

CITY NATIONAL CORP
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2004

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10 Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2004

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 1-10521

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-2568550

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

City National Center

400 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(310) 888 6000**

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 is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

YES ☐

NO ☐

Number of shares of common stock outstanding at April 30, 2004: 48,729,779

PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(Unaudited)

| Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts | March 31, 2004 | December 31, 2003 | March 31, 2003 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and due from banks | \$ 472,541 | \$ 461,443 | \$ 448,152 |
| Federal funds sold | 519,000 | 240,000 | 615,000 |
| Due from banks - interest bearing | 34,570 | 405,747 | 22,975 |
| Securities available-for-sale - cost \$3,563,508; \$3,350,632 and \$2,478,311 at March 31, 2004, December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2003, respectively | 3,612,173 | 3,365,654 | 2,531,809 |
| Trading account securities | 39,549 | 91,535 | 53,288 |
| Loans | 7,967,639 | 7,882,742 | 7,832,823 |
| Less allowance for credit losses | 165,072 | 165,986 | 169,480 |
| Net loans | 7,802,567 | 7,716,756 | 7,663,343 |
| Premises and equipment, net | 60,175 | 62,719 | 62,630 |
| Deferred tax asset | 60,049 | 65,913 | 43,602 |
| Goodwill | 253,737 | 253,824 | 230,084 |
| Intangibles | 46,120 | 47,879 | 25,032 |
| Bank owned life insurance | 63,510 | 62,799 | 60,682 |
| Affordable housing investments | 65,831 | 66,480 | 67,326 |
| Other assets | 186,085 | 171,785 | 181,663 |
| Customers acceptance liability | 4,617 | 5,708 | 6,886 |
| Total assets | \$ 13,220,524 | \$ 13,018,242 | \$ 12,012,472 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Demand deposits | \$ 5,525,627 | \$ 5,486,668 | \$ 4,625,439 |
| Interest checking deposits | 833,003 | 840,659 | 660,448 |
| Money market deposits | 3,535,809 | 3,260,959 | 3,101,656 |
| Savings deposits | 196,153 | 208,701 | 206,724 |
| Time deposits-under \$100,000 | 195,053 | 199,875 | 213,492 |
| Time deposits-\$100,000 and over | 849,032 | 940,201 | 1,056,087 |
| Total deposits | 11,134,677 | 10,937,063 | 9,863,846 |
| Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements | 88,063 | 111,713 | 156,002 |
| Other short-term borrowings | 50,125 | 65,135 | 140,125 |
| Subordinated debt | 300,758 | 295,723 | 302,573 |
| Long-term debt | 239,804 | 230,555 | 274,001 |

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| | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Other liabilities | 135,370 | 127,045 | 120,838 |
| Acceptances outstanding | 4,617 | 5,708 | 6,886 |
| Total liabilities | 11,953,414 | 11,772,942 | 10,864,271 |
| Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries | 27,180 | 26,044 | 26,512 |

Commitments and contingencies

Shareholders' Equity

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Preferred Stock authorized - 5,000,000 : none outstanding | | | |
| Common Stock-par value-\$1.00; authorized - 75,000,000; Issued - 50,583,124; 50,459,716 and 50,282,743 shares at March 31, 2004, December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2003, respectively | | | |
| | 50,583 | 50,460 | 50,283 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 409,235 | 401,233 | 399,551 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 32,237 | 12,903 | 37,631 |
| Retained earnings | 849,859 | 814,591 | 708,849 |
| Deferred equity compensation | (14,343) | (6,699) | |
| Treasury shares, at cost - 1,754,657; 1,255,569; and 1,694,129 shares at March 31, 2004, December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2003, respectively | | | |
| | (87,641) | (53,232) | (74,625) |
| Total shareholders' equity | 1,239,930 | 1,219,256 | 1,121,689 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$ 13,220,524 | \$ 13,018,242 | \$ 12,012,472 |

See accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

| In thousands, except per share amounts | For the three months ended March 31, | |
|---|---|------------|
| | 2004 | 2003 |
| Interest Income | | |
| Loans | \$ 105,986 | \$ 115,736 |
| Securities available-for-sale | 37,201 | 29,431 |
| Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements | 432 | 411 |
| Due from bank - interest bearing | 140 | 49 |
| Trading account | 38 | 49 |
| Total interest income | 143,797 | 145,676 |
| Interest Expense | | |
| Deposits | 9,752 | 13,474 |
| Subordinated debt | 1,217 | 1,414 |
| Other long-term debt | 1,439 | 1,352 |
| Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements | 244 | 625 |
| Other short-term borrowings | 173 | 594 |
| Total interest expense | 12,825 | 17,459 |
| Net interest income | 130,972 | 128,217 |
| Provision for credit losses | | 17,500 |
| Net interest income after provision for credit losses | 130,972 | 110,717 |
| Noninterest Income | | |
| Trust and investment fees | 15,588 | 6,538 |
| Brokerage and mutual fund fees | 8,726 | 8,942 |
| Cash management and deposit transaction charges | 10,826 | 10,917 |
| International services | 5,126 | 4,328 |
| Bank owned life insurance | 831 | 714 |
| Gain on sale of loans and assets | | 102 |
| Gain on sale of securities | 629 | 1,230 |
| Other | 4,844 | 6,205 |
| Total noninterest income | 46,570 | 38,976 |
| Noninterest Expense | | |
| Salaries and employee benefits | 59,676 | 51,805 |
| Net occupancy of premises | 7,308 | 6,969 |
| Professional fees | 6,106 | 6,436 |
| Information services | 4,522 | 4,253 |
| Depreciation | 3,228 | 3,119 |
| Marketing and advertising | 3,507 | 3,112 |
| Office services | 2,419 | 2,570 |
| Amortization of intangibles | 1,759 | 1,976 |
| Equipment | 765 | 666 |

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| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Other operating | 5,241 | 4,506 |
| Total noninterest expense | 94,531 | 85,412 |
| Minority interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries | 1,600 | 475 |
| Income before income taxes | 81,411 | 63,806 |
| Income taxes | 30,513 | 20,151 |
| Net income | 50,898 | 43,655 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | | |
| Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available-for-sale | 31,091 | (2,848) |
| Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges | 2,891 | 528 |
| Less reclassification adjustment for gain included in net income | 613 | 2,455 |
| Income taxes (benefit) | 14,035 | (2,006) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | 19,334 | (2,769) |
| Comprehensive income | \$ 70,232 | \$ 40,886 |
| Net income per share, basic | \$ 1.04 | \$ 0.89 |
| Net income per share, diluted | \$ 1.00 | \$ 0.87 |
| Shares used to compute income per share, basic | 48,732 | 48,779 |
| Shares used to compute income per share, diluted | 50,679 | 50,124 |
| Dividends per share | \$ 0.320 | \$ 0.205 |

See accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

| Dollars in thousands | For the three months ended March 31, | |
|---|---|-----------|
| | 2004 | 2003 |
| Cash Flows From Operating Activities | | |
| Net income | \$ 50,898 | \$ 43,655 |
| Adjustments to net income: | | |
| Provision for credit losses | | 17,500 |
| Amortization of restricted stock awards | 508 | |
| Amortization of intangibles | 1,759 | 1,976 |
| Depreciation | 3,228 | 3,119 |
| Deferred income tax benefit | (8,171) | (5,018) |
| Gain on sales of loans and assets | | (102) |
| Gain on sales of securities | (629) | (1,230) |
| Net decrease (increase) in other assets | 6,800 | (43,047) |
| Net decrease in trading securities | 51,986 | 118,923 |
| Other, net | 6,306 | 52,845 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 112,685 | 188,621 |
| Cash Flows From Investing Activities | | |
| Purchase of securities | (455,043) | (714,151) |
| Sales of securities available-or-ale | 46,799 | 49,475 |
| Maturities and paydowns of securities | 193,811 | 354,823 |
| Loan principal collections (originations), net | (84,897) | 151,765 |
| Purchase of premises and equipment | (1,649) | (5,449) |
| Other, net | | (1) |
| Net cash used by investing activities | (300,979) | (163,538) |
| Cash Flows From Financing Activities | | |
| Net increase in deposits | 197,614 | 24,148 |
| Net decrease in federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements | (23,650) | (110,725) |
| Net decrease in short-term borrowings, net of transfers from long-term debt | (15,010) | |
| Repayment of long-term debt | | (1,367) |
| Net proceeds of issuance of senior debt | | 221,749 |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 7,273 | 2,808 |
| Stock repurchases | (43,382) | (22,841) |
| Cash dividends paid | (15,630) | (10,001) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 107,215 | 103,771 |
| Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents | (81,079) | 128,854 |

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| | | | | |
|--|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | | 1,107,190 | | 957,273 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ | 1,026,111 | \$ | 1,086,127 |

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid during the period for:

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|--------|----|--------|
| Interest | \$ | 20,170 | \$ | 20,919 |
| Income taxes | | | | 6,000 |

Non-cash investing activities:

| | | | | |
|---|----|--|----|--------|
| Transfer from loans to foreclosed assets | \$ | | \$ | |
| Transfer from long-term debt to short-term borrowings | | | | 15,000 |

See accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited)

| Dollars in thousands | For the three months ended March 31, | |
|---|---|--------------|
| | 2004 | 2003 |
| Common Stock | | |
| Balance, beginning of period | \$ 50,460 | \$ 50,283 |
| Restricted stock and units issued | 123 | |
| Balance, end of period | 50,583 | 50,283 |
| Additional paid-in capital | | |
| Balance, beginning of period | 401,233 | 400,866 |
| Tax benefit from stock options | 1,673 | 878 |
| Stock options exercised | (1,700) | (2,193) |
| Restricted stock and units issued | 8,029 | |
| Balance, end of period | 409,235 | 399,551 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | | |
| Balance, beginning of period | 12,903 | 40,400 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) net of income taxes | 19,334 | (2,769) |
| Balance, end of period | 32,237 | 37,631 |
| Retained earnings | | |
| Balance, beginning of period | 814,591 | 675,195 |
| Net income | 50,898 | 43,655 |
| Dividends paid | (15,630) | (10,001) |
| Balance, end of period | 849,859 | 708,849 |
| Deferred equity compensation | | |
| Balance, beginning of period | (6,699) | |
| Restricted stock and units issued | (8,152) | |
| Amortization of restricted stock awards | 508 | |
| Balance, end of period | (14,343) | |
| Treasury shares | | |
| Balance, beginning of period | (53,232) | (56,785) |
| Purchase of shares | (43,382) | (22,841) |
| Issuance of shares for stock options | 8,973 | 5,001 |
| Balance, end of period | (87,641) | (74,625) |
| Total shareholders' equity | \$ 1,239,930 | \$ 1,121,689 |

See accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. City National Corporation (the Corporation) is the holding company for City National Bank (the Bank). In light of the fact that the Bank comprises substantially all of the business of the Corporation, references to the Company mean the Corporation and the Bank together.

2. The results of operations reflect the interim adjustments, all of which are of a normal recurring nature and which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim period presented. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003. The results for the 2004 interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year.

3. Trading account securities are stated at market value. Investments not classified as trading securities are classified as securities available-for-sale and recorded at fair value. Unrealized holding gains or losses for securities available-for-sale, net of taxes are excluded from net income and are reported as other comprehensive income included as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

4. Certain prior periods' data have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

5. Reserves established as a purchase price adjustment for the February 29, 2000 acquisition of The Pacific Bank N.A. of \$0.7 million for exit costs relating to surplus space remain as of March 31, 2004. Reserves established as a purchase price adjustment for the February 28, 2002 acquisition of Civic BanCorp of \$0.2 million for exit costs relating to surplus space remain as of March 31, 2004.

6. The following table provides information about purchases by the Company during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 of equity securities that are registered by the Company pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act.

| Period | Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased | Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit) | Total number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly | Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased |
|--------|--|--|--|---|
|--------|--|--|--|---|

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| | | | Announced Plans or Programs | Under the Plans or Programs |
|------------|------------|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 01/01/04 - | | | | |
| 01/31/04 | 420,900 | \$ | 58.77 | 420,900 |
| 02/01/04 - | | | | |
| 02/29/04 | 187,300 | | 60.00 | 187,300 |
| 03/01/04 - | | | | |
| 03/31/04 | 124,800 | | 59.36 | 124,800 |
| | 733,000(1) | | 59.18 | 733,000 |
| | | | | 1,016,900 |

(1) We repurchased an aggregate of 733,000 shares of our common stock pursuant to repurchase programs that we publicly announced on January 22, 2003 and July 15, 2003 (the Programs).

(2) Our board of directors, on March 24, 2004, approved the repurchase by us of up to an aggregate of 1 million shares of our common stock pursuant to a new program to follow completion of the Programs described in (1) above. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of our board of directors, the Programs will expire when we have repurchased all shares authorized for repurchase thereunder.

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average shares of common stock outstanding less unvested restricted shares and units. Diluted earnings per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares which consists of stock options and restricted shares and units that were outstanding during the period. At March 31, 2004, 481,758 stock options were antidilutive compared with 689,051 antidilutive stock options at March 31, 2003.

7. The Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 in accounting for stock option plans and, accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for its plans in the financial statements. As a practice, the Corporation's stock option grants are such that the exercise price equals the current market price of the common stock. Had the

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Company determined compensation cost based on the fair value at the grant date for its stock options under SFAS No. 123 using the Black Scholes option-pricing model, the Company's proforma net income would have been reduced to the proforma amounts indicated below:

| Dollars in thousands, except for per share amounts | For the three months ended March 31, | |
|---|---|-----------|
| | 2004 | 2003 |
| Net income, as reported | \$ 50,898 | \$ 43,655 |
| Proforma net income | 50,175 | 42,188 |
| Net income per share, basic, as reported | 1.04 | 0.89 |
| Proforma net income per share, basic | 1.03 | 0.86 |
| Net income per share, diluted, as reported | 1.00 | 0.87 |
| Proforma net income per share, diluted | 0.99 | 0.84 |
| Percentage reduction in net income per share, diluted | 1.00% | 3.45% |

During the latter part of the second quarter of 2003, stock-based compensation performance awards for 2002 were granted to colleagues of the Company. These performance awards for the first time included restricted stock grants with fewer stock options, which reduced the total number of shares awarded but better aligned the interests of shareholders and colleagues. The number of shares awarded was further reduced in 2004 for stock-based compensation performance awards for 2003 when the Company took into consideration changes in the value of the Company's stock price when determining share awards. The 2004 percentage reduction in net income per share, diluted is lower because a fewer number of stock options have been awarded with a portion replaced by restricted stock awards, the cost of which is charged to noninterest expense. The Company recorded \$508,000 in expense for restricted stock awards in the first quarter of 2004. There was no expense for restricted stock awards in the first quarter of 2003 since the first grant was not until June 2003.

The Black Scholes option-pricing model requires assumptions on expected life of the options that is based upon the pattern of exercise of options granted by the Corporation in the past; volatility based on changes in the price of the Corporation's common stock during the past 10 years, measured monthly; dividend yield and risk-free investment rate. Actual dividend payments will depend upon a number of factors, including future financial results, and may differ substantially from the assumption. The risk-free investment rate is based on the yield on 10-year U.S. Treasury Notes on the grant date.

The actual value, if any, which a grantee may realize will depend upon the difference between the option exercise price and the market price of the Corporation's common stock on the date of exercise.

8. On April 1, 2003, the Corporation acquired Convergent Capital Management LLC, a privately held Chicago-based company, and substantially all of its asset management holdings, including its majority ownership interests in eight asset management firms and minority interests in two additional firms. Combined, these 10 firms manage assets of approximately \$9.4 billion as of March 31, 2004. The purchase price was \$49.0 million, comprised of cash and the assumption of approximately \$7.5 million of debt. The acquisition resulted in \$25.8 million in customer contract intangibles, which are being amortized over 20 years, and \$21.5 million in goodwill.

9. As previously reported, the California Franchise Tax Board (the "FTB") announced that it is taking the position that certain tax deductions related to real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and regulated investment companies ("RICs") will be disallowed pursuant to California Senate Bill

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614 and California Assembly Bill 1601, which were signed into law in the fourth quarter of 2003. The Company created its REITs (one of which was previously formed as a RIC in 2000) to raise capital for the Bank. While the Company's management continues to believe that the tax benefits realized in previous years were appropriate and fully defensible under the existing tax codes at that time, the Company has deemed it prudent to participate in the statutory Voluntary Compliance Initiative (VCI) requiring payment of all California taxes and interest on these disputed 2000 through 2002 tax benefits, and permitting the Company to claim a refund for these years while avoiding certain potential penalties should the FTB choose to litigate the Company's position on the appropriate tax treatment of REITs and RICs.

On April 15, 2004, the Company made payment of taxes and interest to the FTB of \$66.2 million for tax years 2000, 2001, and 2002. We continue to believe that the tax deductions are appropriate and, as such, we have also filed refund claims for the amounts paid with the amended returns. The refund claims for these years will be reflected as assets in the Company's consolidated financial statements. As a result of these actions the Company retains potential exposure for assertion of an accuracy-rated penalty should the FTB prevail in its position, in addition to the risk of not being successful in our refund claim for taxes and interest. Management believes potential exposure to all other penalties has been eliminated. On advice of our advisors, management intends to aggressively pursue its claims for refund for the 2000 through 2003 tax years.

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(Unaudited)

| Dollars in thousands, except per share amount | At or for the three months ended | | | Percentage change | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| | March 31, 2004 | December 31, 2003 | March 31, 2003 | March 31, 2004 from December 31, 2003 | March 31, 2003 |
| For The Quarter | | | | | |
| Net income | \$ 50,898 | \$ 44,438 | \$ 43,655 | 15% | 17% |
| Net income per common share, basic | 1.04 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 14 | 17 |
| Net income per common share, diluted | 1.00 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 15 | 15 |
| At Quarter End | | | | | |
| Assets | \$ 13,220,524 | \$ 13,018,242 | \$ 12,012,472 | 2 | 10 |
| Deposits | 11,134,677 | 10,937,063 | 9,863,846 | 2 | 13 |
| Loans | 7,967,639 | 7,882,742 | 7,832,823 | 1 | 2 |
| Securities | 3,612,173 | 3,365,654 | 2,531,809 | 7 | 43 |
| Shareholders' equity | 1,239,930 | 1,219,256 | 1,121,689 | 2 | 11 |
| Book value per share | 25.54 | 24.85 | 23.09 | 3 | 11 |
| Average Balances | | | | | |
| Assets | \$ 12,606,754 | \$ 12,756,557 | \$ 11,480,626 | (1) | 10 |
| Deposits | 10,533,471 | 10,693,959 | 9,373,839 | (2) | 12 |
| Loans | 7,886,333 | 7,605,417 | 7,964,338 | 4 | (1) |
| Securities | 3,462,547 | 3,424,291 | 2,414,970 | 1 | 43 |
| Shareholders' equity | 1,222,017 | 1,200,390 | 1,117,573 | 2 | 9 |
| Selected Ratios | | | | | |
| Return on average assets | 1.62% | 1.38% | 1.54% | 17 | 5 |
| Return on average shareholders' equity | 16.75 | 14.69 | 15.84 | 14 | 6 |
| Corporation's tier 1 leverage | 7.61 | 7.48 | 7.65 | 2 | (1) |
| Corporation's tier 1 risk-based capital | 10.67 | 10.81 | 10.30 | (1) | 4 |
| Corporation's total risk-based capital | 14.43 | 14.86 | 14.46 | (3) | (0) |
| Dividend payout ratio, per share | 30.71 | 30.94 | 22.91 | (1) | 34 |
| Net interest margin | 4.66 | 4.52 | 5.07 | 3 | (8) |
| Efficiency ratio * | 53.39 | 52.77 | 50.28 | 1 | 6 |
| Asset Quality Ratios | | | | | |
| Nonaccrual loans to total loans | 0.54% | 0.54% | 1.27% | 0 | (57) |
| Nonaccrual loans and ORE to total loans and ORE | 0.54 | 0.54 | 1.28 | 0 | (58) |
| | 2.07 | 2.11 | 2.16 | (2) | (4) |

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Allowance for credit losses to total
loans

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-----|------|
| Allowance for credit losses to nonaccrual loans | 386.29 | 392.65 | 169.93 | (2) | 127 |
| Net charge-offs to average loans - annualized | (0.05) | (0.01) | (0.64) | 400 | (92) |

* The efficiency ratio is defined as noninterest expense excluding ORE expense divided by total revenue (net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis and noninterest income).

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

See Cautionary Statement for Purposes of the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, below relating to forward-looking statements included in this report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's accounting policies are fundamental to understanding management's discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition. The Company has identified four policies as being critical because they require management to make particularly difficult, subjective and/or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because of the likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. These policies relate to the accounting for securities, the allowance for credit losses, derivatives and hedging activities and stock-based performance plans. The Company, in consultation with the Audit Committee, has reviewed and approved these critical accounting policies, which are further described in Management's Discussion and Analysis and Note 1 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's 2003 Form 10-K. There have been no material changes to the Company's accounting policies since the last reporting period.

Overview

The Corporation recorded net income of \$50.9 million, or \$1.00 per common share, for the first quarter of 2004, compared with net income of \$43.7 million, or \$0.87 per share, for the first quarter of 2003.

Highlights

Average deposits were up 12 percent and average core deposits were up 16 percent from the same period a year ago.

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Average loans came to nearly \$7.9 billion for the first quarter of 2004, \$280.9 million higher than the fourth quarter 2003 total of \$7.6 billion. Period-end loan balances at March 31, 2004 of \$8.0 billion increased \$84.9 million from \$7.9 billion at December 31, 2003.

No provision for credit losses was recorded for the first quarter of 2004, a result of continued strong credit quality and an appropriate allowance for credit losses. Net loan charge-offs were \$0.9 million for the quarter. Nonaccrual loans were \$42.7 million, down 57 percent from March 31, 2003, and up 1 percent from December 31, 2003.

Average securities for the first quarter of 2004 were up 43 percent from the prior-year quarter due to higher deposit balances, and were up 1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2003. The average duration of the total available-for-sale securities portfolio at March 31, 2004 was 3.1 years.

First-quarter noninterest income rose 19 percent over the same period a year ago. Assets under management and administration surpassed \$30 billion for the first time. First-quarter 2004 results include the operations of Convergent Capital Management LLC (CCM) while first-quarter 2003 results do not include any CCM results since the acquisition was not completed until April 1, 2003.

| Dollars in millions, except per share | For the three months ended March 31, | | % Change | For the three months ended December 31, 2003 | |
|--|---|----------|-------------|--|----------|
| | 2004 | 2003 | | | |
| Earnings Per Share | \$ 1.00 | \$ 0.87 | 15 | \$ | 0.87 |
| Net Income | 50.9 | 43.7 | 17 | | 44.4 |
| Average Assets | 12,606.8 | 11,480.6 | 10 | | 12,756.6 |
| Return on Average Assets | 1.62% | 1.54% | 5 | | 1.38% |
| Return on Average Equity | 16.75 | 15.84 | 6 | | 14.69 |

As previously disclosed, in 2004 the Company is continuing its practice, adopted in the fourth quarter of 2003, of not recognizing tax benefits associated with its real estate investment trusts (REITS) in its financial statements. First-quarter 2003 results included \$2.8 million in net income, or \$0.06 per share, from tax benefits of the Company's two REITS. Fourth-quarter 2003 results included a net charge of \$8.1 million, or \$0.16 per share, from the reversal of the REIT tax benefits recognized in the first three quarters of 2003.

Return on average assets and the return on average shareholders' equity for the first quarter of 2004 increased from the same period a year ago due to higher net income.

Outlook

Consistent with its April 14, 2004 first-quarter earnings release, management continues to expect net income per diluted common share for 2004 to be approximately 7 to 9 percent higher than net income per diluted common share for 2003, based on current economic conditions and the business indicators below:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Average loan growth | 6 to 9 percent |
| Average deposit growth | 6 to 9 percent |
| Net interest margin | 4.50 to 4.70 percent |
| Provision for credit losses | \$10 million to \$20 million |
| Noninterest income growth | 6 to 8 percent |
| Noninterest expense growth | 8 to 10 percent |
| Effective tax rate | 36 to 38 percent |

The Company considers that it is premature to modify its net income per share guidance in light of modest commercial loan demand to date. Our outlook for 2004 is still built on the assumption that short-term interest rates will stay where they are until later this year. An increase in interest rates sooner will increase net interest income since the Company is naturally asset-sensitive.

Revenues

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First-quarter revenues (net interest income plus noninterest income) increased 6 percent to \$177.5 million, compared with \$167.2 million for the same period in 2003 due to higher net interest income, and noninterest income from the acquisition of CCM. Revenues were down 1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2003 due to the absence of participating mortgage loan (PML) fees in the first quarter of 2004. (These are fees earned upon completion of certain real estate construction projects and repayment of debt where the Company participates in the profits of the project by funding a portion of the equity requirement for the project.)

Net Interest Income

Fully taxable-equivalent net interest income for the first quarter of 2004 was \$134.3 million, compared with \$131.9 million for the first quarter of 2003 and \$134.0 for the fourth quarter of 2003.

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| Dollars in millions | For the three months ended March 31, | | % Change | For the three months ended December 31, 2003 | |
|--|---|------------|-------------|--|--|
| | 2004 | 2003 | | | |
| Average Loans | \$ 7,886.3 | \$ 7,964.3 | (1) | \$ 7,605.4 | |
| Average Securities | 3,462.5 | 2,415.0 | 43 | 3,424.3 | |
| Average Deposits | 10,533.5 | 9,373.8 | 12 | 10,694.0 | |
| Average Core Deposits | 9,621.2 | 8,326.5 | 16 | 9,737.3 | |
| Fully Taxable-Equivalent Net Interest Income | 134.3 | 131.9 | 2 | 134.0 | |
| Net Interest Margin | 4.66% | 5.07% | (8) | 4.52% | |

Average loans for the first quarter of 2004 were slightly lower than they were in the first quarter of 2003, but increased 4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2003. Compared with the prior-year first-quarter averages, residential first mortgage loans rose 11 percent; real estate mortgage loans rose 5 percent; real estate construction loans rose 2 percent; and commercial loans decreased 11 percent. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2003, average loans increased in all categories except installment loans.

Period-end March 31, 2004 loans increased \$84.9 million from December 31, 2003, reflecting growth in residential first mortgage, real estate mortgage, and real estate construction loans.

Average securities increased 43 percent for the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same period for 2003 primarily due to higher deposit balances. Average securities were slightly higher than the fourth quarter of 2003. As of March 31, 2004, unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale were \$48.7 million. The average duration of total available-for-sale securities at March 31, 2004 was 3.1 years compared with 3.4 years at December 31, 2003 and 2.3 years at March 31, 2003.

Average deposits during the first quarter of 2004 increased 12 percent over the same period last year and were down 2 percent from the fourth quarter of 2003, the latter change reflecting historical seasonal trends. Average core deposits represented 91 percent, 89 percent, and 91 percent of the total average deposit base for the first quarters of 2004 and 2003, and the fourth quarter of 2003, respectively. New clients and higher client balances maintained as deposits to pay for services contributed to the year-over-year growth of deposits.

The net interest margin was slightly higher than the fourth quarter of 2003 due to higher yielding interest-earning assets.

As part of the Company's long-standing asset/liability management strategy, its plain vanilla interest rate swaps hedging loans, deposits and borrowings, with a notional value of \$1.1 billion, added \$8.3 million to net interest income in the first quarter of 2004, compared with \$7.5 million in the first quarter of 2003 and \$8.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2003. These amounts included \$6.0 million, \$4.5 million, and \$6.1 million, respectively, for interest rate swaps qualifying as fair value hedges. Income from swaps qualifying as cash-flow hedges was \$2.3 million for the first quarter of 2004, compared with \$3.0 million for the first quarter of 2003, and \$2.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2003. Income from existing swaps qualifying as cash-flow hedges of loans expected to be recorded in net interest income within the next 12 months is \$6.5 million.

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Interest recovered on nonaccrual and charged-off loans included in net interest income for the first quarter of 2004 was \$0.7 million, compared with \$0.6 million for the first quarter of 2003, and \$0.3 million for the fourth quarter of 2003.

The Bank's prime rate was 4.00 percent as of March 31, 2004, compared with 4.25 percent a year earlier.

The following table presents the components of net interest income on a fully taxable-equivalent basis for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003. To compare the tax-exempt asset yields to taxable yields, amounts are adjusted to pre-tax equivalents based on the marginal corporate federal tax rate of 35 percent.

Net Interest Income Summary

| Dollars in thousands | For the three months ended March 31, 2004 | | | For the three months ended March 31, 2003 | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Average Balance | Interest income/ expense (2) | Average interest rate | Average Balance | Interest income/ expense (2) | Average interest rate |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Interest-earning assets | | | | | | |
| Loans | | | | | | |
| Commercial | \$ 3,172,149 | \$ 40,142 | 5.09% | \$ 3,560,411 | \$ 47,190 | 5.38 |
| Real estate mortgages | 2,001,733 | 30,214 | 6.07 | 1,908,554 | 31,652 | 6.73 |
| Residential first mortgages | 1,952,305 | 26,801 | 5.52 | 1,756,838 | 28,164 | 6.50 |
| Real estate construction | 678,479 | 8,571 | 5.08 | 663,956 | 8,840 | 5.40 |
| Installment | 81,667 | 1,432 | 7.05 | 74,579 | 1,500 | 8.16 |
| Total loans (1) | 7,886,333 | 107,160 | 5.47 | 7,964,338 | 117,346 | 5.98 |
| Due from banks - interest bearing | 78,348 | 140 | 0.72 | 26,826 | 49 | 0.74 |
| Securities available-for-sale | 3,432,391 | 39,390 | 4.62 | 2,385,584 | 31,460 | 5.35 |
| Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements | 174,649 | 432 | 0.99 | 132,989 | 411 | 1.25 |
| Trading account securities | 30,156 | 39 | 0.52 | 29,386 | 52 | 0.72 |
| Total interest-earning assets | 11,601,877 | 147,161 | 5.10 | 10,539,123 | 149,318 | 5.75 |
| Allowance for credit losses | (166,660) | | | (169,424) | | |
| Cash and due from banks | 447,220 | | | 441,078 | | |
| Other nonearning assets | 724,317 | | | 669,849 | | |
| Total assets | \$ 12,606,754 | | | \$ 11,480,626 | | |
| Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity | | | | | | |
| Interest-bearing deposits | | | | | | |
| Interest checking accounts | \$ 802,578 | 166 | 0.08 | \$ 674,809 | 337 | 0.20 |
| Money market accounts | 3,421,000 | 5,819 | 0.68 | 2,988,825 | 7,573 | 1.03 |
| Savings deposits | 204,741 | 133 | 0.26 | 198,295 | 262 | 0.54 |
| Time deposits - under \$100,000 | 197,660 | 711 | 1.45 | 215,691 | 1,010 | 1.90 |
| Time deposits - \$100,000 and over | 912,315 | 2,923 | 1.29 | 1,047,354 | 4,292 | 1.66 |
| Total interest - bearing deposits | 5,538,294 | 9,752 | 0.71 | 5,124,974 | 13,474 | 1.07 |
| Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements | | | | | | |
| | 111,763 | 244 | 0.88 | 219,518 | 625 | 1.15 |
| Other borrowings | 578,988 | 2,829 | 1.97 | 615,443 | 3,360 | 2.21 |
| Total interest - bearing liabilities | 6,229,045 | 12,825 | 0.83 | 5,959,935 | 17,459 | 1.19 |
| Noninterest - bearing deposits | 4,995,177 | | | 4,248,865 | | |
| Other liabilities | 160,515 | | | 154,253 | | |

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| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Shareholders' equity | 1,222,017 | 1,117,573 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$ 12,606,754 | \$ 11,480,626 |
| Net interest spread | | 4.27% |
| Fully taxable-equivalent net interest income | \$ 134,336 | \$ 131,859 |
| Net interest margin | | 4.66% |

(1) Includes average nonaccrual loans of \$41,279 and \$83,037 for 2004 and 2003, respectively.

(2) Loan income includes loan fees of \$5,328 and \$5,428 for 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Net interest income is impacted by the volume, mix, and rate of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The following table shows changes in net interest income on a fully taxable-equivalent basis between the first quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2003, as well as between the first quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2002.

Changes In Net Interest Income

| Dollars in thousands | For the three months ended March 31, 2004 vs 2003 | | | For the three months ended March 31, 2003 vs 2002 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|-------------------------------|--|------|-------------------------------|----|---------|----|----------|----|---------|
| | Increase (decrease) due to | | Net increase (decrease) | Increase (decrease) due to | | Net increase (decrease) | | | | | | |
| | Volume | Rate | | Volume | Rate | | | | | | | |
| Interest earned on: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans | \$ | (1,057) | \$ | (9,129) | \$ | (10,186) | \$ | 7,823 | \$ | (12,663) | \$ | (4,840) |
| Due from banks - interest bearing | | 92 | | (1) | | 91 | | 6 | | (35) | | (29) |
| Securities available-for-sale | | 12,625 | | (4,695) | | 7,930 | | 7,323 | | (5,017) | | 2,306 |
| Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements | | 115 | | (94) | | 21 | | 13 | | (109) | | (96) |
| Trading account securities | | 1 | | (14) | | (13) | | (21) | | (57) | | (78) |
| Total interest-earning assets | | 11,776 | | (13,933) | | (2,157) | | 15,144 | | (17,881) | | (2,737) |
| Interest paid on: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest checking deposits | | 56 | | (227) | | (171) | | 61 | | (77) | | (16) |
| Money market deposits | | 1,022 | | (2,776) | | (1,754) | | 2,551 | | (2,725) | | (174) |
| Savings deposits | | 9 | | (138) | | (129) | | (116) | | (349) | | (465) |
| Other time deposits | | (590) | | (1,078) | | (1,668) | | (1,713) | | (3,101) | | (4,814) |
| Other borrowings | | (632) | | (280) | | (912) | | (2,638) | | (1,097) | | (3,735) |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | | (135) | | (4,499) | | (4,634) | | (1,855) | | (7,349) | | (9,204) |
| | \$ | 11,911 | \$ | (9,434) | \$ | 2,477 | \$ | 16,999 | \$ | (10,532) | \$ | 6,467 |

The impact of interest rate swaps, which increases loan interest income and reduces deposit and borrowing interest expense, is included in rate changes.

Provision for Credit Losses

The Company made no provision for credit losses in the first quarter of 2004. This was attributable to the continued strong credit quality of its portfolio; a low level of net charged-off and nonaccrual loans; management's ongoing assessment of the credit quality of the portfolio, modest loan growth and an improving economic environment. Management believes the allowance for credit losses is adequate to cover risks in the portfolio at March 31, 2004. See — Allowance for Credit Losses.

Noninterest Income

In the first quarter of 2004, noninterest income increased to \$46.6 million, up 19 percent from \$39.0 million in the first quarter of 2003. This growth was mainly attributable to the CCM acquisition which was completed on April 1, 2003. Noninterest income was 3 percent lower than the fourth quarter of 2003 due to the absence of PML fees in the first quarter of 2004. This more than offset an increase in trust and investment fees.

As a percentage of total revenues, noninterest income was 26 percent for the first quarter of 2004 compared with 23 percent and 27 percent for the first quarter of 2003 and the fourth quarter of 2003, respectively.

Wealth Management

| Dollars in millions | At or for the three months ended March 31, | | | % Change | At or for the three months ended December 31, 2003 | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|------|-------------|--|----------|
| | 2004 | | 2003 | | | |
| Trust and Investment Fees | \$ | 15.6 | \$ | 6.5 | 138 | \$ 14.2 |
| Brokerage and Mutual Fund Fees | | 8.7 | | 8.9 | (2) | 9.1 |
| Assets Under Administration | | 30,532.3 | | 19,840.8 | 54 | 28,835.3 |
| Assets Under Management (1)(2) | | 14,339.3 | | 6,978.0 | 105 | 13,610.8 |

(1) Included above in assets under administration

(2) Excludes \$3,591 million and \$2,858 million of assets under management for the CCM minority-owned asset managers as of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively

Assets under management at March 31, 2004 increased from the same period last year primarily due to the CCM acquisition. New business, aided by strong relative investment performance and higher market values, also contributed to the increase during the first quarter of 2004. The trust and investment fee revenue increase over both the first and fourth quarters of 2003 was driven by higher balances under management or administration. Increases in market values are reflected in fee income primarily on a trailing-quarter basis. Brokerage and mutual fund fees are down primarily due to a decline in money-market balances.

Other Noninterest Income

Cash management and deposit transaction fees for the first quarter of 2004 decreased 1 percent from the first quarter of 2003. Cash management and deposit transaction fees increased 4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2003 due to the recognition in arrears of annual fees.

International services fees for the first quarter of 2004 were up 18 percent over the same period last year primarily due to higher foreign exchange and trade finance income. These fees were essentially the same compared with the fourth quarter of 2003.

Other income in the first quarter of 2004 declined \$1.4 million and \$2.9 million from the first quarter and fourth quarter of 2003, respectively. The decline from one year ago was primarily attributable to the absence of \$1.2 million of fees received from the sale of certain merchant credit card business and \$0.2 million of interest on loans available for sale. The decline from the fourth quarter last year was due primarily to the absence of \$2.6 million in PML fees.

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The Company realized \$0.6 million in gains on the sale of loans, assets and debt repurchase, and gains on the sale of securities for the first quarter of 2004, compared with \$1.3 million in gains for the first quarter of 2003 and \$0.5 million in gains for the fourth quarter of 2003.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense was \$94.5 million in the first quarter of 2004, up 11 percent from \$85.4 million for the first quarter of 2003 and down 1 percent from \$95.1 million for the fourth quarter of 2003. Compared with the first quarter of 2003, expenses grew primarily because of the acquisition of CCM. In addition, first-quarter 2004 noninterest expense included the cost of restricted stock awards made in the second quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004. These restricted stock awards continue to replace a portion of the stock option grants that are part of the Company's equity compensation program.

The efficiency ratio for the first quarter of 2004 was 53.39 percent, compared with 50.28 percent for the first quarter of 2003 and 52.77 percent for the fourth quarter of 2003. The increase in the efficiency ratio over the year ago period is primarily attributable to the acquisition of CCM.

Minority Interest

Minority interest consists of preferred stock dividends on the Bank's real estate investment trust subsidiaries and the minority ownership share of earnings of the Corporation's majority owned asset management firms.

Income Taxes

The first-quarter 2004 effective tax rate was 37.5 percent, compared with 36.6 percent for all of 2003. The effective tax rate reflects changes in the mix of tax rates applicable to income before tax. Quarterly comparisons with the first three quarters of 2003 will be impacted by the real estate investment trust (REIT) state tax benefits which were added to net income in the first three quarters of 2003 and were reversed in the fourth quarter of 2003.

The effective tax rates differ from the applicable statutory federal tax rate due to various factors, including state taxes, tax-exempt income including interest on bank-owned life insurance, and affordable housing investments.

The Company's tax returns are being audited by the Internal Revenue Service back to 1998 and by the Franchise Tax Board of the State of California back to 1996. From time to time, there may be differences in opinions with respect to the tax treatment accorded transactions. When, and if, such differences occur and become probable and estimable, such amounts will be recognized.

As previously reported, the California Franchise Tax Board (the FTB) announced that it is taking the position that certain tax deductions related to real estate investment trusts (REITs) and regulated investment companies (RICs) will be disallowed pursuant to California Senate Bill 614 and California Assembly Bill 1601, which were signed into law in the fourth quarter of 2003. The Company created its REITs (one of which was previously formed as a RIC in 2000) to raise capital for the Bank. While the Company's management continues to believe that the tax benefits realized in previous years were appropriate and fully defensible under the existing tax codes at that time, the Company has deemed it prudent to participate in the statutory Voluntary Compliance Initiative (VCI) requiring payment of all California taxes and interest on these disputed 2000 through 2002 tax benefits, and permitting the Company to claim a refund for these years while avoiding certain potential penalties should the FTB choose to litigate the Company's position on the appropriate tax treatment of REITs and RICs.

On April 15, 2004, the Company made payment of taxes and interest to the FTB of \$66.2 million for tax years 2000, 2001, and 2002. We continue to believe that the tax deductions are appropriate and, as such, we have also filed refund claims for the amounts paid with the amended returns. The refund claims for these years will be reflected as assets in the Company's consolidated financial statements. As a result of these actions the Company retains potential exposure for assertion of an accuracy-rated penalty should the FTB prevail in its position, in addition to the risk of not being successful in our refund claim for taxes and interest. Management believes potential exposure to all other penalties has been eliminated. On advice of our advisors, management intends to aggressively pursue its claims for refund for the 2000 through 2003 tax years.

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

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Average assets of \$12.6 billion were 10 percent higher than the first quarter of 2003, primarily due to an increase in deposits, which were invested in securities and, to a lesser extent, federal funds sold. Total assets at March 31, 2004 increased 10 percent to \$13.2 billion from \$12.0 billion at March 31, 2003 and increased 2 percent from \$13.0 billion at December 31, 2003.

Total average interest-earning assets for the first quarter of 2004 were \$11.6 billion, an increase of 10 percent over the \$10.5 billion in total average interest-earning assets for the first quarter of 2003 and were 1 percent lower than the \$11.7 billion in average interest-earning assets for the fourth quarter of 2003.

Securities

Comparative period-end security portfolio balances are presented below:

Securities Available-for-Sale

| Dollars in thousands | March 31, 2004 | | December 31, 2003 | | March 31, 2003 | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Cost | Fair Value | Cost | Fair Value | Cost | Fair Value |
| U.S. Government and federal agency | \$ 349,978 | \$ 354,096 | \$ 345,725 | \$ 348,468 | \$ 287,444 | \$ 292,055 |
| Mortgage-backed | 2,758,964 | 2,787,267 | 2,561,976 | 2,561,997 | 1,763,370 | 1,801,838 |
| State and Municipal | 266,329 | 279,075 | 255,355 | 268,041 | 228,619 | 241,479 |
| Other | | | | | 5,449 | 4,620 |
| Total debt securities | 3,375,271 | 3,420,438 | 3,163,056 | 3,178,506 | 2,284,882 | 2,339,992 |
| Marketable equity securities | 188,237 | 191,735 | 187,576 | 187,148 | 193,429 | 191,817 |
| Total securities | \$ 3,563,508 | \$ 3,612,173 | \$ 3,350,632 | \$ 3,365,654 | \$ 2,478,311 | \$ 2,531,809 |

Average securities available-for-sale continued to increase primarily due to strong deposit growth. At March 31, 2004, securities available-for-sale totaled \$3.6 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion compared with holdings at March 31, 2003 and an increase of \$0.2 billion from December 31, 2003. At March 31, 2004 the portfolio had an unrealized net gain of \$48.7 million compared with \$15.0 million and \$53.5 million at December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2003, respectively. The average duration of total available-for-sale securities at March 31, 2004 was 3.1 years. The 3.1 duration compares with 3.4 at December 31, 2003 and 2.3 at March 31, 2003. Duration provides a measure of fair value sensitivity to changes in interest rates. This is within the investment guidelines set by the Company's

Asset/Liability Committee and the interest rate risk guidelines set by the Board of Directors. See — Asset /Liability Management for a discussion of the Company's interest rate position.

The following table provides the contractual remaining maturities and yields (taxable-equivalent basis) of debt securities within the securities portfolio as of March 31, 2004. Contractual maturities of mortgage-backed securities are substantially longer than their expected maturities due to scheduled and unscheduled principal payments. To compare the tax-exempt asset yields to taxable yields, amounts are adjusted to pre-tax equivalents based on the marginal corporate federal tax rate of 35 percent.

Debt Securities Available-for-Sale

| Dollars in thousands | One year or less | | Over 1 year thru 5 years | | Over 5 years thru 10 years | | Over 10 years | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Amount | Yield (%) | Amount | Yield (%) | Amount | Yield (%) | Amount | Yield (%) | Amount | Yield (%) |
| U.S. Government and federal agency | \$ 25,933 | 4.07 | \$ 327,096 | 3.28 | \$ 1,067 | 6.17 | \$ | | \$ 354,096 | 3.35 |
| Mortgage backed | 171,436 | 4.21 | | | 290,061 | 3.99 | 2,325,770 | 4.54 | 2,787,267 | 4.46 |
| State and Municipal | 6,003 | 6.93 | 117,066 | 6.66 | 98,118 | 6.29 | 57,888 | 6.10 | 279,075 | 6.42 |
| Total debt securities | \$ 203,372 | 4.27 | \$ 444,162 | 4.17 | \$ 389,246 | 4.58 | \$ 2,383,658 | 4.58 | \$ 3,420,438 | 4.51 |
| Amortized cost | \$ 199,641 | | \$ 433,287 | | \$ 381,509 | | \$ 2,360,834 | | \$ 3,375,271 | |

Dividend income included in interest income on securities in the Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income for the first quarter of both 2004 and 2003 was \$1.9 million.

Loan Portfolio

A comparative period-end loan table is presented below:

Loans

| Dollars in thousands | March 31, 2004 | December 31, 2003 | March 31, 2003 |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Commercial | \$ 3,163,312 | \$ 3,222,444 | \$ 3,401,610 |

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| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Real estate mortgages | 2,004,860 | 2,002,229 | 1,920,209 |
| Residential first mortgages | 1,977,952 | 1,937,979 | 1,762,629 |
| Real estate construction | 741,637 | 637,595 | 676,618 |
| Installment | 79,878 | 82,495 | 71,757 |
| Total loans, gross | 7,967,639 | 7,882,742 | 7,832,823 |
| Less allowance for credit losses | 165,072 | 165,986 | 169,480 |
| Total loans, net | \$ 7,802,567 | \$ 7,716,756 | \$ 7,663,343 |

Total loans at March 31, 2004 were 2 percent and 1 percent higher than total loans at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2003, respectively. At March 31, 2004, the Company's loan portfolio included approximately \$478.7 million of loans managed in Northern California offices. In addition, the portfolio included approximately \$138.3 million in outstanding dairy loans, an industry which the Company expects to exit over the next 21 months.

The following table presents information concerning nonaccrual loans, ORE, and restructured loans. Bank policy requires that a loan be placed on nonaccrual status if (1) either principal or interest payments are 90 days past due, unless the loan is both well secured and in process of collection, (2) full collection of interest or principal becomes uncertain, regardless of the time period involved or (3) regulators' ratings of credits suggest that the loan be placed on nonaccrual.

Nonaccrual Loans, ORE and Restructured Loans

| Dollars in thousands | March 31, 2004 | December 31, 2003 | March 31, 2003 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Nonaccrual loans: | | | |
| Commercial | \$ 37,457 | \$ 37,418 | \$ 85,075 |
| Real estate | 4,847 | 4,510 | 14,663 |
| Installment | 429 | 345 | |
| Total | 42,733 | 42,273 | 99,738 |
| ORE | | | 210 |
| Total nonaccrual loans and ORE | \$ 42,733 | \$ 42,273 | \$ 99,948 |
| Total nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans | 0.54% | 0.54% | 1.27 |
| Total nonaccrual loans and ORE as a percentage of total loans and ORE | 0.54 | 0.54 | 1.28 |
| Allowance for credit losses to total loans | 2.07 | 2.11 | 2.16 |
| Allowance for credit losses to nonaccrual loans | 386.29 | 392.65 | 169.93 |
| Loans past due 90 days or more on accrual status: | | | |
| Commercial | \$ 5,057 | \$ 235 | \$ 907 |
| Real estate | | 1,808 | |
| Installment | | | 964 |
| Total | \$ 5,057 | \$ 2,043 | \$ 1,871 |

Nonaccrual loans increased slightly this quarter. Approximately 40 percent of the nonperforming assets were loans to Northern California clients, and 26 percent were 3 dairy credits. The remaining 34 percent were loans to other borrowers with no major industry concentrations

At March 31, 2004, there were \$41.9 million of impaired loans included in nonaccrual loans, that had an allowance of \$5.9 million allocated to them. On a comparable basis, at December 31, 2003, there were \$40.7 million of impaired loans, which had an allowance of \$5.0 million allocated to them. The assessment for impairment occurs when and while such loans are on nonaccrual, or the loan has been restructured. When a loan with unique risk characteristics has been identified as being impaired, the amount of impairment will be measured by the Company using discounted cash flows, except when it is determined that the primary (remaining) source of repayment for the loan is the operation or liquidation of the underlying collateral. In such cases, the current fair value of the collateral, reduced by costs to sell, will be used in place of discounted cash flows. As a final alternative, the observable market price of the debt may be used to assess impairment. Additionally, some impaired loans with commitments of less than \$500,000 are aggregated for the purpose of measuring impairment using historical loss factors as a means of measurement.

If the measurement of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (including accrued interest, net deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount), an impairment is recognized by creating or adjusting an existing allocation of the allowance for credit losses. The Company's policy is to record cash receipts on impaired loans first as reductions in principal and then as interest income.

The following table summarizes the changes in nonaccrual loans for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003.

Changes in Nonaccrual Loans

| Dollars in thousands | For the three months ended March 31, | | | |
|--|---|---------|------|----------|
| | 2004 | | 2003 | |
| Balance, beginning of period | \$ | 42,273 | \$ | 71,357 |
| Loans placed on nonaccrual | | 17,414 | | 52,742 |
| Charge-offs | | (3,595) | | (10,517) |
| Loans returned to accrual status | | (5,975) | | |
| Repayments (including interest applied to principal) | | (7,384) | | (13,844) |
| Balance, end of period | \$ | 42,733 | \$ | 99,738 |

In addition to loans disclosed above as nonaccrual or restructured, management has also identified \$13.0 million of credits to 14 borrowers, including one real estate-secured loan totaling \$6.5 million, where the ability to comply with the present loan payment terms in the future is questionable. However, the inability of the borrower to comply with repayment terms was not sufficiently probable to place the loan on nonaccrual status at March 31, 2004. This amount was determined based on analysis of information known to management about the borrowers financial condition and current economic conditions.

Management's classification of credits as nonaccrual, restructured or problems does not necessarily indicate that the principal is uncollectable in whole or in part.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses at March 31, 2004 totaled \$165.1 million, or 2.07 percent of outstanding loans. This compares with an allowance of \$169.5 million, or 2.16 percent at March 31, 2003 and an allowance of \$166.0 million, or 2.11 percent at December 31, 2003. The allowance for credit losses as a percentage of nonaccrual loans was 386 percent at March 31, 2004, compared with 170 percent at March 31, 2003 and 393 percent at December 31, 2003.

Net charge-offs for the first quarter of 2004 were \$0.9 million, compared with \$12.5 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, for the first quarter of 2003 and the fourth quarter of 2003. As an annualized percentage of average loans, net charge-offs were 0.05 percent, 0.64 percent and 0.01 percent for the first quarters of 2004 and 2003 and the fourth quarter of 2003, respectively.

The allowance for credit losses is maintained at a level that management deems appropriate based on a thorough analysis of numerous factors, including levels of net charge-offs and nonaccrual loans and changes in the loan portfolio. Credit quality will be influenced by underlying trends

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in the economy, particularly in California, and other factors that may be beyond management's control. No assurances can be given that the Company will not sustain credit losses, in any particular period, that are sizable in relation to the allowance for credit losses. Based on known information available to it at the date of this report, management believes the allowance for credit losses is adequate to cover risks inherent in the portfolio at March 31, 2004. Subsequent evaluation of the loan portfolio, in light of factors then prevailing, will dictate the level of provisions required to maintain the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses.

The table below summarizes the changes in the allowance for credit losses for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003.

Changes in Allowance for Credit Losses

| Dollars in thousands | For the three months ended March 31, | |
|--|---|--------------|
| | 2004 | 2003 |
| Loans outstanding | \$ 7,967,639 | \$ 7,832,823 |
| Average amount of loans outstanding | \$ 7,886,333 | \$ 7,964,338 |
| Balance of allowance for credit losses, beginning of period | \$ 165,986 | \$ 164,502 |
| Loans charged off: | | |
| Commercial | (3,256) | (13,287) |
| Real estate and other | (1,093) | (1,595) |
| Total loans charged off | (4,349) | (14,882) |
| Less recoveries of loans previously charged off: | | |
| Commercial | 3,324 | 2,268 |
| Real estate and other | 111 | 92 |
| Total recoveries | 3,435 | 2,360 |
| Net loans charged off | (914) | (12,522) |
| Additions to allowance charged to operating expense | | 17,500 |
| Balance, end of period | \$ 165,072 | \$ 169,480 |
| Total net charge-offs to average loans (annualized) | (0.05)% | (0.64)% |
| Ratio of allowance for credit losses to total period end loans | 2.07% | 2.16% |

Other Assets

Other assets included the following:

Other Assets

| Dollars in thousands | March 31, 2004 | December 31, 2003 | March 31, 2003 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Interest rate swap mark-to-market | \$ 54,188 | \$ 42,133 | \$ 57,538 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 44,600 | 43,980 | 43,724 |

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| | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Claim in receivership and other assets | 12,151 | 12,151 | 23,214 |
| Loans held-for-sale | | | 10,412 |
| Income tax refund | 16,133 | 17,813 | 3,305 |
| Other | 59,013 | 55,708 | 43,470 |
| Total other assets | \$ 186,085 | \$ 171,785 | \$ 181,663 |

The claim in receivership and other assets were acquired in the acquisition of Pacific Bank. The reduction in 2003 was due to the claim in receivership being collected.

See — Net Interest Income for a discussion of interest rate swaps that result in the swap mark-to-market asset of \$54.2 million.

Off Balance Sheet

In the normal course of business, the Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, letters of credit, and financial guarantees. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount reflected in the consolidated balance sheet. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a client as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since a portion of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each client's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis.

The Company had outstanding and unfunded loan commitments aggregating \$3,526.8 million at March 31, 2004. In addition, the Company had \$430.0 million outstanding in bankers' acceptances and letters of credit of which \$389.5 million relate to standby letters of credit at March 31, 2004. Substantially all of the Company's loan commitments are on a variable rate basis and are comprised of real estate and commercial loan commitments. There have been no material changes to the information provided in the Company's off balance sheet arrangements since the last reporting period.

Deposits

Deposits totaled \$11.1 billion at March 31, 2004, an increase of 13 percent compared with \$9.9 billion at March 31, 2003, and increased 2 percent over the \$10.9 billion at December 31, 2003. New clients, additional trust and escrow deposits and a lower earnings credit on analyzed deposit accounts resulting from lower interest rates, contributed to the growth of deposits.

Demand deposits accounted for 50 percent of total deposits at March 31, 2004. Core deposits, which continued to provide substantial benefits to the Bank's cost of funds, were 92 percent of total deposits at March 31, 2004. See — **Net Interest Income**.

Other Borrowings

Other borrowings have declined by \$24.4 million from December 31, 2003 and \$194.0 million from March 31, 2003 to \$678.8 million at March 31, 2004 as deposits have increased.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT

The following table presents the regulatory standards for well capitalized institutions and the capital ratios for the Corporation and the Bank at March 31, 2004, December 31, 2003, and March 31, 2003.

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| | Regulatory Well Capitalized Standards | March 31, 2004 | December 31, 2003 | March 31, 2003 |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| City National Corporation | | | | |
| Tier 1 leverage | N/A% | 7.61% | 7.48% | 7.65% |
| Tier 1 risk-based capital | 6.00 | 10.67 | 10.81 | 10.30 |
| Total risk-based capital | 10.00 | 14.43 | 14.86 | 14.46 |
| City National Bank | | | | |
| Tier 1 leverage | 5.00 | 8.41 | 8.01 | 7.53 |
| Tier 1 risk-based capital | 6.00 | 11.74 | 11.51 | 10.15 |
| Total risk-based capital | 10.00 | 15.50 | 15.58 | 14.33 |

March 31, 2004 capital ratios for the Corporation have been adjusted slightly upward from originally published ratios due to CCM acquisition allocation adjustments.

Tier 1 capital ratios include the impact of \$26.0 million of preferred stock issued by real estate investment trust subsidiaries of the Bank which is included in minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries.

The following table provides information about purchases by the Company during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 of equity securities that are registered by the Company pursuant of Section 12 of the Exchange Act.

| Period | Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased | Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit) | Total number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs | Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs |
|---------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 01/01/04 - 01/31/04 | 420,900 | \$ 58.77 | 420,900 | 329,000 |
| 02/01/04 - 02/29/04 | 187,300 | 60.00 | 187,300 | 141,700 |
| 03/01/04 - 03/31/04 | 124,800 | 59.36 | 124,800 | 1,016,900(2) |
| | 733,000(1) | 59.18 | 733,000 | 1,016,900 |

(1) We repurchased an aggregate of 733,000 shares of our common stock pursuant to repurchase programs that we publicly announced on January 22, 2003 and July 15, 2003 (the Programs).

(2) Our board of directors, on March 24, 2004, approved the repurchase by us of up to an aggregate of 1 million shares of our common stock pursuant to a new program to follow completion of the Programs described in (1) above. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of our board of directors, the Programs will expire when we have repurchased all shares authorized for repurchase thereunder.

On April 28, 2004, the Corporation declared a regular quarterly cash dividend on common stock at a rate of \$0.32 per share to shareholders of record on May 12, 2004, payable on May 24, 2004.

LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

The Company continues to manage its liquidity through the combination of core deposits, federal funds purchased, repurchase agreements, collateralized borrowing lines at the Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco and a portfolio of securities available-for-sale. Liquidity is also provided by maturing securities and loans.

Average core deposits and shareholders' equity comprised 86 percent of total funding of average assets in the first quarter of 2004, compared with 82 percent in the first quarter of 2003. This increase allowed the Company to decrease its use of more costly alternative funding sources. See — Net Interest Income.

Income Taxes

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

ASSET/LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

The principal objective of asset/liability management is to maximize net interest income subject to margin volatility and liquidity constraints. Margin volatility results when the rate reset (or repricing) characteristics of assets are materially different from those of the Company's liabilities. Liquidity risk results from the mismatching of asset and liability cash flows. Management chooses asset/liability strategies that promote stable earnings and reliable funding. Interest rate risk and funding positions are kept within limits established by the Board of Directors to ensure that risk taking is managed within prudent interest rate and liquidity guidelines.

A quantitative and qualitative discussion about market risk is included on pages A-16 to A-21 of the Corporation's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Net Interest Simulation: During the first three months of 2004, the Company maintained a moderate asset sensitive interest rate position. Based on the balance sheet at March 31, 2004, the Company's net interest income

simulation model indicates that net interest income would not be substantially adversely impacted by changes in interest rates. Assuming a static balance sheet, a gradual 100 basis point decline in interest rates over a twelve-month horizon would result in a decrease in projected net interest income of approximately 2.9 percent. The 2.9 percent at-risk amount is down slightly from the previous two quarters, which were 3.1 percent and 3.2 percent at September 30, 2003, and December 31, 2003, respectively. (Note: The 100 basis point decline could cause some rates to be negative. We assume that interest rates may fall to zero but no further.) A gradual 100 basis point increase in interest rates over the next 12-month period would result in an increase in projected net interest income of approximately 2.1 percent. This is down slightly from the September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2003 results which were 2.3 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. Exposure remains within ALCO guidelines. The Company continues to use a variety of other tools to manage its asset sensitivity.

Present Value of Equity: The model indicates that the Present Value of Equity (PVE) is somewhat vulnerable to a sudden and substantial change in interest rates. As of March 31, 2004, a 200 basis point increase in interest rates results in a 4.1 percent decline in PVE. This compares to a 3.8 percent decline at December 31, 2003. These two measures of PVE reflect changes to our deposit longevity assumptions approved during the first quarter of 2004.

As of March 31, 2004, the Company had \$1,065.9 million of notional principal in receive fixed-pay LIBOR interest rate swaps. The Company's interest-rate risk-management instruments had a fair value and credit exposure risk of \$54.2 million and \$42.1 million at March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively taking into consideration legal right of offset. The credit exposure represents the cost to replace, on a present value basis and at current market rates, the net positive value of all contracts for each counterparty that were outstanding at the end of the period. The Company's swap agreements require collateral to mitigate the amount of credit risk if certain market value exposure thresholds are exceeded. As of March 31, 2004, the Company held cash and securities with a total market value of \$30.2 million to reduce counterparty exposure.

At March 31, 2004, the Company's outstanding foreign exchange contracts for both those purchased as well as sold totaled \$81.6 million including \$0.8 million of foreign exchange contracts with maturities over 1 year. Total outstanding foreign exchange contracts for both those purchased as well as sold at December 31, 2003 were \$63.9 million, all with maturities of 1 year or less. The Company enters into foreign exchange contracts with its clients and counterparty banks primarily for the purpose of offsetting or hedging for clients' transaction and economic exposures arising out of commercial transactions. The Company's policies also permit limited proprietary currency positioning. The Company actively manages its foreign exchange exposures within prescribed risk limits and controls.

ITEM 4. CONTROL AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under SEC rules, the Company is required to maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. As part of the Company's system of disclosure controls and procedures, we have created a disclosure committee which consists of certain members of the Company's senior management. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to management, including the chief executive officer, acting chief financial officer and other members of the Disclosure Committee, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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The Company has carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. The Company's management, including the Company's disclosure committee and its chief executive officer and acting chief financial officer, supervised and participated in the evaluation. Based on the evaluation, the chief executive officer and the acting chief financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR PURPOSES OF THE SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

We have made forward-looking statements in this document that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management, and on information currently available to our management. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, business and earnings outlook and statements preceded by, followed by, or that include the words will, believes, expects, anticipates, intends, plans, estimates, or similar expressions.

Our management believes these forward-looking statements are reasonable. However, you should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, since they are based on current expectations. Actual results may differ materially from those currently expected or anticipated.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Our future results and shareholder values may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Many of the factors described below that will determine these results and values are beyond our ability to control or predict. For those statements, we claim the protection of the safe harbor contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and the Company does not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect circumstances or events that occur as of the date the statements are made or to update earnings guidance including the factors that influence earnings.

A number of factors, some of which are beyond the Corporation's ability to control or predict, could cause future results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements. These factors which include (1) the unknown economic impact of state, county, and county budget issues, (2) earthquake or other natural disasters impacting the condition of real estate collateral or business operations, (3) the effect of acquisitions and integration of acquired businesses, and (4) the impact of proposed and/or recently adopted changes in regulatory, judicial, or legislative tax treatment of business transactions, particularly recently enacted California tax legislation and the December 31, 2003 announcement by the FTB regarding the taxation of REITs and RICs could have the following consequences, any of which could negatively impact our business.

Loan delinquencies may increase;

Problem assets and foreclosures may increase;

Demand for our products and services may decline; and

Collateral for loans made by us, especially real estate, may decline in value, in turn reducing clients' borrowing power, and reducing the value of assets and collateral associated with our existing loans.

Changes in interest rates affect our profitability. We derive our income mainly from the difference or spread between the interest earned on loans, securities, and other interest-earning assets, and interest paid on deposits, borrowings, and other interest-bearing liabilities. In general, the wider the spread, the more we earn. When market rates of interest change, the interest we receive on our assets and the interest we pay on our liabilities fluctuates. This causes changes in our spread and affects our net interest income. In addition, interest rates affect how much money we lend.

Significant changes in the provision or applications of laws or regulations affecting our business could materially affect our business. The banking industry is subject to extensive federal and state regulations, and significant new laws or changes in, or repeals of, existing laws may cause results to differ materially. Also, federal monetary policy, particularly as implemented through the Federal Reserve System, significantly affects our credit conditions, primarily through open market operations in U.S. government securities, the discount rate for member bank borrowing, and bank reserve requirements. A material change in these conditions would affect our results. Parts of our business are also subject to federal and state securities laws and regulations. Significant changes in these laws and regulations would also affect our business.

We face strong competition from financial service companies and other companies that offer banking services which can negatively impact our business. Increased competition in our market may result in reduced loans and deposits. Ultimately, we may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors. Many competitors offer the banking services that we offer in our service area. These competitors include national, regional, and community banks. We also face competition from many other types of financial institutions, including, without limitation, savings and loans, finance companies, brokerage firms, insurance companies, credit unions, mortgage banks, and other financial intermediaries. Recently passed legislation will make it easier for other types of financial institutions to compete with us.

Our results would be adversely affected if we suffered higher than expected losses on our loans. We assume risk from the possibility that we will suffer losses because borrowers, guarantors, and related parties fail to perform under the terms of their loans. We try to minimize this risk by adopting and implementing what we believe are effective underwriting and credit policies and procedures, including how we establish and review the allowance for credit losses. We assess the likelihood of nonperformance, track loan performance, and diversify our credit portfolio. Those policies and procedures may still not prevent unexpected losses that could adversely affect our results.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 2. Changes in Securities, Use of Proceeds and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The information required by this item regarding purchases by the Company during the quarter ended March 31, 2004 of equity securities that are registered by the Company pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act is incorporated by reference from that portion of Part I, Item 2 of this report under the heading "Capital Adequacy Requirement" and is set forth in the second table of that section and the accompanying footnotes.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

The Corporation's Annual Shareholders' Meeting was held on Wednesday, April 28, 2004, in Beverly Hills, California, at which the shareholders were asked to vote on the following matters:

1. Election of nominees to serve on the Corporation's Board of Directors.

Votes regarding the election of three Class II directors to serve for a term of three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified are as follows:

| | For | Withheld |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Russell Goldsmith | 42,802,908 | 2,005,843 |
| Michael L. Meyer | 43,752,757 | 1,055,994 |
| Ronald L. Olson | 33,658,086 | 11,150,665 |

Additional directors, whose terms of office as directors continued after the meeting, are as follows:

Class I Directors

George H. Benter Jr.

Kenneth L. Coleman

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Peter M. Thomas

Andrea L. Van de Kamp

Class III Directors

Richard L. Bloch

Bram Goldsmith

Bob Tuttle

Kenneth Ziffren

2. Approval of the City National Corporation Amended and Restated 2002 Omnibus Plan (the Amended 2002 Plan)

| For | Against | Abstain | Broker Non-Vote |
|------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
| 31,872,102 | 6,251,574 | 114,718 | 6,570,357 |

3. Approval of the City National Corporation Amended and Restated 1999 Bonus Plan (the Amended Variable Bonus Plan)

| For | Against | Abstain | Broker Non-Vote |
|------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
| 36,998,948 | 1,938,940 | 120,778 | 5,750,085 |

ITEM 6.

EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

No.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 31.1 | Chief Executive Officer certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2 | Acting Chief Financial Officer certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.0 | Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |

(b) Report on Form 8-K

On January 7, 2004, the Corporation filed a report on Form 8-K under item 9 (Regulation FD Disclosure) and item 12 (results of Operations and Financial Condition) of Form 8-K regarding the announcement of a change in guidance for 2003 financial results. Included in the report was a press release dated January 7, 2004.

On January 14, 2004 the Corporation filed a report on Form 8-K under item 9 (Regulation FD Disclosure) and item 12 (results of Operations and Financial Condition) of Form 8-K regarding the financial results for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2003. Included in the report was a press release dated January 14, 2004.

On March 15, 2004 the Corporation filed a report on Form 8-K under item 9 (Regulation FD Disclosure) of Form 8-K regarding the announcement of its Chief Financial Officer stepping down for health reasons. Included in the report was a press release dated March 15, 2004.

On March 24, 2004 the Corporation filed a report on Form 8-K under item 9 (Regulation FD Disclosure) of Form 8-K regarding the announcement of an increase of one million shares in the Corporation common share buyback program. Included in the report was a press release dated March 24, 2004.

On April 14, 2004 the Corporation filed a report on Form 8-K under item 9 (Regulation FD Disclosure) and item 12 (results of Operations and Financial Condition) of Form 8-K regarding the financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2004. Included in the report was a press release dated April 14, 2004.

SIGNATURES

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

CITY NATIONAL CORPORATION

(Registrant)

DATE: May 10, 2004

/s/ Stephen D. McAvoy

STEPHEN D. McAVOY

Acting Chief Financial Officer

(Authorized Officer and
Principal Financial Officer)