

CENTRAL VALLEY COMMUNITY BANCORP
Form S-4/A
November 04, 2004

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 4, 2004

Registration Statement No. 333-118534

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1 to FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

CENTRAL VALLEY COMMUNITY BANCORP

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

California
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

6022
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

77-0539125
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

600 Pollasky
Clovis, California 93612
(559) 298-1775

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including
area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Daniel J. Doyle
President and Chief Executive Officer
Central Valley Community Bancorp
600 Pollasky
Clovis, California 93612
(559) 298-1775 / Fax: (559) 323-3310

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With a copy to:

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555 Capitol Mall, 10th Floor
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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement and the satisfaction or waiver of all other conditions to the Merger described in the Proxy Statement-Prospectus.

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If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement becomes effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Proxy Statement-Prospectus

Central Valley Community Bancorp
600 Pollasky Avenue
Clovis, California 93612
(559) 298-1775

Bank of Madera County
40266 Junction Drive
Oakhurst, California 93644
(559) 642-2265

Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp entered into a merger agreement on July 19, 2004. A copy of that agreement, as amended, is attached as Appendix A to this proxy statement-prospectus.

The Board of Directors of Bank of Madera County has scheduled its special shareholders' meeting for the purpose of approving the merger transaction. Members of the Board of Directors own sufficient shares to assure approval of the merger, and have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the merger. The merger will result in Bank of Madera County being merged with and into Central Valley Community Bank, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Central Valley Community Bancorp.

The Board of Directors of Bank of Madera County recommends that you vote "FOR" the merger.

You may elect to receive cash in exchange for your Bank of Madera County shares, or you may elect to receive newly issued shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock in exchange for your Bank of Madera County shares. Regardless of what you elect, or if you make no election, you may receive a combination of cash and stock, depending on the elections made by other Bank of Madera County shareholders. The value of the merger consideration is fixed by the merger agreement at \$26.22 per share of Bank of Madera County stock (valuing the 261,053 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock at \$6,200,000). The value of the merger consideration paid in cash or in stock may change depending on various factors discussed in the section of the attached proxy statement-prospectus entitled "The Merger Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders."

Casting your shareholder vote and making your election whether to receive cash or Central Valley Community Bancorp stock are separate actions. Separate materials and envelopes are included with this document for taking each action.

Central Valley Community Bancorp's common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, under the symbol "CVCY."

You are cordially invited to attend the special shareholders' meeting, which will be held at Bank of Madera County's head office, 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California, on Monday, December 20, 2004, at 6:00 p.m. If you are not able to attend, a proxy authorizing someone else to vote for you in the way that you specify is enclosed. This proxy statement-prospectus provides you with detailed information about the merger, Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp, and Central Valley Community Bank.

Please read the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 10 for a discussion of certain factors that you should consider when deciding on how to vote on the merger.

This proxy statement-prospectus is dated November 10, 2004 and is first being mailed to shareholders on or about November 10, 2004.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, nor any state securities regulators have approved either the acquisition described in this proxy statement-prospectus or the Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock to be issued in the acquisition, nor have they determined if this proxy statement-prospectus is accurate or adequate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock offered through this proxy statement-prospectus are not deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County do not guarantee the investment value of the transaction described in this proxy statement-prospectus.

The information contained in this proxy statement-prospectus speaks only as of its date unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies. The information contained in this proxy statement-prospectus regarding Bank of Madera County has been furnished by Bank of Madera County, and the information contained in this proxy statement-prospectus regarding Central Valley Community Bancorp has been furnished by Central Valley Community Bancorp.

Daniel J. Doyle
President and CEO
Central Valley Community Bancorp

Fred H. Brylka
Chairman and CEO
Bank of Madera County

BANK OF MADERA COUNTY

40266 Junction Drive
Oakhurst, California 93644

Notice of Special Meeting of Shareholders

December 20, 2004

To: The Shareholders of
Bank of Madera County

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to its bylaws and the call of its Board of Directors, the special meeting of shareholders of Bank of Madera County will be held at Bank of Madera County's head office located at 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California, on Monday, December 20, 2004 at 6:00 p.m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. **Approval of the Merger Agreement.** To approve the Plan of Reorganization and Merger Agreement dated July 19, 2004, as amended, attached as **Appendix A** to the proxy statement-prospectus, providing for the merger of Bank of Madera County with and into Central Valley Community Bank, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Central Valley Community Bancorp, and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.
2. **Transaction of Other Business.** To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting and any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

The merger is more fully described in the enclosed proxy statement-prospectus and in the merger agreement.

The merger agreement sets forth the terms of the merger of Bank of Madera County into Central Valley Community Bank. All shareholders of Bank of Madera County may elect to receive either cash or newly issued shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock for their common shares of Bank of Madera County. The election is subject to certain restrictions listed and discussed in detail in the proxy statement-prospectus and in the merger agreement.

The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on November 3, 2004 as the record date for determination of shareholders entitled to notice of, and the right to vote at, the special meeting of shareholders.

The affirmative vote of shareholders holding at least a majority of the outstanding shares of Bank of Madera County common stock is required to approve the merger agreement and related transactions. The directors and executive officers of Bank of Madera County are parties to shareholder agreements under which they have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the merger. Their aggregate shareholdings represent 51.04% of the outstanding shares, so approval of the merger is assured. Nonetheless, you are urged to vote in favor of the proposal by signing and returning the enclosed proxy as promptly as possible, whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting of shareholders in person. If you submit a proxy and then decide to attend the meeting in person, you need not vote at the meeting unless you wish to change your proxy voting instructions. The proxy may be revoked at any time prior to its exercise.

By Order of the Board of Directors

John Lockey
Corporate Secretary

Dated: November 10, 2004

References to Additional Information

This document incorporates important business and financial information about Central Valley Community Bancorp and Central Valley Community Bank from documents that are not included in or delivered with this document. You can obtain documents incorporated by reference in this document but not otherwise accompanying this document by requesting them in writing or by telephone from Central Valley Community Bancorp as follows:

Central Valley Community Bancorp
600 Pollasky Avenue
Clovis, California 93612
Attention: Gayle Graham
(559) 298-1775

You will not be charged for any of these documents that you request. If you would like to request documents, please do so by November 24, 2004, in order to receive them before the special meeting.

For additional information regarding Central Valley Community Bancorp, please see "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 68.

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Questions and Answers About the Merger

This question and answer summary highlights selected information contained in other sections of this proxy statement-prospectus. To understand the merger more fully, you should carefully read this entire proxy statement-prospectus, including all appendices and financial statements.

Q: What am I being asked to vote on?

A: You are being asked to vote on a merger agreement which, when approved, will result in Bank of Madera County being merged with and into Central Valley Community Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of Central Valley Community Bancorp.

Q: Who is eligible to vote?

A: Holders of Bank of Madera County common stock are eligible to vote their shares at the Bank of Madera County special meeting of shareholders if they were holders of record of those shares at the close of business on November 3, 2004.

Q: What is the vote needed for approval of the merger?

A: The affirmative vote of shareholders holding at least a majority of the outstanding shares of Bank of Madera County common stock is required to approve the merger agreement and related transactions. The directors and executive officers of Bank of Madera County are parties to a shareholder agreement under which they have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the merger. Their aggregate shareholdings represent 51.04% of the outstanding shares, so approval of the merger is assured. Nonetheless, you are urged to vote in favor of the proposal by signing and returning the enclosed proxy as promptly as possible, whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting of shareholders in person. If you submit a proxy and then decide to attend the meeting in person, you need not vote at the meeting unless you wish to change your proxy voting instructions. The proxy may be revoked at any time prior to its exercise.

Q: What will happen when Bank of Madera County shareholders approve the merger?

A: When Bank of Madera County shareholders approve the merger, and all regulatory approvals are obtained, and other conditions set forth in the merger agreement are fulfilled, Bank of Madera County will merge with and into Central Valley Community Bank, and Bank of Madera County will cease to exist as a separate entity.

Q: What will I receive in exchange for my Bank of Madera County shares?

A: You may elect to receive cash in exchange for your Bank of Madera County shares, or you may elect to receive newly issued shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock in exchange for your Bank of Madera County shares. Regardless of what you elect, or if you make no election, you may receive a combination of cash and stock, depending on the elections made by other Bank of Madera County shareholders. The value of the merger consideration is fixed by the merger agreement at \$26.22 per share of Bank of Madera County stock (valuing the 261,053 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock at \$6,200,000). The value of the merger consideration paid in cash or in stock may change depending on various factors discussed in the section of the attached proxy statement-prospectus entitled "The Merger Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders." (Page 24)

Q: Why is Bank of Madera County merging?

A: Management of Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County believe that:

their respective shareholders will benefit from the merger because the business potential for the combined companies exceeds what each company could individually accomplish;

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their similar and complementary financial products and services in the central valley of California market will contribute to enhanced future performance, as well as providing a larger shareholder base; and

a larger shareholder base will increase shareholder liquidity and provide for increased shareholder value.

Please read the section entitled "The Merger Background and Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Board of Directors" for additional information.

Q: Should I send in my certificates now?

Yes. Enclosed is a letter of transmittal/election form which contains information for exchanging your stock certificates for the merger consideration. U. S. Stock Transfer Corporation, the exchange agent, must receive your stock certificates and your properly completed letter of transmittal/election form by 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time on December 17, 2004, in order for your choices as to the form of consideration you prefer to be considered with those of the other stockholders.

Q: What happens if I do not return my proxy card?

A: If you fail to execute and return your proxy card, it will have the same effect as voting against the merger.

Q: What risks should I consider before I vote on the merger?

A: The risks that you should consider in deciding how to vote on the merger are explained in the section of this proxy statement-prospectus entitled "Risk Factors." You are urged to read this section, as well as the rest of this proxy statement-prospectus, before deciding how to vote.

Q: How do I vote?

A: Just indicate on your proxy card how you want to vote. Sign and mail your proxy card in the enclosed envelope as soon as possible so that your shares will be represented at the Bank of Madera County special shareholders' meeting. Alternatively, you may attend the meeting and vote in person.

If you sign and send in your proxy card and do not indicate how you want to vote, your proxy will be voted in favor of the merger.

If you do not sign and send in your proxy card or you abstain from voting, it will have the effect of voting against the merger.

You may attend the meeting and vote your shares in person, rather than voting by proxy.

In addition, you may withdraw your proxy up to and including the taking of the vote at the Bank of Madera County special shareholders' meeting by following the directions on page 18 and either changing your vote or attending the meeting and voting in person.

Q: How do Bank of Madera County's directors plan to vote?

A: All of Bank of Madera County's directors have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the merger. Bank of Madera County's directors and executive officers collectively hold, as of the record date for the special shareholders' meeting, 241,350 shares, or approximately 51.04%, of Bank of Madera County common stock eligible to vote. The affirmative vote of at least a majority of Bank of Madera County's issued and outstanding common stock eligible to vote is needed to approve the merger.

Q: What do I do if I do not agree with the merger? Do I have appraisal or dissenter's rights?

A: If you do not agree with the merger, and if you do not vote in favor of it, and if you take certain other actions required by California law, you will have dissenter's rights under California law. Exercise of these rights will result in Bank of Madera County purchasing your shares at

"fair market value," as

determined in accordance with California law. Please read the section entitled "The Merger Dissenters' Rights of Bank of Madera County's Shareholders" and *Appendix B* for additional information.

Q: Who can help answer my other questions?

A: If you want to ask any additional questions about the merger, you should contact Mr. Fred H. Brylka, President and Chief Executive Officer, Bank of Madera County, 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California 93644, telephone (559) 642-2265.

Summary

This summary only highlights selected information in this proxy statement-prospectus. It does not contain all the information that is important to you in deciding how to vote. You should carefully read this entire proxy statement-prospectus, including the appendices. These will give you a more complete description of the merger, the merger agreement and the transactions proposed. You should also refer to the section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 68.

General

This proxy statement-prospectus relates to the proposed merger of Bank of Madera County with and into Central Valley Community Bank.

Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bank believe that the merger will create opportunities to apply their similar community banking philosophies to realize enhanced revenues through asset growth and market penetration.

Parties to the Merger

Central Valley Community Bancorp
600 Pollasky Avenue
Clovis, California 93612
(559) 298-1775

Central Valley Community Bancorp is a bank holding company headquartered in Clovis, California.

Central Valley Community Bancorp has one subsidiary bank, Central Valley Community Bank. Through its subsidiary, Central Valley Community Bancorp serves the California communities in the Fresno County and Sacramento areas.

Please read the section entitled "Information Regarding Central Valley Community Bancorp" for additional information about Central Valley Community Bancorp.

Bank of Madera County
40266 Junction Drive
Oakhurst, California 93644
(559) 642-2265

Bank of Madera County is a state-chartered bank headquartered in Oakhurst, California. Bank of Madera County's head office is located at 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California, and it has one branch office located at 1919 Howard Road, Madera, California.

Please read the section entitled "Information Regarding Bank of Madera County" for additional information.

Recent Events

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp reported net income of \$968,000 and \$2,654,000. Earnings per share, on a fully diluted basis, were \$0.33 and \$0.91 for the same respective periods. As of September 30, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp had total assets and net portfolio loans of \$357,059,000 and \$205,523,000, respectively. For more information regarding Central Valley Community Bancorp's financial results, see Central Valley Community Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2004, copies of which have been delivered with this proxy statement-prospectus, as well as the information incorporated by

reference into this proxy statement-prospectus under "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 68.

Special Shareholders' Meeting (Page 18)

Bank of Madera County will hold its special shareholders' meeting at 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California 93644 on December 20, 2004, at 6:00 p.m. At this important meeting, Bank of Madera County shareholders will consider and vote upon the approval of the merger and related matters. You may vote at the Bank of Madera County special shareholders' meeting if you owned shares of Bank of Madera County common stock at the close of business on November 3, 2004. On that date, Bank of Madera County had 472,902 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and entitled to be voted at the shareholders' meeting. Each Bank of Madera County shareholder is entitled to one vote for each share he or she held on November 3, 2004. The affirmative vote of a majority, or at least 236,452 shares entitled to vote, is required to approve the merger. The affirmative vote of shareholders holding at least a majority of the outstanding shares of Bank of Madera County common stock is required to approve the merger agreement and related transactions. The directors and executive officers of Bank of Madera County are parties to shareholder agreements under which they have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the merger. Their aggregate shareholdings represent 51.04% of the outstanding shares, so approval of the merger is assured. Nonetheless, you are urged to vote in favor of the proposal by signing and returning the enclosed proxy as promptly as possible, whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting of shareholders in person. If you submit a proxy and then decide to attend the meeting in person, you need not vote at the meeting unless you wish to change your proxy voting instructions. The proxy may be revoked at any time prior to its exercise. Under the provisions of the California Corporations Code, Central Valley Community Bancorp's shareholders are not required to approve the merger. Please read the section entitled "The Bank of Madera County Meeting" for additional information.

The Merger (Page 20)

The merger will result in Bank of Madera County being merged with and into Central Valley Community Bank and is subject to shareholder and regulatory approvals, as well as other closing conditions required in the merger agreement. Please read the sections entitled "The Merger Structure of the Merger" and " Certain Effects of the Merger" for additional information.

The Merger Agreement (Page 41)

The merger agreement is the legal document that embodies the merger's terms and governs Central Valley Community Bancorp's, Central Valley Community Bank's, and Bank of Madera County's merger process, including the issuance of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock and cash to Bank of Madera County's shareholders in connection with the merger. Please read the entire merger agreement which is attached to this proxy statement-prospectus as *Appendix A*. Also, please read the section entitled "The Merger The Merger Agreement" for additional information.

Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders (Pages 24 and 25)

The shareholders of Bank of Madera County will receive total merger consideration of \$6,200,000 in cash and 261,053 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock (valued at \$6,200,000 for purposes of the merger agreement). Accordingly, the merger consideration to be paid to each Bank of Madera County shareholder is set under the merger agreement at \$26.22 per share. The cash component of the merger consideration may be reduced due to adjustments under the merger agreement which will be made if Bank of Madera County's shareholders' equity is less than \$4,600,000. Notwithstanding the merger agreement price, the value of the Central Valley Community Bancorp shares will increase or decrease according to the market price of such shares.

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As a result of these factors, the value of the merger consideration may change prior to the time payments to Bank of Madera County shareholders are calculated. Moreover, while the merger consideration to be paid to Bank of Madera County shareholders who elect, and receive, only cash for their shares will be fixed at \$26.22 per share (assuming no reduction of the cash component of the merger consideration), the merger consideration to be paid to Bank of Madera County shareholders who elect, and receive, only Central Valley Community Bancorp stock will vary in value according to the stock market price of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock.

For example, based on the November 2, 2004, price of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock of \$23.50, a Bank of Madera County shareholder who elected, and received, only Central Valley Community Bancorp stock would receive stock valued at approximately \$25.95 for each share of Bank of Madera County stock surrendered in the merger. Each increase, or decrease, of \$1.00 in the market price of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock would result in a corresponding change of approximately \$1.10 for each share of Bank of Madera County stock surrendered in the merger.

Please read the sections entitled "Risk Factors Risks Regarding the Merger" and "The Merger Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders" for additional information.

Regulatory Approvals (Page 28)

Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County must receive approvals from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the California Department of Financial Institutions. Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County submitted applications to these agencies which are currently pending. Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County believe the applications will be approved. In addition, Central Valley Community Bancorp has filed a notification with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Please read the section entitled "The Merger Regulatory Approvals" for additional information.

Votes Required; A Majority of Shares Have Agreed to Approve the Merger (Page 18)

The affirmative vote of shareholders holding at least a majority of the outstanding shares of Bank of Madera County common stock is required to approve the merger agreement and related transactions. The directors and executive officers of Bank of Madera County are parties to shareholder agreements under which they have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the merger. Their aggregate shareholdings represent 51.04% of the outstanding shares, so approval of the merger is assured. Nonetheless, you are urged to vote in favor of the proposal by signing and returning the enclosed proxy as promptly as possible, whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting of shareholders in person. If you submit a proxy and then decide to attend the meeting in person, you need not vote at the meeting unless you wish to change your proxy voting instructions. The proxy may be revoked at any time prior to its exercise. If you fail to vote in person or by proxy, or abstain from voting entirely, it will have the same effect as voting against the merger. Please read the section entitled "The Bank of Madera County Meeting."

Opinion of Bank of Madera County's Financial Advisor and Central Valley Community Bancorp's Financial Advisor. Evaluation (Pages 32 and 38)

In deciding to recommend approval of the merger, Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors considered, among other things, the July 19, 2004 opinion of Carpenter & Company, Bank of Madera County's financial advisor, regarding the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration to be received by Bank of Madera County's shareholders as a result of the merger. A copy of the Carpenter & Company report is attached as **Appendix C** to this proxy statement-prospectus. You should read it carefully to understand the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations of the review

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undertaken by the advisor in providing its opinion. Subject to the terms and limitations set forth in their report, Carpenter & Company confirmed that the Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock or cash to be received by shareholders of Bank of Madera County in the merger is fair from a financial point of view to the holders of the shares of Bank of Madera County common stock.

In deciding to recommend approval of the merger, Central Valley Community Bancorp's Board of Directors considered, among other things, the July 15, 2004 opinion of James H. Avery Company, Central Valley Community Bancorp's financial advisor, regarding the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger to the holders of Central Valley Community Bancorp's stock. A copy of the James H. Avery Company report is attached as **Appendix D** to this proxy statement-prospectus. You should read it carefully to understand the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations of the review undertaken by the advisor in providing its opinion. Subject to the terms and limitations set forth in their report, the James H. Avery Company confirmed that the merger is fair from a financial point of view to the holders of the shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock.

Recommendation of Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors (Pages 22, 23 and 24)

On July 19, 2004, Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by it. Moreover, they unanimously believe that the merger's terms are fair to you and in your best interests. Accordingly, they unanimously recommend a vote "FOR" the proposal to approve the merger agreement and the merger. The conclusions of Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors regarding the merger are based upon a number of factors. Please read the sections entitled "The Merger Background and Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Board of Directors," "Opinion of Bank of Madera County's Financial Advisor" for additional information.

Conditions to Closing the Merger (Page 47)

In addition to receipt of regulatory and shareholder approvals, closing of the merger will depend on fulfillment of certain conditions, unless waived by the parties, including receipt by the parties of a tax opinion from Bingham McCutchen LLP, counsel to Bank of Madera County, that the merger qualifies as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes.

If all required regulatory and shareholder approvals are received as planned, and if the conditions to the merger have either been met or waived, the parties anticipate that the merger will close during the fourth quarter of 2004. However, the parties cannot assure you whether or when the merger will actually close. Please read the section entitled "The Merger The Merger Agreement The Closing" for additional information.

Federal Income Tax Consequences (Page 25)

We expect that, for United States federal income tax purposes, you generally will not recognize any gain or loss with respect to your shares of Bank of Madera County common stock to the extent you receive shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock in the merger, except with respect to any cash received in lieu of a fractional share interest in Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock.

If you receive a combination of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock and cash in exchange for your shares of Bank of Madera County common stock, you will generally recognize gain, but not loss, with respect to the excess of the cash and value of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock you receive over your basis in Bank of Madera County common stock exchanged, but in any case not in excess of the amount of cash you receive in the merger. If you receive only cash in the merger or perfect dissenter's rights and receive payment for your shares, you will be treated as if the shares were redeemed and, if shares are held as a capital asset you will recognize a capital gain or loss

measured by the difference between the cash received and your basis in the shares of Bank of Madera County common stock surrendered.

The tax laws are complex. Therefore, you should consult your individual tax advisor regarding the federal income tax consequences of the merger to you. You should also consult your tax advisor concerning all state, local and foreign tax consequences of the merger.

Accounting Treatment (Page 41)

Central Valley Community Bancorp will account for the merger as a purchase. Under this method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of the company acquired are recorded at their respective fair value as of completion of the merger, and are added to those of the acquiring company. Financial statements of the acquiring company issued after the merger takes place reflect these values, but are not restated retroactively to reflect the historical financial position or results of operations of the company that was acquired. Please read the section entitled "The Merger Accounting Treatment" for additional information.

Central Valley Community Bancorp's and Central Valley Community Bank's Management and Operations After the Merger (Page 29)

Central Valley Community Bancorp's and Central Valley Community Bank's directors and officers will not change as a result of the merger.

Please read the section entitled "The Merger Certain Effects of the Merger" and " Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger" for additional information.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger That Are Different From Yours (Page 30)

The directors and executive officers of Bank of Madera County have financial interests in the merger that are in addition to their interests as Bank of Madera County shareholders. You should consider these interests in deciding how to vote. Please read the section entitled "The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger" for additional information.

Differences in Your Rights as a Shareholder (Page 53)

As a Bank of Madera County shareholder, your rights are currently governed by Bank of Madera County's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws. If you receive Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock in exchange for your Bank of Madera County common stock, you will become a Central Valley Community Bancorp shareholder. Consequently, your rights as a Central Valley Community Bancorp shareholder will be governed by Central Valley Community Bancorp's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws. Please read the section entitled "Comparison of Shareholder Rights" for additional information.

Dissenters' Rights (Page 30)

In the event Bank of Madera County's shareholders approve the merger and you do not wish to accept the consideration offered for your shares, you have the right to dissent from the merger and receive the fair market value of your shares under the provisions of Chapter 13 of the California Corporations Code. Please read the section entitled "The Merger Dissenters' Rights of Bank of Madera County's Shareholders" and **Appendix B** for additional information.

Stock Splits; Central Valley Community Bancorp Stock Repurchase Plan

On January 6, 2003, Central Valley Community Bancorp's Board of Directors effected a two for one stock split. All per share, shares outstanding and stock option data in the financial data has been retroactively restated to reflect the stock split.

On January 21, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp announced the repurchase of up to \$500,000 of its outstanding common stock amounting to approximately 22,000 shares. As of September 30, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp has repurchased 9,000 shares at a cost of \$212,400. Central Valley Community Bancorp's operation of the repurchase program is suspended during the pendency of the merger. Central Valley Community Bancorp has had three prior repurchase programs in 2003, 2002, and 2001, which authorized the purchase of shares up to a total cost of \$500,000, or approximately 2%, 3%, and 3%, respectively, of its common stock in each year. Central Valley Community Bancorp repurchased 5,500, 40,800, and 51,800 shares at a total cost of \$81,000, \$483,000, and \$499,300, respectively.

Risk Factors

In addition to the other information included or incorporated by reference in this proxy statement-prospectus, you are urged to carefully consider the following factors before making a decision to approve the merger.

Risks Regarding the Merger

You Will Not Know in Advance the Value of the Merger Consideration You Will be Entitled to Receive

The shareholders of Bank of Madera County will receive total merger consideration of \$6,200,000 in cash and 261,053 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock (valued at \$6,200,000 for purposes of the merger agreement). Accordingly, the merger consideration to be paid to each Bank of Madera County shareholder is set under the merger agreement at \$26.22 per share. The cash component of the merger consideration may be reduced due to adjustments under the merger agreement which will be made if Bank of Madera County's shareholders' equity is less than \$4,600,000. Notwithstanding the merger agreement price, the value of the Central Valley Community Bancorp shares will increase or decrease according to the market price of such shares.

As a result of these factors, the value of the merger consideration may change prior to the time payments to Bank of Madera County shareholders are calculated. Moreover, while the merger consideration to be paid to Bank of Madera County shareholders who elect, and receive, only cash for their shares will be fixed at \$26.22 per share (assuming no reduction of the cash component of the merger consideration), the merger consideration to be paid to Bank of Madera County shareholders who elect, and receive, only Central Valley Community Bancorp stock will vary in value according to the stock market price of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock.

For example, based on the November 2, 2004, price of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock of \$23.50, a Bank of Madera County shareholder who elected, and received, only Central Valley Community Bancorp stock would receive stock valued at approximately \$25.95 for each share of Bank of Madera County stock surrendered in the merger. Each increase, or decrease, of \$1.00 in the market price of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock would result in a corresponding change of approximately \$1.10 for each share of Bank of Madera County stock surrendered in the merger.

Please read the sections entitled "The Merger Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders."

The Composition of the Total Merger Consideration That You Receive May Not Be What You Elect

You have the right to choose to receive newly issued shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock or cash in exchange for your Bank of Madera County common shares. Whether you receive all cash or all stock will depend, in part, on the election of other Bank of Madera County shareholders, because the merger consideration will be distributed according to the priorities set out below. As a result, you may not receive solely the type of consideration you have elected. The merger consideration will be distributed according to the following calculation:

an amount equal to \$26.22 per share for all shares of shareholders who perfect dissenters' rights will be set aside and deducted from the cash consideration before any cash is distributed to any other shareholder;

then, all Bank of Madera County shareholders who elect stock consideration will receive stock;

if requests for stock exceed the 261,053 shares available, the shares will be distributed to stock electors pro rata and stock electors will be paid the remainder of their merger consideration from the available cash consideration;

if requests for stock do not exceed the 261,053 shares available, stock electors will receive 100% of the stock consideration they requested and the remaining shares will be distributed pro rata among shareholders who have not made an election (or whose elections were made incorrectly), and such shareholders will be paid the remainder of their merger consideration from the available cash consideration;

thereafter, if there are any shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp shares still remaining, they will be distributed to shareholders who have elected to receive cash, and such shareholders will be paid the remainder of their merger consideration from the available cash consideration; and

thereafter, any shareholder who has elected to receive cash will receive cash from the available cash consideration.

Please read the sections entitled "The Merger Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders" and " The Merger Agreement Election, Exchange and Proration Procedures" for additional information.

Your Tax Consequences Will Depend on What You Receive in the Merger

The tax consequences of the merger to you will depend upon the form of merger consideration you receive and not what you elect. Please read the section entitled "The Merger Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences Consequences to Bank of Madera County Shareholders" for additional information.

Memorandum of Understanding

On June 7, 2004, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation conducted a compliance examination at Bank of Madera County. Bank of Madera County has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, or MOU, with the FDIC relating to the correction of certain deficiencies that the FDIC identified in that compliance examination. Neither Bank of Madera County nor Central Valley Community Bancorp believes that the MOU will have a material impact on the financial condition of Bank of Madera County, nor do they believe that the MOU will cause material problems with regulatory authorities whose approval is needed for the merger to occur. However, the terms of the merger agreement permit Central Valley Community Bancorp to terminate the merger agreement if the MOU remains in place at the time of closing. See "The Merger Agreement Conditions to Completion of the Merger" on page 45.

Risks Regarding the Businesses of Central Valley Community Bancorp and Central Valley Community Bank following the Merger

If Central Valley Community Bank is Unable to Integrate Acquisitions Successfully, its Future Business and Earnings May be Negatively Affected

This is the first acquisition to be undertaken by Central Valley Community Bancorp or Central Valley Community Bank. Central Valley Community Bank may be unable to integrate effectively the different operations without encountering difficulties, such as the loss of key employees and customers, the disruption of ongoing businesses, or possible inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies. Moreover, the projected efficiencies which the parties expect from the merger or from any future acquisitions may not result in significant cost savings or revenue enhancements. If Central Valley Community Bank experiences difficulties with the integration, it may not achieve the economic benefits expected to result from the merger, and this would likely hurt business and earnings.

The Banking Business is Subject to Interest Rate Risk, and Variations in Interest Rates May Negatively Affect Financial Performance

Changes in the interest rate environment may reduce net interest income for the combined entity. It is expected that Central Valley Community Bank will continue to realize income from the differential 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. Net interest spreads are affected by the difference between the maturities and repricing characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. In addition, loan volume and yields are affected by market interest rates on loans, and rising interest rates generally are associated with a lower volume of loan originations. Interest rate risk cannot be eliminated. In addition, an increase in the general level of interest rates may adversely affect the ability of certain borrowers to pay the interest on and principal of their obligations. Accordingly, changes in levels of market interest rates could materially and adversely affect Central Valley Community Bancorp's and central Valley Community Bank's net interest spread, asset quality, loan origination volume and overall profitability.

Declines in Real Estate Values Could Materially Impair Profitability and Financial Condition

As of September 30, 2004, approximately 62.3% and 65.5% respectively, of Central Valley Community Bank's and Bank of Madera County's loans are secured by real estate collateral. A substantial portion of the real estate securing these loans is located in Central California. Real estate values are generally affected by factors such as:

the socio-economic conditions of the area where real estate collateral is located;

fluctuations in interest rates;

property and income tax laws;

local zoning ordinances governing the manner in which real estate may be used; and

federal, state and local environmental regulations.

Management and the Boards of Directors of Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County monitor the concentrations of loans secured by real estate, which are within pre-approved limits. However, declines in real estate values could significantly reduce the value of the real estate collateral securing Central Valley Community Bank's and Bank of Madera County's loans, increasing the likelihood of defaults. Moreover, if the value of real estate collateral declines to a level that is not enough to provide adequate security for the underlying loans, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County will need to make additional loan loss provisions which, in turn, will reduce their profits. Also, if a borrower defaults on a real estate secured loan, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County may be forced to foreclose on the property and carry it as a nonearning asset which, in turn, may reduce net interest income.

Central Valley Community Bank's and Bank of Madera County's Asset Growth May Not Continue at the Same Rates as Previously Experienced

Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County have experienced high rates of growth. From the end of 2000 to September 30, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp's total assets (which consist almost exclusively of assets of Central Valley Community Bank) increased from \$202,167,000 to \$357,059,000. Bank of Madera County's assets increased from \$24,248,000 at the end of 2000 to \$62,947,000 at September 30, 2004. This growth was internally generated in each case, rather than being generated from acquisitions. Sustained asset growth for Central Valley Community Bank following the merger depends on its ability to successfully implement its marketing strategies, as well as Central Valley Community Bancorp's ability to make future acquisitions consistent with its strategic

plans. Central Valley Community Bancorp's continued success in achieving these goals cannot be guaranteed and, therefore, there can be no assurances that Central Valley Community Bancorp will experience the same rates of growth previously experienced by either Central Valley Community Bancorp or Bank of Madera County.

Borrowings by Central Valley Community Bancorp Will Restrict its Ability to Pay Dividends

To remove potential barriers to the regulatory approval of the merger, on October 26, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp obtained a commitment for \$2.5 million of loan financing from Bank of the West. Central Valley Community Bancorp expects to negotiate a definitive loan agreement and obtain the loan prior to the closing of the merger. Central Valley Community Bancorp intends to contribute \$2,000,000 to the capital of Central Valley Community Bank and to retain \$500,000 (the "Surplus Fund") to be used to service the borrowing, if necessary, over the short term. During the time the borrowing remains outstanding, which is expected to be until approximately 2007, Central Valley Community Bank would not anticipate paying dividends to Central Valley Community Bancorp except for dividends that are necessary following the depletion of the Surplus Fund to (i) fund the debt service obligations and (ii) meet the ordinary and usual operating expenses of Central Valley Community Bancorp consistent with its past practices, provided that Central Valley Community Bank would not pay any dividend that would cause it to be deemed not "well capitalized" under applicable banking laws and regulations.

Community Banks Face Strong Competition from Financial Service Companies and Other Companies that Offer Alternatives to Banking Services, which Can Hurt Central Valley Community Bancorp's and Central Valley Community Bank's Business

Both Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County conduct their banking operations principally in the non-metropolitan areas of central California. Increased competition in this market may result in reduced loans and deposits. The combined company may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors.

Many competitors offer the banking services that Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County offer in their service areas. These competitors include national and super-regional banks, finance companies, investment banking and brokerage firms, credit unions, government-assisted farm credit programs, mutual funds, other community banks and technology-oriented financial institutions offering online services. In particular, competitors of both companies include several major financial companies whose greater resources may afford them a marketplace advantage by enabling them to maintain numerous banking locations and mount extensive promotional and advertising campaigns. Additionally, banks and other financial institutions with larger capitalization and financial intermediaries not subject to bank regulatory restrictions have larger lending limits and are thereby able to serve the credit needs of larger customers. Areas of competition include interest rates for loans and deposits, efforts to obtain deposits, and range and quality of products and services provided, including new technology-driven products and services. Technological innovation continues to contribute to greater competition in domestic and international financial services markets as technological advances, such as Internet-based banking services that cross traditional geographic bounds, enable more companies to provide financial services. If Central Valley Community Bancorp and Central Valley Community Bank are unable to attract and retain banking customers, they may be unable to continue loan growth, level of deposits and results of operations and financial condition may otherwise be adversely affected.

Changes in Economic Conditions, in Particular, an Economic Slowdown in the Central Valley of California, Could Hurt the Banking Business Materially

Central Valley Community Bancorp's, Central Valley Community Bank's and Bank of Madera County's businesses are directly affected by factors such as economic, political and market conditions, broad trends in industry and finance, legislative and regulatory changes, changes in government monetary and fiscal policies and inflation, all of which are beyond their control. A deterioration in economic conditions, in particular an economic slowdown in the central valley of California, could result in the following consequences, any of which could hurt business materially:

loan delinquencies may increase;

problem assets and foreclosures may increase;

demand for banking products and services may decline;

low cost or noninterest-bearing deposits may decrease; and

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

A Warning about Forward Looking Statements

Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank, and Bank of Madera County make forward-looking statements in this proxy statement-prospectus that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results after the merger. These forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of the management of each of Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank, and Bank of Madera County, as well as on information currently available to them. While Bank of Madera County, Central Valley Community Bank, and Central Valley Community Bancorp believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, and have based these expectations on their beliefs as well as assumptions they have made, those expectations may ultimately prove to be incorrect.

When words such as "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "seeks," "expects," "plans," "intends," "forecasts," "predicts," "assumes" or similar expressions are used, forward-looking statements are being made.

Many possible events or factors could affect Central Valley Community Bancorp's future results and performance after the merger. The events or factors that could cause results or performance to materially differ from those expressed in the forward-looking statements include:

lower than expected consolidated revenues for Central Valley Community Bancorp;

higher than expected merger related costs;

losses of deposit and loan customers resulting from the merger;

greater than expected operating costs and/or loan losses;

significant increases in competition;

unexpected difficulties or delays in obtaining regulatory approvals for the merger;

the inability to achieve expected cost savings from the merger, or the inability to achieve those savings as soon as expected;

adverse changes in interest rates and economic or business conditions;

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adverse legislative or regulatory changes affecting Central Valley Community Bancorp's and Bank of Madera County's businesses;

unexpected costs and difficulties in adapting to technological changes and integrating systems;

adverse changes in the securities markets; and

the effects of terrorist attacks in the U.S. or abroad or other events affecting world peace or international commerce.

Due to the uncertainties surrounding these events or factors, you should not unduly rely on the forward-looking statements made in this proxy statement-prospectus. Actual results may materially differ from those currently expected or anticipated.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. Instead, they involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many of the factors described under the section of this proxy statement-prospectus entitled "Risk Factors" will determine the results and stock prices for Central Valley Community Bancorp, and are beyond Central Valley Community Bancorp's or Bank of Madera County's ability to control or predict. As a result, Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County claim the protection of the safe harbor provisions contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for the forward-looking statements contained and incorporated by reference in this proxy statement-prospectus.

Markets; Market Prices and Dividends

Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock currently is traded on the NASDAQ SmallCap Market under the symbol "CVCY". Market makers for Bank of Madera County common stock sometimes trade such shares under the symbol "BMDR.PK", but such trades are of such low volume and are made on such an infrequent basis that they may not be a reliable indicator of the market value of Bank of Madera County stock.

As of September 30, 2004, there were 2,627,377 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock outstanding, which were held by approximately 600 holders of record. As of the record date for the special meeting of shareholders, there were 472,902 shares of Bank of Madera County common stock outstanding, which were held by approximately 175 holders of record.

The following chart summarizes the approximate high and low bid prices and dividends declared per share for Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock. Central Valley Community Bancorp traded on the OTC Bulletin Board until March 5, 2004, when Central Valley Community Bancorp began trading on the NASDAQ SmallCap Market. The information in the following table is based upon information provided by The Seidler Company for trades on the OTC Bulletin Board for prices on the over-the-counter market and by the National Association of Securities Dealers for prices on the NASDAQ SmallCap Market. This information has been retroactively adjusted to reflect previous stock dividends including the two-for-one stock split on January 20, 2003, to shareholders of record on

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January 6, 2003. Bid quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without adjustments for mark-ups, mark-downs, or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Central Valley Community Bancorp			
	High Bid	Low Bid	Dividends
2002			
First Quarter	\$ 11.50	\$ 10.25	\$ 0.05
Second Quarter	\$ 11.75	\$ 11.40	
Third Quarter	\$ 11.88	\$ 11.43	
Fourth Quarter	\$ 14.95	\$ 11.75	
2003			
First Quarter	\$ 14.75	\$ 13.50	\$ 0.10
Second Quarter	\$ 17.00	\$ 14.55	
Third Quarter	\$ 18.60	\$ 16.80	
Fourth Quarter	\$ 21.50	\$ 18.10	
2004			
First Quarter	\$ 27.00	\$ 20.50	
Second Quarter	\$ 25.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 0.10
Third Quarter	\$ 30.00	\$ 22.00	
Fourth Quarter (to Nov. 2, 2004)	25.50	23.00	

The following chart summarizes the extremely limited trading information relating to bid and ask quotations for Bank of Madera County's common stock in pink sheet quotations. The information in the following table is based upon information provided by The Seidler Company. No other quotations were made for Bank of Madera County stock in periods other than those presented below. The information provided indicates that there are fewer than five trades per quarter for Bank of Madera County common stock, and that the number of shares traded exceeded 1,000 shares in only one trade. This information may not be a reliable indicator of the market value of Bank of Madera County stock

Bank of Madera County			
	High Bid	Low Bid	Dividends
2003			
Third Quarter	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	
Fourth Quarter	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	
2004			
First Quarter	\$ 12.75	\$ 12.75	
Second Quarter	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.00	
Third Quarter	\$ 12.75	\$ 12.75	
Fourth Quarter (to Nov. 2, 2004)	N/A	N/A	

On July 16, 2004, the day preceding the public announcement of the proposed merger, the market value of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock was \$23.70. There is no meaningful trading market for Bank of Madera County common stock.

You should obtain current market quotations for Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock. The market price of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock will probably fluctuate between the date of this proxy statement-prospectus, the date on which the merger is completed and after the merger is completed.

Selected Financial Data

Central Valley Community Bancorp is providing the following information to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the merger. The following charts show financial results actually achieved by Central Valley Community Bancorp. Central Valley Community Bancorp derived its annual historical financial data for 2003, 2002 and 2001 from the audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this proxy statement-prospectus. In the opinion of Central Valley Community Bancorp's management, all adjustments, consisting solely of recurring adjustments, necessary to fairly present the data at those dates and for those periods have been made.

Historical Financial Data for Central Valley Community Bancorp

Nine Months Ended September 30, (Unaudited)		Year Ended December 31,				
2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS:

Net interest income	\$ 10,651	\$ 9,477	\$ 12,680	\$ 11,808	\$ 10,439	\$ 9,313	\$ 8,009
Provision for credit losses	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 623	\$ 50	\$ 1,270
Non-interest income	\$ 3,085	\$ 3,437	\$ 4,546	\$ 4,212	\$ 4,692	\$ 3,528	\$ 2,997
Non-interest expense	\$ 9,507	\$ 9,274	\$ 12,355	\$ 11,988	\$ 10,855	\$ 10,114	\$ 8,811
Net income	\$ 2,654	\$ 2,609	\$ 3,372	\$ 2,784	\$ 2,378	\$ 1,773	\$ 717

FINANCIAL POSITION:

Total assets	\$ 357,059	\$ 316,072	\$ 327,930	\$ 283,006	\$ 219,067	\$ 202,167	\$ 167,003
Total net loans	\$ 205,523	\$ 181,738	\$ 183,849	\$ 156,293	\$ 130,797	\$ 93,973	\$ 79,017
Total deposits	\$ 317,528	\$ 278,732	\$ 290,565	\$ 246,337	\$ 192,132	\$ 180,952	\$ 149,147
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 29,197	\$ 26,002	\$ 26,720	\$ 24,099	\$ 20,828	\$ 18,670	\$ 15,816

PER SHARE DATA:

Net income basic	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.28
Net income diluted	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.92	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.27
Book value per share	\$ 11.11	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.28	\$ 9.37	\$ 8.10	\$ 7.16	\$ 6.07

SELECTED FINANCIAL

RATIOS:

Return on average assets	1.04%	1.16%	1.10%	1.12%	1.15%	0.98%	0.43%
Return on average shareholders' equity	12.75%	13.82%	13.23%	12.32%	11.78%	10.48%	4.63%

The Bank of Madera County Meeting

General

Bank of Madera County will hold special shareholders' meeting on December 20, 2004, at 6:00 p.m., local time, at 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California 93644. At the special shareholders' meeting you will be asked to consider and vote on the approval of the merger agreement, and any other matters that may properly come before the meeting.

Record Date; Stock Entitled to Vote; Quorum

Only holders of record of Bank of Madera County common stock at the close of business on November 3, 2004, the record date for Bank of Madera County's special shareholders' meeting, are entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the special shareholders' meeting. On the record date, Bank of Madera County had 472,902 shares of its common stock issued, outstanding and eligible to vote at the special shareholders' meeting. A majority of the shares of Bank of Madera County common stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote on the record date must be represented in person or by proxy at the special shareholders' meeting in order for a quorum to be present for purposes of transacting business. In the event that a quorum is not present, it is expected that the special shareholders' meeting will be adjourned or postponed to solicit additional proxies.

Number of Votes

Each holder of Bank of Madera County common stock will be entitled to one vote, in person or by proxy, for each share of Bank of Madera County common stock held on the record date.

Votes Required; Approval Assured

Approval of the merger agreement and the merger requires the affirmative vote of a majority of Bank of Madera County common stock outstanding on the record date.

The directors and executive officers of Bank of Madera County are parties to shareholder agreements under which they have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the merger. As of the record date, Bank of Madera County's directors and executive officers owned 241,350 shares, representing approximately 51.04%, of Bank of Madera County's issued and outstanding shares of common stock entitled to vote, so approval of the merger is assured.

Voting of Proxies

Submitting Proxies

Bank of Madera County shareholders may vote their shares in person by attending the special shareholders' meeting or they may vote their shares by proxy. In order to vote by proxy, Bank of Madera County shareholders must complete the enclosed proxy card, sign and date it and mail it in the enclosed postage pre-paid envelope.

If a written proxy card is signed by a shareholder and returned without instructions, the shares represented by the proxy will be voted "FOR" approval of the merger. Bank of Madera County shareholders whose shares are held in "street name" (i.e., in the name of a broker, bank or other record holder) must either direct the record holder of their shares as to how to vote their shares or obtain a proxy from the record holder to vote at the Bank of Madera County special shareholders' meeting. It is important that you follow the directions provided by your broker or other record holder. Your failure to do so will have the same effect as voting against the proposal to approve the merger agreement and the merger.

Revoking Proxies

Bank of Madera County shareholders of record may revoke their proxies at any time before the time their proxies are voted at the Bank of Madera County special shareholders' meeting. Proxies may be revoked by written notice, including by telegram or telecopy, to the Corporate Secretary of Bank of Madera County, by a later-dated proxy signed and returned by mail or by attending the special shareholders' meeting and voting in person. Attendance at the special shareholders' meeting will not, in and of itself, constitute a revocation of a proxy. Instead, Bank of Madera County shareholders who wish to revoke their proxies must inform Bank of Madera County's Corporate Secretary at the special shareholders' meeting, prior to the vote, that he or she wants to revoke his or her proxy and vote in person. Written notices of proxy revocations must be sent so that they will be received before the taking of the vote at Bank of Madera County's special shareholders' meeting as follows:

Bank of Madera County
40266 Junction Drive
Oakhurst, California 93644
Attention: John Lockey
Corporate Secretary

Abstentions and Broker Nonvotes

The presence, in person or by properly executed proxy, of the holders of a majority of Bank of Madera County's outstanding shares entitled to vote is necessary to constitute a quorum at the special shareholders' meeting. Abstentions and broker nonvotes will be counted in determining whether a quorum is present. Under the applicable rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., brokers who hold shares in street name for customers who are the beneficial owners of Bank of Madera County common stock are prohibited from giving a proxy to vote those shares in the absence of specific instructions from beneficial owners. We refer to the shares for which brokers fail to receive voting instructions as "broker nonvotes." Abstentions and broker nonvotes will not be counted as a vote "FOR" or "AGAINST" the merger agreement and merger at the Bank of Madera County special shareholders' meeting. However, abstentions and broker nonvotes will have the same effect as a vote "AGAINST" the merger agreement and merger.

Other Matters

In addition to voting for approval of the merger, any other matters that are properly presented at the special shareholders' meeting will be acted upon. Bank of Madera County's management does not presently know of any other matters to be presented at the Bank of Madera County special shareholders' meeting other than those set forth in this proxy statement-prospectus. If other matters come before the special shareholders' meeting, the persons named in the accompanying proxy intend to vote according to the recommendations of Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors.

Solicitation of Proxies

Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors is soliciting the proxies for the Bank of Madera County special shareholders' meeting. Bank of Madera County will pay for the cost of solicitation of proxies. In addition to solicitation by mail, Bank of Madera County's directors, officers and employees may also solicit proxies from shareholders by telephone, email, facsimile, and telegram or in person. If Bank of Madera County's management deems it advisable, the services of individuals or companies that are not regularly employed by Bank of Madera County may be used in connection with the solicitation of proxies. Arrangements will also be made with brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries to send the proxy materials to beneficial owners. Bank of Madera County will, upon request, reimburse those brokerage houses and custodians for their reasonable expenses in so doing.

The Merger

This section of the proxy statement-prospectus describes certain aspects of the proposed merger. Because this is a summary, it does not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire proxy statement-prospectus, including the appendices. A copy of the merger agreement is attached as *Appendix A* to this proxy statement-prospectus. The following discussion, and the discussion under the subsection entitled "The Merger Agreement," describes important aspects of the merger and the material terms of the merger agreement. These descriptions are qualified by reference to *Appendix A*.

Background and Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Board of Directors

Bank of Madera County has conducted general banking operations to serve individuals and small-to medium-sized businesses since October 19, 1999. In serving individuals and small businesses, Bank of Madera County has historically focused on a community-based approach to banking. Due to the necessity of maintaining capital levels to fund growth, Bank of Madera County Bank did not pay a cash dividend to shareholders from inception through June 30, 2004. Since its inception in 1999, Bank of Madera County has grown within Madera County, specifically in the Oakhurst and Madera marketplaces. In the year prior to the time that it entered into the merger agreement with Central Valley Community Bancorp, Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors ("Board") and management were contacted by two financial institutions and one investor who had expressed interest in an acquisition or merger. Most of these overtures were for cash and would have involved Bank of Madera County being combined with another bank with Bank of Madera County's offices becoming branch offices, but no specific offers were received.

In any discussions concerning the strategic direction of Bank of Madera County, the Board was unanimous in its position that local management and local identity of a community bank in Madera County was critical for shareholders, employees and customers. If the operations of Bank of Madera County were not maintained in a banking entity with local management and directors, the Board believed that several key employees would leave and customer service would be negatively impacted. Bank of Madera County's Board and management also had been in discussion of the need to increase capital due to increased loan growth and the need to increase capital expenditures to bring Bank of Madera County to the same level of products and services being offered by its peers.

The managements of each of Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp had become acquainted at industry meetings over recent years. The President and Chief Executive Officer of Central Valley Community Bancorp and the President and Chief Executive Officer of Bank of Madera County would occasionally encounter each other at banking conferences and social functions and compare their respective bank performances, and discuss economic and other factors affecting financial institutions in general and their respective institutions in particular. Both managements appreciated the community bank concepts of investing in the community and respecting its employees.

On May 7, 2004, the President of Central Valley Community Bancorp indicated that Central Valley Community Bancorp would like to make an offer to acquire Bank of Madera County, and entered into discussions with the President of Bank of Madera County regarding prospective terms. Following those initial discussions, Central Valley Community Bancorp undertook an analysis of the potential impact on Central Valley Community Bancorp of the acquisition of Bank of Madera County using a variety of prices and forms of consideration. Out of those evaluations, Central Valley Community Bancorp made a written offer to Bank of Madera County on May 28, 2004.

In connection with the May 28, 2004, offer, Central Valley Community Bancorp asked for certain financial and corporate information from Bank of Madera County. At a June 2, 2004, meeting of Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors, the members of the Board of Directors discussed in detail the proposed merger terms. Bank of Madera County requested a confidentiality agreement from Central

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Valley Community Bancorp in furtherance of the merger discussions. On June 4, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp signed such an agreement.

On June 7, 2004, the FDIC conducted a compliance examination at Bank of Madera County and Bank of Madera County was informed that it should expect a Memorandum of Understanding, or MOU, from the FDIC relating to the correction the FDIC would expect of certain deficiencies that the FDIC identified in its compliance examination. Bank of Madera County notified Central Valley Community Bancorp of the existence of the examination and the pending MOU, and Central Valley Community Bancorp determined to continue in the merger discussions. Central Valley Community Bancorp President also confirmed with regulatory authorities that the potential diminution of capital that might result from a merger with Bank of Madera County was unlikely to give rise to a regulatory problem.

On June 14, 2004, Bank of Madera County engaged the services of Bingham McCutchen LLP to represent them in the merger negotiations.

The President and Chief Executive Officer of Central Valley Community Bancorp met with Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors on June 24, 2004, to discuss the terms of the merger and plans for Bank of Madera County's officers and staff following the proposed merger. Central Valley Community Bancorp submitted a term sheet that amended the May 28, 2004 offer to provide for a fixed number of Central Valley Community Bancorp shares to be issued in connection with the merger of Bank of Madera County into Central Valley Community Bancorp's sole subsidiary, Central Valley Community Bank. The amended terms formed the basis for what ultimately became the merger agreement.

On June 24, 2004, Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp executed a second confidentiality agreement that related to the due diligence process, and Central Valley Community Bancorp proceeded to conduct due diligence concerning Bank of Madera County. Central Valley Community Bancorp began its due diligence of Bank of Madera County on June 26, 2004, and completed the due diligence on July 16, 2004. On June 30, 2004, a definitive agreement was submitted to Bank of Madera County.

On June 30, 2004, Bank of Madera County engaged Carpenter & Company as its financial advisor. On July 12, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp engaged James H. Avery Company as its financial advisor. On July 19, 2004, James H. Avery Company presented its opinion to the Board of Central Valley Community Bancorp as to the fairness of the transaction to Central Valley Community Bancorp and its shareholders.

On July 19, 2004, the Bank of Madera County Board met to review the definitive agreement and supporting documents with Carpenter & Company. The Bank of Madera County Board reviewed the definitive agreement and related documents, its strategic alternatives, the competitive banking environment in California, and the prospects for Bank of Madera County if it remained independent. At this meeting, Mr. John Flemming from Carpenter & Company discussed with Bank of Madera County's Board Carpenter & Company's analysis of the merger and delivered to the Bank of Madera County Board Carpenter & Company's opinion that the consideration to be received in the merger was fair to the Bank of Madera County shareholders from a financial point of view. Thereafter, the Bank of Madera County Board unanimously approved, and authorized the execution of the merger agreement. Carpenter & Company delivered a written version of its opinion to Bank of Madera County on July 19, 2004.

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Recommendation of Bank of Madera County Board of Directors

The Bank of Madera County Board believes that the terms of the merger are fair, and are in the best interests of Bank of Madera County and its shareholders and recommends that the shareholders of Bank of Madera County vote "FOR" approval of the merger agreement.

In reaching its conclusion, the Bank of Madera County Board considered information provided at meetings on June 2, 2004, June 17, 2004, June 24, 2004, and July 19, 2004, including, among other things:

information concerning the financial performance and condition, business operations, capital levels, asset quality, loan portfolio breakdown, and prospects of Bank of Madera County;

the structure of the transaction, including the fact that the Bank of Madera County shareholders would receive approximately 9.04% of the common stock of Central Valley Community Bancorp plus cash;

the terms of the merger agreement and other documents to be executed in connection with the merger, including the premium over book value and the substantial multiple of earnings of Bank of Madera County;

the presentation of Carpenter & Company and the opinion of Carpenter & Company that the merger is fair to the shareholders of Bank of Madera County from a financial point of view;

the prices paid and the terms of other recent comparable combinations of banks and bank holding companies;

the Bank of Madera County Board's review with its legal and financial advisors of alternatives to the merger, the range of possible values to Bank of Madera County shareholders obtainable through implementation of alternatives and the timing and likelihood of the same;

the current and prospective economic environment and increasing regulatory and competitive burdens and constraints facing community banks;

the pro forma financial statements of the combined companies and the capitalization of the combined companies;

the geographic distribution of Central Valley Community Bank banking offices and strategic plan;

the continuation of Bank of Madera County as branch offices of Central Valley Community Bank with local management;

the advantages of being part of a larger entity, including the potential for operating efficiencies, the effect of a higher lending limit on Central Valley Community Bank's customers and prospective customers, and the generally higher trading multiples of larger financial institutions;

the business strategies, the strength and depth of management of the combined entity and the extent of their interest in continuing to support the needs of Madera County and those significant business relationships in Madera County;

the ability of a larger institution to compete in the banking environment and to leverage overhead costs;

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the anticipated positive effect of the merger on existing shareholders, employees, officers and customers of Bank of Madera County;

information concerning the ability of Bank of Madera County, Central Valley Community Bank and Central Valley Community Bancorp to achieve operating efficiencies;

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the anticipated impact on the communities served by Bank of Madera County, Central Valley Community Bank and Central Valley Community Bancorp in the merger, and the increased ability to serve the communities through the larger branch network;

the consolidation currently underway in the banking industry and increased competition from larger independent banks in California;

the value of the consideration offered by Central Valley Community Bancorp compared to the value of the consideration offered in other acquisitions of financial institutions in California in 1998 to 2004 and the prospects for enhanced value of the combined entity in the future;

the Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock to be issued in the merger to the Bank of Madera County shareholders will be listed on the NASDAQ SmallCap Market and the liquidity of the Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock; and

the prospect for Bank of Madera County on a stand alone basis and on the basis of alternative stand alone strategies, such as dividends, share repurchases, restructurings and growth through acquisitions.

In addition to the advantages, discussed in the previous paragraph, of a merger with a larger financial institution, the Board of Directors and management of Bank of Madera County also discussed the various risks of combining with Central Valley Community Bancorp, including:

the disadvantages of being part of a larger entity, including the potential for decreased customer service; and

the integration of the backroom operation of Bank of Madera County into Central Valley Community Bancorp and Central Valley Community Bank will divert the combined entities' management from other activities.

However, after weighing the advantages and disadvantages of a merger with Central Valley Community Bancorp and Central Valley Community Bank, the Bank of Madera County Board of Directors determined that the advantages clearly outweighed the disadvantages. For example:

the prospects of being part of a bank holding company with local management and directors;

the substantially larger lending limits of the combined entity will better serve customers and prospective customers of Bank of Madera County;

the prospects of the combined entity are greater than the prospects of Bank of Madera County on a stand alone basis;

the liquidity of the Central Valley Community Bancorp stock to be received by the Bank of Madera County shareholders is expected to be greater than the current liquidity of Bank of Madera County stock; and

the premium over book value and the substantial multiple over earnings being paid by Central Valley Community Bancorp in the merger.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the Bank of Madera County Board of Directors is not intended to be exhaustive, but constitutes the material factors considered by the Bank of Madera County Board of Directors. In reaching its determination to approve and recommend the principal terms of the merger agreement, the Bank of Madera County Board of Directors did not assign relative or specific weights to the foregoing factors and individual directors may have weighed such factors differently.

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For reasons set forth above, the Bank of Madera County Board of Directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement as in the best interest of Bank of Madera County and its shareholders

and unanimously recommends that the Bank of Madera County shareholders approve the principal terms of the merger agreement.

Structure of the Merger

The merger agreement provides that Bank of Madera County will merge with and into Central Valley Community Bank. After the merger, the offices operated by Bank of Madera County will become banking offices of Central Valley Community Bank. Each share of Bank of Madera County common stock issued and outstanding (other than shares with respect to which dissenters' rights have been perfected) will be converted into the right to receive shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock or cash. Each share of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock outstanding will remain outstanding after the merger. Please read the sections entitled "The Merger Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders" and "Dissenters' Rights of Bank of Madera County's Shareholders" for additional information.

Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders

Each share of Bank of Madera County common stock will be entitled to receive a pro rata amount of the aggregate merger consideration described below.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, and subject to adjustment as discussed below, shareholders of Bank of Madera County will receive merger consideration which includes an aggregate of 261,053 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock and cash in the amount of up to \$6,200,000. Under the merger agreement, the value of the 261,053 shares is deemed to equal \$6,200,000, so that the aggregate of cash and stock is deemed to equal \$12,400,000. Those shareholders choosing all stock will be tabulated first, with adjustments on a pro-rata basis; if the requests for stock exceed the 261,053 shares, cash will be pro-rated to make up the difference.

You have the right to choose to receive newly issued shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock or cash in exchange for your Bank of Madera County common shares. Whether you receive all cash or all stock will depend, in part, on the election of other Bank of Madera County shareholders, because the merger consideration will be distributed according to the priorities set out below. As a result, you may not receive solely the type of consideration you have elected. The merger consideration will be distributed according to the following calculation:

an amount equal to \$26.22 per share for all shares of shareholders who perfect dissenters' rights will be set aside and deducted from the cash consideration before any cash is distributed to any other shareholder;

then, all Bank of Madera County shareholders who elect stock consideration will receive stock;

if requests for stock exceed the 261,053 shares available, the shares will be distributed to stock electors pro rata and stock electors will be paid the remainder of their merger consideration from the available cash consideration;

if requests for stock do not exceed the 261,053 shares available, stock electors will receive 100% of the stock consideration they requested and the remaining shares will be distributed pro rata among shareholders who have not made an election (or whose elections were made incorrectly), and such shareholders will be paid the remainder of their merger consideration from the available cash consideration;

thereafter, if there are any shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp shares still remaining, they will be distributed to shareholders who have elected to receive cash, and such shareholders will be paid the remainder of their merger consideration from the available cash consideration; and

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thereafter, any shareholder who has elected to receive cash will receive cash from the available cash consideration.

The merger consideration may be reduced if the adjusted shareholders' equity of Bank of Madera County is less than \$4,600,000 at the time of the closing. If the adjusted shareholders' equity at closing is less than \$4,600,000, the percentage by which the adjusted shareholders' equity falls short of the \$4,600,000 target shall be multiplied by \$12,400,000, and the resulting number will be subtracted from the merger consideration.

Only the cash component of the merger consideration is subject to reduction. As a result, a reduction to the merger consideration would affect not only the amount of consideration a Bank of Madera County shareholder receives, but could also affect how the merger consideration is allocated between cash and Central Valley Community Bancorp stock.

The merger agreement provides that the adjusted shareholders' equity shall be determined, for the purpose of calculating a reduction of merger consideration, by adding to the financial statement shareholders' equity amount the sum of the tax affected amounts of, without duplication, (i) up to \$400,000 of expenses related to termination of Bank of Madera County's pre-merger data processing agreements; (ii) professional costs in the merger of up to \$225,000 on a pre-tax basis, (iii) severance payments of up to \$340,000 on a pre-tax basis, and (iv) any payments made by Bank of Madera County associated with terminating the outstanding stock options.

See sections 2.6.1 and 7.2.10 of the merger agreement attached hereto as Appendix A.

Fractional Shares

It is very likely that most of Bank of Madera County's shareholders will be entitled to receive a fractional interest of a share of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock in addition to a whole number of shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock. The merger agreement provides that, in lieu of receiving a fractional share, Bank of Madera County's shareholders entitled to a fractional share will receive cash equal to the value of the fractional interest, calculated by reference to the merger agreement price.

Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion is not intended to be a complete analysis or description of all potential United States federal income tax consequences of the merger. In addition, the discussion does not address tax consequences which may vary with, or are contingent on, your individual circumstances. Moreover, the discussion does not address any non-income tax or any foreign, state or local tax consequences of the merger. Accordingly, you are strongly urged to consult with your tax advisor to determine the particular United States federal, state, local or foreign income or other tax consequences to you of the merger. Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp will not bear any expenses incurred by any shareholder arising from disputes with the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, or any state or foreign tax agency over the tax consequences of the merger.

The following are the expected material United States federal income tax considerations of the merger generally applicable to Bank of Madera County shareholders. The following discussion is based on and subject to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which is referred to in this proxy statement-prospectus as the Code, the regulations promulgated under the Code, existing interpretations and court decisions, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Any such change could affect the continuing validity of the discussion. This discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be important to you in light of your particular circumstances or if you are subject to special rules, such as rules relating to:

stockholders who are not United States persons;

financial institutions;

tax exempt organizations;

insurance companies;

dealers in securities;

traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;

stockholders who acquired their shares of Bank of Madera County pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise acquired shares as compensation; and

stockholders who hold their shares of Bank of Madera County as part of a hedge, straddle or other risk reduction, constructive sale or conversion transaction.

This discussion assumes you hold your shares of Bank of Madera County stock as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code.

Neither Bank of Madera County nor Central Valley Community Bancorp has requested a ruling from the IRS in connection with the merger. It is a condition to the consummation of the merger that Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp each receive an opinion from counsel for Bank of Madera County that the merger will constitute a "reorganization" within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code for federal income tax purposes. Such tax opinions neither bind the IRS nor preclude the IRS from adopting a contrary position, and it is possible that the IRS may successfully assert a contrary position in litigation or other proceedings. Such tax opinions are based on the then-existing law, are subject to certain assumptions and qualifications and are based in part on the truth and accuracy of certain representations of Bank of Madera County, Central Valley Community Bancorp and Central Valley Community Bank.

Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County expect that the merger will be treated as a "reorganization" within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. The following discussion assumes that the merger will be treated accordingly.

Bank of Madera County Stockholders Who Receive Only Central Valley Community Bancorp Common Stock. If you are a holder of Bank of Madera County common stock, except as discussed below with respect to cash received in lieu of fractional shares, you will not recognize gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes if you exchange your Bank of Madera County common stock solely for Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock pursuant to the merger.

Bank of Madera County Stockholders Who Receive Only Cash. If you are a holder of Bank of Madera County common stock who exchanges all of your shares of common stock for cash or who exercises appraisal rights in connection with the merger, you will generally recognize capital gain to the extent the amount of cash received in the merger exceeds your tax basis in Bank of Madera County common stock, or loss to the extent your tax basis in Bank of Madera County common stock exceeds the amount of cash received in the exchange. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your shares of Bank of Madera County common stock for more than one year at the time the merger is completed. Long-term capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. shareholder is generally subject to a maximum rate of 15%.

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Bank of Madera County Stockholders Who Receive Both Central Valley Community Bancorp Common Stock and Cash. If you are a holder of Bank of Madera County common stock and you receive both Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock and cash in exchange for your Bank of Madera County common stock, you will recognize any gain, but not loss, in an amount equal to the lesser of:

- (i) the excess, if any, of:
 - (1) the sum of the fair market value at the effective time of the merger of the Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock and cash received; over
 - (2) your tax basis in the shares of Bank of Madera County common stock exchanged in the merger; and
- (ii) the amount of cash that you receive in exchange for your Bank of Madera County common stock.

Any gain will be treated as capital gain. For non-corporate U.S. shareholders, long-term capital gain is generally subject to a maximum tax rate of 15%. If the receipt of cash has the effect of a distribution of a dividend, the gain will be taxable at the rate of 15% to non-corporate U.S. shareholders, under recent changes to the Code. Any capital gain will be long-term capital gain if, as of the date of the merger, your holding period in your Bank of Madera County common stock is greater than one year. You should consult your own tax advisor about the possibility that all or a portion of any cash received in exchange for Bank of Madera County common stock will be treated as a dividend.

Tax Basis and Holding Period. The aggregate tax basis of the Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock you receive as a result of the merger will be the same as your aggregate tax basis in Bank of Madera County common stock you surrender in exchange for the Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock. The tax basis will be decreased by the amount of cash received in the merger and increased by the amount of dividend or gain recognized in the merger. The holding period of the Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock you receive as a result of the exchange will include the holding period of Bank of Madera County common stock you exchange in the merger.

Cash Received in Lieu of Fractional Shares. If you receive cash in the merger instead of a fractional share interest in Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock, you will be treated as having received the cash in redemption of the fractional share interest. You will recognize capital gain or loss on the deemed redemption in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and your adjusted tax basis allocable to such fractional share. Otherwise, the cash payment may be taxable to you as a dividend. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your shares of Bank of Madera County common stock for more than one year at the time the merger is completed. Long-term capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. shareholder is generally subject to a maximum rate of 15%.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. If you receive cash in exchange for surrendering your shares of Bank of Madera County common stock, you may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding at a rate currently equal to 28% if you are a non-corporate U.S. person and you (i) fail to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number; (ii) are notified by the United States Internal Revenue Service that you have failed to report all interest or dividends required to be shown on your federal income tax returns; or (iii) in certain circumstances, fail to comply with applicable certification requirements.

Regulatory Approvals

The merger of Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County is subject to receipt of certain regulatory approvals and the filing of certain related notices, including the following:

The merger requires the notification of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or the Federal Reserve Board, pursuant to 12 C.F.R. Section 225.12(d)(1).

The bank merger requires the approval of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under the Bank Merger Act pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Section 1828(c).

The bank merger requires the approval of the California Commissioner of Financial Institutions pursuant to Section 4880 et seq. of the California Financial Code.

The required applications and notices were initially mailed on August 20, 2004. On October 7, 2004, the application was withdrawn from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and suspended with the California Department of Financial Institutions, to ensure that Central Valley Community Bancorp could assure regulators that Central Valley Community Bank would be well capitalized following the merger. On October 26, 2004, Bank of the West provided Central Valley Community Bancorp with a commitment letter for \$2.5 million of loan financing, subject to entry into definitive agreements. On October 27, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp re-activated its California Department of Financial Institutions application and re-submitted its Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation application, informing regulators that Central Valley Community Bancorp intends to contribute \$2,000,000 to the capital of Central Valley Community Bank and to retain \$500,000 (the "Surplus Fund") to be used to service the borrowing, if necessary, over the short term. During the time the borrowing remained outstanding, Central Valley Community Bank would not anticipate paying dividends to Central Valley Community Bancorp except for dividends that are necessary following the depletion of the Surplus Fund to (i) fund the debt service obligations and (ii) meet the ordinary and usual operating expenses of Central Valley Community Bancorp consistent with its past practices, provided that Central Valley Community Bank would not pay any dividend that would cause it to be deemed not "well capitalized" under applicable banking laws and regulations.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation approval could be received within 45 days following filing of a complete application to obtain the approval, plus, customarily, an additional 15 days to give the Department of Justice the opportunity to complete its review of the merger on antitrust grounds. No assurance can be provided that the regulatory agencies will approve the merger, that the Department of Justice will not challenge the merger, or that any approval by the regulatory agencies will not contain conditions which are materially burdensome to Central Valley Community Bancorp. To the extent that any materially burdensome conditions are imposed on Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bancorp has the right not to close the merger and to terminate the merger agreement.

As a result of the findings of a regulatory examination of Bank of Madera County by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the FDIC, on June 7, 2004, Bank of Madera County entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, or MOU, with the FDIC. The failure of Bank of Madera County to remain in compliance with the MOU could result in denial of the applications for regulatory approval of the merger or in regulatory approvals with non-standard conditions. The terms of the merger agreement permit Central Valley Community Bancorp to terminate the merger agreement if the MOU remains in place at the time of closing. See "The Merger Agreement - Conditions to Completion of the Merger" see Appendix A.

Statutory Waiting Period

Under federal banking laws, a 30-day waiting period must expire following the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's approval of the merger. Within that 30-day waiting period the Department of

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Justice may file objections to the merger under federal antitrust laws. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may reduce the waiting period to 15 days with the concurrence of the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice could take such action under antitrust laws as it deems necessary or desirable in the public interest, including seeking to enjoin the merger unless divestiture of an acceptable number of branches to a competitively suitable purchaser can be made. If the Department of Justice commences an action challenging the merger on antitrust grounds during either the 30-day or 15-day waiting periods, commencement of that action would stay the effectiveness of the regulatory approvals, unless a court of competent jurisdiction specifically orders otherwise.

The merger cannot proceed in the absence of the regulatory approvals and the expiration of the statutory waiting period. Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County are not aware of any reasons why regulatory approvals will not be received. Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank, and Bank of Madera County have agreed to use their reasonable best efforts to obtain all necessary regulatory approvals. ***However, there can be no assurance that approvals will be obtained, nor can there be assurance as to the date of any approval. There also can be no assurance that any approvals will not contain unacceptable conditions or requirements.***

Resale of Central Valley Community Bancorp Common Stock

The shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock that you receive as a result of the merger will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 as amended, or the Securities Act. You may freely trade these shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock if you are not considered an "affiliate" of Bank of Madera County, as that term is defined in the federal securities laws. Generally, an "affiliate" of Bank of Madera County is any person or entity directly or indirectly controlling or who is controlled by Bank of Madera County. Bank of Madera County's affiliates generally include directors, certain executive officers and holders of 10% or more of Bank of Madera County's common stock.

Bank of Madera County's affiliates may not sell their shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock acquired in the merger, unless those shares are registered pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, or by complying with Securities Act Rule 145 or another applicable exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Central Valley Community Bancorp may also place restrictive legends on certificates representing shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock issued to all persons considered "affiliates" of Bank of Madera County.

Before Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank, and Bank of Madera County complete the merger, the merger agreement requires each "affiliate" of Bank of Madera County to execute and deliver to Central Valley Community Bancorp a letter acknowledging that such person or entity will not dispose of any Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock in violation of the Securities Act or Securities Act Rule 145.

Certain Effects of the Merger

The merger agreement requires Bank of Madera County to merge into Central Valley Community Bank, with Central Valley Community Bank as the surviving entity. After the merger, the offices operated by Bank of Madera County will become banking offices of Central Valley Community Bank.

Present directors and executive officers of Bank of Madera County will no longer serve as directors and executive officers of Bank of Madera County.

After the merger, each Bank of Madera County shareholder who has not previously submitted his or her Bank of Madera County stock certificates to be exchanged for the merger consideration will

receive instructions from Central Valley Community Bancorp's exchange agent regarding the exchange of Bank of Madera County stock certificates for the merger consideration. Since the deadline for making an election regarding the form of merger consideration already will have expired, such shareholders will be treated as though they had made no election.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger

Bank of Madera County's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger in addition to their interests as Bank of Madera County shareholders. Bank of Madera County's Directors were aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement.

As of the record date, the executive officers and directors of Bank of Madera County have 97,900 options to purchase Bank of Madera County common stock under its stock option plan. In connection with the merger agreement, all 117,150 Bank of Madera County employee stock options presently outstanding will be cancelled, including the 97,900 options held by the Bank of Madera County executive officers and directors, and Central Valley Community Bank will pay these optionees the difference between the per share merger consideration to be paid to Bank of Madera County's shareholders and the exercise price of the option. The aggregate estimated payment with respect to cancellation of all outstanding options is \$1,889,236, of which \$1,581,938 represents payments with respect to the options held by executive officers and directors. Please read the section entitled "Information Regarding Bank of Madera County Certain Information Regarding Bank of Madera County's Management and Principal Shareholders" for additional information regarding options held by Bank of Madera County's executive officers.

After the effective time of the merger, none of the directors or executive officers of Bank of Madera County will continue to serve as directors and officers. Central Valley Community Bank has asked Fred H. Brylka, President and CEO of Bank of Madera County to continue employment for the period of two years in the capacity of personal services under an employment agreement with Central Valley Community Bank. The agreement entitles Mr. Brylka to receive \$125,000 each year. Additionally, Mr. Brylka will receive two years of salary at \$125,000 per year as the result of the termination of his employment agreement with Bank of Madera County. John Lockey, Bank of Madera County's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, will receive one year of salary at \$90,000 as a result of the termination of his employment agreement with Bank of Madera County.

Bank of Madera County's bylaws provide Bank of Madera County's directors and officers with contractual rights to indemnification binding upon a successor. Please read the section entitled "Comparison of Shareholder Rights Indemnification of Directors and Officers" for additional information.

Dissenters' Rights of Bank of Madera County's Shareholders

Dissenters' rights will be available to the Bank of Madera County shareholders in accordance with Chapter 13 of the California Corporations Code. The required procedure set forth in Chapter 13 of the California Corporations Code must be followed exactly or any dissenters' rights may be lost.

The information set forth below is a general summary of dissenters' rights as they apply to Bank of Madera County shareholders and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Chapter 13 of the California Corporations Code which is attached to this proxy statement-prospectus as Appendix B.

Fair Market Value of Shares

If the merger is approved, Bank of Madera County shareholders who dissent from the merger by complying with the procedures set forth in Chapter 13 of the California Corporations Code will be

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entitled to receive an amount equal to the fair market value of their shares as of July 16, 2004, the last business day before the public announcement of the merger. Bank of Madera County believes that the fair market value for dissenters' rights purposes is \$26.22 per share.

Voting Procedure

In order to be entitled to exercise dissenters' rights, the shares of Bank of Madera County common stock which are outstanding on the record date and entitled to vote at the special shareholders' meeting must not have been voted "FOR" the merger by the holder of such shares. Thus, any Bank of Madera County shareholder who wishes to dissent and executes and returns a proxy in the accompanying form or votes at the special shareholders' meeting must not vote "FOR" the merger. If the shareholder returns a proxy without voting instructions or with instructions to vote "FOR" the merger, or votes in person at the special shareholders' meeting "FOR" the merger, his or her shares will be counted as votes in favor of the merger and the shareholder will lose any dissenters' rights.

Written Demand

Furthermore, in order to preserve his or her dissenters' rights, a Bank of Madera County shareholder must make a written demand upon Bank of Madera County for the purchase of dissenting shares and payment to the shareholder of their fair market value, specifying the number of shares held of record by the shareholder and a statement of what the shareholder claims to be the fair market value of those shares as of July 16, 2004. The demand must be addressed to Bank of Madera County, 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California, 93644; Attention: John Lockey, Corporate Secretary, and the demand must be received by Bank of Madera County not later than 30 days after the date on which the written notice of approval, described below, is sent to shareholders who have not voted "FOR" approval of the merger. A vote "AGAINST" the merger does not constitute the written demand.

Notice of Approval

If the merger is approved by the Bank of Madera County shareholders, Bank of Madera County will have 10 days after the approval to send to those shareholders who have not voted "FOR" approval of the merger a written notice of the approval accompanied by a copy of sections 1300 through 1312 of the California Corporations Code, a statement of the price determined by Bank of Madera County to represent the fair market value of the dissenting shares as of July 16, 2004, and a brief description of the procedure to be followed if a shareholder desires to exercise dissenters' rights.

Surrender of Certificates

Within 30 days after the date on which the notice of the approval of the merger is mailed, the dissenting shareholder must surrender to Bank of Madera County, at the office designated in the notice of approval, both the written demand and the certificates representing the dissenting shares to be stamped or endorsed with a statement that they are dissenting shares or to be exchanged for certificates of appropriate denomination so stamped or endorsed. Any shares of Bank of Madera County common stock that are transferred prior to their submission for endorsement lose their status as dissenting shares.

Agreement on Price and Payment

If Bank of Madera County and the dissenting shareholder agree that the surrendered shares are dissenting shares and agree upon the price of the shares, the dissenting shareholder will be entitled to the agreed price with interest thereon at the legal rate on judgments from the date of the agreement between Bank of Madera County and the dissenting shareholder. Payment of the fair market value of

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the dissenting shares will be made within 30 days after the amount thereof has been agreed upon or 30 days after any statutory or contractual conditions to the merger have been satisfied, whichever is later, subject to the surrender of the certificates therefor, unless provided otherwise by agreement.

Disagreement on Price and Court Determination

If Bank of Madera County denies that the shares surrendered are dissenting shares, or Bank of Madera County and the dissenting shareholder fail to agree upon a fair market value of the shares of Bank of Madera County common stock, then the dissenting shareholder of Bank of Madera County must, within six months after the notice of approval is mailed, file a complaint at the Superior Court of the proper county requesting the court to make the determinations or intervene in any pending action brought by any other dissenting shareholder. If the complaint is not filed or intervention in a pending action is not made within the specified six-month period, the dissenters' rights are lost. If the fair market value of the dissenting shares is at issue, the court will determine, or will appoint one or more impartial appraisers to determine, the fair market value.

Withdrawal of Demand

A dissenting shareholder may not withdraw his or her dissent or demand for payment unless Bank of Madera County consents to the withdrawal.

Opinion of Bank of Madera County Financial Advisor

General. Pursuant to an engagement letter dated June 30, 2004, Bank of Madera County engaged Carpenter & Company to provide a fairness opinion in connection with the merger of Bank of Madera County with and into Central Valley Community Bank. Carpenter & Company is an investment banking firm specializing in California financial institutions, and, as part of its investment banking activities, is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with merger transactions and other types of acquisitions, underwritings, private placements and valuations for corporate and other purposes. Bank of Madera County selected Carpenter & Company to render the opinion on the basis of its experience and expertise in transactions similar to the merger and its reputation in the banking and investment communities. No limitations were imposed by Bank of Madera County on Carpenter & Company with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed in rendering its opinion.

As a result of the merger, current shareholders of Bank of Madera County, in the aggregate, will receive merger consideration equal to \$12.4 million, which will consist of \$6.2 million in cash and 261,053 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock valued at \$23.75 per share. Bank of Madera County shareholders may elect to receive either cash or stock, subject to allocation such that the resulting total consideration is 50% cash and 50% Central Valley Community Bancorp stock.

At a meeting of Bank of Madera County's board of directors on July 19, 2004, Carpenter & Company delivered its written opinion that, as of the date of the opinion and subject to the limitations and assumptions set forth in the opinion, the merger consideration was fair to Bank of Madera County's shareholders from a financial point of view.

The full text of Carpenter & Company's written opinion to Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors, which sets forth the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations of the review by Carpenter & Company, is attached hereto as Appendix C and is incorporated herein by reference. The following summary of Carpenter & Company's opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion, which should be read carefully and in its entirety. Carpenter & Company does not admit that its opinion constitutes a report or valuation within the meaning of Section 11 of the Securities Act. Carpenter & Company's opinion is directed to Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors, covers only the fairness of the merger consideration to be received by holders of Bank of

Madera County's common stock from a financial point of view as of the date of the opinion, and does not constitute a recommendation to any holder of Bank of Madera County's common stock as to how such shareholder should vote.

In connection with its opinion, Carpenter & Company, among other things: (i) reviewed certain publicly available financial and other data with respect to Bank of Madera County, including the financial statements for recent years through December 31, 2003, and the quarters through June 30, 2004, and certain other relevant financial and operating data relating to Bank of Madera County made available to Carpenter & Company from published sources and from the internal records of Bank of Madera County; (ii) reviewed the merger agreement; (iii) reviewed the historical financial performance of Central Valley Community Bancorp, and certain information concerning the trading of, and the trading market for, Central Valley Community Bancorp's common stock; (iv) compared Bank of Madera County from a financial point of view with certain other companies in the banking industry, which Carpenter & Company deemed to be relevant; (v) considered the financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of selected recent business combinations of companies in the banking industry, which Carpenter & Company deemed to be comparable, in whole or in part, to the merger; (vi) reviewed and discussed with representatives of Bank of Madera County certain information of a business and financial nature regarding Bank of Madera County, furnished to Carpenter & Company by them; (vii) made inquiries regarding and discussed the merger and the merger agreement and other matters related thereto with Bank of Madera County's counsel; and (viii) performed such other analyses and examinations as Carpenter & Company deemed appropriate.

In connection with its review, Carpenter & Company did not assume any obligation to independently verify the foregoing information and relied on such information being accurate and complete in all material respects. Carpenter & Company also assumed that there has not been any material changes in the assets, financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects of Bank of Madera County since the date of their last financial statements made available to it. Carpenter & Company relied on advice of counsel to Bank of Madera County as to all legal matters with respect to Bank of Madera County, the merger and the merger agreement. Bank of Madera County acknowledged that Carpenter & Company did not discuss with Bank of Madera County's independent accountants any financial reporting matters with respect to Bank of Madera County, the merger or the merger agreement. Carpenter & Company assumed that the merger would be consummated in a manner that complies in all respects with the applicable provisions of the Securities Act, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all other applicable federal and state statutes, rules and regulations. Carpenter & Company assumed that the allowances for loan and lease losses for Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp are adequate to cover anticipated future loan and lease losses. In addition, Carpenter & Company did not assume responsibility for reviewing any individual credit files, or making an independent evaluation, appraisal or physical inspection of any of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Bank of Madera County or Central Valley Community Bancorp, nor was Carpenter & Company furnished with any such appraisals. Finally, Carpenter & Company's opinion was based on economic, monetary and market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Carpenter & Company as of, the date of the opinion. Accordingly, although subsequent developments may affect Carpenter & Company's opinion, it has not assumed any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm such opinion.

Set forth below is a summary of Carpenter & Company's analysis in connection with its opinion.

Analysis of Selected Merger Transactions. Carpenter & Company compared the consideration payable in the merger to that paid in comparable transactions. Using publicly available information, Carpenter & Company reviewed the consideration paid in 30 merger transactions including commercial banks with total assets between \$40 million and \$100 million, headquartered in California and announced from 1998 through July 15, 2004.

No other company or transaction used as a comparison in these analyses is identical to Bank of Madera County or the merger. Accordingly, an analysis of the results of the foregoing is not mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies and other factors that could affect the public trading value and the announced acquisition prices of the companies to which Bank of Madera County and the merger are being compared.

For each bank acquired in such transactions, Carpenter & Company analyzed data illustrating, among other things, purchase price to book value, purchase price to last twelve months' earnings, purchase price as a percentage of total assets, and purchase price as a premium to core deposits. In deriving the total consideration paid to Bank of Madera County, Carpenter & Company first reviewed the transaction strictly in terms of consideration payable to Bank of Madera County shareholders, and then also included the consideration payable to Bank of Madera County option holders. Carpenter & Company deemed it appropriate to complete the analysis on these two bases due to the large relative size of the option payout to the overall merger consideration in the merger relative to the transactions considered. The table below compares the relative valuation and earnings ratios for comparable California bank acquisitions to the valuation ratios for Bank of Madera County in the merger, both with and without the consideration payable for the options.

Comparable Transaction Analysis

	Total Assets	Price to:			Premium to Core Deposits
		Book	Earnings	Assets	
(Dollars in thousands)					
30 Merger Transactions:					
Average	\$ 73,939	2.03x	21.9x	17.1%	11.8%
Median	76,180	1.94x	20.8x	16.9%	10.6%
Merger (not including options)	\$ 61,914	2.63x	20.8x	20.0%	17.3%
Merger (including options)	61,914	3.03x	24.0x	23.1%	21.6%

A review of the comparable pricing multiples indicates that the multiples paid in the merger, both on a shareholder-only basis and on a combined basis including shareholders and option holders, are significantly higher than the average multiples paid in the comparable transactions reviewed. After this review of the comparable transaction and relative pricing ratios, Carpenter & Company concluded that the comparisons support the conclusion that the merger consideration is fair from a financial point of view.

Contribution Analysis. Carpenter & Company then reviewed the financial performance of Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp as reported by the companies in their respective financial reports and regulatory filings, and the contribution of each to the combined company following the merger. Specifically, Carpenter & Company reviewed total loans, total assets, total deposits, total shareholders' equity, and net income. The following table summarizes these values for each company and on a combined basis at and for the twelve month period ending December 31, 2003, excluding any purchase accounting adjustments, estimated cost savings, or potential revenue enhancements. It then looks at the contribution of Bank of Madera County to the combined entity in percentage terms.

Contribution AnalysisAt or for the Twelve Months Ended
December 31, 2003

	CVCY	Bank of Madera	Combined	% Bank of Madera
(Dollars in millions)				
Total tangible assets	\$ 327.4	\$ 55.7	\$ 383.1	14.5%
Total loans	186.3	41.4	227.7	18.2%
Total deposits	290.9	51.4	342.3	15.0%
Tangible shareholders' equity	25.6	4.3	29.9	14.4%
Net income	3.5	0.5	4.0	12.5%

Bank of Madera County shareholders will receive 261,053 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock in the merger, representing a 9% aggregate interest in the combined company. However, an additional 50% of the total consideration paid to Bank of Madera County shareholders is being paid in cash. Allowing for this cash payout, the proportionate ownership of Bank of Madera County shareholders in Central Valley Community Bancorp following completion of the merger is generally greater than the contribution Bank of Madera County is making to the combined company's assets, loans, deposits, equity and income. This review of contribution and resultant ownership further supports the conclusion that the merger consideration is fair from a financial point of view.

Exchange Ratio Analysis: Carpenter & Company also compared the relative pricing multiples of common stocks of both Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp, at the exchange ratio specified for the stock component of the merger consideration. Central Valley Community Bancorp will issue 261,053 shares of its stock for 236,451 shares of Bank of Madera County's stock, resulting in an exchange ratio of 1.104 Central Valley Community Bancorp shares for each share of Bank of Madera County. The following table compares key valuation ratios for both parties of the transaction based on this exchange ratio.

Pricing Multiples Comparison

	Bank of Madera County (not including options)	Bank of Madera County (including options)	Central Valley Community Bancorp
Price to LTM* earnings	20.84x	24.02x	20.42x
Price to book value	2.63x	3.03x	2.61x
Price to total assets	20.03%	23.08%	20.11%
Price to total deposits	21.71%	25.02%	22.49%

*

LTM = Last Twelve Months

These ratios indicate that the valuation ratios being applied to Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp stock in the exchange of shares are generally comparable. After this review of the relative pricing ratios, Carpenter & Company concluded that the comparisons support the conclusion that the merger consideration is fair from a financial point of view.

Earnings Accretion Analysis. Carpenter & Company compared the historical earnings per share of Bank of Madera County for the twelve month period ended June 30, 2004, with historical pro forma combined earnings per share for the combined Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp for the same period. In this analysis, the earnings for Bank of Madera County were adjusted to reflect fully taxed earnings. No cost savings were assumed. In this comparison, the earnings per

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share for Bank of Madera County shareholders for the combined entity were approximately 79% higher than the adjusted earnings per share of Bank of Madera County.

Next, Carpenter & Company, using projections provided by Bank of Madera County management, compared projected earnings of Bank of Madera County as if it continued to operate as an independent company ("Stand Alone"), and as if combined with Central Valley Community Bancorp on a go forward basis ("Pro Forma"). Carpenter & Company compared the projected earnings per share for Bank of Madera County shareholders in Stand Alone and the Pro Forma Central Valley Community Bancorp scenarios over the next five years. In the combined projections, Carpenter & Company assumed future cost savings equal to approximately 25% of Bank of Madera County's non-interest expenses. Carpenter & Company made a comparison of pro forma projected earnings per share for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, assuming all cost savings were realized at the beginning of the period. Based upon these projections, the projected earnings per share for Bank of Madera County shareholders was approximately 37% higher with the merger than on a Stand Alone basis.

Pro forma historical accretion of 79% and projected accretion of 37% to earnings per share on a combined basis supports the conclusion that the merger consideration is fair from a financial point of view.

Trading Activity. Bank of Madera County does not have any active public market for its stock. The stock of Central Valley Community Bancorp is traded on NASDAQ under the ticker symbol CVCY. Carpenter & Company reviewed trading activity in Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock at and for the twelve months ended July 15, 2004. As of that date, the stock closed at a sales price of \$23.70 per share. The table below summarizes Central Valley Community Bancorp's trading history as measured by closing sales price for the 52-week period ending July 15, 2004.

Central Valley Community Bancorp (CVCY) Trading Information

Closing Price (7/15/04)	\$	23.70	30-day trailing average	\$	23.59
52-week high		25.75	60-day trailing average		23.63
52-week low		17.15	90-day trailing average		23.75
52-week average		21.49	180-day trailing average		23.75

Carpenter & Company reviewed the trading volumes for Central Valley Community Bancorp stock as reported by NASDAQ for the twelve months ended July 15, 2004. For this time period, 207,200 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock were traded, or 8% of the total number of shares outstanding. Based upon this analysis, Carpenter & Company concluded that the cash-and-stock offer from Central Valley Community Bancorp represents a significant increase in liquidity available to holders of Bank of Madera County common stock.

Carpenter & Company also compared Central Valley Community Bancorp stock with the common stock of other publicly traded California commercial banks between \$250 and \$500 million in total assets. Carpenter & Company reviewed the trading multiple of these comparable banks and the Central Valley Community Bancorp, with respect to trailing earnings, book value, and total assets as of June 30, 2004. In addition, Carpenter & Company compared the price change in stock prices in these comparable banks over the last twelve months ("LTM") and six months ended June 30, 2004, with that of the Central Valley Community Bancorp over the same period.

Carpenter & Company also found that the pricing multiples of Central Valley Community Bancorp were consistent with the average of the comparable trading group. The table below summarizes the pricing characteristics of the trading group and Central Valley Community Bancorp.

**Comparable Trading Group Analysis
as of June 30, 2004**

	Market Capitalization to:				Price Change	
	Total Assets March 31, 2004	LTM Earnings	Book Value	Assets	LTM	YTD
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Average	\$ 361,642	19.98x	2.23x	17.92%	37.6%	10.9%
Median	361,782	19.19x	2.07x	17.28%	38.1%	9.3%
CVCY	336,205	19.70x	2.22x	18.55%	39.7%	4.4%

Carpenter & Company's review of the trading and pricing history of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock indicated that (i) Central Valley Community Bancorp stock traded at the average level of its peer banks as measured by key price multiples, (ii) that the appreciation in Central Valley Community Bancorp stock over the prior twelve months is in line with similar-sized peer banks, and (iii) while Central Valley Community Bancorp trading volume is light, it represents increased liquidity in comparison to Bank of Madera County common stock. Each of these analyses supported the fairness of the merger consideration considered in light of Central Valley Community Bancorp's trading and pricing history.

In sum, each of the analyses completed by Carpenter & Company review of comparable transactions, review of contribution to the combined company, review of the exchange ratio governing the proposed exchange of stock, review of accretion to earnings per share, and review of the trading and pricing history of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock support a conclusion that the merger consideration is fair to the holders of Bank of Madera County's common stock from a financial point of view.

The summary set forth above does not purport to be a complete description of the presentation by Carpenter & Company to Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors or of the analyses performed by Carpenter & Company. The preparation of a fairness opinion is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Carpenter & Company believes that its analyses and the summary set forth above must be considered as a whole and that selecting a portion of its analyses and factors, without considering all analyses and factors, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying the analyses set forth in its presentation to Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors. The ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis described above should not be taken to be Carpenter & Company's view of the actual value of Bank of Madera County or the combined companies.

In performing its analyses, Carpenter & Company made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Bank of Madera County or Central Valley Community Bancorp. Material among those assumptions were that of a reasonably stable economic and interest rate environment and no significant changes in the regulatory and statutory regime governing the business of Bank of Madera County sufficient to materially impact its operating results. The analyses performed by Carpenter & Company are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. Such analyses were prepared solely as part of Carpenter & Company's analysis of the fairness of the merger consideration to be received by the holders of Bank of Madera County's common stock in the merger consideration and were provided to Bank of Madera County's board of directors in connection with the delivery of Carpenter & Company's opinion. The analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which a company might actually be sold or the prices at which any securities may trade at the present time or any time in the future. The forecasts utilized by Carpenter & Company in certain of its

analyses are based on numerous variables and assumptions, which are inherently unpredictable and must be considered not certain of occurrence as projected. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those contemplated in such forecasts.

In the ordinary course of Carpenter & Company's business, it represents acquirers and sellers of financial institutions. However, Carpenter & Company has not performed other services for Bank of Madera County in the past. Under the terms of the engagement letter, Bank of Madera County will pay Carpenter & Company a fixed fee of \$20,000, which is not conditioned upon the completion of the transaction or the amount of consideration to be received by Bank of Madera County's shareholders. Bank of Madera County has also agreed to reimburse Carpenter & Company for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. Bank of Madera County has agreed to indemnify Carpenter & Company, its affiliates and their respective partners, directors, officers, agents, consultants, employees and controlling persons against certain liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws.

Bank of Madera County's shareholders are urged to read the opinion in its entirety for a description of the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by Carpenter & Company.

Opinion of Central Valley Community Bancorp Financial Advisor

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated July 12, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp engaged James H. Avery Company to provide a fairness opinion in connection with the merger involving Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp. James H. Avery Company is an investment banking firm specializing in services to community and regional banks, and, as part of its investment banking activities, is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with merger transactions and other types of acquisitions, underwritings, private placements and valuations for corporate and other purposes.

Central Valley Community Bancorp selected James H. Avery Company to render the opinion on the basis of its experience and expertise in transactions similar to the merger and its reputation in the banking and investment communities. No limitations were imposed by Central Valley Community Bancorp on James H. Avery Company with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed in rendering its opinion.

As a result of the merger, Central Valley Community Bancorp will obtain 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Bank of Madera County in consideration of payment, in the aggregate, of \$12.4 million, which will consist of \$6.2 million in cash and 261,053 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock valued at \$23.75 per share.

At a meeting of Central Valley Community Bancorp's Board of Directors on July 19, 2004, James H. Avery Company delivered its written opinion that, as of the date of the opinion and subject to the limitations and assumptions set forth in the opinion, the merger consideration was fair to Central Valley Community Bancorp's shareholders from a financial point of view.

The full text of James H. Avery Company's written opinion to Central Valley Community Bancorp's Board of Directors, which sets forth the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations of the review by James H. Avery Company, is attached hereto as Appendix D and is incorporated herein by reference. The following summary of James H. Avery Company's opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion, which should be read carefully and in its entirety. James H. Avery Company does not admit that its opinion constitutes a report or valuation within the meaning of Section 11 of the Securities Act. James H. Avery Company's opinion is directed to Central Valley Community Bancorp's Board of Directors, covers only the fairness of the merger consideration to be received by holders of Central Valley Community Bancorp's common stock

from a financial point of view as of the date of the opinion, and does not constitute a recommendation to any holder of Bank of Madera County common stock as to how such shareholder should vote.

In connection with its opinion, James H. Avery Company, among other things: (i) reviewed certain publicly available financial and other data with respect to Bank of Madera County for recent years and interim periods to March 31, 2004 and certain other relevant financial and operating data relating to Bank of Madera County made available to it from internal records including financial and operating data for Bank of Madera County as of June 30, 2004; (ii) reviewed a draft of the merger agreement; (iii) reviewed certain publicly available information concerning the trading of, and the trading market for, Bank of Madera County common stock and other banking institutions; (iv) compared Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp from a financial point of view with certain other companies in the banking industry which James H. Avery Company deemed to be relevant; (v) considered the financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of recent business combinations of companies in the banking industry which James H. Avery Company deemed to be comparable, in whole or in part, to the merger agreement; (vi) performed a future trading projection analysis of Central Valley Community Bancorp on a stand alone basis and for the combined entities; (vii) performed a future merger value analysis of Central Valley Community Bancorp on a stand alone basis and for the combined entities; and (viii) performed such other analysis and examinations as it deemed appropriate. James H. Avery Company took into account its assessment of economic, regulatory, market and industry conditions as they relate generally and specifically to the geographic market in which Central Valley Community Bancorp operates, and applied its overall knowledge of the banking industry and experience in securities valuations.

In connection with its review and in arriving at its opinion, James H. Avery Company relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information provided to it or publicly available, and James H. Avery Company has not assumed any responsibility for independent verification of the same. James H. Avery Company has assumed that there have been no material changes in the assets, financial condition, results of operation, business or prospects since the respective dates of their last financial statements made available to it relating to Bank of Madera County, Central Valley Community Bancorp and Central Valley Community Bank. James H. Avery Company relied upon the management of Central Valley Community Bancorp as to the reasonableness of financial and operating forecasts and projections and James H. Avery Company assumed that such forecasts and projections reflect the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Central Valley Community Bancorp. James H. Avery Company also assumed, without assuming any responsibility for independent verification of same, that the allowance for loan losses for Bank of Madera County is adequate to cover such losses. James H. Avery Company did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of the property of Bank of Madera County, nor did James H. Avery Company examine any individual loan credit files. For purposes of its opinion, James H. Avery Company assumed that the transaction will have the tax, accounting and legal effects described in the merger agreement and assumed the accuracy of the disclosures set forth in the merger agreement. James H. Avery Company's opinion is based upon economic, monetary and market conditions existing as of the date it was rendered, and is limited to the fairness, from a financial standpoint, to all holders of Central Valley Community Bancorp stock as to the terms of the merger agreement.

The opinion was furnished solely for the benefit of the Board of Directors and stockholders of Central Valley Community Bancorp. James H. Avery Company acted as financial advisor to Central Valley Community Bancorp relative to the merger agreement and has received a fee of \$15,000 for its services relative only to the rendering of the opinion which is not contingent upon the consummation of the merger agreement. In furnishing the opinion, James H. Avery Company does not admit that it is an expert with respect to any registration statement or other securities filing within the meaning of the terms "experts" as used in the Securities Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder,

nor does it admit that the opinion constitutes a report or valuation within the meaning of Section 11 of the Securities Act.

The summary set forth above does not purport to be a complete description of the presentation by James H. Avery Company to Central Valley Community Bancorp's Board of Directors or of the analyses performed by James H. Avery Company. The preparation of a fairness opinion is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. James H. Avery Company believes that its analyses and the summary set forth above must be considered as a whole and that selecting a portion of its analyses and factors, without considering all analyses and factors, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying the analyses set forth in its presentation to Central Valley Community Bancorp's Board of Directors. The ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis should not be taken to be James H. Avery Company's view of the actual value of Central Valley Community Bancorp or the combined companies. The analyses performed by James H. Avery Company are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. The analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which a company might actually be sold or the prices at which any securities may trade at the present time or any time in the future.

In the ordinary course of James H. Avery Company's business, it represents acquirers and sellers of financial institutions. However, James H. Avery Company has not performed other services for Central Valley Community Bancorp in the past.

Central Valley Community Bancorp's shareholders are urged to read the opinion in its entirety for a description of the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by James H. Avery Company.

Accounting Treatment

Central Valley Community Bancorp must account for the merger under the purchase method of accounting for financial reporting purposes under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this method, Central Valley Community Bancorp's purchase price will be allocated to Bank of Madera County's assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values as of the completion of the merger. Deferred tax assets and liabilities will be adjusted for the difference between the tax basis of the assets and liabilities and their estimated values. The excess, if any, of the total acquisition cost over the sum of the assigned fair values of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired, less liabilities assumed, will be recorded as goodwill and periodically evaluated for impairment. Central Valley Community Bancorp's financial statements issued after completion of the merger will reflect these values, but historical data are not restated retroactively to reflect the combined historical financial position or results of operations of Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County.

The Merger Agreement

The Merger

Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank, and Bank of Madera County entered into the merger agreement on July 19, 2004, which is incorporated into this proxy statement-prospectus by reference to Appendix A hereto. Under the merger agreement's terms, Bank of Madera County will merge with and into Central Valley Community Bancorp's sole subsidiary, Central Valley Community Bank. The separate corporate existence of Bank of Madera County will cease, and Central Valley Community Bank will be the survivor. Each share of Bank of Madera County common stock issued and outstanding (other than shares with respect to which dissenters' rights have been perfected) will be converted into the right to receive Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock or cash.

Each share of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock outstanding immediately before the merger closes will remain outstanding after the merger closes. Please read the sections entitled "The Merger Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders" and "Dissenters' Rights" for additional information.

Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County have structured the merger to qualify as a tax-free reorganization from their perspectives. However, Bank of Madera County shareholders will have certain tax effects depending on the type of merger consideration they choose and actually receive. For more information, you are urged to read the section entitled "The Merger Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences" for additional information.

The Closing

The merger will be effective at the date and time a short-form merger agreement (substantially in the form attached to the merger agreement as *Exhibit 2.1*) is filed with the California Secretary of State. At the closing the parties will exchange various documents, including officers' certificates, as required by the merger agreement. The merger agreement provides that the timing for the closing and the completion of the merger shall be designated by Central Valley Community Bancorp and reasonably concurred to by Bank of Madera County and shall be held within five business days after the receipt of all regulatory approvals and the expiration of all applicable waiting periods in connection with the regulatory approvals, or, at the election of Central Valley Community Bancorp, on the last business day of the month in which such fifth business day occurs.

Based upon the timing for Bank of Madera County's special shareholders' meeting and the present and anticipated timing of the regulatory approvals, it is presently anticipated that the merger will be

closed on or about December 31, 2004. Neither Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Bank, nor Bank of Madera County can assure you that the merger will close on that date.

Stock options

Under the merger agreement, prior to the effective time of the merger, the parties will obtain from each Bank of Madera County option holder who has not exercised all of his or her options, an agreement between the option holder and Central Valley Community Bank to cancel all remaining stock options. In return for canceling options, Central Valley Community Bank will pay each option holder at the time of the merger an amount in cash equal to the per share value of the merger consideration less the exercise price of each such option.

Election of cash consideration or stock consideration

The letter of transmittal/election form enclosed with this proxy statement-prospectus contains instructions for endorsing and surrendering your Bank of Madera County stock certificates and choosing the type of consideration you would prefer. You may change or revoke your election by written notice to the exchange agent if the notice is received before the election deadline stated in the form. However, if you do not return your Bank of Madera County stock certificates accompanied by a properly completed letter of transmittal/election form by the time stated in the form, you will receive merger consideration in stock and/or cash, depending on the choices made by other Bank of Madera County stockholders. See "The Merger Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders".

Exchange agent; exchange procedure

Under the merger agreement, Central Valley Community Bancorp has appointed U.S. Stock Transfer Corporation as exchange agent for the purpose of exchanging the merger consideration for Bank of Madera County stock certificates. Please follow the instructions on the enclosed letter of transmittal/election form in sending your certificates.

You will not receive any dividends or other distributions of any kind which are declared payable to shareholders of record of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock after the effective time of the merger until you surrender your Bank of Madera County stock certificates. Upon surrender, you will be paid, without interest, any dividends or other distributions with respect to the shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock as to which the record date and payment date occurred on or after the effective time of the merger and on or before the date on which you surrendered your Bank of Madera County stock certificates.

Neither Bank of Madera County nor Central Valley Community Bancorp Corporation will be liable to you for such shares (or dividends or distributions thereon) or cash delivered to a public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar law.

In order for your election to be acceptable by the exchange agent, your election must be properly completed and signed and accompanied by your Bank of Madera County stock certificates or guarantee of delivery as described below. The exchange agent must receive your properly completed election by the election deadline, which is 5:00 p.m., Pacific Time, on December 17, 2004. If you cannot locate your stock certificates in time to submit them by the election deadline, your broker or bank may submit by the election deadline a guarantee of delivery of the certificates, as explained in the letter of transmittal/election form. Your stock certificates must in fact be received by the exchange agent by the time required in the guarantee of delivery in order for your election to be validly made.

You may change your election at any time prior to the election deadline. To do so, you must send written notice to the exchange agent, accompanied by a properly completed and signed revised form of

election. The exchange agent must receive your notice prior to the election deadline. If Central Valley Community Bancorp determines in its reasonable discretion that your election is not properly made, your election will be deemed to be ineffective unless you thereafter submit a proper and timely election.

You may also revoke your election at any time prior to the election deadline by sending written notice to the exchange agent, which the exchange agent must receive prior to the election deadline. You may also revoke your election at any time prior to the election deadline by withdrawing your Bank of Madera County stock certificates, or by withdrawing your bank or broker's guarantee of delivery of your certificates.

Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank, Bank of Madera County and their respective Boards of Directors and officers do not recommend whether you should elect to receive cash or stock. You must make your own decision with respect to that election.

Following the completion of the merger and upon surrender of all of the certificates representing former shares of Bank of Madera County common stock registered in your name, or a satisfactory indemnity if any of such certificates are lost, stolen or destroyed, together with a properly completed letter of election transmittal form, the exchange agent will mail to you the cash and/or Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock to which you are entitled, less the amount of any required withholding taxes. You will not receive interest on any cash.

Allocation and Proration Procedures. The merger agreement requires that the total consideration to be received by former Bank of Madera County shareholders must be \$6,200,000 in cash and 261,053 shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock, subject to adjustment under certain conditions. Due to these terms, you may not receive the exact form of merger consideration you elect to receive. For a detailed discussion of the allocation and proration, please refer to "The Merger Calculation of Consideration to be Paid to Bank of Madera County Shareholders" and Sections 2.62 (a)(b)(c) of the merger agreement contained in *Appendix A*.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains various customary representations and warranties that Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank, and Bank of Madera County make for each other's benefit. The representations and warranties relate to, among other things:

corporate organization and similar corporate matters;

capital structure;

authorization, execution, delivery, performance and enforceability of the merger agreement and related matters;

conflicts under charter documents, required consents or approvals, and violations of any agreements or law;

the accuracy of documents supplied under the merger agreement or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and bank regulatory agencies, including financial statements;

absence of certain material adverse events, changes, effects or undisclosed liabilities;

retirement and other employee plans and matters relating to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended;

litigation;

compliance with laws, including environmental laws;

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tax payments, tax liabilities, tax returns and audits;

ownership of real property;

regulatory actions; and

labor matters.

Conduct of Business Before the Merger

The merger agreement places restrictions on and requires commitments by Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County regarding the conduct of their respective businesses between the date of the merger agreement and the closing. Bank of Madera County has agreed to make its books and records available to Central Valley Community Bancorp for ongoing review. Additionally, Bank of Madera County has agreed to allow a representative from Central Valley Community Bancorp to attend the meetings of its Board of Directors. Both Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County have agreed to use their best efforts to prepare and file the necessary regulatory applications and to obtain the approvals from the various regulatory agencies as well as to work together for the purpose of preparing this proxy statement-prospectus. Also, both Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County have agreed to use their best efforts to prevent any material changes to their respective representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement.

In addition, Bank of Madera County has agreed that until the closing and subject to certain exceptions, including Central Valley Community Bancorp's prior approval, Bank of Madera County will not, other than in the ordinary and usual course of business:

declare or pay any dividend, or issue, repurchase or split its stock;

take any action that would cause a representation or warranty to become untrue in any material respect;

issue any options or convertible securities;

amend its Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws;

buy or sell, or contract to buy or sell, any material business or assets other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with prior practice;

incur or guarantee any debt other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with prior practice;

enter into a material contract other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with prior practice;

extend credit to any director, officer or employee of Bank of Madera County, except in accordance with prior practice and in compliance with all applicable laws;

raise employee salaries, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with prior practice or as required by an existing contract;

change its fiscal year or methods of accounting in effect at December 31, 2003, except as required by changes in GAAP or regulatory accounting principles as concurred to by Bank of Madera County's independent public accountants;

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authorize another acquisition proposal to acquire Bank of Madera County unless the Board of Directors of Bank of Madera County has determined that the proposal is more favorable to Bank of Madera County's shareholders and that the action is necessary for Bank of Madera County to comply with its fiduciary duties to shareholders under applicable law;

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make the credit underwriting policies less stringent than those in effect on December 31, 2003, or reduce the amount of the reserves for loans and leases;

take into other real estate owned any commercial property without an environmental report reporting no adverse environmental condition on the property; or

materially change its pricing practices on loans or deposit products.

Until the closing, Bank of Madera County has agreed to use its best efforts to take certain actions including to:

maintain a reserve for loan losses at a level which is no less than the greater of \$620,000 or an amount that equals 1.4% of total loans, and charge off all loans deemed uncollectible;

provide Bank of Madera County's monthly board reports, copies of all material reports filed with or received from any governmental entity, and monthly unaudited balance sheets, statements of income and changes in shareholders' equity to Central Valley Community Bancorp;

provide copies of each credit authorization package for credit of \$250,000 or more (on a cumulative basis) for secured loans, and \$25,000 for unsecured loans;

use its commercially reasonable efforts, or cooperate with others, to expeditiously bring about the satisfaction of the closing conditions;

advise Central Valley Community Bancorp promptly in writing of any change that would have a Material Adverse Effect on its capital structure, financial condition, assets, results of operations, business or prospects;

keep in full force and effect all of its existing material permits and licenses;

use its commercially reasonable efforts to maintain insurance or bonding coverage on all material properties for which it is responsible and on its business operations;

perform and not amend its material contractual obligations and not breach or come into default on any of such obligations;

observe and conform to all legal requirements applicable to its business;

timely file as and when due all reports and returns required to be filed with any governmental entity;

maintain its tangible assets and properties in good condition and repair, normal wear and tear excepted in accordance with prior practices and except where such failure would not have a Material Adverse Effect;

promptly advise Central Valley Community Bancorp in writing of any party acquiring more than 5% of Bank of Madera County's shares;

except as otherwise required by GAAP, maintain a reserve for loan and lease losses at a level which is no less than the Loan Loss Reserve of Bank of Madera County as of June 30, 2004;

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charge off all loans, receivables and other assets, or portions thereof, deemed uncollectible in accordance with GAAP, regulatory accounting principles, and applicable law or regulation;

maintain reserves for contingent liabilities in accordance with GAAP or applicable regulatory accounting principles and consistent with past practices;

promptly notify Central Valley Community Bancorp of pending or threatened litigation;

inform Central Valley Community Bancorp of the amounts and categories of any loans, leases or other extensions of credit, or other assets, that have been classified by any bank regulatory

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authority, independent credit review, or any unit of Bank of Madera County as "Specially Mentioned," "Renegotiated," "Substandard," "Doubtful," "Loss" or any comparable classification ("Classified Assets"); and

terminate all options immediately prior to the closing.

Until the closing, subject to certain exceptions including Bank of Madera County's prior approval, Central Valley Community Bancorp has agreed that it will not, other than in the ordinary and usual course of business, declare or pay any extraordinary dividend.

The foregoing is a summary of some of the negative and affirmative covenants of the merger agreement. You are encouraged to carefully read the terms of the merger agreement attached as *Appendix A*, including the specific covenants contained in Articles 6.

Discussions with Third Parties

The merger agreement provides that Bank of Madera County shall not solicit or encourage third party proposals which would result in a merger, exchange offer, or other form of combination and requires that if such a proposal is received, notification must be given to Central Valley Community Bancorp. Notwithstanding the prohibition on soliciting or encouraging such proposals, the merger agreement recognizes that an unsolicited third party proposal might be received. Moreover, the merger agreement permits Bank of Madera County engaging in discussions or negotiations with the third party if the proposal is determined, after consultation with counsel and a financial advisor, to be superior, from the shareholders' perspective, to the merger.

In the event the merger agreement is terminated because Bank of Madera County elects to proceed with a third party transaction, Bank of Madera County will be obligated to pay a termination fee to Central Valley Community Bancorp in the amount of \$400,000.

The foregoing is a summary of the provisions of the merger agreement regarding discussions with third parties. You are encouraged to read the terms of the merger agreement attached as *Appendix A*, including the specific provisions contained in Sections 6.7.6 and 8.5 of the merger agreement.

Employee Benefits

Immediately prior to the closing, Bank of Madera County shall adopt resolutions required to cause Bank of Madera County Board of Directors to promptly adopt resolutions to terminate any other plan or agreement providing shares of Bank of Madera County common stock or equity-based rights to any person. It is anticipated that after completion of the merger, certain of the employee benefits provided to Central Valley Community Bancorp's employees will be made available to Bank of Madera County's employees in lieu of benefits presently provided by Bank of Madera County.

In addition, Bank of Madera County currently has options outstanding to acquire 117,150 shares of Bank of Madera County common stock. Under the merger agreement, these 117,150 options, will be cancelled and Central Valley Community Bank will pay the optionees the difference between the per share merger consideration to be paid to Bank of Madera County's shareholders and the per share option price.

Conditions to the Parties' Obligations

The obligations of Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County to complete the merger are subject to certain mutual conditions, including, but not limited to the following:

approval of the principal terms of the merger by a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of Bank of Madera County common stock entitled to vote;

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receipt of the regulatory approvals (without the imposition of burdensome conditions) required in connection with the merger;

absence of any statute, rule, regulation or order, being in effect and prohibiting completion of the merger;

the registration statement having become effective regarding the shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock to be issued upon completion of the merger; and

receipt of the opinion of Bingham McCutchen LLP stating, among other things, that the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes.

Central Valley Community Bancorp's obligation to complete the merger is also subject to the fulfillment or waiver by Central Valley Community Bancorp of certain conditions, including but not limited to the following:

Bank of Madera County's representations and warranties being and remaining true, accurate and correct in all material respects;

Bank of Madera County's performing, in all material respects, all of its required obligations contained in the merger agreement before the closing;

delivery of all required third party consents;

non occurrence of an event or circumstance that would have a material adverse effect on Bank of Madera County;

delivery by Bank of Madera County of all of the executed Affiliate Agreements, shareholders agreements, and other agreements agreed to be delivered at closing;

neither Central Valley Community Bancorp nor Central Valley Community Bank shall be, as a result of the Merger, subject to any memorandum of understanding, cease and desist order, or other agreement with any Governmental Entity restricting the conduct of any of its businesses, prospects and operations; if Bank of Madera County is subject to a Regulatory Action that is not terminated before or in connection with the Merger, the condition shall be deemed to have not been satisfied;

Bank of Madera County shall deliver at least four business days prior to closing financial statements reflecting that the Adjusted Shareholders' Equity of Bank of Madera County shall not be less than \$4,600,000 and Bank of Madera County's Loan Loss Reserve shall not be less than the greater of (A) \$620,000 or (B) an amount that equals one and 40/100 percent (1.4%) of the total outstanding loans of Bank of Madera County. In calculating shareholders' equity, the parties agreed to add the sum of the tax effected amounts of, without duplication, (i) up to \$400,000 of expenses related

to termination of Bank of Madera County's pre-merger data processing agreements; (ii) professional costs in the merger of up to \$225,000 on a pre-tax basis, (iii) severance payments of up to \$340,000 on a pre-tax basis, and (iv) any payments associated with terminating the outstanding stock options; and

employee agreements shall be terminated on terms reasonably satisfactory to Central Valley Community Bank, and Central Valley Community Bank shall have entered into a consulting agreement with Fred Brylka.

In addition, Bank of Madera County's obligation to complete the merger is also subject to the fulfillment or waiver by Bank of Madera County of certain conditions, including but not limited to the following:

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Central Valley Community Bancorp's representations and warranties being and remaining true, accurate and correct in all material aspects;

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Central Valley Community Bancorp performing, in all material respects, all of its required obligations contained in the merger agreement before the closing; and

the receipt and continued effectiveness of all qualifications or registrations under state securities laws necessary for the issuance of the shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock to be issued upon completion of the merger.

The foregoing is a summary of the conditions of the merger agreement. You are encouraged to read the terms of the merger agreement attached as *Appendix A*, including the specific provisions contained in Article 7 of the merger agreement.

Termination

Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County can mutually agree to terminate the merger agreement and abandon the merger at any time.

Under certain circumstances, either Central Valley Community Bancorp or Bank of Madera County can terminate the merger agreement, including:

by mutual consent of the boards of both parties;

if the other party materially breaches any representation, warranty, covenant, or agreement contained in the merger agreement that is not cured prior to the Closing; or

if Bank of Madera County is acquired by a third party.

Central Valley Community Bancorp can terminate the merger agreement if Bank of Madera County's Board of Directors approves an agreement with a party other than Central Valley Community Bancorp for a merger or sale of assets, or providing for the grant of options to purchase 15% or more of Bank of Madera County's stock.

In the event the merger agreement is terminated because Bank of Madera County elects to proceed with a third party transaction, Bank of Madera County will be obligated to pay a termination fee to Central Valley Community Bancorp in the amount of \$400,000.

The foregoing is a summary of the termination provisions of the merger agreement. You are encouraged to read the terms of the merger agreement attached as *Appendix A*, including the specific provisions contained in Article 8 of the merger agreement.

Expenses

The merger agreement provides that Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank, and Bank of Madera County shall bear their own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the merger. The total estimated cost of the merger is approximately \$540,000. Central Valley Community Bancorp will bear approximately \$315,000 and Bank of Madera County will bear approximately \$225,000. For example, Central Valley Community Bancorp shall bear, among others, the expenses of:

preparation of the registration statement, including filing fees;

filing fees and related costs of regulatory applications;

any notifications and press releases to Central Valley Community Bancorp shareholders, including printing expenses; and

preparation and delivery of these proxy materials, including printing and mailing expenses.

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Bank of Madera County shall bear, among others, the expenses of:

preparation and delivery of the tax opinion from Bingham McCutchen LLP;

the fairness opinion of Carpenter & Company; and

any notifications and press releases to Bank of Madera County shareholders, including printing expenses.

Director Voting Agreements

Central Valley Community Bancorp, and Central Valley Community Bank have entered into voting agreements with each of Bank of Madera County's directors and executive officers who hold, in the aggregate, shares representing approximately 51.04% of Bank of Madera County common stock entitled to vote. The directors' agreements, in the form attached as Exhibit 7.2.7 to the merger agreement, require each of Bank of Madera County's directors and executive officers to vote in favor of the merger at Bank of Madera County's shareholders' meeting.

Each director's agreement also provides that the director will not take any action that will alter or affect in any way the director's right to vote his or her shares of Bank of Madera County common stock.

The directors' agreements bind the actions of the directors only in their capacities as Bank of Madera County shareholders. The directors are not and could not be contractually bound to abrogate their fiduciary duties as directors of Bank of Madera County. Accordingly, while the directors are contractually bound to vote as a Bank of Madera County shareholder in favor of the merger, their fiduciary duties as directors nevertheless require them to act in their capacities as directors in the best interests of Bank of Madera County when they consider the merger. In addition, the directors will continue to be bound by their fiduciary duties as Bank of Madera County's directors with respect to any further decisions they make in connection with the merger.

The directors' agreements also provide that for a period of 24 months after the completion of the merger, the directors agree not to compete with Central Valley Community Bancorp through the ownership of more than 1% of, or be connected as an officer, director, employee, principal, agent or consultant to any financial institution whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation that has its head offices or a branch office within 100 miles of the head office of Bank of Madera County. Additionally, the directors' agreement restricts the sale of shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock received from the merger for a period of six months following the effective date of the merger.

The directors' agreements terminate at the earlier of 24 months following the completion of the merger or when the merger agreement terminates according to its terms.

Information Regarding Central Valley Community Bancorp

General

Central Valley Community Bancorp was incorporated under the laws of the State of California on February 7, 2000, as a California corporation, for the purpose of becoming a bank holding company pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, also referred to as the BHCA and is subject to supervision and regulation by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Central Valley Community Bancorp was organized under a plan of reorganization for the purpose of becoming the parent corporation of Clovis Community Bank. On February 7, 2000, the reorganization was completed and shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock were issued to the shareholders of Clovis Community Bank for the common shares held by Clovis Community Bank's shareholders. Central Valley Community Bancorp's headquarters are located at 600 Pollasky, Clovis, California 93612.

Clovis Community Bank, the sole subsidiary of Central Valley Community Bancorp, was organized in 1979 and commenced business as a California state chartered bank in 1980. The deposits of the Bank are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to applicable limits. The Bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System and is supervised and regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the California Department of Financial Institutions. In the second quarter of 2000, Clovis Community Bank changed its name to Central Valley Community Bank to garner broader name recognition and identity in the communities it serves. Central Valley Community Bank operates seven full-service banking offices in Clovis, Fresno, Kerman, Sacramento, and Prather, California. One of the offices is in a Save Mart Supermarket and offers extended banking hours including Saturday for the convenience of its customers. Offices in Fresno and Prather also offer Saturday banking hours. The Bank established a Real Estate Division in 1995 in a freestanding facility in downtown Clovis. All real estate related transactions are conducted and processed through the Real Estate Division, including interim construction loans for construction of single family residences and commercial buildings. All types of permanent single family residential loans are also offered.

Central Valley Community Bancorp's primary business is servicing the banking needs of the communities served by its subsidiary bank and its marketing strategy stresses its local ownership and commitment to serve the banking needs of individuals living and working in Central Valley Community Bancorp's primary service areas and local businesses, including retail, professional, agricultural and real estate-related activities, in those service areas.

Central Valley Community Bancorp, through its sole banking subsidiary, offers a broad range of services to individuals and businesses with an emphasis upon small to medium sized businesses, efficiency and personalized attention. Central Valley Community Bank provides a full line of customer services and also offers specialized services, such as courier services to small businesses, middle market companies, agriculture and professional firms. Central Valley Community Bank offers personal and business checking and savings accounts (including individual interest-bearing negotiable orders of withdrawal, or NOW accounts), money market accounts, accounts combining checking and savings with automatic transfer, IRA accounts, time certificates of deposit and direct deposit of social security, pension and payroll checks, computer cash management and internet banking, including bill payment. Central Valley Community Bank also makes commercial, construction, accounts receivable, inventory, automobile, home improvement, real estate, commercial real estate, single family mortgage, agricultural, SBA, office equipment, leasehold improvement, installment, home equity and credit card loans. Other services include overdraft protection lines of credit, standby letters of credit, travelers' checks and ATM services. Most of Central Valley Community Bank's deposits are obtained from commercial businesses, professionals and individuals.

Management and Additional Information

Certain information relating to executive compensation, benefit plans, voting securities and the principal holders thereof, certain relationships and related transactions and other related matters as to Central Valley Community Bancorp is set forth in Central Valley Community Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, copies of which have been delivered with this proxy statement-prospectus. Each of these reports is incorporated in this proxy statement-prospectus by reference. See also "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 65.

Information Regarding Bank of Madera County

Business

General.

Bank of Madera County was incorporated under the laws of the State of California on October 19, 1999. Bank of Madera County is a nonmember state bank. Bank of Madera County conducts its operations at the head office of Bank of Madera County banking office located at 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California 93644. Bank of Madera County was licensed by the California Commissioner of Financial Institutions (the "Commissioner") and commenced operations as a California state-chartered bank on October 19, 1999.

Bank of Madera County deposits are insured to the maximum amount permitted by law by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Bank of Madera County's branch offices are located at 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California 93644 and 1919 Howard Road, Madera, California 93637. Bank of Madera County does not have any affiliates or subsidiaries.

Banking Services. Bank of Madera County offers a full range of commercial banking services, including the acceptance of demand, savings and time deposits, and the making of commercial, real estate, construction, personal, home equity, automobile and other installment and term loans. It also offers travelers' checks, safe deposit boxes, notary public and other customary bank services to its customers.

Bank of Madera County honors merchant drafts for both VISA and MasterCard, and its customers are offered MasterCard and VISA credit cards through Bank of Madera County's affiliation with an outside service company. Although management of Bank of Madera County does not operate or have any present intention to seek authority to operate a trust department since management of Bank of Madera County believes that the cost of establishing and operating such a department would not be justified by the potential income to be gained therefrom.

Competition and Service Area

The banking business in California, generally, is highly competitive with respect to both loans and deposits and is dominated by a relatively small number of major banks with many offices operating over a wide geographic area. Many of the major commercial banks operating in communities nearby Bank of Madera County's service area offer certain services (such as trust and investment services and international banking) which are not offered directly by Bank of Madera County (but are offered indirectly through correspondent institutions) and, by virtue of their greater total capitalization, such banks have substantially higher lending limits than Bank of Madera County.

Bank of Madera County competes for loans and deposits with other banking institutions, savings and loan associations, credit unions, money market funds, and other entities, especially mutual funds and insurance company annuities. In competing for deposits of and loans to individuals and businesses, Bank of Madera County's principal competition is major state-wide banks and the offices of several

independent banks located in Bank of Madera County's primary service area. Bank of Madera County's primary service area consists of Madera County. It cannot presently be predicted what effect the competition will have on Bank of Madera County's ability to attract the banking business of business persons, professionals and residents located in either the primary or general service area of Bank of Madera County. See "Supervision and Regulation".

In order to compete for loans and deposits from individuals and businesses in its primary service area, Bank of Madera County uses to the fullest extent possible the flexibility which its independent status permits. This includes an emphasis on meeting the specialized banking needs of these businesses and individuals, including personal contact by Bank of Madera County's directors, officers and employees, newspaper publications, direct mailings and other local advertising, and by providing experienced management and staff trained to deal with the specific banking needs of Bank of Madera County's customers. Management has established a highly personal banking relationship with Bank of Madera County's customers and is attuned to and responsive to their financial and service requirements. In the event there are customers whose loan demands exceed Bank of Madera County's lending limits, Bank of Madera County seeks to arrange for such loans on a participation basis with other financial institutions and intermediaries. Bank of Madera County also assists those customers requiring highly specialized services not offered by Bank of Madera County to obtain such services from correspondent institutions.

Employees. At September 30, 2004, Bank of Madera County employed 24 persons on a full-time equivalent basis. Bank of Madera County believes its employee relations are excellent.

Properties. Bank of Madera County leases the real property located at 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California and 1919 Howard Road, Madera, California 93637. The lease for the 40266 Junction Drive, Oakhurst, California building is presently for a term expiring June 30, 2009 (ten years from date first occupied for business) with a current base rent of \$6,079 per month with annual adjustments tied to the Consumer Price Index and pro rata shares for common area maintenance, association dues, real property taxes, sewer fees, and utilities. The lease for the 1919 Howard Road, Madera California building is presently for a term expiring July 31, 2012 (ten years from possession date) with a current base rent of \$3,638 per month with pro rata shares for common areas, property taxes, and utilities. The premises consists of office space of 4,200 and 3,300 square feet, respectively. Neither building is owned by any "affiliate" of Bank of Madera County.

Legal Proceedings. From time to time, Bank of Madera County is a party to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Bank of Madera County's management is not aware of any material pending litigation proceedings to which either it or Bank of Madera County is a party or has recently been a party to, which will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of Bank of Madera County taken as a whole.

On June 7, 2004, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation conducted a compliance examination at Bank of Madera County. Bank of Madera County has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, or MOU, with the FDIC relating to the correction of certain deficiencies that the FDIC identified in that compliance examination. Neither Bank of Madera County nor Central Valley Community Bancorp believes that the MOU will have a material impact on the financial condition of Bank of Madera County, nor do they believe that the MOU will cause material problems with regulatory authorities whose approval is needed for the merger to occur. However, the terms of the merger agreement permit Central Valley Community Bancorp to terminate the merger agreement if the MOU remains in place at the time of closing. See "The Merger Agreement Conditions to Completion of the Merger" see Appendix A.

Comparison of Shareholder Rights

The following discusses some of the similarities and some of the differences in the rights of shareholders of Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp. This discussion is applicable to those shareholders of Bank of Madera County who will receive Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock in the merger and become shareholders of Central Valley Community Bancorp.

Comparison of Corporate Structure

Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp have authorized 30,000,000 shares and 40,000,000 shares, respectively, of common stock, no par value. The outstanding shares of common stock of both Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp are fully paid and nonassessable. There are no preemptive or other subscription rights, and there are no conversion rights or redemption or sinking fund provisions.

Central Valley Community Bancorp also has 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized. If issued, the preferred stock would have liquidation and possibly dividend preference rights over the common stock.

After completion of the merger, Bank of Madera County will cease to exist and will be merged into Central Valley Community Bank. Bank of Madera County's present shareholders who become shareholders of Central Valley Community Bancorp will be entitled to vote on matters pertaining to Central Valley Community Bancorp.

With respect to their charter documents, under California law, amendments to Bank of Madera County's and Central Valley Community Bancorp's articles of incorporation require only the approval of their respective shareholders. Currently, neither Central Valley Community Bancorp nor Bank of Madera County has any anti-takeover provisions in its articles of incorporation or bylaws although each corporation permits shareholders to act by written consent, which could have anti-takeover impacts.

Voting Rights

Shareholders of Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp are entitled to one vote for each share of common stock held in their respective corporations, although each of Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp have cumulative voting in the election of directors.

Dividends

Under California law, Bank of Madera County is prohibited from paying dividends in excess of the lesser of (1) its retained earnings or (2) its net income for its last three fiscal years, less any distributions made during that period. And under California law, Central Valley Community Bancorp is prohibited from paying dividends unless: (1) the company's retained earnings immediately prior to the dividend payment equals or exceeds the amount of the dividend; or (2) immediately after giving effect to the dividend (i) the sum of the company's assets would be at least equal to 125% of the Company's liabilities, or, (ii) if the average of the company's earnings before taxes on income and before interest expense for the two preceding fiscal years was less than the average of its interest expense for the two preceding fiscal years, its current assets would be at least equal to 125% of its current liabilities.

Number of Directors

Bank of Madera County's bylaws provide for a range of seven to thirteen directors, with the exact number fixed by amendment to the bylaws or by resolution adopted by Bank of Madera County's Board of directors or shareholders. Bank of Madera County has currently fixed the number of its directors at nine. Central Valley Community Bancorp's bylaws provide for a range of seven to thirteen

directors, with the exact number fixed by amendment to the bylaws or by resolution adopted by Central Valley Community Bancorp's Board of Directors or shareholders. Central Valley Community Bancorp has currently fixed the number of its directors at nine.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

The articles of incorporation of Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County authorize indemnification of directors, officers and agents to the fullest extent permissible under California law, and authorize the purchase of liability insurance. In addition, Central Valley Community Bancorp's and Bank of Madera County's articles of incorporation eliminate directors' liability for monetary damages to the fullest extent permissible under California law. Both Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp have directors' and officers' liability insurance, and Central Valley Community Bancorp has also entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and executive officers. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling Central Valley Community Bancorp or Bank of Madera County pursuant to the foregoing provisions, Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County have been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

Tax Treatment

Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County are Subchapter C corporations, which means that each of Central Valley Community Bancorp and Bank of Madera County is taxed as a separate entity from its shareholders, and its earnings are not taxed on an individual shareholder basis.

Stockholders Agreement

Other than the shareholders agreement signed by Bank of Madera County directors in connection with the merger agreement, Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp shareholders are not bound by any type of stockholders agreement and their shares of Bank of Madera County and Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock are freely transferable unless the shares are owned by affiliates, in which case the affiliates must abide by SEC rules governing their transfers of stock.

Supervision and Regulation

Introduction

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

the Federal Reserve Board;

the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or OCC; and

the California Department of Financial Institutions.

Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County are subject to significant regulation and restrictions by federal and state regulatory agencies. The following discussion of statutes and regulations is only a brief summary and does not purport to be complete. This discussion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the statutes and regulations referred to. No assurance can be given that these statutes and regulations will not change in the future.

Holding Company Regulation

Central Valley Community Bancorp is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act and is registered as such with the Federal Reserve Board. A bank holding company is required to file with the Federal Reserve Board annual reports and other information regarding its business operations and those of its subsidiaries. It is also subject to examination by the Federal Reserve Board and is required to obtain Federal Reserve Board approval before acquiring, directly or indirectly, ownership or control of any voting shares of any bank if it would thereby directly or indirectly own or control more than 5% of the voting stock of that bank, unless it already owns a majority of the voting stock.

In 1997, the Federal Reserve Board adopted a policy for risk-focused supervision of small bank holding companies that do not engage in significant non-banking activities. Under this policy, examinations focus on whether a bank holding company has systems in place to manage the risks inherent in its business. In analyzing risk, the Federal Reserve Board looks at the financial condition of the holding company and its subsidiary banks, management, compliance with laws and regulations, inter-company transactions and any new or contemplated activities. The Federal Reserve Board has by regulation determined certain activities in which a bank holding company may or may not engage. With certain exceptions, a bank holding company may engage only in the business of banking or managing or controlling banks or furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiary banks or activities that are closely related to banking activities. The permissible activities and affiliations of certain bank holding companies have recently been expanded. See " Financial Modernization Act" on page 60.

A holding company for a bank and any subsidiary which it acquires or organizes are deemed to be affiliates of the bank within the meaning set forth in the Federal Reserve Act and are subject to the Federal Reserve Act. This means, for example, that there are limitations on loans by the bank to affiliates, on investments by the bank in any affiliate's stock and on the bank's taking any affiliate's stock as collateral for loans to any borrower. All affiliate transactions must satisfy certain limitations and otherwise be on terms and conditions that are consistent with safe and sound banking practices. In this regard, banks generally may not purchase from any affiliate a low-quality asset (as that term is defined in the Federal Reserve Act). Also, transactions by the bank with an affiliate must be on substantially the same terms as would be available for non-affiliates. Central Valley Community Bancorp and Central Valley Community Bank are currently subject to these restrictions and will continue to be after the merger is completed. Central Valley Community Bancorp and Central Valley Community Bank are also subject to certain restrictions with respect to underwriting, public sale and distribution of securities. They are also prohibited from engaging in certain tie-in arrangements in connection with the extension of credit. For example, generally neither bank may extend credit on the condition that the customer obtain some additional service from the bank or its parent company, or refrain from obtaining such service from a competitor.

Bank Regulation

Federal law mandates frequent examinations of all banks, with the costs of examinations to be assessed against the bank. In the case of both Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County, their primary federal regulator is the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the FDIC.

The federal banking regulatory agencies have substantial enforcement powers over the depository institutions that they regulate. Civil and criminal penalties may be imposed on such institutions and persons associated with those institutions for violations of laws or regulation.

As California state-chartered banks whose accounts are insured by the FDIC up to a maximum of \$100,000 per depositor, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County are subject to regulation, supervision and regular examination by the California Commissioner of Financial Institutions, or the California Commissioner, and the FDIC, and must comply with certain regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. The regulations of these agencies govern most aspects of the banks' businesses, including the making of periodic reports, their activities relating to dividends, investments, loans, borrowings, capital requirements, certain check-clearing activities, branching, mergers and acquisitions, reserves against deposits and numerous other areas. Supervision, legal action and examination by these agencies is generally intended to protect depositors, creditors, borrowers and the deposit insurance fund and generally is not intended for the protection of stockholders.

The activities of Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County are also regulated by state law. State law, for example, regulates certain loans to any officer of Central Valley Community Bank or Bank of Madera County, directly or indirectly, or to any related corporation in which such officer is a shareholder, director, officer or employee.

Subject to certain limitations, California law permits California state-chartered banks to invest in the stock and equity securities of other corporations, to engage directly in, or invest directly in subsidiaries which conduct, real estate related activities (including property management and real estate appraisal), and to participate in management consulting and data processing services for third parties. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, or FDICIA, limits the powers, including investment authority, of state banks to those activities that are either permitted to national banks, or activities that the FDIC finds do not pose a significant risk to the deposit insurance fund. In November 1998, the FDIC announced it would make it easier for well-run state banks to engage in real estate and securities underwriting, if permitted by state law. State banks are now required to file notice of intention to engage in such activities.

The FDICIA places limits on brokered deposits and extends the limits to any bank that is not "well capitalized" or has been notified that it is in "troubled condition." A well-capitalized institution (which generally includes an institution that is considered well capitalized for purposes of the prompt corrective action regulations discussed below) may still accept brokered deposits without restriction, unless it has been informed by its appropriate Federal regulatory agency that it is in "troubled condition." All other insured depository institutions are prohibited from accepting brokered deposits unless a waiver is obtained from the FDIC. If a waiver is obtained, the interest paid on deposits may not exceed the rate paid for deposits in the bank's normal market area, or the national rate as determined in the FDIC's regulation.

Capital Adequacy Requirements

Central Valley Community Bancorp is subject to the capital adequacy regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, and Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County are subject to the capital adequacy regulations of FDICIA. Those regulations incorporate both risk-based and leverage capital requirements. Each of the federal regulators has established risk-based and leverage capital guidelines for banks or bank holding companies it regulates, which set total capital requirements and define capital in terms of "core capital elements," or Tier 1 capital; and "supplemental capital elements," or Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital is generally defined as the sum of the core capital elements less goodwill and certain other deductions, notably the unrealized net gains or losses (after tax adjustments) on available for sale investment securities carried at fair market value. The following items are defined as core capital elements: (i) common shareholders' equity; (ii) qualifying

noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus; and (iii) minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries. Trust preferred securities may also constitute up to 25% of Tier 1 capital. Supplementary capital elements include: (i) allowance for loan and lease losses (but not more than 1.25% of an institution's risk-weighted assets); (ii) perpetual preferred stock and related surplus not qualifying as core capital; (iii) hybrid capital instruments, perpetual debt and mandatory convertible debt instruments; and (iv) term subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock and related surplus. The maximum amount of supplemental capital elements which qualifies as Tier 2 capital is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital, net of goodwill.

The minimum required ratio of qualifying total capital to total risk-weighted assets, or the total risk-based capital ratio, is 8.0%, at least one-half of which must be in the form of Tier 1 capital, and the minimum required ratio of Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets, or the Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio, is 4.0%. Risk-based capital ratios are calculated to provide a measure of capital that reflects the degree of risk associated with a banking organization's operations for both transactions reported on the balance sheet as assets, and transactions, such as letters of credit and recourse arrangements, which are recorded as off-balance sheet items. Under the risk-based capital guidelines, the nominal dollar amounts of assets and credit-equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet items are multiplied by one of several risk adjustment percentages, which range from 0% for assets with low credit risk, such as certain U.S. Treasury securities, to 100% for assets with relatively high credit risk, such as business loans.

As of September 30, 2004, and December 31, 2003, Central Valley Community Bank's total risk-based capital ratios were 12.0% and 12.3%, and its Tier 1 risk-based capital ratios were 10.9% and 11.2%. As of September 30, 2004, and December 31, 2003, Central Valley Community Bancorp's Total Risk-Based Capital ratios were 12.4% and 12.8%, and its Tier 1 risk-based capital ratios were 11.4% and 11.7%. As of September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, Bank of Madera County's total risk-based capital ratios were 11.3% and 11.2%, and its Tier 1 risk-based capital ratios were 10.0% and 10.0%.

The risk-based capital requirements also take into account concentrations of credit (i.e., relatively large proportions of loans involving one borrower, industry, location, collateral or loan type) and the risks of "non-traditional" activities (those that have not customarily been part of the banking business). The regulations require institutions with high or inordinate levels of risk to operate with higher minimum capital standards, and authorize the regulators to review an institution's management of such risks in assessing an institution's capital adequacy.

The risk-based capital regulations also include exposure to interest rate risk as a factor that the regulators will consider in evaluating a bank's capital adequacy. Interest rate risk is the exposure of a bank's current and future earnings and equity capital arising from adverse movements in interest rates. While interest risk is inherent in a bank's role as financial intermediary, it introduces volatility to bank earnings and to the economic value of the institution.

The FDIC and the Federal Reserve Board also require the maintenance of a leverage capital ratio designed to supplement the risk-based capital guidelines. Banks and bank holding companies that have received the highest rating of the five categories used by regulators to rate banks and are not anticipating or experiencing any significant growth must maintain a ratio of Tier 1 capital (net of all intangibles) to adjusted total assets of at least 3%. All other institutions are required to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 100 to 200 basis points above the 3% minimum, for a minimum of 4% to 5%. Pursuant to federal regulations, banks must maintain capital levels commensurate with the level of risk to which they are exposed, including the volume and severity of problem loans, and federal regulators may, however, set higher capital requirements when a bank's particular circumstances warrant.

As of September 30, 2004, and December 31, 2003, Central Valley Community Bank's leverage capital ratios were 7.7% and 7.5%. As of September 30, 2004, and December 31, 2003, Central Valley

Community Bancorp's leverage capital ratios were 8.0% and 7.8%, exceeding regulatory minimums. As of September 30, 2004, and December 31, 2003, Bank of Madera County's leverage capital ratios were 7.6% and 7.6%.

Prompt Corrective Action Provisions

Federal law requires each federal banking agency to take prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of insured financial institutions, including but not limited to those that fall below one or more prescribed minimum capital ratios. The federal banking agencies have by regulation defined the following five capital categories: "well capitalized" (total risk-based capital ratio of 10%; Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6%; and leverage capital ratio of 5%); "adequately capitalized" (total risk-based capital ratio of 8%; Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4%; and leverage capital ratio of 4%) (or 3% if the institution receives the highest rating from its primary regulator); "undercapitalized" (total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8%; Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4%; or leverage capital ratio of less than 4%) (or 3% if the institution receives the highest rating from its primary regulator); "significantly undercapitalized" (total risk-based capital ratio of less than 6%; Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 3%; or leverage capital ratio less than 3%); and "critically undercapitalized" (tangible equity to total assets less than 2%). A bank may be treated as though it were in the next lower capital category if after notice and the opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate federal agency finds an unsafe or unsound condition or practice so warrants, but no bank may be treated as "critically undercapitalized" unless its actual capital ratio warrants such treatment.

At each successively lower capital category, an insured bank is subject to increased restrictions on its operations. For example, a bank is generally prohibited from paying management fees to any controlling persons or from making capital distributions if to do so would make the bank "undercapitalized." Asset growth and branching restrictions apply to undercapitalized banks, which are required to submit written capital restoration plans meeting specified requirements (including a guarantee by the parent holding company, if any). "Significantly undercapitalized" banks are subject to broad regulatory authority, including among other things, capital directives, forced mergers, restrictions on the rates of interest they may pay on deposits, restrictions on asset growth and activities, and prohibitions on paying certain bonuses without FDIC approval. Even more severe restrictions apply to critically undercapitalized banks. Most importantly, except under limited circumstances, not later than 90 days after an insured bank becomes critically undercapitalized, the appropriate federal banking agency is required to appoint a conservator or receiver for it.

In addition to measures taken under the prompt corrective action provisions, insured banks may be subject to potential actions by the federal regulators for unsafe or unsound practices in conducting their businesses or for violations of any law, rule, regulation or any condition imposed in writing by the agency or any written agreement with the agency. Enforcement actions may include the issuance of cease and desist orders, termination of insurance of deposits (in the case of a bank), the imposition of civil money penalties, the issuance of directives to increase capital, formal and informal agreements, or removal and prohibition orders against "institution-affiliated" parties.

Safety and Soundness Standards

The federal banking agencies have also adopted guidelines establishing safety and soundness standards for all insured depository institutions. Those guidelines relate to internal controls, information systems, internal audit systems, loan underwriting and documentation, compensation and interest rate exposure. In general, the standards are designed to assist the federal banking agencies in identifying and addressing problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. If an institution fails to meet these standards, the appropriate federal banking agency may require the institution to submit a compliance plan and institute enforcement proceedings if an acceptable compliance plan is not submitted.

Premiums for Deposit Insurance

The FDIC regulations also implement a risk-based premium system, whereby insured depository institutions are required to pay insurance premiums depending on their risk classification. Under this system, institutions such as Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County which are insured by the Bank Insurance Fund are categorized into one of three capital categories (well capitalized, adequately capitalized, and undercapitalized) and one of three supervisory categories based on federal regulatory evaluations. The three supervisory categories are:

financially sound with only a few minor weaknesses (Group A);

demonstrates weaknesses that could result in significant deterioration (Group B); and

poses a substantial probability of loss (Group C).

The capital ratios used by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to define "well-capitalized," "adequately capitalized" and "undercapitalized" are the same as in the prompt corrective action regulations.

The assessment rates are summarized below, expressed in terms of cents per \$100 in insured deposits:

Capital Group	Assessment Rates Supervisory Group		
	Group A	Group B	Group C
Well Capitalized	0	3	17
Adequately Capitalized	3	10	24
Undercapitalized	10	24	27

In addition, banks must pay a fluctuating amount towards the retirement of the Financing Corporation bonds issued in the 1980s to assist in the recovery of the savings and loan industry.

Dividends

Holders of Central Valley Community Bancorp are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor under California law.

California corporations such as Central Valley Community Bancorp may make distributions to their shareholders if the corporation's retained earnings equal at least the amount of the proposed distribution. In the event sufficient retained earnings are not available for the proposed distribution, a corporation may nevertheless make a distribution to its shareholders if, after giving effect to the distribution, the corporation's assets equal at least 125% of its liabilities and certain other conditions are met. Since the 125% ratio translates into a minimum capital ratio of 25%, most bank holding companies, including Central Valley Community Bancorp based on its current capital ratios, are unable to meet this last test and so must have sufficient retained earnings to fund the proposed distribution.

The Federal Reserve Board has advised bank holding companies that it believes that payment of cash dividends in excess of current earnings from operations is inappropriate and may be cause for supervisory action. As a result of this policy, banks and their holding companies may find it difficult to pay dividends out of retained earnings from historical periods prior to the most recent fiscal year or to take advantage of earnings generated by extraordinary items such as sales of buildings or other large assets in order to generate profits to enable payment of future dividends. Further, the Federal Reserve Board's position that holding companies are expected to provide a source of managerial and financial strength to their subsidiary banks potentially restricts a bank holding company's ability to pay dividends.

To remove potential barriers to the regulatory approval of the merger, on October 26, 2004, Central Valley Community Bancorp obtained a commitment for \$2.5 million of loan financing from

Bank of the West. Central Valley Community Bancorp expects to negotiate definitive loan agreements and obtain the loan prior to the closing of the merger. Central Valley Community Bancorp intends to contribute \$2,000,000 to the capital of Central Valley Community Bank and to retain \$500,000 (the "Surplus Fund") to be used to service the borrowing, if necessary, over the short term. During the time the borrowing remains outstanding, which is expected to be until approximately 2007, Central Valley Community Bank would not anticipate paying dividends to Central Valley Community Bancorp except for dividends that are necessary following the depletion of the Surplus Fund to (i) fund the debt service obligations and (ii) meet the ordinary and usual operating expenses of Central Valley Community Bancorp consistent with its past practices, provided that Central Valley Community Bank would not pay any dividend that would cause it to be deemed not "well capitalized" under applicable banking laws and regulations.

Central Valley Community Bank is a legal entity which is separate and distinct from its holding company. Central Valley Community Bancorp receives income through dividends paid by Central Valley Community Bank. Subject to the regulatory restrictions described below, future cash dividends by Central Valley Community Bank after the merger will depend upon management's assessment of future capital requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors.

The powers of the respective boards of directors of Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County to declare a cash dividend to their holding companies are subject to California law, which restricts the amount available for cash dividends to the lesser of the retained earnings or the respective bank's net income for its last three fiscal years (less any distributions to shareholders made during such period). Where the above test is not met, cash dividends may still be paid, with the prior approval of the California Commissioner in an amount not exceeding the greatest of (1) retained earnings of the bank; (2) the net income of the bank for its last fiscal year; or (3) the net income of the bank for its current fiscal year.

See the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Annual Reports on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2002, of Central Valley Community Bancorp, incorporated herein by reference, for the payment of dividends at December 31, 2002.

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, bank regulators also have authority to prohibit a bank from engaging in business practices which are considered to be unsafe or unsound. It is possible, depending upon the financial condition of the banks and other factors, that such regulators could assert that the payment of dividends or other payments might, under certain circumstances, be an unsafe or unsound practice, even if technically permissible.

In addition, under the memorandum of understanding, Bank of Madera County cannot pay cash dividends if the payment would result in the noncompliance with the Tier 1 leverage capital ratio requirement. See "The Merger Regulatory Approvals Memorandum of Understanding" on page 27 for a description of the memorandum of understanding.

Community Reinvestment Act

Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County are subject to certain requirements and reporting obligations involving Community Reinvestment Act, or CRA, activities. The CRA generally requires the federal banking agencies to evaluate the record of a financial institution in meeting the credit needs of its local communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The CRA further requires the agencies to take into account a financial institution's record of meeting its community credit needs when evaluating applications for, among other things, domestic branches, consummating mergers or acquisitions, or holding company formations. In measuring a bank's compliance with its CRA obligations, the regulators utilize a performance-based evaluation system which bases CRA ratings on the bank's actual lending service and investment performance, rather than on the extent to which the institution conducts needs assessments, documents community outreach

activities or complies with other procedural requirements. In connection with its assessment of CRA performance, the FDIC assigns a rating of "outstanding," "satisfactory," "needs to improve" or "substantial noncompliance."

Based on the most recently released public reports (February 23, 2001, for Central Valley Community Bank and April 1, 2002, for Bank of Madera County), both Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County received "satisfactory" ratings.

Other Consumer Protection Laws and Regulations

Examination and enforcement have become intense, and banks have been advised to monitor carefully compliance with various consumer protection laws and their implementing regulations. The federal Interagency Task Force on Fair Lending issued a policy statement on discrimination in home mortgage lending describing three methods that federal agencies will use to prove discrimination: overt evidence of discrimination, evidence of disparate treatment, and evidence of disparate impact. Due to heightened regulatory concern related to compliance with consumer protection laws and regulations generally, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County may incur additional compliance costs or be required to expend additional funds for investments in the local communities they serve.

In addition to the other laws and regulations discussed herein, the banks are subject to certain consumer and public interest laws and regulations that are designed to protect customers in transactions with banks. While the list set forth below is not exhaustive, these laws and regulations include the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and the Right to Financial Privacy Act. These laws and regulations mandate certain disclosure requirements and regulate the manner in which financial institutions must deal with customers when taking deposits, making loans, collecting loans and providing other services. The banks must comply with the applicable provisions of these laws and regulations as part of their ongoing customer relations. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations can subject them to various penalties, including but not limited to enforcement actions, injunctions, fines or criminal penalties, punitive damages to consumers and the loss of certain contractual rights.

The Americans with Disabilities Act, in conjunction with similar California legislation, has increased the cost of doing business for banks. The legislation requires employers with 15 or more employees and all businesses operating "commercial facilities" or "public accommodations" to accommodate disabled employees and customers. The Americans with Disabilities Act has two major objectives: (i) to prevent discrimination against disabled job applicants, job candidates and employees, and (ii) to provide disabled persons with ready access to commercial facilities and public accommodations. Commercial facilities, such as Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County, must ensure that all new facilities are accessible to disabled persons, and in some instances may be required to adapt existing facilities to make them accessible.

Interstate Banking and Branching

The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994, or the Interstate Banking Act, regulates the interstate activities of banks and bank holding companies and establishes a framework for nationwide interstate banking and branching. Since June 1, 1997, a bank in one state has generally been permitted to merge with a bank in another state without the need for explicit state law authorization. However, states were given the ability to prohibit interstate mergers with banks in their

own state by "opting-out" (enacting state legislation applying equality to all out-of-state banks prohibiting such mergers) prior to June 1, 1997.

Since 1995, adequately capitalized and managed bank holding companies have been permitted to acquire banks located in any state, subject to two exceptions: first, any state may still prohibit bank holding companies from acquiring a bank which is less than five years old; and second, no interstate acquisition can be completed by a bank holding company if the acquiror would control more than 10% of the deposits held by insured depository institutions nationwide or 30% or more of the deposits held by insured depository institutions in any state in which the target bank has branches.

A bank may establish and operate de novo branches in any state in which that bank does not maintain a branch if that state has enacted legislation to expressly permit all out-of-state banks to establish branches in that state.

In 1995, California enacted legislation to implement important provisions of the Interstate Banking Act and to repeal California's previous interstate banking laws, which were largely preempted by the Interstate Banking Act.

The changes effected by Interstate Banking Act and California laws have increased competition in the environment in which Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County operate to the extent that out-of-state financial institutions directly or indirectly enter the banks' respective market areas. It appears that the Interstate Banking Act has contributed to the accelerated consolidation of the banking industry. While many large out-of-state banks have already entered the California market as a result of this legislation, it is not possible to predict the precise impact of this legislation on Central Valley Community Bancorp, Central Valley Community Bank, and Bank of Madera County and the competitive environment in which they operate.

Financial Modernization Act

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act became effective March 11, 2000. It repealed two provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act: Section 20, which restricted the affiliation of Federal Reserve Member Banks with firms "engaged principally" in specified securities activities; and Section 32, which restricted officer, director, or employee interlocks between a member bank and any company or person "primarily engaged" in specified securities activities. In addition, it also contains provisions that expressly preempt any state law restricting the establishment of financial affiliations, primarily related to insurance. The general effect of the law is to establish a comprehensive framework to permit affiliations among commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, and other financial service providers by revising and expanding the Bank Holding Company Act framework to permit a holding company system to engage in a full range of financial activities through a new entity known as a financial holding company. "Financial activities" is broadly defined to include not only banking, insurance, and securities activities, but also merchant banking and additional activities that the Federal Reserve, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines to be financial in nature, incidental to such financial activities, or complementary activities that do not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally.

Generally, the Financial Modernization Act:

repeals historical restrictions on, and eliminates many federal and state law barriers to, affiliations among banks, securities firms, insurance companies, and other financial service providers;

provides a uniform framework for the functional regulation of the activities of banks, savings institutions, and their holding companies;

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broadens the activities that may be conducted by national banks, banking subsidiaries of bank holding companies, and their financial subsidiaries;

provides an enhanced framework for protecting the privacy of consumer information;

adopts a number of provisions related to the capitalization, membership, corporate governance, and other measures designed to modernize the Federal Home Loan Bank system;

modifies the laws governing the implementation of the CRA; and

addresses a variety of other legal and regulatory issues affecting both day-to-day operations and long-term activities of financial institutions.

In order for Central Valley Community Bancorp to take advantage of the ability to affiliate with other financial services providers, it must become a "financial holding company" as permitted under an amendment to the Bank Holding Company Act effected by the Financial Modernization Act. To do so, Central Valley Community Bancorp would file a declaration with the Federal Reserve Board electing to engage in activities permissible for financial holding companies and certifying that it is eligible to do so because all of its insured depository institution subsidiaries are well-capitalized and well-managed. In addition, the Federal Reserve must also determine that the insured depository institution subsidiary has at least a "satisfactory" CRA rating. Central Valley Community Bancorp currently meets the requirements to make an election to become a financial holding company but its management has not determined to become financial holding company. In addition, Central Valley Community Bancorp is examining its strategic business plan to determine whether, based on market conditions, the relative financial conditions of Central Valley Community Bancorp and its subsidiaries, regulatory capital requirements, general economic conditions, the effect of the pending merger and other factors, Central Valley Community Bancorp desires to utilize any of its expanded powers provided in the Financial Modernization Act after the merger is completed.

The Financial Modernization Act required that designated federal regulatory agencies, including the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Securities and Exchange Commission, publish regulations to implement certain provisions of the Act. These agencies have cooperated in the release of rules that establish minimum requirements to be followed by financial institutions for protecting the privacy of financial information provided by consumers. The agencies' rules, which establish privacy standards to be followed by state banks such as Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County, requires a financial institution to (i) provide notice to customers about its privacy policies and practices, (ii) describe the conditions under which the institution may disclose nonpublic personal information about consumers to nonaffiliated third parties, and (iii) provide a method for consumers to prevent the financial institution from disclosing that information to nonaffiliated third parties by "opting out" of that disclosure.

The Financial Modernization Act also includes a new section of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act governing subsidiaries of state banks that engage in "activities as principal that would only be permissible" for a national bank to conduct in a financial subsidiary. It expressly preserves the ability of a state bank to retain all existing subsidiaries. Because California permits commercial banks chartered by the state to engage in any activity permissible for national banks, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County are permitted to form subsidiaries to engage in the activities authorized by the Financial Modernization Act to the same extent as a national bank. In order to form a financial subsidiary, a bank must be well-capitalized and would be subject to the same capital deduction, risk management and affiliate transaction rules as applicable to national banks.

Central Valley Community Bancorp does not believe that the Financial Modernization Act will have a material adverse effect on Central Valley Community Bancorp's operations in the near-term after the merger. However, to the extent that it permits banks, securities firms, and insurance companies to affiliate, the financial services industry may experience further consolidation. The

Financial Modernization Act is intended to grant to community banks certain powers as a matter of right that larger institutions have accumulated on an ad hoc basis. Nevertheless, this act may have the result of increasing the amount of competition that Central Valley Community Bancorp and its bank subsidiaries face from larger institutions and other types of companies offering financial products, many of which may have substantially more financial resources.

Regulation W

On December 12, 2002, the Federal Reserve adopted Regulation W, the rule that comprehensively implements Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act. The rule was effective April 1, 2003.

Sections 23A and 23B and Regulation W limit the risks to a bank from transactions between the bank and its affiliates and limit the ability of a bank to transfer to its affiliates the benefits arising from the bank's access to insured deposits, the payment system and the discount window and other benefits of the Federal Reserve System. The statute and rule impose quantitative and qualitative limits on the ability of a bank to extend credit to, or engage in certain other transactions with, an affiliate (and a nonaffiliate if an affiliate benefits from the transaction). However, certain transactions that generally do not expose a bank to undue risk or abuse the safety net are exempted from coverage under Regulation W.

Historically, a subsidiary of a bank was not considered an affiliate for purposes of Sections 23A and 23B, since their activities were limited to activities permissible for the bank itself. The Financial Modernization Act authorized "financial subsidiaries" that may engage in activities not permissible for a bank. These financial subsidiaries are now considered affiliates. Certain transactions between a financial subsidiary and another affiliate of a bank are also covered by Sections 23A and 23B under Regulation W.

Regulation W has certain exemptions, including:

for state-chartered banks, an exemption for subsidiaries lawfully conducting non-bank activities before issuance of the final rule.

an exemption for extensions of credit by a bank under a general purpose credit card where the borrower uses the credit to purchase goods or services from an affiliate of the bank, so long as less than 25% of the aggregate amount of purchases with the card are purchases from an affiliate of the bank (a bank that does not have non-financial affiliates is exempt from the 25% test).

an exemption for loans by a bank to a third party secured by securities issued by a mutual fund affiliate of the bank (subject to a number of conditions).

an exemption that would permit a banking organization to engage more expeditiously in internal reorganization transactions involving a bank's purchase of assets from an affiliate (subject to a number of conditions).

The final rule contains new valuation rules for a bank's investments in, and acquisitions of, affiliates. The Federal Reserve expects examiners and other supervisory staff to review intercompany transactions closely for compliance with the statutes and Regulation W and to resolve any violations or potential violations quickly.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 implemented legislative reforms applicable to companies with securities traded publicly in the United States of America. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act is intended to address corporate and accounting fraud and contains provisions dealing with corporate governance and management, disclosure, oversight of the accounting profession and auditor independence. Central

Valley Community Bancorp has incurred certain new expenses in complying with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, but does not expect that compliance will have a material impact on its financial conditions or results of operations.

Source of Strength Policy

According to Federal Reserve Board policy, bank holding companies are expected to act as a source of financial strength to each subsidiary bank and to commit resources to support each such subsidiary.

USA Patriot Act

The terrorist attacks in September 2001 affected the financial services industry and led to the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, or the USA Patriot Act. Part of the USA Patriot Act is the International Money Laundering Abatement and Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001, or IMLAFATA. IMLAFATA authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the heads of other government agencies, to adopt special measures applicable to banks, bank holding companies, and/or other financial institutions. These measures may include enhanced recordkeeping and reporting requirements for certain financial transactions that are of primary money laundering concern, due diligence requirements concerning the beneficial ownership of certain types of accounts, and restrictions or prohibitions on certain types of accounts with foreign financial institutions.

Among its other provisions, IMLAFATA requires each financial institution to: (i) establish an anti-money laundering program; (ii) establish due diligence policies, procedures and controls with respect to its private banking accounts and correspondent banking accounts involving foreign individuals and certain foreign banks; and (iii) avoid establishing, maintaining, administering, or managing correspondent accounts in the United States of America for, or on behalf of, a foreign bank that does not have a physical presence in any country. In addition, IMLAFATA contains a provision encouraging cooperation among financial institutions, regulatory authorities and law enforcement authorities with respect to individuals, entities and organizations engaged in, or reasonably suspected of engaging in, terrorist acts or money laundering activities. IMLAFATA expands the circumstances under which funds in a bank account may be forfeited and requires covered financial institutions to respond under certain circumstances to requests for information from federal banking agencies within 120 hours. IMLAFATA also amends the Bank Holding Company Act and the Bank Merger Act to require the federal banking agencies to consider the effectiveness of a financial institution's anti-money laundering activities when reviewing an application under these acts.

IMLAFATA became effective July 23, 2002. Additional regulations were adopted during 2002 and 2003 to implement minimum standards to verify customer identity, to encourage cooperation among financial institutions, federal banking agencies, and law enforcement authorities regarding possible money laundering or terrorist activities, to prohibit the anonymous use of "concentration accounts," and to require all covered financial institutions to have in place a Bank Secrecy Act compliance program.

Cross-Institution Assessments

Any insured depository institution owned by a bank holding company can be assessed for losses incurred by the FDIC in connection with assistance provided to, or the failure of, any other depository institution owned by the bank holding company.

Impact of Monetary Policies

The earnings and growth of Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County are largely dependent on their ability to maintain a favorable differential or spread between the yield on their interest-earning assets and the rates paid on their deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. As a result, each bank's performance is influenced by general economic conditions, both domestic and foreign, the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government, and the policies of the regulatory agencies. The Federal Reserve Board implements national monetary policies (such as seeking to curb inflation and combat recession) by its open-market operations in U.S. Government securities, by adjusting the required level of reserves for financial institutions subject to its reserve requirements and by varying the discount rate applicable to borrowings by banks from the Federal Reserve Banks. The actions of the Federal Reserve Board in these areas influence the growth of bank loans, investments and deposits and also affect interest rates charged on loans and deposits. The nature and impact of any future changes in monetary policies cannot be predicted.

Environmental Regulation

Federal, state and local regulations regarding the discharge of materials into the environment may have an impact on banks and their holding companies. Under federal law, liability for environmental damage and the cost of cleanup may be imposed upon any person or entity who owns or operates contaminated property. State law provisions, which were modeled after Federal law, impose substantially similar requirements. Both federal and state laws were amended in 1996 to provide generally that a lender who is not actively involved in operating the contaminated property will not be liable to clean up the property, even if the lender has a security interest in the property or becomes an owner of the property through foreclosure.

The Economic Growth Act includes protection for lenders from liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 by adding a new section which specifies the actions a lender may take with respect to lending and foreclosure activities without incurring environmental clean-up liability or responsibility. Under this section, typical contractual provisions regarding environmental issues in the loan documentation and due diligence inspections conducted in connection with lending transactions will not lead to lender liability for clean-up, and a lender may foreclose on contaminated property, so long as the lender merely maintains the property and moves to divest it at the earliest possible time.

Under California law, a lender generally will not be liable to the State for the cost associated with cleaning up contaminated property unless the lender realized some benefit from the property, failed to divest the property promptly, caused or contributed to the release of the hazardous materials, or made the loan primarily for investment purposes.

The extent of the protection provided by both the federal and state lender protection statutes will depend on the interpretation of those statutes by administrative agencies and courts, and Central Valley Community Bancorp cannot predict whether it will be adequately protected for the types of loans made by its subsidiary banks.

In addition, Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County remain subject to the risk that a borrower's financial position will be impaired by liability under the environmental laws and that property securing a loan made by Central Valley Community Bank or Bank of Madera County may be environmentally impaired and therefore not provide adequate security for the loan. California law provides some protection against the second risk by establishing certain additional, alternative remedies for a lender in circumstances where the property securing a loan is later found to be environmentally impaired, permitting the lender to pursue remedies against the borrower other than foreclosure under the deed of trust.

Central Valley Community Bank and Bank of Madera County attempt to protect their positions against the remaining environmental risks by performing due diligence. Environmental questionnaires and information on use of toxic substances are requested as part of the banks' underwriting procedures. The banks make lending decisions based upon their evaluation of the collateral, the net worth of the borrower and the borrower's capacity for unforeseen business interruptions or risks.

Validity of Central Valley Community Bancorp's Common Stock

The validity of the shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock to be issued in the merger has been reviewed by the firm of Downey Brand LLP. Such review should not be construed as constituting an opinion as to the merits of the offering made hereby, the accuracy or adequacy of the disclosures contained herein, or the suitability of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock for any of Bank of Madera County's shareholders.

Experts

The audited consolidated financial statements of Central Valley Community Bancorp as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2003, have been incorporated by reference in this proxy statement-prospectus from Central Valley Community Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003, in reliance on the report from Perry-Smith LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, incorporated by reference herein and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

Where You Can Find More Information

Central Valley Community Bancorp is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In accordance with the Exchange Act, Central Valley Community Bancorp files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy these documents and other information at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. You may also retrieve these materials at the SEC's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, Central Valley Community Bancorp has a website containing additional information about the company at <http://www.cvcb.com>. The information on our website is not a part of this proxy statement-prospectus.

Central Valley Community Bancorp has filed a registration statement on Form S-4, including exhibits, with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, covering the shares of Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock issuable in the merger. This proxy statement-prospectus does not contain all the information contained in the registration statement. Any additional information may be obtained from the SEC's principal office in Washington, D.C. or through the SEC's Internet website. Statements contained in this proxy statement-prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to herein are not necessarily complete, and in each instance reference is made to the copy of that contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

The SEC allows Central Valley Community Bancorp to "incorporate by reference" into this document, which means that Central Valley Community Bancorp can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this document, except for any information superseded by information contained in later filed documents incorporated by reference in this document. Central Valley Community Bancorp incorporates by reference the respective documents filed by it with the SEC listed below and any future filings made by it with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act prior to the termination of this offering.

Central Valley Community Bancorp SEC Filings (File No. 000-31977)

	Period/Date
Annual Report on Form 10-KSB	Year ended December 31, 2003
Quarterly Reports on Form 10-QSB	Quarter ended March 31, 2004
	Quarter ended June 30, 2004
	Quarter ended September 30, 2004
Current Reports on Form 8-K	Dated January 23, February 5, March 4, April 9, May 19, July 13, July 19, 2004, and October 19, 2004

Accompanying this proxy statement-prospectus is Central Valley Community Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003, and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended September 30, 2004. You may request a copy of documents

incorporated by reference in this document but not otherwise accompanying this document, at no cost, by writing or telephoning Central Valley Community Bancorp at the following address and telephone number:

Central Valley Community Bancorp
600 Pollasky Avenue
Clovis, California 93612
Attention: Gayle Graham
(559) 298-1775

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this document. Central Valley Community Bancorp has not authorized anyone else to provide you with information that is different from that which is contained in this document. Moreover, Central Valley Community Bancorp is not making an offer to sell or soliciting an offer to buy any securities other than the Central Valley Community Bancorp common stock to be issued by Central Valley Community Bancorp in the merger, and neither Central Valley Community Bancorp nor Bank of Madera County is making an offer of such securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. The information contained in this document speaks only as of its date unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies.

Appendix A

**PLAN OF REORGANIZATION
AND
MERGER AGREEMENT**

dated as of July 19, 2004

by and among

CENTRAL VALLEY COMMUNITY BANCORP,

CENTRAL VALLEY COMMUNITY BANK

and

BANK OF MADERA COUNTY

(As amended to reflect amendments at Section 2.5 dated September 29, 2004)

**PLAN OF REORGANIZATION
AND MERGER AGREEMENT**

This Plan of Reorganization and Merger Agreement (the "*Agreement*") is entered into as of July 19, 2004 by and among Central Valley Community Bancorp, a California corporation ("*CVCB*"), Central Valley Community Bank, a California banking corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of CVCB ("*CVC Bank*"), and Bank of Madera County, a California banking corporation ("*BMC*").

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, the respective Boards of Directors of BMC, CVCB and CVC Bank have determined that it is in the best interests of BMC, CVCB and CVC Bank and their respective shareholders for BMC to be merged with and into CVC Bank upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement and in accordance with the California Corporations Code, the California Financial Code and other applicable laws;

WHEREAS, each of the Boards of Directors of BMC, CVCB and CVC Bank have approved this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby; and

WHEREAS, BMC's Board of Directors has resolved to recommend approval of the Merger to its shareholders.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of these premises and the representations, warranties and agreements herein contained, BMC, CVCB and CVC Bank hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Agreement, capitalized terms not otherwise defined in the body of this Agreement shall have the meanings set forth in *Exhibit 1*.

ARTICLE 2. THE MERGER

Section 2.1 *The Merger*. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, as promptly as practicable following the receipt of the Last Regulatory Approval and the expiration of all applicable waiting periods, BMC shall be merged with and into CVC Bank, with CVC Bank being the Surviving Banking Corporation of the merger, all pursuant to the Agreement of Merger attached to this Agreement as *Exhibit 2.1* (the "*Merger Agreement*") and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the California Corporations Code and the California Financial Code (the "*Merger*"). The closing of the Merger (the "*Closing*") shall take place at a location and time and Business Day to be designated by CVCB and reasonably concurred to by BMC (the "*Closing Date*") which shall not, however, be later than five (5) Business Days after receipt of the Last Regulatory Approval and expiration of all applicable waiting periods or, at the election of CVCB, on the last Business Day of the month in which such fifth Business Day occurs. The Merger shall be effective when the Merger Agreement (together with any other documents required by law to effectuate the Merger) shall have been filed with the Secretary of State of the State of California and the CDFI. When used in this Agreement, the term "*Effective Time*" shall mean the time of filing of the Merger Agreement with the Secretary of State and the CDFI, and "*Surviving Banking Corporation*" shall mean CVC Bank.

Section 2.2 *Effect of Merger*. By virtue of the Merger and at the Effective Time, all of the rights, privileges, powers and franchises and all property and assets of every kind and description of BMC shall be vested in and be held and enjoyed by CVC Bank, which shall be the Surviving Banking Corporation, without further act or deed, and all the estates and interests of every kind of BMC, including all debts due to it, shall be as effectively the property of CVC Bank as they were of BMC immediately prior to the Effective Time, and the title to any real estate vested by deed or otherwise in BMC shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of the Merger; and all rights of creditors

and liens upon any property of BMC shall be preserved unimpaired and all debts, liabilities and duties of BMC shall be debts, liabilities and duties of CVC Bank and may be enforced against it to the same extent as if such debts, liabilities and duties had been incurred or contracted by it, and none of such debts, liabilities or duties shall be expanded, increased, broadened or enlarged by reason of the Merger.

Section 2.3 *Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.* The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of CVC Bank in effect immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Surviving Banking Corporation until amended, and the name of the Surviving Banking Corporation shall be "Central Valley Community Bank."

Section 2.4 *Conversion of CVC Bank Stock.* The authorized and issued capital stock of CVC Bank immediately prior to the Effective Time, on and after the Effective Time, pursuant to the Merger Agreement and without any further action on the part of CVC Bank shall remain as the common stock of the Surviving Banking Corporation.

Section 2.5 *BMC Stock Options.* Simultaneously with the Merger and as an integral part thereof, CVC Bank shall make a payment to each holder ("Option Holder") of BMC Stock Options in an amount equal to the amount by which the Per Share Merger Consideration exceeds the exercise price of the BMC Stock Option for each BMC Stock Option held by such Option Holder at the time of the Merger ("Option Consideration Payment"). The Option Consideration Payments shall be made in accordance with the procedures for the exchange of BMC Common Stock set forth at Section 2.6.4 with the exception that such Option Holders shall be entitled only to cash payments and such Option Holders shall be required to tender their option agreements (and any related agreements) to the Exchange Agent for payment. BMC shall take all actions necessary to cancel all outstanding BMC Stock Options at the time of the Merger and to otherwise effect the option cancellations contemplated by this Section 2.5, including, without limitation, amending the BMC Stock Option Plan and/or entering into agreements with the Option Holders. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, CVC Bank's obligations under this Section 2.5 are specifically limited to making the Option Consideration Payments contemplated hereby and under no circumstances shall CVC Bank otherwise assume the BMC Stock Option Plan or any of the BMC Stock Options granted thereunder.

Section 2.6 *Exchange Amount; Conversion of BMC Common Stock.*

2.6.1 *Conversion of BMC Common Stock.* At the Effective Time the conversion of each outstanding share of BMC Common Stock shall proceed as follows:

(a) CVCB shall deliver to the Exchange Agent the Stock Component and the Remaining Cash Component. Each share of BMC Common Stock, (except for Perfected Dissenting Shares, if applicable) shall, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holder thereof, but subject to Sections 2.6.2 and 2.6.5 hereof, be converted into the right to receive cash or CVCB Common Stock. CVCB shall set aside, in cash out of the Cash Component, for each Perfected Dissenting Share, the Initial Per Share Merger Consideration (the "*Dissenters' Set Aside*").

(b) The holders of certificates formerly representing shares of BMC Common Stock shall cease to have any rights as shareholders of BMC, except such rights, if any, as they may have pursuant to the California Corporations Code and the California Financial Code. Except as provided above, until certificates representing shares of BMC Common Stock are surrendered for exchange, the certificates of each holder shall, after the Effective Time, represent for all purposes only the right to receive the Per Share Merger Consideration.

(c) The terms used in this provision shall have the following meanings:

"*Merger Consideration*" shall mean \$6,200,000 in cash and 261,053 shares of CVCB Common Stock, which, for purposes of this Agreement, are valued at \$6,200,000;

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provided, however, that in the event that the Adjusted Shareholders' Equity on the Closing Financial Statement is less than the Minimum Shareholders' Equity on the Determination Date, the Cash Component of the Merger Consideration shall be reduced by the Merger Consideration Adjustment.

"*Merger Consideration Adjustment*" shall mean an amount equal to (a) \$12,400,000 minus (b) \$12,400,000 multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which shall equal the Adjusted Shareholders' Equity on the Determination Date, and the denominator of which shall equal the Minimum Shareholders' Equity.

"*Cash Component*" shall mean \$6,200,000 minus the Merger Consideration Adjustment.

"*Stock Component*" shall mean 261,053 shares of CVCB Common Stock.

"*Value of the Stock Component*" shall, for purposes of this Agreement, be \$6,200,000.

"*Pro Forma Shares*" shall mean the sum of all outstanding shares of BMC Common Stock, issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time.

"*Initial Per Share Merger Consideration*" shall mean the Cash Component plus the Value of the Stock Component divided by the Pro Forma Shares.

"*Remaining Cash Component*" shall mean the remainder of (x) the Cash Component, minus (y) cash equal to the total number of Perfected Dissenting Shares multiplied by the Initial Per Share Merger Consideration.

"*Value of the Per Share Stock Component*" shall mean the Value of the Stock Component divided by the remainder of (x) Pro Forma Shares, minus (y) the total number of Perfected Dissenting Shares.

"*Remaining Per Share Cash Component*" shall mean the Remaining Cash Component divided by the remainder of (x) Pro Forma Shares, minus (y) the total number of Perfected Dissenting Shares.

"*Per Share Merger Consideration*" shall mean the combined value of the Value of the Per Share Stock Component and the Remaining Per Share Cash Component as of the Effective Time.

2.6.2 *Cash/Stock Election.*

(a) Each BMC shareholder other than a holder of Perfected Dissenting Shares may state a preference to receive his or her Per Share Merger Consideration in (i) all shares of CVCB Common Stock or (ii) all cash. The Merger Consideration shall be allocated in accordance with the following provisions of this Section 2.6.2.

(b) The Cash/Stock Election is subject to the limitation that the aggregate shall not exceed the Remaining Cash Component and the Stock Component.

(c) First, the election of the Stock Electors shall be fulfilled by providing to each Stock Elector for each share of BMC Common Stock he or she owns the Per Share Merger Consideration in shares of CVCB Common Stock from the Stock Component. If the elections of all of the Stock Electors cannot be fulfilled, then the Stock Component shall be divided among the Stock Electors pro rata by the number of shares of their BMC Common Stock, and each Stock Elector shall receive cash from the Remaining Cash Component for the remainder of the Per Share Merger Consideration for each share of BMC Common Stock which is not converted into shares of CVCB Common Stock and all other shareholders will only receive cash.

If there are any shares of CVCB Common Stock remaining after payment to the Stock Electors, then, each holder of BMC Common Stock other than a holder of Perfected Dissenting Shares that makes no election or an improper election ("*No Election Shareholder*") shall receive for each share of BMC Common Stock he or she owns the Per Share Merger Consideration in shares of CVCB Common Stock. In the event there are insufficient shares of CVCB Common Stock available to pay all the No Election Shareholders in full with shares of CVCB Common Stock, then the left over Stock Component shall be divided among the No Election Shareholders pro rata by the number of shares of their BMC Common Stock and each such No Election Shareholder shall receive cash from the Remaining Cash Component for the remainder of the Per Share Merger Consideration for each share of BMC Common Stock which is not converted into shares of CVCB Common Stock and all other shareholders will only receive cash.

If there are any shares of CVCB Common Stock remaining after payment to the Stock Electors and the No Election Shareholders, then the left over Stock Component shall be divided among the Cash Electors pro rata by the number of shares of their BMC Common Stock and each such Cash Elector shall receive cash from the Remaining Cash Component for the remainder of the Per Share Merger Consideration for each share of BMC Common Stock which is not converted into shares of CVCB Common Stock.

(d) CVCB shall prepare a transmittal letter incorporating a Cash/Stock Election form reasonably acceptable to BMC ("*Form of Election*") which shall be mailed to BMC's shareholders entitled to vote at the shareholders' meeting to adopt this Agreement (the "*BMC Shareholders' Meeting*") together with the Proxy Statement/Prospectus (as defined in Section 3.7.2) so as to permit BMC's shareholders to exercise their right to make a Cash/Stock Election prior to the Election Deadline. As used herein, "*Election Deadline*" means 5:00 p.m. local time in the city in which the principal office of the Exchange Agent is located on the date that is the Business Day prior to the date of the BMC Shareholders' Meeting to approve the transactions anticipated by this Agreement. BMC and CVCB shall cooperate to issue a press release reasonably satisfactory to each of them announcing the date of the Election Deadline not more than 15 Business Days before, and at least 5 Business Days prior to, the Election Deadline.

(e) A BMC shareholder who holds shares in two or more capacities or in different names may make a separate Cash/Stock Election for each name or capacity in which shares are held. However, holders whose shares are represented by one or more certificates may make only one Cash/Stock Election for each such certificate.

(f) CVCB shall use commercially reasonable efforts to make available as promptly as possible a Form of Election to any BMC shareholder who requests such Form of Election following the initial mailing of the Forms of Election and prior to the Election Deadline.

(g) Any Cash/Stock Election shall have been made properly only if the Exchange Agent shall have received by the Election Deadline a Form of Election properly completed and signed and accompanied by certificates of the shares of BMC Common Stock (the "*BMC Stock Certificates*" or "*Certificates*") to which such Form of Election relates or by an appropriate customary guarantee of delivery of such certificates, as set forth in the Form of Election, from a member of any registered national securities exchange or a commercial bank or trust company in the United States; provided, that such certificates are in fact delivered to the Exchange Agent by the time required in such guarantee of delivery (a proper election is sometimes hereinafter referred to as an "*Effective Election Statement*"). Failure to deliver shares of BMC Common Stock covered by such a guarantee of delivery within the time set

forth on such guarantee shall be deemed to invalidate any otherwise properly made Cash/Stock Election, unless otherwise determined by CVCB, in its sole discretion.

(h) Any BMC shareholder may, at any time prior to the Election Deadline, change his or her Cash/Stock Election by written notice received by the Exchange Agent prior to the Election Deadline accompanied by a properly completed and signed revised Form of Election. If CVCB determines in its reasonable discretion that any Cash/Stock Election is not properly made with respect to any shares of BMC Common Stock, such Cash/Stock Election shall be deemed to be not in effect, and the holder of the shares of BMC Common Stock shall be deemed not to have made an election with respect to the shares of BMC Common Stock held by such shareholder, unless a proper Cash/Stock Election is thereafter timely made.

(i) Any BMC shareholder may, at any time prior to the Election Deadline, revoke his or her Cash/Stock Election by written notice received by the Exchange Agent prior to the Election Deadline or by withdrawal prior to the Election Deadline of his or her BMC Stock Certificate, or of the guarantee of delivery of such certificates, previously deposited with the Exchange Agent. All Cash/Stock Elections shall be revoked automatically if the Exchange Agent is notified in writing by CVCB or BMC that this Agreement has been terminated in accordance with Article VIII.

(j) BMC shareholders who make Cash/Stock Elections have no assurance that they will receive all cash or all stock or any specific proportion thereof.

(k) The terms used in this provision shall have the following meanings:

"*Cash/Stock Election*" shall mean the process described herein by which each BMC shareholder other than a holder of Perfected Dissenting Shares shall be permitted to state a preference to receive all cash or all stock in exchange for his or her shares of BMC Common Stock.

"*Stock Elector*" shall mean a BMC shareholder who has timely submitted the proper form expressing a request to receive all shares of CVCB Common Stock as his or her Per Share Merger Consideration.

"*Cash Elector*" shall mean a BMC shareholder who has timely submitted the proper form expressing a request to receive all cash as his or her Per Share Merger Consideration.

2.6.3 *Reservation of Shares.* Prior to the Effective Time, the Board of Directors of CVCB shall reserve for issuance a sufficient number of shares of CVCB Common Stock for the purpose of issuing its shares to the shareholders of BMC in accordance herewith.

2.6.4 *Exchange of BMC Common Stock.*

(a) As to those BMC shareholders who have not tendered their shares in connection with the election procedures set forth in Section 2.6.2 above, as soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Time, holders of record of Certificates shall be instructed to tender such Certificates to the Exchange Agent pursuant to a letter of transmittal that CVCB shall deliver or cause to be delivered to such holders. Such letter of transmittal shall specify that risk of loss and title to Certificates shall pass only upon acceptance of such Certificates by the Exchange Agent.

(b) After the Effective Time, each holder of a Certificate that surrenders such Certificate to the Exchange Agent will, upon acceptance thereof by the Exchange Agent, be entitled to the Per Share Merger Consideration payable in respect of the shares represented thereby as determined under Section 2.6.2.

(c) The Exchange Agent shall accept Certificates upon compliance with such reasonable terms and conditions as the Exchange Agent may impose to effect an orderly exchange thereof in accordance with customary exchange practices. Certificates shall be appropriately endorsed or accompanied by such instruments of transfer as the Exchange Agent may reasonably require.

(d) Each outstanding Certificate, other than those representing Perfected Dissenting Shares, shall until duly surrendered to the Exchange Agent be deemed to evidence the right to receive the Per Share Merger Consideration payable in respect of the shares represented thereby.

(e) After the Effective Time, holders of Certificates shall cease to have rights with respect to the BMC Common Stock previously represented by such Certificates, and their sole rights (other than the holders of Certificates representing Perfected Dissenting Shares) shall be to exchange such Certificates for the Per Share Merger Consideration. At the Effective Time, BMC shall deliver a certified copy of a list of its shareholders to the Exchange Agent. After the Effective Time, there shall be no further transfer of Certificates on the records of BMC, and if such Certificates are presented to BMC for transfer, they shall be canceled against delivery of the Per Share Merger Consideration. CVCB shall not be obligated to deliver any Per Share Merger Consideration to any holder of BMC Common Stock until such holder surrenders the Certificates as provided herein. No dividends declared will be remitted, nor any voting rights granted, to any person entitled to receive CVCB Common Stock under this Agreement until such person surrenders the Certificate representing the right to receive such CVCB Common Stock, at which time such dividends on whole shares of CVCB Common Stock with a record date on or after the Effective Time shall be remitted to such person, without interest and less any taxes that may have been imposed thereon, and voting rights will be restored. Certificates surrendered for exchange by any person constituting an "affiliate" of BMC for purposes of Rule 145 under the Securities Act of 1933 and the rules and regulations thereunder (the "*Securities Act*") shall not be exchanged for certificates representing CVCB Common Stock until CVCB has received a written agreement from such person as specified in Section 5.3. Neither the Exchange Agent nor any party to this Agreement nor any affiliate thereof shall be liable to any holder of BMC Common Stock represented by any Certificate for any consideration paid to a public official pursuant to applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar laws. CVCB and the Exchange Agent shall be entitled to rely upon the stock transfer books of BMC to establish the identity of those persons entitled to receive consideration specified in this Agreement, which books shall be conclusive with respect thereto. In the event of a dispute with respect to ownership of stock represented by any Certificate, the Exchange Agent shall be entitled to deposit any consideration in respect thereof in escrow with an independent third party and thereafter be relieved with respect to any claims thereto.

(f) If any Per Share Merger Consideration is to be issued to a person other than a person in whose name a surrendered Certificate is registered, it shall be a condition of issuance that the surrendered Certificate shall be properly endorsed or otherwise in proper form for transfer and that the person requesting such issuance shall pay to the Exchange Agent any required transfer or other taxes or establish to the satisfaction of the Exchange Agent that such tax has been paid or is not applicable.

(g) In the event any Certificate shall have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the owner of such lost, stolen or destroyed Certificate shall deliver to the Exchange Agent an affidavit stating such fact, in form satisfactory to CVCB, and, at CVCB's discretion, a bond in such reasonable sum as the Exchange Agent may direct as indemnity against any claim that may be made against CVCB or BMC or its successor or any other party with respect to the Certificate

alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed. Upon such delivery, the owner shall have the right to receive the Per Share Merger Consideration with respect to the shares represented by the lost, stolen or destroyed Certificate.

2.6.5 *No Fractional Shares.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, neither certificates nor scrip for fractional shares of CVCB Common Stock shall be issued in the Merger. Each holder who otherwise would have been entitled to a fraction of a share of CVCB Common Stock (after taking into account all Certificates of such holder) shall receive in lieu thereof cash (without interest) in an amount determined by multiplying the fractional share interest to which such holder would otherwise be entitled by \$23.75. No such holder shall be entitled to dividends, voting rights or any other rights in respect of any fractional share interest.

2.7 *Dissenters' Rights.* Shares of BMC Common Stock, the holders of which have lawfully dissented from the Merger in accordance with Chapter 13 of the California Corporations Code ("*Chapter 13*") and have timely filed with BMC a written demand for purchase of his or her shares and have surrendered his or her stock certificates pursuant to Section 1302 of Chapter 13, are herein called "*Dissenting Shares.*" Dissenting Shares, the holders of which have not effectively withdrawn or lost their dissenters' rights under Chapter 13 ("*Perfected Dissenting Shares*"), shall not be converted pursuant to Section 2.6 but the holders thereof shall be entitled only to such rights as are granted by Chapter 13. Each holder of Perfected Dissenting Shares who is entitled to payment for his or her BMC Common Stock pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 13 shall receive payment therefor from CVCB (but only after the amount thereof shall have been agreed upon or finally determined pursuant to such provisions).

If any holder of Dissenting Shares has effectively withdrawn or lost his or her dissenter's rights under Chapter 13 prior to the Election Deadline, an Effective Election Statement submitted with respect to such shares will be given effect in the same manner as other Effective Election Statements but if no Effective Election Statement is submitted, such shares will be treated as No Election Shares. If any holder of Dissenting Shares shall effectively withdraw or lose his or her dissenter's rights under Chapter 13 after the Election Deadline, the Dissenting Shares owned by such holder shall be treated as No Election Shares.

Section 2.8 *Board of Directors of Successor Banking Corporation following the Effective Time.* At the Effective Time, the existing Board of Directors of CVC Bank shall comprise the Board of Directors of the Successor Banking Corporation.

ARTICLE 3. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF BMC

Except as set forth in the Disclosure Schedule delivered by BMC to CVCB and CVC Bank prior to the execution hereof, BMC represents and warrants to CVCB and CVC Bank that all of the statements contained in this Article 3 are true. For purposes of the representations and warranties of BMC contained herein, disclosure in any section of the Disclosure Schedule of any facts or circumstances shall be deemed to be adequate response and disclosure of such facts or circumstances with respect to all representations or warranties by BMC calling for disclosure of such information, whether or not such disclosure is specifically associated with or purports to respond to one or more of such representations or warranties, if it is reasonably apparent on the face of the Disclosure Schedule that such disclosure is applicable. The inclusion of any information in any section of the Disclosure Schedule or other document delivered by BMC pursuant to this Agreement shall not be deemed to be an admission or evidence of the materiality of such item, nor shall it establish a standard of materiality for any purpose whatsoever.

Section 3.1 *Organization; Corporate Power; Etc.* BMC is a California banking corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of California and has all requisite corporate power and authority to own, lease and operate its properties and assets and to carry

on its business substantially as it is being conducted on the date of this Agreement. BMC is a California state-chartered bank authorized by the CDFI to conduct a general banking business in California. BMC is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. BMC's deposits are insured by the FDIC in the manner and to the full extent provided by law. Neither the scope of business or BMC, nor the location of any of its respective properties, requires that BMC be licensed or qualified to conduct business in any jurisdiction other than those jurisdictions in which it is licensed or qualified to do business as a foreign corporation, where the failure to be so licensed or qualified would, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect on BMC taken as a whole. BMC has all requisite corporate power and authority to enter into this Agreement and, subject to obtaining all requisite Regulatory Approvals and the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of BMC Common Stock, BMC will have the requisite corporate power and authority to perform its obligations hereunder with respect to the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby.

Section 3.2 Licenses and Permits. Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.2, BMC has all material licenses, certificates, franchises, rights and permits that are necessary for the conduct of its business, and such licenses are in full force and effect, except for any failure to be in full force and effect that would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect on BMC or on the ability of BMC to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement. The properties, assets, operations and businesses of BMC are and have been maintained and conducted, in all material respects, in compliance with all applicable licenses, certificates, franchises, rights and permits.

Section 3.3 Subsidiaries. Other than as set forth on Schedule 3.3, there is no corporation, partnership, joint venture or other entity in which BMC owns, directly or indirectly (except as pledgee pursuant to loans or stock or other interest held as the result of or in lieu of foreclosure pursuant to pledge or other security arrangement) any equity or other voting interest or position.

Section 3.4 Authorization of Agreement; No Conflicts.

3.4.1 The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the Merger Agreement by BMC, and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby, have been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of BMC, subject only to the approval of this Agreement, the Merger Agreement and the Merger by BMC's shareholders. This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by BMC and constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of BMC, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally and by general equitable principles. The Merger Agreement, upon the receipt of all Requisite Regulatory Approvals and the due execution and filing of such Merger Agreement in accordance with the applicable provisions of the California Corporations Code and the California Financial Code, will constitute a legal, valid and binding obligation of BMC, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally and by general equitable principles.

3.4.2 Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.4, the execution and delivery of this Agreement and the Merger Agreement, and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby, do not and will not conflict with, or result in any violation of or default or loss of a material benefit under, any provision of the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws of BMC, or except for the necessity of obtaining Requisite Regulatory Approvals and the approval of the shareholders of BMC, any material mortgage, indenture, lease, agreement or other material instrument or any permit, concession, grant, franchise, license, judgment, order, decree, statute, law, ordinance, rule or regulation applicable to BMC or any of its assets or properties, other than any such conflict, violation, default or loss which (i) will not have a Material Adverse Effect on BMC, or on CVCB or CVC Bank following consummation of the Merger; or (ii) will be cured or waived prior to the

Effective Time. No material consent, approval, order or authorization of, or registration, declaration or filing with, any Governmental Entity is required in connection with the execution and delivery of this Agreement or the Merger Agreement by BMC or the performance by BMC of its obligations hereunder and thereunder, except for (a) filings required in order to obtain the Requisite Regulatory Approvals; (b) the filing and approval of the Merger Agreement with the Secretary of the State of California and the CDFI; and (c) Tax Filings.

Section 3.5 *Capital Structure.* The authorized capital stock of BMC consists of 40,000,000 shares divided into two classes as follows: 30,000,000 shares of BMC Common Stock, no par value per share, and 10,000,000 shares of BMC Preferred Stock. On the date of this Agreement, 472,902 shares of BMC Common Stock were issued and outstanding, 138,000 shares of BMC Common Stock were reserved for issuance pursuant to outstanding BMC Stock Options under the BMC Stock Option Plan, and no shares of BMC Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding or reserved for issuance pursuant to outstanding BMC Stock Options under the BMC Stock Option Plan. All outstanding shares of BMC Common Stock are validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable and do not possess any preemptive rights and were not issued in violation of any preemptive rights or any similar rights of any Person. Except for the BMC Stock Options described on Schedule 3.24 to this Agreement, BMC does not have outstanding any options, warrants, calls, rights, commitments, securities or agreements of any character to which BMC is a party or by which it is bound obligating BMC to issue, deliver or sell, or cause to be issued, delivered or sold, additional shares of capital stock of BMC or obligating BMC to grant, extend or enter into any such option, warrant, call, right, commitment or agreement.

Section 3.6 *BMC Filings.* Since January 1, 2000, BMC has filed all reports, registrations and statements, together with any amendments required to be made with respect thereto, that were required to be filed with (a) the FDIC; (b) the CDFI; and (c) any other applicable federal, state or local governmental or regulatory authority. All such reports, registrations and filings, and all reports sent to BMC's shareholders during the three-year period ended December 31, 2003 (whether or not filed with any Regulatory Authority), are collectively referred to as the "*BMC Filings.*" Except to the extent prohibited by law, copies of the BMC Filings have been made available to CVCB. As of their respective filing or mailing dates, each of the past BMC Filings (a) was true and complete in all material respects (or was amended so as to be so promptly following discovery of any discrepancy); and (b) complied in all material respects with all of the statutes, rules and regulations enforced or promulgated by the governmental or regulatory authority with which it was filed (or was amended so as to be so promptly following discovery of any such noncompliance) and none contained any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The BMC Financial Statements, together with the financial statements contained in the BMC Filings, have been prepared in accordance with GAAP, or applicable regulatory accounting principles, applied on a consistent basis during the periods involved (except as may be indicated in the notes thereto) and fairly present (subject, in the case of the unaudited statements, to recurring adjustments normal in nature and amount) the financial position of BMC as of the dates thereof and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for the periods then ended.

Section 3.7 *Accuracy of Information Supplied.*

3.7.1 No representation or warranty of BMC contained herein or any statement, schedule, exhibit or certificate given or to be given by or on behalf of BMC to CVCB or CVC Bank in connection herewith and none of the information supplied or to be supplied by BMC to CVCB or CVC Bank hereunder to the best of BMC's Knowledge contains or will contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading.

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3.7.2 None of the information supplied or to be supplied by BMC or relating to BMC and approved by BMC which is included or incorporated by reference in (i) the Registration Statement on Form S-4 to be filed with the SEC by CVCB in connection with the issuance of shares of CVCB Common Stock in the Merger (including the Proxy Statement of BMC and the Prospectus of CVCB ("*Proxy Statement/Prospectus*") constituting a part thereof, the "*Registration Statement*") will, at the time the Registration Statement becomes effective under the Securities Act, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; (ii) the Proxy Statement/Prospectus and any amendment or supplement thereto will, at all times from the date of mailing to shareholders of BMC through the date of the meeting of shareholders of BMC to be held in connection with the Merger, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and (iii) the applications and forms to be filed with securities or "blue sky" authorities, self regulatory authorities, or any Governmental Entity in connection with the Merger, the issuance of any shares of CVCB Common Stock in connection with the Merger, or any Requisite Regulatory Approvals will, at the time filed or at the time they become effective, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The Proxy Statement/Prospectus (except that BMC makes no representations or warranties relating to such portions thereof that relate only to CVCB and its Subsidiaries) will comply in all material respects with the provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

3.7.3 BMC has delivered or will deliver to CVCB copies of: (a) the audited balance sheets of BMC as of December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended and the related notes to such financial statements, all as audited by Vavrinek, Trine, Day & Co., LLP, independent public accountants (the "*BMC Financial Statements*"), and BMC will hereafter until the Closing Date deliver to CVCB copies of additional financial statements of BMC as provided in Sections 5.1.1(iii). The BMC Financial Statements have been prepared (and all of said additional financial statements will be prepared) in accordance with GAAP, or applicable regulatory accounting principles, applied on a consistent basis during the periods involved (except as may be indicated in the notes thereto) consistently followed throughout the periods covered by such statements, and present (and, when prepared, will present) fairly the financial position of BMC, as of the respective dates indicated and the results of operations, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity at the respective dates and for the respective periods covered by such financial statements (subject, in the case of the unaudited statements, to recurring adjustments normal in nature and amount). In addition, BMC has delivered or made available to CVCB copies of all management or other letters delivered to BMC by its independent accountants in connection with the audit of any of the BMC Financial Statements or by such accountants or any consultant regarding the internal controls or internal compliance procedures and systems of BMC issued at any time since January 1, 2000, and will make available for inspection by CVCB or its representatives, at such times and places as CVCB may reasonably request, reports and working papers produced or developed by such accountants or consultants. BMC has no liabilities (whether accrued, contingent, or otherwise) that are not disclosed on the BMC Financial Statements, other than liabilities which would not have a Material Adverse Effect, and there have been no problems with BMC's internal controls or internal compliance procedures and systems known to BMC or identified by accountants or consultants that as of the date hereof remain uncorrected.

Section 3.8 *Compliance with Applicable Laws.* Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.8, the business of BMC has not been and is not being conducted in violation of any law, ordinance or regulation,

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except for violations which individually or in the aggregate would not have a Material Adverse Effect on BMC, or CVCB or CVC Bank at or following the Effective Time. Except as set forth in Schedule 3.8, to the Knowledge of BMC no investigation or review by any Governmental Entity with respect to BMC is pending or threatened, nor has any Governmental Entity indicated to BMC an intention to conduct the same.

Section 3.9 *Litigation*. Except as set forth in Schedule 3.9, there is no suit, action or proceeding or investigation pending or, to BMC's Knowledge, threatened against or affecting BMC seeking damages in excess of \$50,000 or, which if adversely decided would, or could be reasonably expected to, have a Material Adverse Effect on BMC; nor is there any judgment, decree, injunction, rule or order of any Governmental Entity or arbitrator outstanding against BMC. Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.9, there are no facts or circumstances to the Knowledge of BMC that could reasonably be expected to give rise to any material suit, action or proceeding against BMC. Schedule 3.9 contains a true, correct and complete list, including identification of the applicable insurance policy covering such litigation, if any, subject to reservation of rights, if any, the applicable deductible and the amount of any reserve therefor, of all pending litigation in which BMC is a named party of which BMC has Knowledge, and except as disclosed on Schedule 3.9, all of the litigation shown on such Schedule is adequately covered by insurance in force, except for applicable deductibles, or has been adequately reserved for in accordance with BMC's prior business practices.

Section 3.10 *Agreements with Banking Authorities*. Except as set forth in Schedule 3.10, BMC is not a party to any written agreement or memorandum of understanding with, or order or directive from, any Governmental Entity.

Section 3.11 *Insurance*. BMC has in full force and effect policies of insurance with respect to their assets and businesses against such casualties and contingencies and in such amounts, types and forms as are customarily appropriate for its businesses, operations, properties and assets. Schedule 3.11 contains a list of all policies of insurance and bonds carried and owned by BMC. BMC is not in default under any such policy of insurance or bond. BMC has filed claims with, or given notice of claim to, its insurers or bonding companies in timely fashion with respect to all material matters and occurrences for which it believes it has coverage.

Section 3.12 *Title to Assets other than Real Property*. BMC has good and marketable title to or a valid leasehold interest in all properties and assets (other than real property which is the subject to Section 3.13), it owns or leases, free and clear of all mortgages, covenants, conditions, restrictions, easements, liens, security interests, charges, claims, assessments and encumbrances, except for: (a) rights of lessors, lessees or sublessees in such matters as are reflected in a written lease; (b) encumbrances as set forth in the BMC Financial Statements; (c) current Taxes (including assessments collected with Taxes) not yet due which have been fully reserved for; (d) encumbrances, if any, that are not in excess of \$25,000; and (e) other matters as described in Schedule 3.12. All such properties and assets are, and require only routine maintenance to keep them, in good working condition, normal wear and tear excepted. All properties used in BMC's operations are reflected in the BMC Financial Statements to the extent GAAP requires the same to be reflected.

Section 3.13 *Real Property*. Schedule 3.13 is an accurate list and general description of all real property owned or leased by BMC, including Other Real Estate Owned ("OREO"). BMC has good and marketable title to the real properties that it owns, as described in such Schedule, free and clear of all mortgages, covenants, conditions, restrictions, easements, liens, security interests, charges, claims, assessments and encumbrances, except for (a) rights of lessors, lessees or sublessees in such matters as are reflected in a written lease; (b) current Taxes (including assessments collected with Taxes) not yet due and payable; (c) encumbrances, if any, that are not in excess of \$25,000 and (d) other matters as described in Schedule 3.13. BMC has valid leasehold interests in the leaseholds it holds, free and clear of all mortgages, liens, security interest, charges, claims, assessments and encumbrances, except for

(a) claims of lessors, co-lessees or sublessees in such matters as are reflected in a written lease; (b) title exceptions affecting the fee estate of the lessor under such leases; and (c) other matters as described in Schedule 3.13. The activities of BMC with respect to all real property owned or leased by it for use in connection with its operations are in all material respects permitted and authorized by applicable zoning laws, ordinances and regulations and all laws and regulations of any Governmental Entity. Except as set forth in Schedule 3.13, BMC enjoys quiet possession under all real property leases to which they are the lessees and all of such leases are valid and in full force and effect, except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally and by general equitable principles. All buildings and improvements on real properties owned or leased by BMC are in good condition and repair, and do not require more than normal and routine maintenance, to keep them in such condition, normal wear and tear excepted.

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Section 3.14 *Taxes.*

3.14.1 *Filing of Returns.* Except as set forth on Schedule 3.14.1, BMC has duly prepared and filed or caused to be duly prepared and filed all federal, state, and local Returns (for Tax or informational purposes) which were required to be filed by or in respect of BMC, or any of its properties, income and/or operations on or prior to the Closing Date. As of the time they were filed, the foregoing Returns accurately reflected the material facts regarding the income, business, asset, operations, activities, status, and any other information required to be shown thereon. Except as set forth on Schedule 3.14.1, no extension of time within which BMC may file any Return is currently in force.

3.14.2 *Payment of Taxes.* Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.14.2 with respect to all amounts in respect of Taxes imposed on BMC or for which BMC is or could be liable, whether to taxing authorities (as, for example, under law) or to other Persons (as, for example, under a Tax allocation agreements), with respect to all taxable periods or portions of periods ending on or before the Closing Date, all applicable tax laws and agreements have been or will be fully complied with in all material respects, and all such amounts required to be paid by or on behalf of BMC to taxing authorities or others on or before the date hereof have been paid.

3.14.3 *Audit History.* Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.14.3, there is no review or audit by any taxing authority of any Tax liability of BMC currently in progress of which BMC has Knowledge. Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.14.3, BMC has not received any written notices within the three years preceding the Closing Date of any pending or threatened audit, by the Internal Revenue Service or any state, local or foreign agency, for any Returns or Tax liability of BMC for any period. BMC currently has no unpaid deficiencies assessed by the Internal Revenue Service or any state, local or foreign taxing authority arising out of any examination of any of the Returns of BMC filed for fiscal years ended on or after December 31, 1998 through the Closing Date, nor to the Knowledge of BMC is there reason to believe that any material deficiency will be assessed.

3.14.4 *Statute of Limitations.* Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.14.4, no agreements are in force or are currently being negotiated by or on behalf of BMC for any waiver or for the extension of any statute of limitations governing the time of assessments or collection of any Tax. No closing agreements or compromises concerning Taxes of BMC are currently pending.

3.14.5 *Withholding Obligations.* Except as set forth on Schedule 3.14.5, BMC has withheld from each payment made to any of its officers, directors and employees, the amount of all applicable Taxes, including, but not limited to, income tax, social security contributions, unemployment contributions, backup withholding and other deductions required to be withheld therefrom by any Tax law and have paid the same to the proper taxing authorities within the time required under any applicable Tax law.

3.14.6 *Tax Liens.* There are no Tax liens, whether imposed by any federal, state, local or foreign taxing authority, outstanding against any assets owned by BMC, except for liens for Taxes that are not yet due and payable.

3.14.7 *Tax Reserves.* BMC has made full and adequate provision and reserve for all federal, state, local or foreign Taxes for the current period for which Tax and information returns are not yet required to be filed. The BMC Financial Statements contain fair and sufficient accruals for the payment of all Taxes for the periods covered by the BMC Financial Statements and all periods prior thereto.

3.14.8 *IRC Section 382 Applicability.* BMC has not experienced an "ownership change" as defined in IRC Section 382(g) within the "testing period" (as defined in IRC Section 382) ending

immediately before the Effective Time, and not taking into account any transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

Section 3.15 *Performance of Obligations.* BMC has performed all material obligations required to be performed to date and is not in material default under or in breach of any term or provision of any covenant, contract, lease, indenture or any other agreement, written or oral, to which it is a party, is subject or is otherwise bound, and no event has occurred that, with the giving of notice or the passage of time or both, would constitute such a default or breach, where such default or breach or failure to perform would have a Material Adverse Effect on BMC. To BMC's Knowledge, and except as disclosed on Schedule 3.15 or in the portion of Schedule 3.16 that identifies 90-day past due or classified or nonaccrual loans, no party with whom BMC has an agreement that is of material importance to the businesses of BMC is in default thereunder.

Section 3.16 *Loans and Investments.* Except as set forth on Schedule 3.16, all loans, leases and other extensions of credit, and guaranties, security agreements or other agreements supporting any loans or extensions of credit, and investments of BMC are, and constitute, in all material respects, the legal, valid and binding obligations of the parties thereto and are enforceable against such parties in accordance with their terms, except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by applicable law and otherwise by bankruptcy, insolvency, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally and by general equitable principles. Except as described on Schedule 3.16, as of June 30, 2004, no loans or investments held by BMC are: (i) more than ninety days past due with respect to any scheduled payment of principal or interest, other than loans on a nonaccrual status; (ii) classified as "loss," "doubtful," "substandard" or "specially mentioned" by BMC or any banking regulators; or (iii) on a nonaccrual status in accordance with BMC's loan review procedures. Except as set forth on Schedule 3.16, none of such assets (other than loans) are subject to any restrictions, contractual, statutory or other, that would materially impair the ability of the entity holding such investment to dispose freely of any such assets at any time, except restrictions on the public distribution or transfer of any such investments under the Securities Act and the regulations thereunder or state securities laws and pledges or security interests given in connection with government deposits. All loans, leases or other extensions of credit outstanding, or commitments to make any loans, leases or other extensions of credit made by BMC to any Affiliates of BMC are disclosed on Schedule 3.16. For outstanding loans or extensions of credit which by their terms are either secured by collateral or supported by a guaranty or similar obligation, the security interests have been duly perfected and have the priority they purport to have, and, in the case of each guaranty or similar obligation, each has been duly executed and delivered to BMC and, to BMC's Knowledge, is still in full force and effect.

Section 3.17 *Brokers and Finders.* Other than its obligations to Carpenter & Company in connection with rendering its fairness opinion in connection with this Agreement, BMC is not a party to or obligated under any agreement with any broker or finder relating to the transactions contemplated hereby, and neither the execution of this Agreement, the Merger Agreement, nor the consummation of the transactions provided for herein or therein, will result in any liability to any broker or finder.

Section 3.18 *Contracts.*

(a) Schedule 3.18(a) to this Agreement contains a complete and accurate written list of all agreements, obligations or understandings, written and oral (each a "Contract" and collectively, the "Contracts"), each involving annual payments or value in excess of \$10,000, to which BMC is a party as of the date of this Agreement (true and complete copies or, if none, reasonably complete and accurate written descriptions of which, together with all amendments and supplements thereto and all waivers of any terms thereof, have been made available to CVCB prior to the execution of this Agreement), except for loans and other extensions of credit made by BMC in the ordinary course of its business and those items specifically disclosed in the BMC Financial Statements.

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(b) Schedule 3.18(b) contains a true and complete list of Contracts not terminable by CVCB upon 30 days' (or less) notice by CVCB without penalty of at least \$5,000 or obligation to make payments totaling at least \$5,000 based on such termination.

(c) Each Contract required to be disclosed in Section 3.18(a) constitutes a legal, valid and binding agreement, enforceable in accordance with its terms, and, to BMC's Knowledge, no other party to such Contract is, nor has received notice that it is, in material violation or breach of or material default under any such Contract, or with notice or lapse of time or both, would be in material violation or breach of or default under any such Contract.

(d) BMC is not a party to or bound by any Contract that (i) automatically terminates or allows termination by the other party thereto upon consummation of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, or (ii) contains any covenant or other provision that limits BMC's or CVCB's ability to compete with any Person in a line of business or in any area or territory.

Section 3.19 *Absence of Material Adverse Effect.* Since January 1, 2004, the business and operations of BMC have been conducted only in the ordinary course, in the same manner as theretofore conducted, and no event or circumstance has occurred or is expected to occur which to BMC's Knowledge has had or which, with the passage of time or otherwise, could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect on BMC.

Section 3.20 *Undisclosed Liabilities.* Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.20, to BMC's Knowledge, BMC has no liabilities or obligations, either accrued, contingent or otherwise, that are material to BMC and that have not been: (a) reflected or disclosed in the BMC Financial Statements; or (b) incurred subsequent to December 31, 2003 in the ordinary course of business. BMC has no Knowledge of any basis for the assertion against BMC of any liability, obligation or claim (including without limitation that of any Governmental Entity) that will have or cause, or could reasonably be expected to have or cause, a Material Adverse Effect on BMC that is not fully and fairly reflected and disclosed in the BMC Financial Statements or on Schedule 3.20.

Section 3.21 *Employees; Employee Benefit Plans; ERISA.*

3.21.1 All material obligations of BMC for payment to trusts or other funds or to any Governmental Entity or to any individual, director, officer, employee or agent (or his or her heirs, legatees or legal representatives) with respect to unemployment compensation benefits, profit-sharing, pension or retirement benefits or social security benefits, whether arising by operation of law, by contract or by past custom, have been properly accrued for the periods covered thereby on the BMC Financial Statements and paid when due. All material obligations of BMC, whether arising by operation of law, by contract or by past custom for vacation or holiday pay, bonuses and other forms of compensation which are payable to their respective directors, officers, employees or agents have been properly accrued on the BMC Financial Statements for the periods covered thereby and paid when due. Except as set forth on Schedule 3.21.1, there are no unfair labor practice complaints, strikes, slowdowns, stoppages or other controversies pending or, to the Knowledge of BMC, attempts to unionize or controversies threatened between BMC or Affiliate and or relating to, any of their employees that are likely to have a Material Adverse Effect on BMC. BMC is not a party to any collective bargaining agreement with respect to any of their employees and, except as set forth on Schedule 3.21.1, BMC is not a party to a written employment contract with any of its employees and there are no understandings with respect to the employment of any officer or employee of BMC which are not terminable by BMC without liability on not more than thirty (30) days' notice. Except as disclosed in the BMC Financial Statements for the periods covered thereby, all material sums due for employee compensation have been paid and all employer contributions for employee benefits, including deferred compensation obligations, and all material benefit obligations under any Employee Plan (as defined in Section 3.21.3 hereof) or any Benefit Arrangement (as defined in Section 3.21.4 hereof) have been

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duly and adequately paid or provided for in accordance with plan documents. Except as set forth on Schedule 3.21.1, no director, officer or employee of BMC is entitled to receive any payment of any amount under any existing agreement, severance plan or other benefit plan as a result of the consummation of any transaction contemplated by this Agreement or the Merger Agreement. BMC has complied with all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations which govern workers' compensation, equal employment opportunity and equal pay, including, but not limited to, all civil rights laws, Presidential Executive Order 1124, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

3.21.2 BMC has delivered as Schedule 3.21.2 a complete list of:

(a) All current employees of BMC together with each employee's tenure with BMC, title or job classification, and the current annual rate of compensation anticipated to be paid to each such employee; and

(b) All Employee Plans and Benefit Arrangements, including all plans or practices providing for current compensation or accruals for active employees, including, but not limited to, all employee benefit plans, all pension, profit-sharing, retirement, bonus, stock option, incentive, deferred compensation, severance, vacation or sick pay, long-term disability, medical, dental, health, hospitalization, life insurance or other insurance plans or related benefits.

3.21.3 Except as disclosed on Schedule 3.21.3, BMC does not maintain, administer or otherwise contribute to any "employee benefit plan," as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA, which is subject to any provisions of ERISA and covers any employee, whether active or retired, of BMC (any such plan being herein referred to as an "*Employee Plan*"). True and complete copies of each such Employee Plan, including amendments thereto, have been previously delivered or made available to CVCB, together with (i) all agreements regarding plan assets with respect to such Employee Plans, (ii) a true and complete copy of the annual reports for the most recent three years (Form 5500 Series including, if applicable, Schedules A and B thereto) prepared in connection with any such Employee Plan, (iii) a true and complete copy of the actuarial valuation reports for the most recent three years, if any, prepared in connection with any such Employee Plan covering any active employee of BMC or its Subsidiaries, (iv) a copy of the most recent summary plan description of each such Employee Plan, together with any modifications thereto, and (v) a copy of the most recent favorable determination letter (if applicable) from the Internal Revenue Service for each Employee Plan. None of the Employee Plans is a "multiemployer plan" as defined in Section 3(37) of ERISA or a "multiple employer plan" as covered in Section 412(c) of the IRC, and BMC has not been obligated to make a contribution to any such multiemployer or multiple employer plan within the past five years. None of the Employee Plans of BMC is, or for the last five years has been, subject to Title IV of ERISA. Each Employee Plan which is intended to be qualified under Section 401(a) of the IRC is so qualified and each trust maintained pursuant thereto is exempt from income tax under Section 501(a) of the IRC, and BMC is not aware of any fact which has occurred which would cause the loss of such qualification or exemption. Except as disclosed in Schedule 3.21.3, there are no Employee Plans or Benefit Arrangements as to which, after the Closing, CVCB will be required to make any contributions or with respect to which CVCB shall have any material obligation or liability on behalf of any of the current employees of BMC, or which CVCB will not be able to terminate prior to or immediately after the Closing in accordance with their terms and ERISA.

3.21.4 Except as disclosed in Schedule 3.21.4, BMC does not maintain (other than base salary and base wages) any form of current or deferred compensation, bonus, stock option, stock appreciation right, severance pay, salary continuation, retirement or incentive plan or arrangement for the benefit of any director, officer or employee, whether active or retired, of BMC or for any

class or classes of such directors, officers or employees. Except as disclosed in Schedule 3.21.4, BMC does not maintain any group or individual health insurance, welfare or similar plan or arrangement for the benefit of any director, officer or employee of BMC, whether active or retired, or for any class or classes of such directors, officers or employees. Any such plan or arrangement described in this Section 3.21.4, copies of which have been delivered or made available to CVCB, shall be herein referred to as a "*Benefit Arrangement*."

3.21.5 All Employee Plans and Benefit Arrangements are operated in material compliance with the requirements prescribed by any and all statutes, governmental or court orders, or governmental rules or regulations currently in effect, including but not limited to ERISA and the IRC, applicable to such plans or arrangements, and plan documents relating to any such plans or arrangements, materially comply with or will be amended to materially comply with applicable legal requirements. Neither BMC, nor any Employee Plan, nor any trusts created thereunder, nor any trustee, administrator nor any other fiduciary thereof, has engaged in a "prohibited transaction," as defined in Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the IRC, that could subject BMC, CVCB or CVC Bank to liability under Section 409 or 502(i) of ERISA or Section 4975 of the IRC or that would adversely affect the qualified status of such plans; each "plan official" within the meaning of Section 412 of ERISA of each Employee Plan is bonded to the extent required by such Section 412; with respect to each Employee Plan, to BMC's Knowledge, no employee of BMC, nor any fiduciary of any Employee Plan, has engaged in any breach of fiduciary duty as defined in Part 4 of Subtitle B of Title I of ERISA which could subject BMC to liability if BMC is obligated to indemnify such Person against liability. Except as disclosed in Schedule 3.21.5, BMC has not failed to make any material contribution or pay any amount due and owing as required by law or the terms of any Employee Plan or Benefit Arrangement.

3.21.6 Except as set forth on Schedule 3.21.6, no Employee Plan or Benefit Arrangement has any material liability of any nature, accrued or contingent, including, without limitation, liabilities for federal, state, local or foreign taxes, interest or penalty other than liability for claims arising in the course of the administration of each such Employee Plan. Except as set forth on Schedule 3.21.6, there is no pending or, or to BMC's knowledge, threatened legal action, proceeding or investigation against any Employee Plan which could result in material liability to such Employee Plan, other than routine claims for benefits, and there is no basis for any such legal action, proceeding or investigation.

3.21.7 Each Benefit Arrangement which is a group health plan (within the meaning of such term under IRC Section 4980B(g)(2)) materially complies and has materially complied with the requirements of Section 601 through 608 of ERISA or Section 4980B of the IRC governing continuation coverage requirements for employee-provided group health plans.

3.21.8 Except as disclosed in Schedule 3.21.8, BMC does not maintain any Employee Plan or Benefit Arrangement pursuant to which any benefit or other payment will be required to be made by BMC or any of Affiliates or pursuant to which any other benefit will accrue or vest in any director, officer or employee of BMC or Affiliate thereof, in either case as a result of the consummation of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement or the Merger Agreement.

3.21.9 There have been no federal or state claims based on sex, sexual or other harassment, age, disability, race or other discrimination or common law claims, including claims of wrongful termination, of which BMC has notice by any employees or by any of the employees performing work for BMC but provided by an outside employment agency, and there are no facts or circumstances known to BMC that could reasonably be expected to give rise to such complaint or claim. BMC has complied with all material respects with all laws currently applicable to the employment of employees, and BMC has not received any notice of any claim that it has not

complied in any material respect with any laws, ordinances or regulations relating to the employment of employees.

Section 3.22 *Powers of Attorney.* No power of attorney or similar authorization given by BMC is presently in effect or outstanding other than powers of attorney given in the ordinary course of business with respect to routine matters.

Section 3.23 *Hazardous Materials.* Except as set forth on Schedule 3.23:

3.23.1 Except for ordinary and necessary quantities of cleaning, pest control and office supplies, and other small quantities of Hazardous Substances that are used in the ordinary course of the business of BMC and in compliance with applicable Environmental Laws, or ordinary rubbish, debris and nonhazardous solid waste stored in garbage cans or bins for regular disposal off-site, or petroleum contained in and de minimus quantities discharged from motor vehicles in their ordinary operation on any of the BMC Properties (as defined below), BMC has not engaged in the generation, use, manufacture, treatment, transportation, storage (in tanks or otherwise), or the disposal, of Hazardous Substances other than as permitted by and only in compliance with applicable law. To BMC's Knowledge, no material amount of Hazardous Substances have been released, emitted or disposed of, or otherwise deposited, on, in or from any real property which is now or has been previously owned, or which is currently or during the past three years was leased, by BMC, including OREO (collectively, the "*BMC Properties*"), or to BMC's Knowledge, on or in any real property in which BMC now holds any security interest, mortgage or other lien or interest with an underlying obligation in excess of \$25,000 ("*BMC Collateralizing Real Estate*"), except for (i) matters disclosed on Schedule 3.23; (ii) ordinary and necessary quantities of cleaning, pest control and office supplies used and stored in compliance with applicable Environmental Laws, or ordinary rubbish, debris and nonhazardous solid waste stored in garbage cans or bins for regular disposal off-site, or petroleum contained in, and de minimus quantities discharged from, motor vehicles in their ordinary operation on such BMC Properties; and (iii) such releases, emissions, disposals or deposits which constituted a violation of an Environmental Law but did not have a Material Adverse Effect on the BMC Property involved and would not result in the incurrence or imposition of any liability, expense, penalty or fine against BMC in excess of \$25,000 individually or in the aggregate. To BMC's Knowledge, no activity has been undertaken on any of the BMC Properties or the BMC Collateralizing Real Estate that would cause or contribute to:

(a) any of the BMC Properties or BMC Collateralizing Real Estate becoming a treatment, storage or disposal facility within the meaning of RCRA or any similar state law or local ordinance;

(b) a release or threatened release of any Hazardous Substances under circumstances which would violate any Environmental Laws; or

(c) the discharge of Hazardous Substances into any soil, subsurface water or ground water or into the air, or the dredging or filling of any waters, that would require a permit or any other approval under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq., the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §7401 et seq., or any similar federal or state law or local ordinance; the cumulative effect of which would have a material adverse effect on the BMC Property or BMC Collateralizing Real Estate involved.

3.23.2 To the Knowledge of BMC, there are not, and never have been, any underground storage tanks located in or under any of the BMC Properties or the BMC Collateralizing Real Estate.

3.23.3 BMC has not received any written notice of, and to its Knowledge, BMC has not received any verbal notice of, any pending or threatened claims, investigations, administrative proceedings, litigation, regulatory hearings or requests or demands for remedial or responsive

actions or for compensation, with respect to any of the BMC Properties or BMC Collateralizing Real Estate, alleging noncompliance with or violation of any Environmental Law or seeking relief under any Environmental Law and none of the BMC Properties or BMC Collateralizing Real Estate is listed on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List of Hazardous Waste Sites, or, to the Knowledge of BMC, any other list, schedule, log, inventory or record of hazardous waste sites maintained by any federal, state or local agency.

3.23.4 "*Hazardous Substances*" shall mean any hazardous, toxic