382	—
	\$78,696	\$80,904	\$ —
With an allowance recorded:			
Consumer loans			
Single family	\$3,934	\$4,025	\$ 224
Home equity and other	508	508	45
Total consumer loans	4,442	4,533	269
Commercial and industrial loans			
Commercial business	708	755	20
Total commercial and industrial loans	708	755	20
	\$5,150	\$5,288	\$ 289
Total:			
Consumer loans			
Single family ⁽³⁾	\$75,198	\$76,449	\$ 224
Home equity and other	1,290	1,315	45
Total consumer loans	76,488	77,764	269
Commercial real estate loans			
Multifamily	809	837	—
Construction/land development	454	454	—
Total commercial real estate loans	1,263	1,291	—
Commercial and industrial loans			
Owner occupied commercial real estate	2,989	3,288	—
Commercial business	3,106	3,849	20
Total commercial and industrial loans	6,095	7,137	20
Total impaired loans	\$83,846	\$86,192	\$ 289

(1) Includes partial charge-offs and nonaccrual interest paid and purchase discounts and premiums.

(2) Unpaid principal balance does not include partial charge-offs, purchase discounts and premiums or nonaccrual interest paid. Related allowance is calculated on net book balances not unpaid principal balances.

(3) Includes \$69.6 million in single family performing TDRs.

(4) Includes \$231 thousand of fair value option loans.

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The following tables provide the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans by portfolio segment and class.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
Consumer loans				
Single family	\$66,754	\$ 653	\$81,770	\$ 738
Home equity and other	1,256	20	1,501	19
Total consumer loans	68,010	673	83,271	757
Commercial real estate loans				
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	—	—	584	—
Multifamily	640	6	825	6
Construction/land development	677	6	1,015	21
Total commercial real estate loans	1,317	12	2,424	27
Commercial and industrial loans				
Owner occupied commercial real estate	1,250	19	2,376	33
Commercial business	1,895	28	2,045	30
Total commercial and industrial loans	3,145	47	4,421	63
	\$72,472	\$ 732	\$90,116	\$ 847

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
Consumer loans				
Single family	\$69,384	\$ 1,963	\$81,889	\$ 2,278
Home equity and other	1,267	58	1,475	62
Total consumer loans	70,651	2,021	83,364	2,340
Commercial real estate loans				
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	—	—	904	—
Multifamily	722	18	833	18
Construction/land development	600	17	1,277	68
Total commercial real estate loans	1,322	35	3,014	86
Commercial and industrial loans				
Owner occupied commercial real estate	2,085	74	2,542	129
Commercial business	2,420	94	2,579	113
Total commercial and industrial loans	4,505	168	5,121	242
	\$76,478	\$ 2,224	\$91,499	\$ 2,668

Credit Quality Indicators

Management regularly reviews loans in the portfolio to assess credit quality indicators and to determine appropriate loan classification and grading in accordance with applicable bank regulations. The Company's risk rating methodology assigns risk ratings ranging from 1 to 10, where a higher rating represents higher risk. The Company differentiates its lending portfolios into homogeneous loans and non-homogeneous loans.

The 10 risk rating categories can be generally described by the following groupings for non-homogeneous loans:

Pass. We have five pass risk ratings which represent a level of credit quality that ranges from no well-defined deficiency or weakness to some noted weakness, however the risk of default on any loan classified as pass is expected to be remote. The five pass risk ratings are described below:

Minimal Risk. A minimal risk loan, risk rated 1-Exceptional, is to a borrower of the highest quality. The borrower has an unquestioned ability to produce consistent profits and service all obligations and can absorb severe market disturbances with little or no difficulty.

Low Risk. A low risk loan, risk rated 2-Superior, is similar in characteristics to a minimal risk loan. Balance sheet and operations are slightly more prone to fluctuations within the business cycle; however, debt capacity and debt service coverage remains strong. The borrower will have a strong demonstrated ability to produce profits and absorb market disturbances.

Modest Risk. A modest risk loan, risk rated 3-Excellent, is a desirable loan with excellent sources of repayment and no currently identifiable risk associated with collection. The borrower exhibits a very strong capacity to repay the loan in accordance with the repayment agreement. The borrower may be susceptible to economic cycles, but will have cash reserves to weather these cycles.

Average Risk. An average risk loan, risk rated 4-Good, is an attractive loan with sound sources of repayment and no material collection or repayment weakness evident. The borrower has an acceptable capacity to pay in accordance with the agreement. The borrower is susceptible to economic cycles and more efficient competition, but should have modest reserves sufficient to survive all but the most severe downturns or major setbacks.

Acceptable Risk. An acceptable risk loan, risk rated 5-Acceptable, is a loan with lower than average, but still acceptable credit risk. These borrowers may have higher leverage, less certain but viable repayment sources, have limited financial reserves and may possess weaknesses that can be adequately mitigated through collateral, structural or credit enhancement. The borrower is susceptible to economic cycles and is less resilient to negative market forces or financial events. Reserves may be insufficient to survive a modest downturn.

Watch. A watch loan, risk rated 6-Watch, is still pass-rated, but represents the lowest level of acceptable risk due to an emerging risk element or declining performance trend. Watch ratings are expected to be temporary, with issues resolved or manifested to the extent that a higher or lower rating would be appropriate. The borrower should have a plausible plan, with reasonable certainty of success, to correct the problems in a short period of time. Borrowers rated watch are characterized by elements of uncertainty, such as:

The borrower may be experiencing declining operating trends, strained cash flows or less-than anticipated financial performance. Cash flow should still be adequate to cover debt service, and the negative trends should be identified as being of a short-term or temporary nature.

• The borrower may have experienced a minor, unexpected covenant violation.

• The borrower may be experiencing tight working capital or have a cash cushion deficiency.

A loan may also be a watch if financial information is late, there is a documentation deficiency, the borrower has experienced unexpected management turnover, or if it faces industry issues that, when combined with performance factors create uncertainty in its future ability to perform.

• Delinquent payments, increasing and material overdraft activity, request for bulge and/or out-of-formula advances may be an indicator of inadequate working capital and may suggest a lower rating.

• Failure of the intended repayment source to materialize as expected, or renewal of a loan (other than cash/marketable security secured or lines of credit) without reduction are possible indicators of a watch or worse risk rating.

Special Mention. A special mention loan, risk rated 7-Special Mention, has potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loans or the institution's credit position at some future date. Loans in this category contain unfavorable characteristics and are generally undesirable. They are currently protected but are potentially weak and constitute an undue and unwarranted credit risk, but not to the point of a substandard classification. A special mention loan has potential weaknesses, which if not checked or corrected, weaken the loan or inadequately protect the Company's position at some future date. Such weaknesses include:

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Performance is poor or significantly less than expected. There may be a temporary debt-servicing deficiency or inadequate working capital as evidenced by a cash cushion deficiency, but not to the extent that repayment is compromised. Material violation of financial covenants is common.

Loans with unresolved material issues that significantly cloud the debt service outlook, even though a debt servicing deficiency does not currently exist.

Modest underperformance or deviation from plan for real estate loans where absorption of rental/sales units is necessary to properly service the debt as structured. Depth of support for interest carry provided by owner/guarantors may mitigate and provide for improved rating.

This rating may be assigned when a loan officer is unable to supervise the credit properly, or when there is an inadequate loan agreement, an inability to control collateral, failure to obtain proper documentation, or any other deviation from prudent lending practices.

Unlike a substandard credit, there should be a reasonable expectation that these temporary issues will be corrected within the normal course of business, rather than through liquidation of assets, and in a reasonable period of time.

Substandard. A substandard loan, risk rated 8-Substandard, is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified must have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the loan. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loss potential, while existing in the aggregate amount of substandard loans, does not have to exist in individual loans classified substandard. Loans are classified as substandard when they have unsatisfactory characteristics causing unacceptable levels of risk. A substandard loan normally has one or more well-defined weaknesses that could jeopardize repayment of the loan. The likely need to liquidate assets to correct the problem, rather than repayment from successful operations, is the key distinction between special mention and substandard. The following are examples of well-defined weaknesses: Cash flow deficiencies or trends are of a magnitude to jeopardize current and future payments with no immediate relief. A loss is not presently expected, however the outlook is sufficiently uncertain to preclude ruling out the possibility.

The borrower has been unable to adjust to prolonged and unfavorable industry or economic trends.

Material underperformance or deviation from plan for real estate loans where absorption of rental/sales units is necessary to properly service the debt and risk is not mitigated by willingness and capacity of owner/guarantor to support interest payments.

Management character or honesty has become suspect. This includes instances where the borrower has become uncooperative.

Due to unprofitable or unsuccessful business operations, some form of restructuring of the business, including liquidation of assets, has become the primary source of loan repayment. Cash flow has deteriorated, or been diverted, to the point that sale of collateral is now the Company's primary source of repayment (unless this was the original source of repayment). If the collateral is under the Company's control and is cash or other liquid, highly marketable securities and properly margined, then a more appropriate rating might be special mention or watch.

The borrower is involved in bankruptcy proceedings where collateral liquidation values are expected to fully protect the Company against loss.

There is material, uncorrectable faulty documentation or materially suspect financial information.

Doubtful. Loans classified as doubtful, risk rated 9-Doubtful, have all the weaknesses inherent in one classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors, which may work towards strengthening the loan, classification as a loss (and immediate charge-off) is deferred until more exact status may be determined. Pending factors include proposed merger, acquisition, liquidation procedures, capital injection, and perfection of liens on additional collateral and refinancing plans. In certain circumstances, a doubtful rating will be temporary, while the Company is awaiting an updated collateral valuation. In these cases, once the collateral is valued and appropriate margin applied, the remaining uncollateralized portion will be charged-off. The remaining balance,

properly margined, may then be upgraded to substandard, however must remain on non-accrual.

Loss. Loans classified as loss, risk rated 10-Loss, are considered uncollectible and of such little value that the continuance as an active Company asset is not warranted. This rating does not mean that the loan has no recovery or salvage value, but rather that the loan should be charged-off now, even though partial or full recovery may be possible in the future.

Impaired. Loans are classified as impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest when due, in accordance with the terms of the original loan agreement, without unreasonable delay. This includes all loans classified as nonaccrual and troubled debt restructurings. Impaired loans are risk rated for internal and regulatory rating purposes, but presented separately for clarification.

Homogeneous loans maintain their original risk rating until they are greater than 30 days past due, and risk rating reclassification is based primarily on the past due status of the loan. The risk rating categories can be generally described by the following groupings for commercial and commercial real estate homogeneous loans:

Watch. A homogeneous watch loan, risk rated 6, is 30-59 days past due from the required payment date at month-end.

Special Mention. A homogeneous special mention loan, risk rated 7, is 60-89 days past due from the required payment date at month-end.

Substandard. A homogeneous substandard loan, risk rated 8, is 90 days or more past due from the required payment date at month-end.

Loss. A homogeneous loss loan is risk rated 10 when the loss has been confirmed and charged off through the Bank's commercial special assets collection process.

The risk rating categories can be generally described by the following groupings for residential and home equity and other homogeneous loans:

Watch. A homogeneous retail watch loan, risk rated 6, is 60-89 days past due from the required payment date at month-end.

Substandard. A homogeneous retail substandard loan, risk rated 8, is 90-179 days past due from the required payment date at month-end.

Loss. A homogeneous retail loss loan is risk rated 10 when it becomes past due 180 cumulative days from the contractual due date. These loans are generally charged-off in the month in which the 180 day period elapses.

Residential and home equity loans modified in a troubled debt restructure are not considered homogeneous. The risk rating classification for such loans are based on the non-homogeneous definitions noted above.

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The following tables summarize designated loan grades by loan portfolio segment and loan class.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018				
	Pass	Watch	Special mention	Substandard	Total
Consumer loans					
Single family	\$1,396,810 ⁽¹⁾	\$4,468	\$ 10,026	\$ 6,836	\$1,418,140
Home equity and other	539,215	194	391	1,160	540,960
	1,936,025	4,662	10,417	7,996	1,959,100
Commercial real estate loans					
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	655,767	3,152	7,700	810	667,429
Multifamily	888,968	3,642	495	—	893,105
Construction/land development	762,298	16,547	6,960	4,817	790,622
	2,307,033	23,341	15,155	5,627	2,351,156
Commercial and industrial loans					
Owner occupied commercial real estate	386,458	20,240	13,178	848	420,724
Commercial business	282,798	14,643	16,308	1,103	314,852
	669,256	34,883	29,486	1,951	735,576
	\$4,912,314	\$62,886	\$ 55,058	\$ 15,574	\$5,045,832

(1) Includes \$4.1 million of loans where a fair value option election was made at the time of origination and, therefore, are carried at fair value with changes recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2017				
	Pass	Watch	Special mention	Substandard	Total
Consumer loans					
Single family	\$1,355,965 ⁽¹⁾	\$2,982	\$ 11,328	\$ 11,091	\$1,381,366
Home equity and other	451,194	143	751	1,401	453,489
	1,807,159	3,125	12,079	12,492	1,834,855
Commercial real estate loans					
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	613,181	8,801	—	800	622,782
Multifamily	693,190	34,038	507	302	728,037
Construction/land development	664,025	22,062	1,466	78	687,631
	1,970,396	64,901	1,973	1,180	2,038,450
Commercial and industrial loans					
Owner occupied commercial real estate	361,429	20,949	6,399	2,836	391,613
Commercial business	220,461	39,588	1,959	2,701	264,709
	581,890	60,537	8,358	5,537	656,322
	\$4,359,445	\$128,563	\$ 22,410	\$ 19,209	\$4,529,627

(1) Includes \$5.5 million of loans where a fair value option election was made at the time of origination and, therefore, are carried at fair value with changes recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, none of the Company's loans were rated Doubtful or Loss. For a detailed discussion on credit quality, see Note 5, Loans and Credit Quality, within our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Nonaccrual and Past Due Loans

Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when the full and timely collection of principal and interest is doubtful, generally when the loan becomes 90 days or more past due for principal or interest payment or if part of the principal balance has been charged off. Loans whose repayments are insured by the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA") or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration ("VA") are generally maintained on accrual status even if 90 days or more past due.

The following tables present an aging analysis of past due loans by loan portfolio segment and loan class.

At September 30, 2018							
(in thousands)	30-59 days past due	60-89 days past due	90 days or more past due	Total past due	Current	Total loans	90 days or more past due and accruing
Consumer loans							
Single family	\$9,155	\$ 6,919	\$45,997	\$62,071	\$1,356,069 ⁽¹⁾	\$1,418,140	\$ 39,161 ⁽²⁾
Home equity and other	494	90	1,160	1,744	539,216	540,960	—
	9,649	7,009	47,157	63,815	1,895,285	1,959,100	39,161
Commercial real estate loans							
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	667,429	667,429	—
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	893,105	893,105	—
Construction/land development	—	—	74	74	790,548	790,622	—
	—	—	74	74	2,351,082	2,351,156	—
Commercial and industrial loans							
Owner occupied commercial real estate	—	—	384	384	420,340	420,724	—
Commercial business	—	—	1,184	1,184	313,668	314,852	—
	—	—	1,568	1,568	734,008	735,576	—
	\$9,649	\$ 7,009	\$48,799	\$65,457	\$4,980,375	\$5,045,832	\$ 39,161

At December 31, 2017							
(in thousands)	30-59 days past due	60-89 days past due	90 days or more past due	Total past due	Current	Total loans	90 days or more past due and accruing
Consumer loans							
Single family	\$10,493	\$ 4,437	\$48,262	\$63,192	\$1,318,174 ⁽¹⁾	\$1,381,366	\$ 37,171 ⁽²⁾
Home equity and other	750	20	1,404	2,174	451,315	453,489	—
	11,243	4,457	49,666	65,366	1,769,489	1,834,855	37,171
Commercial real estate loans							
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	622,782	622,782	—
Multifamily	—	—	302	302	727,735	728,037	—
Construction/land development	641	—	78	719	686,912	687,631	—
	641	—	380	1,021	2,037,429	2,038,450	—
Commercial and industrial loans							
Owner occupied commercial real estate	—	—	640	640	390,973	391,613	—
Commercial business	377	—	1,526	1,903	262,806	264,709	—

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377	—	2,166	2,543	653,779	656,322	—
\$12,261	\$ 4,457	\$52,212	\$68,930	\$4,460,697	\$4,529,627	\$ 37,171

Includes \$4.1 million and \$5.5 million of loans at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, where (1) a fair value option election was made at the time of origination and, therefore, are carried at fair value with changes recognized in our consolidated statements of operations.

(2) FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed single family loans that are 90 days or more past due are maintained on accrual status if they are determined to have little to no risk of loss.

The following tables present performing and nonperforming loan balances by loan portfolio segment and loan class.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018		
	Accrual	Nonaccrual	Total
Consumer loans			
Single family	\$ 1,411,304 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,836	\$ 1,418,140
Home equity and other	539,800	1,160	540,960
	1,951,104	7,996	1,959,100
Commercial real estate loans			
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	667,429	—	667,429
Multifamily	893,105	—	893,105
Construction/land development	790,548	74	790,622
	2,351,082	74	2,351,156
Commercial and industrial loans			
Owner occupied commercial real estate	420,340	384	420,724
Commercial business	313,668	1,184	314,852
	734,008	1,568	735,576
	\$5,036,194	\$ 9,638	\$ 5,045,832

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2017		
	Accrual	Nonaccrual	Total
Consumer loans			
Single family	\$ 1,370,275 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,091	\$ 1,381,366
Home equity and other	452,085	1,404	453,489
	1,822,360	12,495	1,834,855
Commercial real estate loans			
Non-owner occupied commercial real estate	622,782	—	622,782
Multifamily	727,735	302	728,037
Construction/land development	687,553	78	687,631
	2,038,070	380	2,038,450
Commercial and industrial loans			
Owner occupied commercial real estate	390,973	640	391,613
Commercial business	263,183	1,526	264,709
	654,156	2,166	656,322
	\$4,514,586	\$ 15,041	\$ 4,529,627

Includes \$4.1 million and \$5.5 million of loans at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, where a fair value (1) option election was made at the time of origination and, therefore, are carried at fair value with changes recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

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The following tables present information about TDR activity during the periods presented.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2018

(dollars in thousands)	Concession type	Number of loan modifications	Recorded investment	Related charge-offs
Consumer loans				
Single family				
	Interest rate reduction	2	\$ 374	\$ —
	Payment restructure	42	8,854	—
Total consumer				
	Interest rate reduction	2	374	—
	Payment restructure	42	8,854	—
		44	9,228	—
Total loans				
	Interest rate reduction	2	374	—
	Payment restructure	42	8,854	—
		44	\$ 9,228	\$ —

Three Months Ended September 30, 2017

(dollars in thousands)	Concession type	Number of loan modifications	Recorded investment	Related charge-offs
Consumer loans				
Single family				
	Interest rate reduction	9	\$ 1,914	\$ —
	Payment restructure	29	5,911	—
Total consumer				
	Interest rate reduction	9	1,914	—
	Payment restructure	29	5,911	—
		38	7,825	—
Total loans				
	Interest rate reduction	9	1,914	—
	Payment restructure	29	5,911	—
		38	\$ 7,825	\$ —

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018

(dollars in thousands)	Concession type	Number of loan modifications	Recorded investment	Related charge-offs
Consumer loans				
Single family				
	Interest rate reduction	15	\$ 2,836	\$ —
	Payment restructure	106	22,784	—
Total consumer				
	Interest rate reduction	15	2,836	—
	Payment restructure	106	22,784	—
		121	25,620	—
Commercial real estate loans				
Commercial and industrial loans				
Commercial business				
	Payment restructure	2	267	—
Total commercial and industrial				
	Payment restructure	2	267	—
		2	267	—
Total loans				
	Interest rate reduction	15	2,836	—
	Payment restructure	108	23,051	—
		123	\$ 25,887	\$ —

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017				
(dollars in thousands)	Concession type	Number of loan modifications	Recorded investment	Related charge-offs
Consumer loans				
Single family				
	Interest rate reduction	48	\$ 8,834	\$ —
	Payment restructure	71	14,803	—
Home equity and other				
	Payment restructure	2	351	—
Total consumer				
	Interest rate reduction	48	8,834	—
	Payment restructure	73	15,154	—
		121	23,988	—
Commercial real estate loans				
Construction/land development				
	Payment restructure	1	436	—
Total commercial real estate				
		1	436	—
Commercial and industrial loans				
Commercial business				
	Payment restructure	1	18	—
Total commercial and industrial				
	Payment restructure	1	18	—
Total loans				
	Interest rate reduction	48	8,834	—
	Payment restructure	75	15,608	—
		123	\$ 24,442	\$ —

The following table presents loans that were modified as TDRs within the previous 12 months and subsequently re-defaulted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. A TDR loan is considered re-defaulted when it becomes doubtful that the objectives of the modifications will be met, generally when a consumer loan TDR becomes 60 days or more past due on principal or interest payments or when a commercial loan TDR becomes 90 days or more past due on principal or interest payments.

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
	Number of loan relationships that re-defaulted	Number of loan relationships that re-defaulted
Consumer loans		
Single family		
	6 \$ 988	8 \$ 1,743

Nine Months Ended
September 30,

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	2018	2017
	Number	Number
	of	of
(dollars in thousands)	loan relationships that re-defaulted	loan relationships that re-defaulted
Consumer loans		
Single family	18 \$ 3,267	16 \$ 3,395

NOTE 4—DEPOSITS:

Deposit balances, including stated rates, were as follows.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018	At December 31, 2017
Noninterest-bearing accounts	\$ 983,761	\$ 980,902
NOW accounts, 0.00% to 1.00% at September 30, 2018 and 0.00% to 1.98% at December 31, 2017	442,158	461,349
Statement savings accounts, due on demand, 0.05% to 1.13% at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	272,949	293,858
Money market accounts, due on demand, 0.00% to 2.18% at September 30, 2018 and 0.00% to 1.80% at December 31, 2017	1,907,782	1,834,154
Certificates of deposit, 0.10% to 3.80% at September 30, 2018 and 0.05% to 3.80% at December 31, 2017	1,548,392	1,190,689
	\$ 5,155,042	\$ 4,760,952

Interest expense on deposits was as follows.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
NOW accounts	\$416	\$500	\$1,286	\$1,480
Statement savings accounts	197	256	643	761
Money market accounts	4,481	2,089	12,003	6,254
Certificates of deposit	6,192	3,175	14,704	9,015
	\$11,286	\$6,020	\$28,636	\$17,510

The weighted-average interest rates on certificates of deposit were 1.71% and 1.12% at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Certificates of deposit outstanding mature as follows.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018
Within one year	\$ 1,226,457
One to two years	256,183
Two to three years	35,158
Three to four years	13,164
Four to five years	17,184
Thereafter	246
	\$ 1,548,392

The aggregate amount of time deposits in denominations of more than \$250 thousand at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were \$85.2 million and \$88.8 million, respectively. There were \$759.7 million and \$345.5 million of brokered deposits at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

NOTE 5—DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES:

To reduce the risk of significant interest rate fluctuations on the value of certain assets and liabilities, such as certain mortgage loans held for sale or mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs"), the Company utilizes derivatives, such as forward sale commitments, futures, option contracts, interest rate swaps and interest rate swaptions as risk management instruments in its hedging strategy. Derivative transactions are measured in terms of notional amount, which is not recorded in the consolidated

statements of financial condition. The notional amount is generally not exchanged and is used as the basis for interest and other contractual payments.

We held no derivatives designated as a fair value, cash flow or foreign currency hedge instrument at September 30, 2018 or December 31, 2017. Derivatives are reported at their respective fair values in the other assets or accounts payable and other liabilities line items on the consolidated statements of financial condition, with changes in fair value reflected in current period earnings.

As permitted under U.S. GAAP, the Company nets derivative assets and liabilities when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists between the Company and the derivative counterparty, which are documented under industry standard master agreements and credit support annexes. The Company's master netting agreements provide that following an uncured payment default or other event of default, the non-defaulting party may promptly terminate all transactions between the parties and determine a net amount due to be paid to, or by, the defaulting party. An event of default may also occur under a credit support annex if a party fails to make a collateral delivery (which remains uncured following applicable notice and grace periods). The Company's right of offset requires that master netting agreements are legally enforceable and that the exercise of rights by the non-defaulting party under these agreements will not be stayed or avoided under applicable law upon an event of default, including bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding.

The collateral used under the Company's master netting agreements is typically cash, but securities may be used under agreements with certain counterparties. Receivables related to cash collateral that has been paid to counterparties is included in other assets on the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition. Any securities pledged to counterparties as collateral remain on the consolidated statements of financial condition. Refer to Note 2, Investment Securities, for further information on securities collateral pledged. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company did not hold any collateral received from counterparties under derivative transactions.

For further information on the policies that govern derivative and hedging activities, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 11, Derivatives and Hedging Activities, within our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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The notional amounts and fair values for derivatives consist of the following.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018		
	Notional amount	Fair value derivatives	
		Asset	Liability
Forward sale commitments	\$1,227,392	\$3,335	\$(1,238)
Interest rate swaptions	30,000	253	—
Interest rate lock and purchase loan commitments	434,127	10,482	(85)
Interest rate swaps	1,261,050	9,912	(39,342)
Eurodollar futures	4,695,000	—	(167)
Total derivatives before netting	\$7,647,569	23,982	(40,832)
Netting adjustment/Cash collateral ⁽¹⁾		(8,699)	36,339
Carrying value on consolidated statements of financial condition		\$15,283	\$(4,493)

Includes cash collateral of \$27.6 million at September 30, 2018 as part of netting adjustments which primarily (1) consists of collateral transferred by the Company at the initiation of derivative transactions and held by the counterparty as security.

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2017		
	Notional amount	Fair value derivatives	
		Asset	Liability
Forward sale commitments	\$1,687,658	\$1,311	\$(1,445)
Interest rate swaptions	120,000	—	—
Interest rate lock and purchase loan commitments	472,733	12,950	(25)
Interest rate swaps	1,869,000	12,171	(23,654)
Eurodollar futures	3,287,000	—	(101)
Total derivatives before netting	\$7,436,391	26,432	(25,225)
Netting adjustment/Cash collateral ⁽¹⁾		(6,646)	23,505
Carrying value on consolidated statements of financial condition		\$19,786	\$(1,720)

Includes cash collateral of \$16.9 million at December 31, 2017 as part of netting adjustments which primarily (1) consists of collateral transferred by the Company at the initiation of derivative transactions and held by the counterparty as security.

The following tables present gross and net information about derivative instruments.

At September 30, 2018					
(in thousands)	Gross fair value	Netting adjustments/ Cash collateral ⁽¹⁾	Carrying value	Securities not	Net amount
				offset in consolidated balance sheet (disclosure-only netting)	
Derivative assets	\$23,982	\$ (8,699)	\$15,283	\$	— \$15,283
Derivative liabilities	(40,832)	36,339	(4,493)	4,471	(22)

At December 31, 2017
(in thousands)

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	Gross fair value	Netting adjustments/ Cash collateral ⁽¹⁾	Carrying value	Securities not offset in consolidated balance sheet (disclosure-only netting)	Net amount
Derivative assets	\$26,432	\$ (6,646)	\$19,786	\$	— \$19,786
Derivative liabilities	(25,225)	23,505	(1,720)	1,213	(507)

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Includes cash collateral of \$27.6 million and \$16.9 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, (1) respectively, as part of the netting adjustments which primarily consists of collateral transferred by the Company at the initiation of derivative transactions and held by the counterparty as security. The following table presents the net gain (loss) recognized on derivatives, including economic hedge derivatives, within the respective line items in the statement of operations for the periods indicated.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Recognized in noninterest income:				
Net (loss) gain on loan origination and sale activities ⁽¹⁾	\$(4,760)	\$(9,180)	\$12,322	\$(20,788)
Loan servicing (loss) income ⁽²⁾	(9,446)	2,807	(52,611)	12,060
	\$(14,206)	\$(6,373)	\$(40,289)	\$(8,728)

(1) Comprised of interest rate lock commitments ("IRLCs") and forward contracts used as an economic hedge of IRLCs and single family mortgage loans held for sale.

(2) Comprised of interest rate swaps, interest rate swaptions, Eurodollar futures and forward contracts used as an economic hedge of single family MSR's.

NOTE 6—MORTGAGE BANKING OPERATIONS:

Loans held for sale consisted of the following.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018	At December 31, 2017
Single family	\$ 350,949	\$ 577,313
Multifamily DUS [®] ⁽¹⁾	5,176	29,651
Small Business Administration ("SBA")	9,618	3,938
CRE-Non-DUS [®] ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	38,697	—
Total loans held for sale	\$ 404,440	\$ 610,902

(1) Fannie Mae Multifamily Delegated Underwriting and Servicing Program ("DUS[®]) is a registered trademark of Fannie Mae.

(2) Loans originated as Held for Investment.

Loans sold proceeds consisted of the following.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Single family	\$1,724,697	\$1,956,129	\$5,043,769	\$5,504,366
Multifamily DUS [®] ⁽²⁾	93,281	102,075	180,878	214,236
SBA	3,025	11,318	10,339	22,485
CRE-Non-DUS [®] ⁽²⁾	61,562	114,175	176,212	140,889
Total loans sold	\$1,882,565	\$2,183,697	\$5,411,198	\$5,881,976

- (1) Includes proceeds of \$34.5 million and \$173.1 million in single family loans originated as held for investment during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.
- (2) Fannie Mae Multifamily DUS[®] is a registered trademark of Fannie Mae.

Gain on loan origination and sale activities, including the effects of derivative risk management instruments, consisted of the following.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Single family:				
Servicing value and secondary market gains ⁽¹⁾	34,945	\$56,657	124,554	\$164,548
Loan origination and funding fees	5,433	7,356	17,036	19,960
Total single family	40,378	64,013	141,590	184,508
Multifamily DUS [®]	3,104	4,152	5,863	8,785
SBA	99	1,056	696	1,974
CRE-Non-DUS [®] (2)	990	1,789	1,790	1,932
Total gain on loan origination and sale activities	\$44,571	\$71,010	\$149,939	\$197,199

Comprised of gains and losses on interest rate lock and purchase loan commitments (which considers the value of (1) servicing), single family loans held for sale, forward sale commitments used to economically hedge secondary market activities, and changes in the Company's repurchase liability for loans that have been sold.

(2) Loan originated as held for investment.

The Company's portfolio of loans serviced for others is primarily comprised of loans held in U.S. government and agency MBS issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae. Loans serviced for others are not included in the consolidated statements of financial condition as they are not assets of the Company.

The composition of loans serviced for others that contribute to loan servicing income is presented below at the unpaid principal balance.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018	At December 31, 2017
Single family		
U.S. government and agency	\$ 19,211,119	\$ 22,123,710
Other	593,144	507,437
	19,804,263	22,631,147
Commercial		
Multifamily DUS [®]	1,442,727	1,311,399
Other	83,308	79,797
	1,526,035	1,391,196
Total loans serviced for others	\$ 21,330,298	\$ 24,022,343

The Company has made representations and warranties that the loans sold meet certain requirements. The Company may be required to repurchase mortgage loans or indemnify loan purchasers due to defects in the origination process of the loan, such as documentation errors, underwriting errors and judgments, appraisal errors, early payment defaults and fraud. For further information on the Company's mortgage repurchase liability, see Note 7, Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The following is a summary of changes in the Company's liability for estimated mortgage repurchase losses.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Balance, beginning of period	\$2,504	\$2,990	\$3,015	\$3,382
Additions (reductions), net of adjustments ⁽¹⁾	643	(338)	1,248	(370)
Realized losses ⁽²⁾	(273)	(148)	(1,389)	(508)
Balance, end of period	\$2,874	\$2,504	\$2,874	\$2,504

(1) Includes additions for new loan sales and changes in estimated probable future repurchase losses on previously sold loans.

(2) Includes principal losses and accrued interest on repurchased loans, "make-whole" settlements, settlements with claimants and certain related expense.

The Company has agreements with certain investors to advance scheduled principal and interest amounts on delinquent loans. Advances are also made to fund the foreclosure and collection costs of delinquent loans prior to the recovery of reimbursable amounts from investors or borrowers. Advances of \$3.3 million and \$5.3 million were recorded in other assets as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

When the Company has the unilateral right to repurchase Ginnie Mae pool loans it has previously sold (generally loans that are more than 90 days past due), the Company records the loan on its consolidated statement of financial condition. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, delinquent or defaulted mortgage loans currently in Ginnie Mae pools that the Company has recognized on its consolidated statements of financial condition totaled \$39.8 million and \$39.3 million, respectively, with a corresponding amount recorded within accounts payable and other liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial condition. The recognition of previously sold loans does not impact the accounting for the previously recognized MSRs.

Revenue from mortgage servicing, including the effects of derivative risk management instruments, consisted of the following.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Servicing income, net:				
Servicing fees and other	\$15,046	\$16,480	\$51,882	\$48,636
Changes in fair value of single family MSRs due to modeled amortization ⁽¹⁾	(8,300)	(9,167)	(26,570)	(26,596)
Amortization of multifamily and SBA MSRs	(1,034)	(811)	(3,147)	(2,503)
Risk management, single family MSRs:				
Changes in fair value of MSRs due to changes in market inputs and/or model updates ⁽²⁾	11,562	(1,027)	52,880	⁽³⁾ (5,312)
Net (loss) gain from derivatives economically hedging MSR	(9,446)	2,807	(52,611)	12,060
Loan servicing income	2,116	1,780	269	6,748
	\$7,828	\$8,282	\$22,434	\$26,285

- (1) Represents changes due to collection/realization of expected cash flows and curtailments.
- (2) Principally reflects changes in market inputs, which include current market interest rates and prepayment model updates, both of which affect future prepayment speed and cash flow projections.
- (3) Includes pre-tax income of \$573 thousand, net of brokerage fees and prepayment reserves, resulting from the sale of single family MSR during the quarter ended June 30, 2018.

All MSRs are initially measured and recorded at fair value at the time loans are sold. Single family MSRs are subsequently carried at fair value with changes in fair value reflected in earnings in the periods in which the changes occur, while multifamily and SBA MSRs are subsequently carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value.

The fair value of MSR is determined based on the price that would be received to sell the MSR in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company determines fair value using a valuation model that calculates the net present value of estimated future cash flows. Estimates of future cash flows include contractual servicing fees, ancillary income and costs of servicing, the timing of which are impacted by assumptions, primarily expected prepayment speeds and discount rates, which relate to the underlying performance of the loans.

The initial fair value measurement of MSR is adjusted up or down depending on whether the underlying loan pool interest rate is at a premium, discount or par. Key economic assumptions used in measuring the initial fair value of capitalized single family MSR were as follows.

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended		Ended	
(rates per annum) ⁽¹⁾	September 30, 2018	2017	September 30, 2018	2017
Constant prepayment rate ("CPR") ⁽²⁾	17.19%	13.24%	15.54%	13.34%
Discount rate ⁽³⁾	10.29%	10.28%	10.27%	10.29%

(1) Weighted average rates for sales during the period for sales of loans with similar characteristics.

(2) Represents the expected lifetime average.

(3) Discount rate is a rate based on market observations.

Key economic assumptions and the sensitivity of the current fair value for single family MSR to immediate adverse changes in those assumptions were as follows.

(dollars in thousands)	At September 30, 2018
Fair value of single family MSR	\$ 263,622
Expected weighted-average life (in years)	6.81
Constant prepayment rate ⁽¹⁾	10.71 %
Impact on fair value of 25 basis points adverse change in interest rates	\$ (12,801)
Impact on fair value of 50 basis points adverse change in interest rates	\$ (27,461)
Discount rate	10.40 %
Impact on fair value of 100 basis points increase	\$ (9,811)
Impact on fair value of 200 basis points increase	\$ (18,936)

(1) Represents the expected lifetime average.

These sensitivities are hypothetical and subject to key assumptions of the underlying valuation model. As the table above demonstrates, the Company's methodology for estimating the fair value of MSR is highly sensitive to changes in key assumptions. For example, actual prepayment experience may differ and any difference may have a material effect on MSR fair value. Changes in fair value resulting from changes in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, in this table, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the MSR is calculated without changing any other assumption; in reality, changes in one factor may be associated with changes in another (for example, decreases in market interest rates may provide an incentive to refinance; however, this may also indicate a slowing economy and an increase in the unemployment rate, which reduces the number of borrowers who qualify for refinancing), which may magnify or counteract the sensitivities. Thus, any measurement of MSR fair value is limited

by the conditions existing and assumptions made as of a particular point in time. Those assumptions may not be appropriate if they are applied to a different point in time.

On June 29, 2018, the Company successfully closed the sale of the rights to service \$4.90 billion in total unpaid principal balance of single family mortgage loans serviced for Fannie Mae, representing 21.1% of HomeStreet's total single family mortgage loans serviced for others portfolio as of March 31, 2018. The sale resulted in a \$573 thousand pre-tax increase in mortgage servicing income during the quarter. The Company finalized the servicing transfer for these loans in Q3 2018.

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The changes in single family MSR's measured at fair value are as follows.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Beginning balance	\$245,744	\$236,621	\$258,560	\$226,113
Additions and amortization:				
Originations	14,525	17,679	45,551	49,345
Purchases	—	—	—	565
Sale of single family MSR's	(12)	—	(66,901)	—
Changes due to modeled amortization ⁽¹⁾	(8,300)	(9,167)	(26,570)	(26,596)
Net additions and amortization	6,213	8,512	(47,920)	23,314
Changes in fair value of MSR's due to changes in market inputs and/or model updates ⁽²⁾	11,665	(1,027)	52,982	(3)(5,321)
Ending balance	\$263,622	\$244,106	\$263,622	\$244,106

(1) Represents changes due to collection/realization of expected cash flows and curtailments.

(2) Principally reflects changes in market inputs, which include current market interest rates and prepayment model updates, both of which affect future prepayment speed and cash flow projections.

(3) Includes pre-tax income of \$573 thousand, net of brokerage fees and prepayment reserves, resulting from the sale of single family MSR's during the second quarter of 2018.

MSR's resulting from the sale of multifamily loans are recorded at fair value and subsequently carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. Multifamily MSR's are amortized in proportion to, and over, the estimated period the net servicing income will be collected.

The changes in multifamily MSR's measured at the lower of amortized cost or fair value were as follows.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Beginning balance	\$26,460	\$21,600	\$26,093	\$19,747
Origination	2,657	3,177	5,000	6,722
Amortization	(981)	(811)	(2,957)	(2,503)
Ending balance	\$28,136	\$23,966	\$28,136	\$23,966

At September 30, 2018, the expected weighted-average remaining life of the Company's multifamily MSR's was 7.33 years. Projected amortization expense for the gross carrying value of multifamily MSR's is estimated as follows.

(in thousands)	At September 30, 2018
Remainder of 2018	\$ 978
2019	3,861
2020	3,792

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2021	3,592
2022	3,282
2023 and thereafter	12,631
Carrying value of multifamily MSR	\$ 28,136

NOTE 7—COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES:

Commitments

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers in accordance with predetermined contractual provisions. These commitments may be for specific periods or contain termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee by the borrower. The total amount of unused commitments does not necessarily represent future credit exposure or cash requirements in that commitments may expire without being drawn upon.

The Company makes certain unfunded loan commitments as part of its lending activities that have not been recognized in the Company's financial statements. These include commitments to extend credit made as part of the Company's lending activities on loans the Company intends to hold in its loans held for investment portfolio. The aggregate amount of these unrecognized unfunded loan commitments existing at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 was \$39.3 million and \$56.9 million, respectively.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company extends secured and unsecured open-end loans to meet the financing needs of its customers. Undistributed construction loan commitments, where the Company has an obligation to advance funds for construction progress payments, were \$638.8 million and \$706.7 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. Unused home equity and commercial banking funding lines totaled \$610.4 million and \$456.1 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. The Company has recorded an allowance for credit losses on loan commitments, included in accounts payable and other liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial condition, of \$1.4 million and \$1.3 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Company sells and services loans through the Fannie Mae Multifamily DUS[®] program and shares in the risk of loss with Fannie Mae under the terms of the DUS[®] contracts (pari passu loss sharing agreement). Under such agreements, the Company and Fannie Mae share losses on a pro rata basis, where the Company is responsible for losses incurred up to one-third of principal balance on each loan and with two-thirds of the loss covered by Fannie Mae. For loans that have been sold through this program, a liability is recorded for this loss sharing arrangement under the accounting guidance for guarantees. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the total unpaid principal balance of loans sold under this program was \$1.44 billion and \$1.31 billion, respectively. The Company's reserve liability related to this arrangement totaled \$2.3 million and \$2.0 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. There were no actual losses incurred under this arrangement during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

Mortgage repurchase liability

In the ordinary course of business, the Company sells residential mortgage loans to GSEs and other entities. In addition, the Company pools FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgage loans into Ginnie Mae guaranteed mortgage-backed securities and pools conventional loans into Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac guaranteed mortgage-backed securities. The Company has made representations and warranties that the loans sold meet certain requirements. The Company may be required to repurchase mortgage loans, or indemnify loan purchasers, or FHA or VA due to defects in the origination process of the loan, such as documentation errors, underwriting errors and judgments, early payment defaults and fraud.

These obligations expose the Company to mark-to-market and credit losses on the repurchased mortgage loans after accounting for any mortgage insurance that we may receive. Generally, the maximum amount of future payments the Company would be required to make for breaches of these representations and warranties would be equal to the

unpaid principal balance of such loans that are deemed to have defects that were sold to purchasers plus, in certain circumstances, accrued and unpaid interest on such loans and certain expenses.

The Company does not typically receive repurchase requests from the FHA or VA. As an originator of FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed loans, the Company is responsible for obtaining the insurance with the FHA or the guarantee with the VA. If loans are later found not to meet the requirements of the FHA or VA, through required internal quality control reviews or through agency audits, the Company may be required to indemnify the FHA or VA against losses. The loans remain in Ginnie Mae pools unless and until they are repurchased by the Company. In general, once an FHA or VA loan becomes 90 days past due, the Company repurchases the FHA or VA residential mortgage loan to minimize the cost of interest advances on the loan. If the loan is cured through borrower efforts or through loss mitigation activities, the loan may be resold into a Ginnie Mae pool. The Company's liability for mortgage loan repurchase losses incorporates probable losses associated with such indemnification.

The total unpaid principal balance of loans sold on a servicing-retained basis that were subject to the terms and conditions of these representations and warranties totaled \$19.89 billion and \$22.71 billion as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had recorded a mortgage repurchase liability for loans sold on a servicing-retained and servicing-released basis, included in accounts payable and other liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial condition, of \$2.9 million and \$3.0 million, respectively.

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company may have various legal claims and other similar contingent matters outstanding for which a loss may be realized. For these claims, the Company establishes a liability for contingent losses when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. For claims determined to be reasonably possible but not probable of resulting in a loss, there may be a range of possible losses in excess of the established liability. At September 30, 2018, we reviewed our legal claims and determined that there were no material claims that were considered to be probable or reasonably possible of resulting in a material loss. As a result, the Company did not have any material amounts reserved for legal claims as of September 30, 2018.

NOTE 8–FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT:

For a further discussion of fair value measurements, including information regarding the Company's valuation methodologies and the fair value hierarchy, see Note 17, Fair Value Measurement within our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Valuation Processes

The Company has various processes and controls in place to ensure that fair value measurements are reasonably estimated. The Finance Committee of the Board provides oversight and approves the Company's Asset/Liability Management Policy ("ALMP"). The Company's ALMP governs, among other things, the application and control of the valuation models used to measure fair value. On a quarterly basis, the Company's Asset/Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") and the Finance Committee of the Board review significant modeling variables used to measure the fair value of the Company's financial instruments, including the significant inputs used in the valuation of single family MSR's. Additionally, ALCO periodically obtains an independent review of the MSR valuation process and procedures, including a review of the model architecture and the valuation assumptions. The Company obtains an MSR valuation from an independent valuation firm monthly to assist with the validation of the fair value estimate and the reasonableness of the assumptions used in measuring fair value.

The Company's real estate valuations are overseen by the Company's appraisal department. The appraisal department maintains the Company's appraisal policy and recommends changes to the policy subject to approval by the Company's Loan Committee and the Credit Committee of the Board. The Company's appraisals are prepared by independent third-party appraisers and the Company's internal appraisers. Single family appraisals are generally reviewed by the Company's single family loan underwriters. Single family appraisals with unusual, higher risk or complex characteristics, as well as commercial real estate appraisals, are reviewed by the Company's appraisal department.

We obtain pricing from third party service providers for determining the fair value of a substantial portion of our investment securities available for sale. We have processes in place to evaluate such third party pricing services to ensure information obtained and valuation techniques used are appropriate. For fair value measurements obtained from third party services, we monitor and review the results to ensure the values are reasonable and in line with market experience for similar classes of securities. While the inputs used by the pricing vendor in determining fair value are not provided, and therefore unavailable for our review, we do perform certain procedures to validate the values received, including comparisons to other sources of valuation (if available), comparisons to other independent market data and a variance analysis of prices by Company personnel that are not responsible for the performance of

the investment securities.

Estimation of Fair Value

Fair value is based on quoted market prices, when available. In cases where a quoted price for an asset or liability is not available, the Company uses valuation models to estimate fair value. These models incorporate inputs such as forward yield curves, loan prepayment assumptions, expected loss assumptions, market volatilities, and pricing spreads utilizing market-based inputs where readily available. The Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with those that would be used by other market participants. However, imprecision in estimating unobservable inputs and other factors may result in these fair value measurements not reflecting the amount realized in an actual sale or transfer of the asset or liability in a current market exchange.

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The following table summarizes the fair value measurement methodologies, including significant inputs and assumptions, and classification of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Asset/Liability class	Valuation methodology, inputs and assumptions	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value based on the short-term nature of the instruments.	Estimated fair value classified as Level 1.
Investment securities	Observable market prices of identical or similar securities are used where available.	
Investment securities available for sale	<p>If market prices are not readily available, value is based on discounted cash flows using the following significant inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected prepayment speeds • Estimated credit losses • Market liquidity adjustments <p>Observable market prices of identical or similar securities are used where available.</p>	Level 2 recurring fair value measurement.
Investment securities held to maturity	<p>If market prices are not readily available, value is based on discounted cash flows using the following significant inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected prepayment speeds • Estimated credit losses • Market liquidity adjustments 	Carried at amortized cost.
Loans held for sale	Fair value is based on observable market data, including:	
Single family loans, excluding loans transferred from held for investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quoted market prices, where available • Dealer quotes for similar loans • Forward sale commitments <p>When not derived from observable market inputs, fair value is based on discounted cash flows, which considers the following inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current lending rates for new loans • Expected prepayment speeds • Estimated credit losses • Market liquidity adjustments 	Level 2 recurring fair value measurement.
Loans originated as held for investment and transferred to held for sale	<p>Fair value is based on discounted cash flows, which considers the following inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current lending rates for new loans 	Estimated fair value classified as Level 3.
		Carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value.

Multifamily loans
(DUS®) and other

- Expected prepayment speeds
- Estimated credit losses
- Market liquidity adjustments

The sale price is set at the time the loan commitment is made, and as such, subsequent changes in market conditions have a very limited effect, if any, on the value of these loans carried on the consolidated statements of financial condition, which are typically sold within 30 days of origination.

Estimated fair value
classified as Level 3.

Carried at lower of
amortized cost or
fair value.

Estimated fair value
classified as Level 2.

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Asset/Liability class	Valuation methodology, inputs and assumptions	Classification
Loans held for investment	Fair value is based on discounted cash flows, which considers the following inputs:	For the carrying value of loans see Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.
Loans held for investment, excluding collateral dependent loans and loans transferred from held for sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exit price • Expected prepayment speeds • Estimated credit losses • Market liquidity adjustments <p>Fair value is based on appraised value of collateral, which considers sales comparison and income approach methodologies. Adjustments are made for various factors, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments for variations in specific property qualities such as location, physical dissimilarities, market conditions at the time of sale, income producing characteristics and other factors • Adjustments to obtain “upon completion” and “upon stabilization” values (e.g., property hold discounts where the highest and best use would require development of a property over time) • Bulk discounts applied for sales costs, holding costs and profit for tract development and certain other properties 	Estimated fair value classified as Level 3.
Loans held for investment, collateral dependent	<p>Fair value is based on discounted cash flows, which considers the following inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exit price • Expected prepayment speeds • Estimated credit losses • Market liquidity adjustments 	Carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value of collateral, less the estimated cost to sell.
Loans held for investment transferred from loans held for sale	<p>Fair value is based on discounted cash flows, which considers the following inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exit price • Expected prepayment speeds • Estimated credit losses • Market liquidity adjustments 	Classified as a Level 3 nonrecurring fair value measurement in periods where carrying value is adjusted to reflect the fair value of collateral.
Mortgage servicing rights	For information on how the Company measures the fair value of its single family MSR, including key economic assumptions and the sensitivity of fair value to changes in those assumptions, see Note 6, Mortgage Banking Operations.	Level 3 recurring fair value measurement.
Single family MSR	Fair value is based on discounted estimated future servicing fees and other revenue, less estimated costs to service the loans.	Carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value.
Multifamily and SBA MSR		Estimated fair value classified as Level 3.
Derivatives		

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Eurodollar futures	Fair value is based on closing exchange prices. Fair value is based on quoted prices for identical or similar instruments, when available.	Level 1 recurring fair value measurement.
Interest rate swaps Interest rate swaptions Forward sale commitments	When quoted prices are not available, fair value is based on internally developed modeling techniques, which require the use of multiple observable market inputs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forward interest rates• Interest rate volatilities	Level 2 recurring fair value measurement.

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Asset/Liability class	Valuation methodology, inputs and assumptions	Classification
Interest rate lock and purchase loan commitments	<p>The fair value considers several factors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair value of the underlying loan based on quoted prices in the secondary market, when available. Value of servicing Fall-out factor 	Level 3 recurring fair value measurement.
Other real estate owned ("OREO")	Fair value is based on appraised value of collateral, less the estimated cost to sell. See discussion of "loans held for investment, collateral dependent" above for further information on appraisals.	Carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value of collateral (Level 3), less the estimated cost to sell. Carried at par value.
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	Carrying value approximates fair value as FHLB stock can only be purchased or redeemed at par value.	Estimated fair value classified as Level 2.
Deposits		
Time deposits	Fair value is estimated using discounted cash flows based on market rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining time to maturity.	Carried at historical cost. Estimated fair value classified as Level 2.
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	Fair value is estimated using discounted cash flows based on rates currently available for advances with similar terms and remaining time to maturity.	Carried at historical cost. Estimated fair value classified as Level 2.
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	Carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value based on the short-term nature of the instruments.	Estimated fair value classified as Level 1.
Other borrowings (Line of Credit)	Carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value based on the short-term nature of the instruments. Fair value is estimated using discounted cash flows based on current lending rates for similar long-term debt instruments with similar terms and remaining time to maturity.	Estimated fair value classified as Level 1. Carried at historical cost.
Long-term debt		Estimated fair value classified as Level 2.

The following table presents the levels of the fair value hierarchy for the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

(in thousands)	Fair Value at September 30, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Investment securities available for sale				
Mortgage backed securities:				
Residential	\$ 110,294	\$ —	\$ 110,294	\$—
Commercial	34,299	—	34,299	—
Municipal bonds	372,582	—	372,582	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations:				
Residential	159,295	—	159,295	—
Commercial	113,385	—	113,385	—
Corporate debt securities	21,259	—	21,259	—
U.S. Treasury securities	10,670	—	10,670	—
Agency debentures	9,317	—	9,317	—
Single family mortgage servicing rights	263,622	—	—	\$263,622
Single family loans held for sale	350,948	—	349,155	1,793
Single family loans held for investment	4,089	—	—	4,089
Derivatives				
Forward sale commitments	3,335	—	3,335	—
Interest rate swaptions	253	—	253	—
Interest rate lock and purchase loan commitments	10,482	—	—	10,482
Interest rate swaps	9,912	—	9,912	—
Total assets	\$1,473,742	\$ —	\$1,193,756	\$279,986
Liabilities:				
Derivatives				
Eurodollar futures	\$ 167	\$ 167	\$—	\$—
Forward sale commitments	1,238	\$ —	\$1,238	\$—
Interest rate lock and purchase loan commitments	85	—	—	85
Interest rate swaps	39,342	—	39,342	—
Total liabilities	\$40,832	\$ 167	\$40,580	\$85

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(in thousands)	Fair Value			
	at December 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Investment securities available for sale				
Mortgage backed securities:				
Residential	\$ 130,090	\$	—	\$130,090