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Annual Report

CENTRAL COAST BANCORP

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Annual Report 2004



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To our valued shareholders and customers:

We are pleased to report yet another year of positive results as our banking franchise posted record earnings for the 21st consecutive year with a 10.6% increase to \$12,801,000.

Your Company continues to generate substantial loan and deposit growth; we have once again extended our footprint with the opening of two new branches in Santa Cruz and Soledad. By purposely staffing our branches with local, experienced personnel who take a personal interest and pride in our business, we perpetuate the credo of providing exceptional quality service to all.

Our commitment to providing value to our shareholders remains strong as ever as evidenced by the record earnings and continuous balance sheet growth. Loan balances were up \$148,775,000, an increase of 19.0%. In 2003, your Company passed the \$1 billion in assets milestone and in 2004, it passed the \$1 billion in deposits mark. This record of consistent growth reflects your steadfast confidence and support and we thank you.

We take this opportunity as well to extend our sincere gratitude to our Board of Directors for their wise and valued guidance. We tender a special "thank you" to Mr. Al Glover who retired from our Board after many years of admirable service. He served the interests of our shareholders with professionalism during his tenure. To our employees, we wish to express genuine appreciation for their loyalty and dedication. It is with pride that we witness their intelligence, creativity and passion for our work on a daily basis.

We look forward to the upcoming year with a renewed sense of vigor and optimism, strengthened in our determination to remain our communities' premier local bank.

Sincerely,

Nick Ventimiglia
CEO/Chairman of the Board

John McCarthy
President/COO

financial data

In thousands (except per share data)

2004

2003

2002

2001

2000

Operating Results

Total Interest Income	\$ 55,318	\$ 49,148	\$ 50,430	\$ 51,669	\$ 51,287
Total Interest Expense	11,278	11,566	13,955	18,360	18,290
Net Interest Income	44,040	37,582	36,475	33,309	32,997
Provision for Loan & Credit Losses	3,590	1,475	3,584	2,635	3,983
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	40,450	36,107	32,891	30,674	29,014
Noninterest Income	4,437	5,678	3,736	3,207	2,561
Noninterest Expenses	25,315	23,810	20,496	19,223	17,408
Income before Provision for Income Taxes	19,572	17,975	16,131	14,658	14,167
Provision for Income Taxes	6,771	6,406	5,603	5,149	5,241
Net Income	\$ 12,801	\$ 11,569	\$ 10,528	\$ 9,509	\$ 8,926

Basic Earnings Per Share

\$.94

\$.85

\$.77

\$.69

\$.62

Diluted Earnings Per Share

\$.90

\$.81

\$.74

\$.67

\$.60

Financial Condition and Capital-Year-End Balances

Total Loans	\$ 931,516	\$ 782,741	\$ 745,353	\$ 606,300	\$ 473,395
Total Assets	1,164,661	1,037,840	919,132	802,266	706,693
Total Deposits	1,051,368	938,110	826,502	724,862	633,209
Shareholders' Equity	101,116	89,595	78,076	65,336	59,854

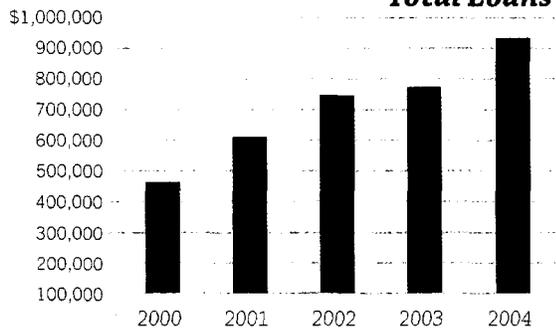
Financial Condition and Capital-Average Balances

Total Loans	\$ 812,313	\$ 736,605	\$ 668,069	\$ 522,884	\$ 424,172
Total Assets	1,055,228	943,207	858,009	727,198	632,953
Total Deposits	945,670	846,228	772,111	648,664	565,487
Shareholders' Equity	94,511	83,874	72,519	62,918	55,762

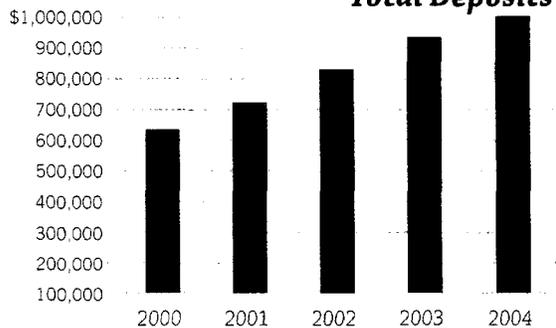
Selected Financial Ratios

Return on Average Total Assets	1.21%	1.23%	1.23%	1.31%	1.41%
Return on Average Shareholders' Equity	13.54%	13.79%	14.52%	15.11%	16.01%
Average Shareholders' Equity to Total Average Assets	8.96%	8.89%	8.45%	8.65%	8.81%

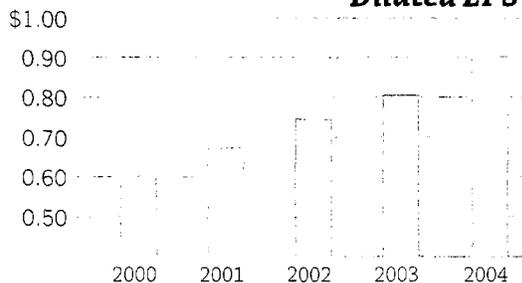
Total Loans



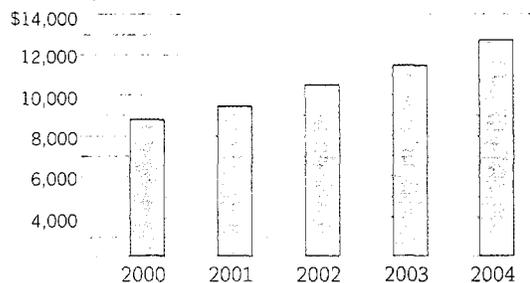
Total Deposits



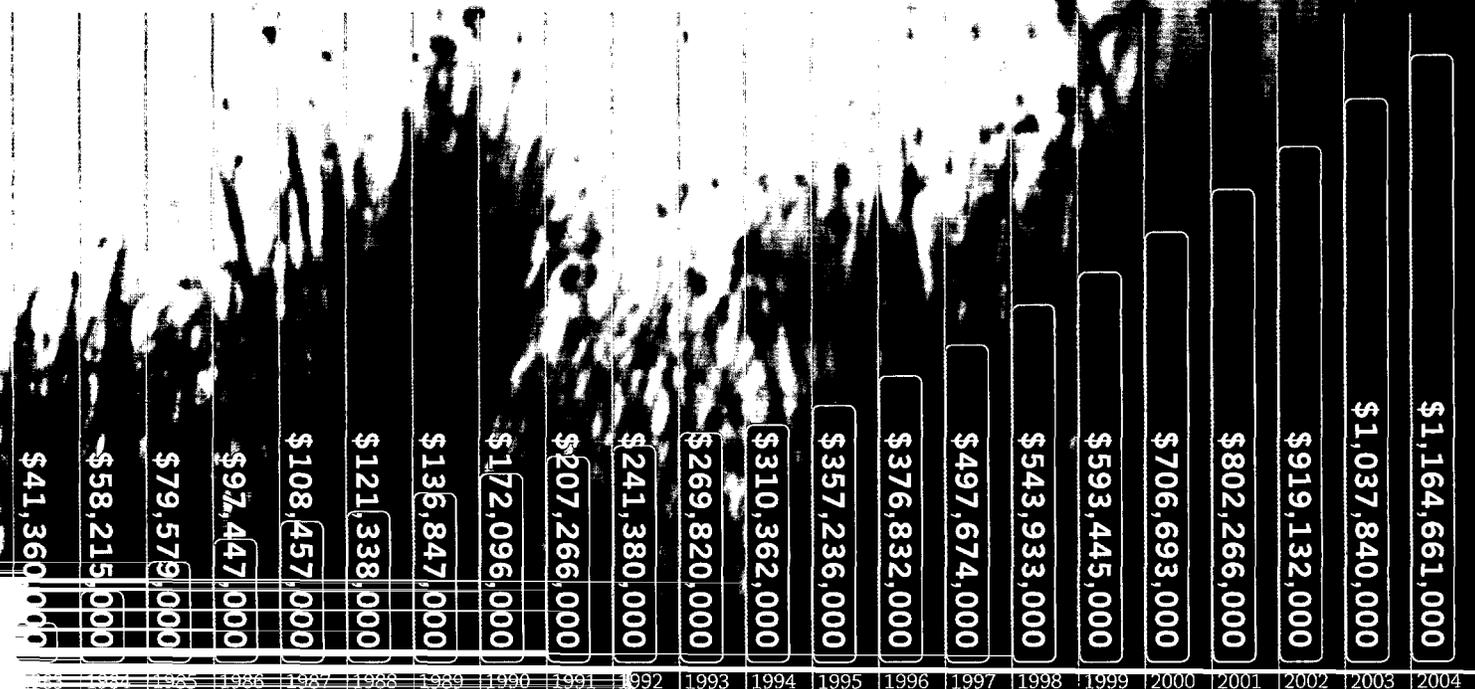
Diluted EPS



Net Income



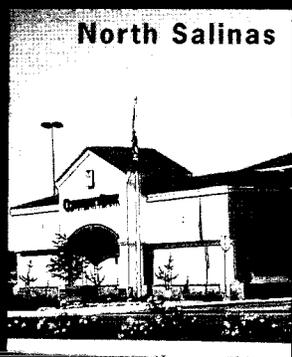
Total Assets 1983-2004



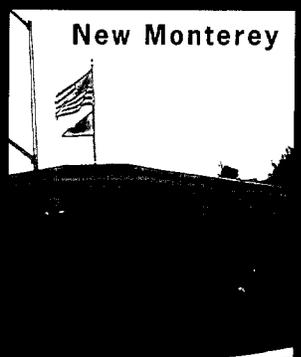


Monterey Main

COMMUNITY BANK



North Salinas



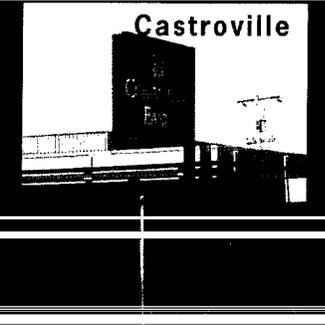
New Monterey



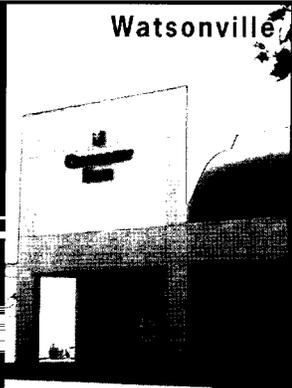
Seaside



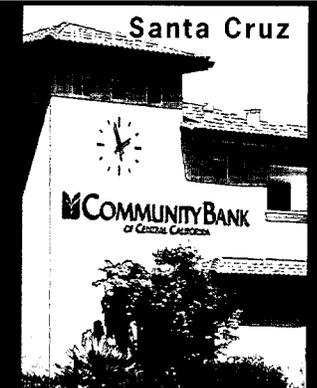
Marina



Castroville



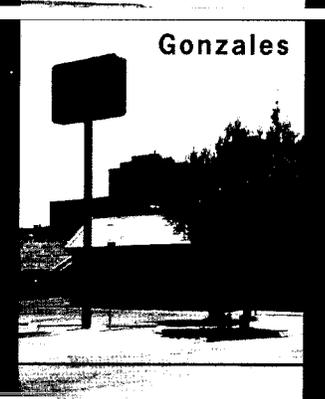
Watsonville



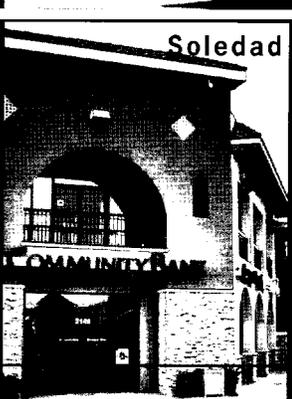
Santa Cruz



Hollister



Gonzales



Soledad



branch locations

Salinas Main

Pamela J. McCrumb
Vice President/Branch Manager
301 Main Street, PO Box 450
Salinas CA 93901
831-422-6642 fax 831-422-9143

North Salinas Westridge Center

Dennis Dolley
Vice President/Branch Manager
1285 North Davis Road
Salinas CA 93907
831-784-7700 fax 831-784-7710

Monterey Main

John Danelon
Vice President/Branch Manager
439 Alvarado Street
Monterey CA 93940
831-242-2000 fax 831-242-2005

New Monterey

Matthew A. Bosworth
Vice President/Branch Manager
599 Lighthouse Avenue
Monterey CA 93940
831-649-5010 fax 831-649-5018

Seaside

Sandi Thibodeaux
Vice President/Branch Manager
1658 Fremont Boulevard, PO Box 806
Seaside CA 93955
831-394-6900 fax 831-394-4754

Marina

Renee Bailey
Vice President/Branch Manager
228 Reservation Road
Marina CA 93933
831-384-6900 fax 831-384-0557

Castroville

Dee Maitland
Vice President/Branch Manager
10601 Merritt Street
Castroville CA 95012
831-633-3302 fax 831-633-2885

Watsonville

Katie Mahan
Vice President/Branch Manager
1915 Main Street
Watsonville CA 95076
831-768-2668 fax 831-768-2663

Santa Cruz

Janene Adema
Vice President/Branch Manager
3110 Mission Drive
Santa Cruz CA 95065
831-477-4200 fax 831-477-4213

Gilroy

Bob Mang
Vice President/Branch Manager
761 1st Street
Gilroy CA 95020
408-847-3133 fax 408-847-1026

Hollister

Sheri Taylor
Vice President/Branch Manager
491 Tres Pinos Road
Hollister CA 95023
831-634-4844 fax 831-634-4838

Gonzales

Rutilia C. Baltazar
Vice President/Branch Manager
400 Alta Street, PO Box 678
Gonzales CA 93926
831-675-3637 fax 831-675-0430

Soledad

Ida Lopez Chan
Vice President/Branch Manager
2149 H. De La Rosa, Sr. Street
Soledad CA 93960
831-678-7338 fax 831-678-7343

King City

Milton "Butch" Heinsen
Vice President/Branch Manager
532 Broadway
King City CA 93930
831-385-4144 fax 831-385-5558

Board of Directors

C. Edward Boutonnet
President & CEO, Ocean Mist Farms
Vice Chairman of the Board

Donald D. Chapin, Jr.
President & CEO, The Don Chapin Co., Inc.

Bradford G. Crandall
Chairman, E.B. Stone & Son, Inc.
President, Proguard Inc.

Michael T. Lapsys
President, Crimson Cardinal, Inc.

Duncan L. McCarter
President and CEO, Healthcare Pathway Management, Inc.
AdvantaCare Health Partners, LP dba AdvantaCare Infusion,
AdvantaCare Medical and AllCare Pharmacies, Inc.

Robert M. Mraule, D.D.S., M.D.
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon

Louis A. Souza
Retired General Contractor
Investor

Mose E. Thomas, Jr.
Retired
Real Estate Investor

Nick Ventimiglia
Chief Executive Officer, Central Coast Bancorp
Chairman of the Board

F. Warren Wayland, CPA
Managing Partner
Hayashi & Wayland Accountancy Corporation

Executive Officers

Nick Ventimiglia
Chief Executive Officer

John McCarthy
President & Chief Operating Officer

Robert C. Blatter
Senior Vice President, Loan Administrator

Carol Franchi
Senior Vice President, Operations Administrator

Robert M. Stanberry
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

Harry D. Wardwell
Senior Vice President, Branch Administrator

Executive Officers
(standing left to right):
John McCarthy, Nick Ventimiglia,
(seated left to right): Robert Stanberry,
Carol Franchi, Robert Blatter and
Harry Wardwell



Community Bank and Central Coast Bancorp Officers

Roger L. Aikin
First Vice President, Compliance Officer & General Counsel

Jayne Fields
First Vice President, Controller

Sandra Hunter-Ferris
First Vice President, SBA Loan Manager

Ron Jones
First Vice President, Regional Manager

Ron Roberts
First Vice President, Senior Commercial Lender

David Soares
First Vice President, Senior Commercial Lender

Stuart Thomas
First Vice President, Senior Commercial Lender

Alan Usher
First Vice President, Chief Technology Officer

Daniel Walls
First Vice President, Senior Commercial Lender

Pete Welton
First Vice President, Senior Commercial Lender

Steve Wotherspoon
First Vice President, Real Estate Construction Loan Manager

Janene Adema
Vice President, Branch Manager - Santa Cruz

Renee Bailey
Vice President, Branch Manager - Marina

Rutilia C. Baltazar
Vice President, Branch Manager - Gonzales

Kathleen V. Banks
Vice President, Human Resources Manager

Jim Barnes
Vice President, Business Development Officer

Cathi Giacobuzzi Beery
Vice President, Branch Operations Support Manager

Matthew Bosworth
Vice President, Branch Manager - New Monterey

Ida Lopez Chan
Vice President, Branch Manager - Soledad

Joann Dalton
Vice President, Commercial Loan Officer

John Danelon
Vice President, Branch Manager - Monterey Main

Dennis Dolley
Vice President, Branch Manager - Westridge

Mario Esposito
Vice President, Business Development Officer

Christina Flores
Vice President, Customer Service Manager - Salinas

Robyn Gomez
Vice President, Deposit Services Manager

Olivia "Ollie" Greco
Vice President, Assistant Real Estate Construction Loan Manager

Johnny Guzman
Vice President, Real Estate Construction Loan Officer

Milton "Butch" Heinsen
Vice President, Branch Manager - King City

Bill M. Hernandez
Vice President, Commercial Loan Officer

Karyn Johnson
Vice President, Management Information Systems Manager

Ron Keenan
Vice President, Commercial Lender

Linda Lee
Vice President, Shareholder Relations Officer

Katie Mahan
Vice President, Branch Manager - Watsonville

Dee Maitland
Vice President, Branch Manager - Castroville

Bob Mang
Vice President, Branch Manager - Gilroy

Carl Marscellas
Vice President, In-House Appraiser

Pamela J. McCrumb
Vice President, Branch Manager - Salinas

Mikel Ann Miller
Vice President, Assistant Branch Manager - King City

JoAnn Murphy-Kagy
Vice President, Deposit System Auditing Supervisor

Lisa Ostarello
Vice President, Mortgage Loan Officer

Tom Rohlf
Vice President, Commercial Loan Officer

Sal Russo
Vice President, Business Development Officer

Debbie Salinas
Vice President, Assistant Branch Manager - Salinas

Karen Speed
Vice President, Assistant Branch Manager - Monterey Main

Ralph Sutliff
Vice President, Assistant Credit Administrator

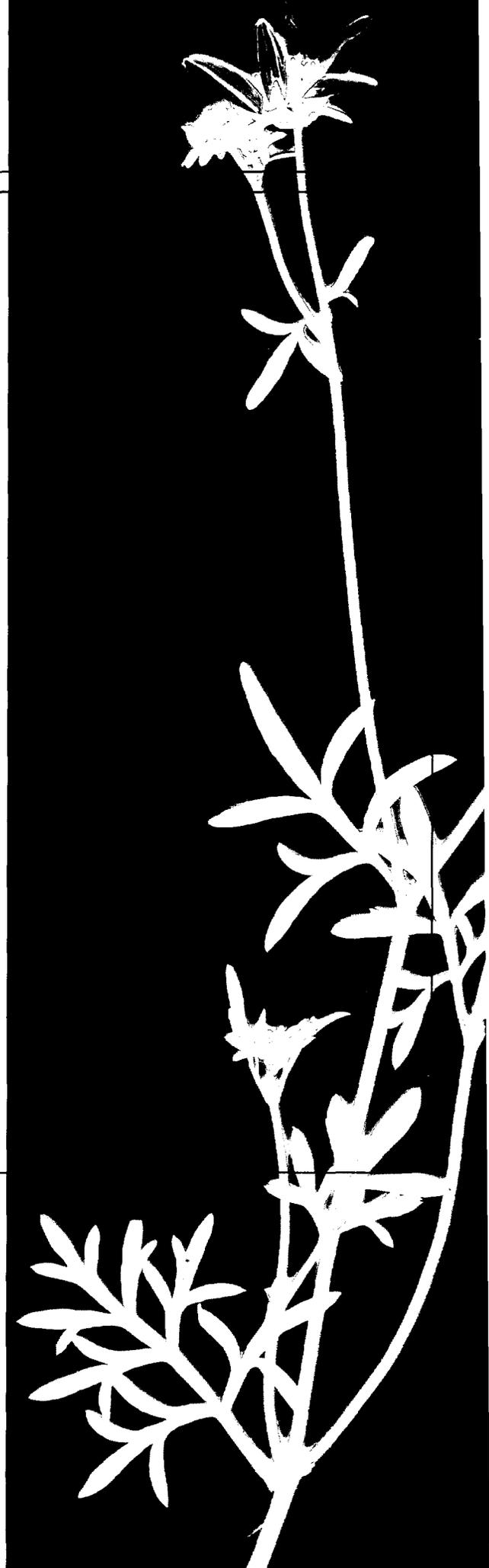
Sheri Taylor
Vice President, Branch Manager - Hollister

Sandi Thibodeaux
Vice President, Branch Manager - Seaside

Evelyn Witt
Vice President, Loan Services Group Manager

mission statement

*We will remain the premier bank in
Central California by creating wealth
for our communities and providing
exceptional quality service to all.*



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

FORM 10-K

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

For the Year ended December 31, 2004

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-25418

CENTRAL COAST BANCORP
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

77-0367061

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

301 Main Street, Salinas, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

93901

(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (831) 422-6642

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of each class

Common Stock
(no par value)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$199,120,419. As of March 7, 2005, the registrant had 14,059,808 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents are incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K: Part III, Items 10 through 14 from registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2005 annual meeting of shareholders.

The Index to Exhibits is located at page 81

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FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General Development of Business

Certain matters discussed or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K including, but not limited to, matters described in "Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Changes to such risks and uncertainties, which could impact future financial performance, include, among others, (1) competitive pressures in the banking industry; (2) changes in the interest rate environment; (3) general economic conditions, nationally, regionally and in operating market areas, including a decline in real estate values in the Company's market areas; (4) the effects of terrorism, the threat of terrorism or the impact of potential military conflicts; (5) changes in the regulatory environment; (6) changes in business conditions and inflation; (7) changes in securities markets; (8) data processing problems; (9) variances in the actual versus projected growth in assets; (10) return on assets; (11) loan and credit losses; (12) expenses; (13) rates charged on loans and earned on securities investments; (14) rates paid on deposits; and (15) fee and other noninterest income earned, as well as other factors. This entire Annual Report should be read to put such forward-looking statements in context and to gain a more complete understanding of the uncertainties and risks involved in the Company's business. Therefore, the information set forth therein should be carefully considered when evaluating the business prospects of the Company and the Bank.

Central Coast Bancorp (the "Company") is a California corporation, headquartered in Salinas, California and was organized in 1994 to act as a bank holding company for Bank of Salinas. In 1996, the Company acquired Cypress Bank, which was headquartered in Seaside, California. Both banks were state-chartered institutions. In July of 1999, the Company merged Cypress Bank into the Bank of Salinas and then renamed Bank of Salinas as Community Bank of Central California (the "Bank"). The Bank is headquartered in Salinas and serves individuals, merchants, small and medium-sized businesses, professionals, non-profit organizations, agribusiness enterprises and wage earners located in the California Central Coast area.

During 1997 and 1998, branch offices in Gonzales and Castroville were acquired and branch offices in New Monterey and Salinas were opened. In June of 2000, the Bank opened a new branch office in Watsonville, which is in Santa Cruz County. In October of 2000, another new branch office was opened in Hollister, which is in San Benito County. The opening of these two branch offices was a first step in expanding the Bank's service area to include communities in contiguous counties outside of Monterey County. In April 2002, the Bank opened a new branch in Gilroy, which is located at the southern end of the Santa Clara Valley in Santa Clara County. These three communities are of similar economic make-up to the agricultural based communities the Bank serves in Monterey County.

As part of the Bank's continuing strategy to expand its franchise through denovo branches, a new branch was opened in downtown Monterey (Monterey Main) in January 2003. In 2004, new branches were opened in the City of Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz County) and in Soledad (Monterey County).

Until August 16, 2001, the Company conducted no significant activities other than holding the shares of the subsidiary Bank. On August 16, 2001 the Company notified the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Board of Governors"), the Company's principal regulator, that the Company was engaged in certain lending activities. The Company purchased a loan from the Bank that the Bank had originated for a local agency that was categorized as a large issuer for taxation purposes. The Company is able to use the tax benefits of such loans. The Company may purchase similar loans in the future. Upon prior notification to the Board of Governors, the Company is authorized to engage in a variety of activities, which are deemed closely related to the business of banking.

The Bank operates through its main office in Salinas and through fourteen branch offices located in Castroville, Gilroy, Gonzales, Hollister, King City, Marina, Monterey (2), Salinas (2), Seaside, Santa Cruz, Soledad and Watsonville, California. The Bank offers a full range of commercial banking services, including the acceptance of demand, savings and time deposits, and the making of commercial, real estate (including residential mortgage), Small Business Administration, personal, home equity, automobile and other installment and term loans. The Bank also currently offers personal and business Visa credit cards. It also offers ATM and Visa debit cards, travelers' checks, safe deposit boxes, notary public, customer courier and other customary bank services. Most of the Bank's offices are open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday and 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Friday. The Monterey Main Soledad and Westridge branch offices are also open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturdays. Additionally, on a 24-hour basis, customers can bank by telephone or online at the Bank's Internet site, www.community-bnk.com. The Bank also operates a limited service facility in a retirement home located in Salinas, California. The facility is open from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Wednesday of each week. The Bank has automated teller machines (ATMs) located at each of its branch locations, the Monterey County Fairgrounds, Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital and Fort Hunter Liggett, which is located in Jolon, California. The Bank is insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and each depositor's account is insured up to the legal limits thereon. The Bank is chartered (licensed) by the California Commissioner of Financial Institutions ("Commissioner") and has chosen not to become a member of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank has no subsidiaries.

The Company operates an on-site computer system, which provides independent processing of its deposits, loans and financial accounting.

The Bank concentrates its lending activities in four principal areas: commercial loans (including agricultural loans); consumer loans; real estate construction loans (both commercial and personal) and real estate-other loans. At December 31, 2004, these four categories accounted for approximately 28%, 2%, 7% and 63% of the Bank's loan portfolio, respectively.

The Bank's deposits are attracted primarily from individuals, merchants, small and medium-sized businesses, professionals and agribusiness enterprises. The Bank's deposits are not received from a single depositor or group of affiliated depositors the loss of any one of which would have a materially adverse effect on the business of the Bank. Approximately 48% of the deposits are from commercial customers, 45% are from individuals and 7% are from governmental entities and local agencies.

As of December 31, 2004, the Bank served a total of 31 state, municipality and governmental agency depositors with \$73,876,000 in deposits. In connection with the deposits of municipalities or other governmental agencies or entities, the Bank is generally required to pledge securities to secure such deposits, except for the first \$100,000 of such deposits, which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC").

As of December 31, 2004, the Bank had total deposits of \$1,051,368,000. Of this total, \$344,244,000 represented noninterest-bearing demand deposits, \$141,191,000 represented interest-bearing demand deposits, and \$565,933,000 represented interest-bearing savings and time deposits.

The principal sources of the Bank's revenues are: (i) interest and fees on loans; (ii) interest on investment securities; and (iii) interest on Federal Funds sold (funds loaned on a short-term basis to other banks). For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, these sources comprised 87.7%, 12.0%, and 0.3%, respectively, of the Bank's total interest income.

Supervision and Regulation

The common stock of the Company is subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the qualification requirements of the California Corporate Securities Law of 1968, as amended. The Bank's common stock, however, is exempt from such requirements. The Company is also subject to the periodic reporting requirements of Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which include, but are not limited to, annual, quarterly and other current reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Bank is licensed by the California Commissioner of Financial Institutions. Its deposits are insured by the FDIC, and it has chosen not to become a member of the Federal Reserve System. Consequently, the Bank is subject to the supervision of, and is regularly examined by, the Commissioner and the FDIC. Such supervision and regulation include comprehensive reviews of all major aspects of the Bank's business and condition, including its capital ratios, allowance for probable loan losses and other factors. However, no inference should be drawn that such authorities have approved any such factors. The Company and the Bank are required to file reports with the Commissioner, the FDIC and the Board of Governors and provide such additional information as the Commissioner, FDIC and the Board of Governors may require.

The Company is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "Bank Holding Company Act"), and is registered as such with, and subject to the supervision of, the Board of Governors. The Company is required to obtain the approval of the Board of Governors before it may acquire all or substantially all of the assets of any bank, or ownership or control of the voting shares of any bank if, after giving effect to such acquisition of shares, the Company would own or control more than 5% of the voting shares of such bank. The Bank Holding Company Act prohibits the Company from acquiring any voting shares of, or interest in, all or substantially all of the assets of, a bank located outside the State of California unless such an acquisition is specifically authorized by the laws of the state in which such bank is located. Any such interstate acquisition is also subject to the provisions of the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994.

The Company, and any subsidiaries, which it may acquire or organize, are deemed to be "affiliates" of the Bank within the meaning of that term as defined in the Federal Reserve Act. This means, for example, that there are limitations (a) on loans by the Bank to affiliates, and (b) on investments by the Bank in affiliates' stock as collateral for loans to any borrower. The Company and its subsidiaries are also subject to certain restrictions with respect to engaging in the underwriting, public sale and distribution of securities.

In addition, regulations of the Board of Governors promulgated under the Federal Reserve Act require that reserves be maintained by the Bank in conjunction with any liability of the Company under any obligation (demand deposits, promissory note, acknowledgement of advance, banker's acceptance or similar obligation) with a weighted average maturity of less than seven (7) years to the extent that the

proceeds of such obligations are used for the purpose of supplying funds to the Bank for use in its banking business, or to maintain the availability of such funds.

The Board of Governors and the FDIC have adopted risk-based capital guidelines for evaluating the capital adequacy of bank holding companies and banks. The guidelines are designed to make capital requirements sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banking organizations, to take into account off-balance sheet exposures and to aid in making the definition of bank capital uniform internationally. Under the guidelines, the Company and the Bank are required to maintain capital equal to at least 8.0% of its assets and commitments to extend credit, weighted by risk, of which at least 4.0% must consist primarily of common equity (including retained earnings) and the remainder may consist of subordinated debt, cumulative preferred stock, or a limited amount of loan loss reserves.

Assets, commitments to extend credit, and off-balance sheet items are categorized according to risk and certain assets considered to present less risk than others permit maintenance of capital at less than the 8% ratio. For example, most home mortgage loans are placed in a 50% risk category and therefore require maintenance of capital equal to 4% of such loans, while commercial loans are placed in a 100% risk category and therefore require maintenance of capital equal to 8% of such loans.

The Company and the Bank are subject to regulations issued by the Board of Governors and the FDIC, which require maintenance of a certain level of capital. These regulations impose two capital standards: a risk-based capital standard and a leverage capital standard.

Under the Board of Governors' risk-based capital guidelines, assets reported on an institution's balance sheet and certain off-balance sheet items are assigned to risk categories, each of which has an assigned risk weight. Capital ratios are calculated by dividing the institution's qualifying capital by its period-end risk-weighted assets. The guidelines establish two categories of qualifying capital: Tier 1 capital (defined to include common shareholders' equity and noncumulative perpetual preferred stock) and Tier 2 capital which includes, among other items, limited life (and in case of banks, cumulative) preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, subordinated debt and a limited amount of reserve for loan losses. Tier 2 capital may also include up to 45% of the pretax net unrealized gains on certain available-for-sale equity securities having readily determinable fair values (i.e. the excess, if any, of fair market value over the book value or historical cost of the investment security). The federal regulatory agencies reserve the right to exclude all or a portion of the unrealized gains upon a determination that the equity securities are not prudently valued. Unrealized gains and losses on other types of assets, such as bank premises and available-for-sale debt securities, are not included in Tier 2 capital, but may be taken into account in the evaluation of overall capital adequacy and net unrealized losses on available-for-sale equity securities will continue to be deducted from Tier 1 capital as a cushion against risk. Each institution is required to maintain a risk-based capital ratio (including Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital) of 8%, of which at least half must be Tier 1 capital.

Under the Board of Governors' leverage capital standard an institution is required to maintain a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to the sum of its quarterly average total assets and quarterly average reserve for loan losses, less intangibles not included in Tier 1 capital. Period-end assets may be used in place of quarterly average total assets on a case-by-case basis. The Board of Governors and the FDIC have also adopted a minimum leverage ratio for bank holding companies as a supplement to the risk-weighted capital guidelines. The leverage ratio establishes a minimum Tier 1 ratio of 3% (Tier 1 capital to total assets) for the highest rated bank holding companies or those that have implemented the risk-based capital market risk measure. All other bank holding companies must maintain a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% with higher leverage capital ratios required for bank holding companies that have significant financial and/or operational weakness, a high risk profile, or are undergoing or anticipating rapid growth.

At December 31, 2004, the Bank and the Company are in compliance with the risk-based capital and leverage ratios described above. See Footnote 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" below for a listing of the Company's and the Bank's risk-based capital ratios at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

The Board of Governors and FDIC adopted regulations implementing a system of prompt corrective action pursuant to Section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and Section 131 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ("FDICIA"). The regulations establish five capital categories with the following characteristics: (1) "Well capitalized" - consisting of institutions with a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater and a leverage ratio of 5% or greater, and the institution is not subject to an order, written agreement, capital directive or prompt corrective action directive; (2) "Adequately capitalized" - consisting of institutions with a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4% or greater and a leverage ratio of 4% or greater, and the institution does not meet the definition of a "well capitalized" institution; (3) "Undercapitalized" - consisting of institutions with a total risk-based capital ratio less than 8%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4%, or a leverage ratio of less than 4%; (4) "Significantly undercapitalized" - consisting of institutions with a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 6%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 3%, or a leverage ratio of less than 3%; (5) "Critically undercapitalized" - consisting of an institution with a ratio of tangible equity to total assets that is equal to or less than 2%.

The regulations established procedures for classification of financial institutions within the capital categories, filing and reviewing capital restoration plans required under the regulations and procedures for issuance of directives by the appropriate regulatory agency, among other matters. The regulations impose restrictions upon all institutions to refrain from certain actions which would cause an institution to be classified within any one of the three "undercapitalized" categories, such as declaration of dividends or other capital distributions or payment of management fees, if following the distribution or payment the institution would be classified within one of the "undercapitalized" categories. In addition, institutions which are classified in one of the three "undercapitalized" categories are subject to certain mandatory and discretionary supervisory actions. Mandatory supervisory actions include (1) increased monitoring and review by the appropriate federal banking agency; (2) implementation of a capital restoration plan; (3) total asset growth restrictions; and (4) limitation upon acquisitions, branch office expansion, and new business activities without prior approval of the appropriate federal banking agency. Discretionary supervisory actions may include (1) requirements to augment capital; (2) restrictions upon affiliate transactions; (3) restrictions upon deposit gathering activities and interest rates paid; (4) replacement of senior executive officers and directors; (5) restrictions upon activities of the institution and its affiliates; (6) requiring divestiture or sale of the institution; and (7) any other supervisory action that the appropriate federal banking agency determines is necessary to further the purposes of the regulations. Further, the federal banking agencies may not accept a capital restoration plan without determining, among other things, that the plan is based on realistic assumptions and is likely to succeed in restoring the depository institution's capital. In addition, for a capital restoration plan to be acceptable, the depository institution's parent holding company must guarantee that the institution will comply with such capital restoration plan. The aggregate liability of the parent holding company under the guaranty is limited to the lesser of (i) an amount equal to 5 percent of the depository institution's total assets at the time it became undercapitalized, and (ii) the amount that is necessary (or would have been necessary) to bring the institution into compliance with all capital standards applicable with respect to such institution as of the time it fails to comply with the plan. If a depository institution fails to submit an acceptable plan, it is treated as if it were "significantly undercapitalized." FDICIA also restricts the solicitation and acceptance of and interest rates payable on brokered deposits by insured depository institutions that are not "well

capitalized." An "undercapitalized" institution is not allowed to solicit deposits by offering rates of interest that are significantly higher than the prevailing rates of interest on insured deposits in the particular institution's normal market areas or in the market areas in which such deposits would otherwise be accepted.

Any financial institution which is classified as "critically undercapitalized" must be placed in conservatorship or receivership within 90 days of such determination unless it is also determined that some other course of action would better serve the purposes of the regulations. Critically undercapitalized institutions are also prohibited from making (but not accruing) any payment of principal or interest on subordinated debt without the prior approval of the FDIC and the FDIC must prohibit a critically undercapitalized institution from taking certain other actions without its prior approval, including (1) entering into any material transaction other than in the usual course of business, including investment expansion, acquisition, sale of assets or other similar actions; (2) extending credit for any highly leveraged transaction; (3) amending articles or bylaws unless required to do so to comply with any law, regulation or order; (4) making any material change in accounting methods; (5) engaging in certain affiliate transactions; (6) paying excessive compensation or bonuses; and (7) paying interest on new or renewed liabilities at rates which would increase the weighted average costs of funds beyond prevailing rates in the institution's normal market areas.

Under the FDICIA, the federal financial institution agencies have adopted regulations which require institutions to establish and maintain comprehensive written real estate policies which address certain lending considerations, including loan-to-value limits, loan administrative policies, portfolio diversification standards, and documentation, approval and reporting requirements. The FDICIA further generally prohibits an insured state bank from engaging as a principal in any activity that is impermissible for a national bank, absent FDIC determination that the activity would not pose a significant risk to the Bank Insurance Fund, and that the bank is, and will continue to be, within applicable capital standards. Similar restrictions apply to subsidiaries of insured state banks. The Company does not currently intend to engage in any activities which would be restricted or prohibited under the FDICIA.

The Federal Financial Institution Examination Counsel ("FFIEC") utilizes the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System ("UFIRS") commonly referred to as "CAMELS" to classify and evaluate the soundness of financial institutions. Bank examiners use the CAMELS measurements to evaluate capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity and sensitivity to market risk. Effective January 1, 2005, bank holding companies such as the Company, will be subject to evaluation and examination under a revised bank holding company rating system. The so-called BOPEC rating system implemented in 1979 was primarily focused on financial condition, consolidated capital and consolidated earnings. The new rating system reflects the change toward analysis of risk management (as reflected in bank examination under the CAMELS measurements), in addition to financial factors and the potential impact of nondepository subsidiaries upon depository institution subsidiaries.

The federal financial institution agencies have established bases for analysis and standards for assessing a financial institution's capital adequacy in conjunction with the risk-based capital guidelines including analysis of interest rate risk, concentrations of credit risk, risk posed by non-traditional activities, and factors affecting overall safety and soundness. The safety and soundness standards for insured financial institutions include analysis of (1) internal controls, information systems and internal audit systems; (2) loan documentation; (3) credit underwriting; (4) interest rate exposure; (5) asset growth; (6) compensation, fees and benefits; and (7) excessive compensation for executive officers, directors or principal shareholders which could lead to material financial loss. If an agency determines that an institution fails to meet any standard, the agency may require the financial institution to submit to the agency an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard. If the agency requires submission of

a compliance plan and the institution fails to timely submit an acceptable plan or to implement an accepted plan, the agency must require the institution to correct the deficiency. The agencies may elect to initiate enforcement action in certain cases rather than rely on an existing plan particularly where failure to meet one or more of the standards could threaten the safe and sound operation of the institution.

Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") regulations evaluate banks' lending to low and moderate income individuals and businesses across a four-point scale from "outstanding" to "substantial noncompliance," and are a factor in regulatory review of applications to merge, establish new branch offices or form bank holding companies. In addition, any bank rated in "substantial noncompliance" with the CRA regulations may be subject to enforcement proceedings.

The Bank has a current rating of "outstanding" for CRA compliance.

The Company's ability to pay cash dividends is subject to restrictions set forth in the California General Corporation Law. Funds for payment of any cash dividends by the Company would be obtained from its investments as well as dividends and/or management fees from the Bank. The payment of cash dividends and/or management fees by the Bank is subject to restrictions set forth in the California Financial Code, as well as restrictions established by the FDIC. See Item 5 below for further information regarding the payment of cash dividends by the Company and the Bank.

Competition

At June 30, 2004, the competing commercial and savings banks had 78 branch offices in the cities of Castroville, Hollister, Gilroy, Gonzales, King City, Marina, Monterey, Salinas, Santa Cruz, Soledad, Seaside and Watsonville where the Bank has its fourteen branch offices. Additionally, the Bank competes with thrifts and, to a lesser extent, credit unions, finance companies and other financial service providers for deposit and loan customers.

Larger banks may have a competitive advantage because of higher lending limits and major advertising and marketing campaigns. They also perform services, such as trust services, international banking, discount brokerage and insurance services, which the Bank is not authorized nor prepared to offer currently. The Bank has made arrangements with its correspondent banks and with others to provide some of these services for its customers. For borrowers requiring loans in excess of the Bank's legal lending limits, the Bank has offered, and intends to offer in the future, such loans on a participating basis with its correspondent banks and with other independent banks, retaining the portion of such loans which is within its lending limits. As of December 31, 2004, the Bank's aggregate legal lending limits to a single borrower and such borrower's related parties were \$16,444,000 on an unsecured basis and \$27,407,000 on a fully secured basis based on regulatory capital and reserves of \$109,629,000.

The Bank's business is concentrated in its service area, which primarily encompasses Monterey County, including the Salinas Valley area and also serves Hollister, in San Benito County, Santa Cruz and Watsonville, in Santa Cruz County, and Gilroy, in Santa Clara County. The economy of the Bank's service area is dependent upon agriculture, tourism, retail sales, population growth and smaller service oriented businesses.

Based upon data as of the most recent practicable date (June 30, 2004¹), there were 75 operating commercial and savings bank branch offices in Monterey County with total deposits of \$5,584,174,000. This was an increase of \$383,117,000 over the June 30, 2003 balances. The Bank held a total of \$867,514,000 in deposits, representing approximately 15.5% of total commercial and savings banks

¹ "FDIC Institution Office Deposits", June 30, 2004

deposits in Monterey County as of June 30, 2004. In the three market expansion areas outside of Monterey County, in the cities of Gilroy, Hollister and Watsonville, at June 30, 2004, there were 9, 8 and 11 branch offices with total deposits of \$568,315,000, \$582,379,000 and \$808,831,000, respectively. At that date, the Bank had deposits of \$19,441,000, \$41,718,000 and \$20,176,000 in those three communities.

In order to compete with the major financial institutions in their primary service areas, the Bank uses to the fullest extent possible, the flexibility, which is accorded by its independent status. This includes an emphasis on specialized services, local promotional activity, and personal contacts by the Bank's officers, directors and employees. The Bank also seeks to provide special services and programs for individuals in its primary service area who are employed in the agricultural, professional and business fields, such as loans for equipment, furniture, tools of the trade or expansion of practices or businesses. In the event there are customers whose loan demands exceed the Bank's lending limits, the Bank seeks to arrange for such loans on a participation basis with other financial institutions. The Bank also assists those customers requiring services not offered by the Bank to obtain such services from correspondent banks.

Banking is a business that depends on interest rate differentials. In general, the difference between the interest rate paid by the Bank to obtain their deposits and other borrowings and the interest rate received by the Bank on loans extended to customers and on securities held in the Bank's portfolio comprise the major portion of the Bank's earnings.

Commercial banks compete with savings and loan associations, credit unions, other financial institutions and other entities for funds. For instance, yields on corporate and government debt securities and other commercial paper affect the ability of commercial banks to attract and hold deposits. Commercial banks also compete for loans with savings and loan associations, credit unions, consumer finance companies, mortgage companies and other lending institutions.

The interest rate differentials of the Bank, and therefore its earnings, are affected not only by general economic conditions, both domestic and foreign, but also by the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States as set by statutes and as implemented by federal agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve Board (FRB). This Agency can and does implement national monetary policy, such as seeking to curb inflation and combat recession, by its open market operations in United States government securities, adjustments in the amount of interest-free reserves that banks and other financial institutions are required to maintain, and adjustments to the discount rates applicable to borrowing by banks from the FRB. These activities influence the growth of bank loans, investments and deposits and also affect interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. The nature and timing of any future changes in monetary policies and their impact on the Bank are not predictable. In November of 2002, the Federal Funds rate was lowered by 50 basis points to 1.25% and in June 2003 it was decreased another 25 basis points to 1.00%. Those rate changes adversely affected the Bank's net interest income for 2002, 2003 and into 2004 as the rates earned on assets decreased faster than the rates paid on deposits. The rates remained stable for a year until the FRB began raising rates in June 2004. Thereafter, through February of 2005, the Federal Funds rate has been increased 25 basis points six times to a rate of 2.50%. These rate increases have favorably impacted the net interest margin as the loan rates have increased more rapidly than have the rates paid on deposits. If the FRB maintains its current bias throughout 2005, this favorable trend should continue.

The FDIC's bank deposit insurance assessment rates currently range from \$0 to \$0.27 per \$100 of deposits, dependent upon a bank's risk. Based upon the above risk-based assessment rate schedule, the Bank's current capital ratios and the Bank's current levels of deposits, the Bank anticipates no change in the assessment rate applicable to the Bank during 2005 from that in 2004.

Since 1996, California law implementing certain provisions of prior federal law has (1) permitted interstate merger transactions; (2) prohibited interstate branching through the acquisition of a branch office business unit located in California without acquisition of the whole business unit of the California bank; and (3) prohibited interstate branching through de novo establishment of California branch offices. Initial entry into California by an out-of-state institution must be accomplished by acquisition of or merger with an existing whole bank, which has been in existence for at least five years.

The federal financial institution agencies, especially the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") and the Board of Governors, have taken steps to increase the types of activities in which national banks and bank holding companies can engage, and to make it easier to engage in such activities. The OCC has issued regulations permitting national banks to engage in a wider range of activities through subsidiaries. "Eligible institutions" (those national banks that are well capitalized, have a high overall rating and a satisfactory CRA rating, and are not subject to an enforcement order) may engage in activities related to banking through operating subsidiaries subject to an expedited application process. In addition, a national bank may apply to the OCC to engage in an activity through a subsidiary in which the bank itself may not engage.

In 1999, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act was signed into law (the "GLB Act"). The GLB Act eliminates most of the remaining depression-era "firewalls" between banks, securities firms and insurance companies which was established by The Banking Act of 1933, also known as the Glass-Steagall Act ("Glass-Steagall"). Glass-Steagall sought to insulate banks as depository institutions from the perceived risks of securities dealing and underwriting, and related activities. The GLB Act repeals Section 20 of Glass-Steagall which prohibited banks from affiliating with securities firms. Bank holding companies that can qualify as "financial holding companies" can now acquire securities firms or create them as subsidiaries, and securities firms can now acquire banks or start banking activities through a financial holding company. The GLB Act includes provisions which permit national banks to conduct financial activities through a subsidiary that are permissible for a national bank to engage in directly, as well as certain activities authorized by statute, or that are financial in nature or incidental to financial activities to the same extent as permitted to a "financial holding company" or its affiliates. This liberalization of United States banking and financial services regulation applies both to domestic institutions and foreign institutions conducting business in the United States. Consequently, the common ownership of banks, securities firms and insurance firms is now possible, as is the conduct of commercial banking, merchant banking, investment management, securities underwriting and insurance within a single financial institution using a "financial holding company" structure authorized by the GLB Act

Prior to the GLB Act, significant restrictions existed on the affiliation of banks with securities firms and on the direct conduct by banks of securities dealing and underwriting and related securities activities. Banks were also (with minor exceptions) prohibited from engaging in insurance activities or affiliating with insurers. The GLB Act removes these restrictions and substantially eliminates the prohibitions under the Bank Holding Company Act on affiliations between banks and insurance companies. Bank holding companies, which qualify as financial holding companies can now insure, guarantee, or indemnify against loss, harm, damage, illness, disability, or death; issue annuities; and act as a principal, agent, or broker regarding such insurance services.

In order for a commercial bank to affiliate with a securities firm or an insurance company pursuant to the GLB Act, its bank holding company must qualify as a financial holding company. A bank holding company will qualify if (i) its banking subsidiaries are "well capitalized" and "well managed" and (ii) it files with the Board of Governors a certification to such effect and a declaration that it elects to become a financial holding company. The amendment of the Bank Holding Company Act now permits financial

holding companies to engage in activities, and acquire companies engaged in activities, that are financial in nature or incidental to such financial activities. Financial holding companies are also permitted to engage in activities that are complementary to financial activities if the Board of Governors determines that the activity does not pose a substantial risk to the safety or soundness of depository institutions or the financial system in general. These standards expand upon the list of activities "closely related to banking" which have to date defined the permissible activities of bank holding companies under the Bank Holding Company Act.

One further effect of the GLB Act is to require that financial institutions respect the privacy of their customers and protect the security and confidentiality of customers' non-public personal information. These regulations require, in general, that financial institutions (1) may not disclose non-public personal information of customers to non-affiliated third parties without notice to their customers, who must have an opportunity to direct that such information not be disclosed; (2) may not disclose customer account numbers except to consumer reporting agencies; and (3) must give prior disclosure of their privacy policies before establishing new customer relationships.

The Company and the Bank have not determined whether or when either of them may seek to acquire and exercise new powers or activities under the GLB Act, and the extent to which competition will change among financial institutions affected by the GLB Act has not yet become clear.

On October 26, 2001, President Bush signed the USA Patriot Act (the "Patriot Act"), which includes provisions pertaining to domestic security, surveillance procedures, border protection, and terrorism laws to be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury. Title III of the Patriot Act entitled, "International Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act of 2001" includes amendments to the Bank Secrecy Act which expand the responsibilities of financial institutions in regard to anti-money laundering activities with particular emphasis upon international money laundering and terrorism financing activities through designated correspondent and private banking accounts.

Effective December 25, 2001, Section 313(a) of the Patriot Act prohibits any insured financial institution such as the Bank, from providing correspondent accounts to foreign banks which do not have a physical presence in any country (designated as "shell banks"), subject to certain exceptions for regulated affiliates of foreign banks. Section 313(a) also requires financial institutions to take reasonable steps to ensure that foreign bank correspondent accounts are not being used to indirectly provide banking services to foreign shell banks, and Section 319(b) requires financial institutions to maintain records of the owners and agent for service of process of any such foreign banks with whom correspondent accounts have been established.

Effective July 23, 2002, Section 312 of the Patriot Act created a requirement for special due diligence for correspondent accounts and private banking accounts. Under Section 312, each financial institution that establishes, maintains, administers, or manages a private banking account or a correspondent account in the United States for a non-United States person, including a foreign individual visiting the United States, or a representative of a non-United States person shall establish appropriate, specific, and, where necessary, enhanced, due diligence policies, procedures, and controls that are reasonably designed to detect and record instances of money laundering through those accounts.

The Company and the Bank are not currently aware of any account relationships between the Bank and any foreign bank or other person or entity as described above under Sections 313(a) or 312 of the Patriot Act. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 have realigned national security priorities of the United States and it is reasonable to anticipate that the United States Congress may enact additional legislation in the future to combat terrorism including modifications to existing laws such as the Patriot Act to expand

powers as deemed necessary. Certain surveillance provisions of the Patriot Act are scheduled to expire on December 31, 2005, and actions to restrict the use of the Patriot Act surveillance provisions have been filed by the ACLU and other organizations. It is not clear whether the provisions that are scheduled to expire will expire as scheduled, or be replaced or superseded by alternative provisions. The effects which the Patriot Act and any additional legislation enacted by Congress may have upon financial institutions is uncertain; however, such legislation would likely increase compliance costs and thereby potentially have an adverse effect upon the Company's results of operations.

On July 30, 2002, President George W. Bush signed into law the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Act"), which responds to recent issues in corporate governance and accountability. Among other matters, key provisions of the Act and rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Act include the following:

- Expanded oversight of the accounting profession by creating a new independent public company oversight board to be monitored by the SEC.
- Revised rules on auditor independence to restrict the nature of non-audit services provided to audit clients and to require all services provided by the independent auditor to be pre-approved by the audit committee.
- Improved corporate responsibility through mandatory listing standards relating to audit committees, certifications of periodic reports by the CEO and CFO and making issuer interference with an audit a crime.
- Enhanced financial disclosures, including periodic reviews for largest issuers and real time disclosure of material company information.
- Enhanced criminal penalties for a broad array of white-collar crimes and increases in the statute of limitations for securities fraud lawsuits.
- Disclosure of whether a company has adopted a code of ethics that applies to the company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions, and disclosure of any amendments or waivers to such code of ethics. The disclosure obligation became effective for fiscal years ending on or after July 15, 2003. The ethics code must contain written standards that are reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote:
 - Honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
 - Full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that a registrant files with, or submits to, the Securities and Exchange Commission and in other public communications made by the registrant;
 - Compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
 - The prompt internal reporting to an appropriate person or persons identified in the code of violations of the code; and
 - Accountability for adherence to the code.
- Disclosure of whether a company's audit committee of its board of directors has a member of the audit committee who qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert." The disclosure obligation became effective for fiscal years ending on or after July 15, 2003. To qualify as an "audit committee financial expert," a person must have:

- An understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements;
- The ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;
- Experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the registrant's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;
- An understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and
- An understanding of audit committee functions.

A person must have acquired the above listed attributes to be deemed to qualify as an "audit committee financial expert" through any one or more of the following:

- Education and experience as a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant or auditor or experience in one or more positions that involve the performance of similar functions;
- Experience actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions;
- Experience overseeing or assessing the performance of companies or public accountants with respect to the preparation, auditing or evaluation of financial statements; or
- Other relevant experience.

The rule contains a specific safe harbor provision to clarify that the designation of a person as an "audit committee financial expert" does not cause that person to be deemed to be an "expert" for any purpose under Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability greater than the duties, obligations and liability imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee and the board of directors, absent such designation. Such a designation also does not affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit committee or board of directors.

- A prohibition on insider trading during pension plan blackout periods.
- Disclosure of off-balance sheet transactions.
- A prohibition on certain loans to directors and officers.
- Conditions on the use of non-GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles) financial measures.
- Standards on professional conduct for attorneys requiring attorneys having an attorney-client relationship with a company, among other matters, to report "up the ladder" to the audit committee, another board committee or the entire board of directors certain material violations.
- Expedited filing requirements for Form 4 reports of changes in beneficial ownership of securities reducing the filing deadline to within 2 business days of the date a transaction triggers an obligation to report.
- Accelerated filing requirements for Forms 10-K and 10-Q by public companies which qualify as "accelerated filers" to be phased-in reducing the filing deadline for Form 10-K reports from 75 days currently (formerly 90 days) after the fiscal year end to 60 days and Form 10-Q

reports from 40 days currently (formerly 45 days) after the fiscal quarter end to 35 days, in each case to be effective for the respective reports filed for fiscal years ending on or after December 15, 2005.

- Disclosure concerning website access to reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, by “accelerated filers” as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports and material are filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- Rules requiring national securities exchanges and national securities associations to prohibit the listing of any security whose issuer does not meet audit committee standards established pursuant to the Act including:
 - Independence standards for members;
 - Responsibility for selecting and overseeing the issuer’s independent accountant;
 - Responsibility for handling complaints regarding the issuer’s accounting practices;
 - Authority to engage advisers; and
 - Funding requirements for the independent auditor and outside advisers engaged by the audit committee.

On November 4, 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted changes to the standards for the listing of issuer securities by the New York Stock Exchange and Nasdaq Stock Market. The revised standards for listing conform to and supplement Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted in April 2003 pursuant to the Act.

The Company’s securities are listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market. Consequently, in addition to the rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Act, the Company must also comply with revised listing standards applicable to Nasdaq listed companies. Generally, listed companies were required to comply with the revised listing standards by the first annual meeting of shareholders following January 15, 2004. The revised Nasdaq listing standards applicable to the Company include the following:

- A majority of directors of a listed company must be “independent”, which excludes:
 - Any director who is, or at any time in the past three years was, employed by a listed company, its parent or a subsidiary;
 - Any director or any family member who received payments in excess of \$60,000 in the current year or prior three years from a listed company, its parent or a subsidiary;
 - Any director whose family member is employed or during the last three years was employed as an executive officer of a listed company, its parent or a subsidiary;
 - Any director or any family member who is a partner, controlling shareholder or executive officer of an organization to which a listed company made payments or from which a listed company received payments, for services or property, in the current year or prior three years in excess of the greater of \$200,000 or 5% of the recipient’s consolidated gross revenues in the year of payment;

- Any director or any family member who is employed as an executive officer of another organization where during the current year or prior three years an executive officer of a listed company served on the compensation committee of such organization; and
- Any director or any family member who is a partner of the outside auditor of a listed company or was a partner or employee of the listed company's auditor and worked on the company's audit in the prior three years.
- Independent directors of a listed company must meet alone in executive sessions at least two times annually.
- Listed companies must certify adoption of a resolution or written charter dealing with nominations of directors and select nominees for election as directors either by determination of a majority of independent directors or by a nominating committee consisting solely of independent directors, with certain exceptions.
- Compensation of a listed company's chief executive officer must be determined either by a majority of independent directors or by a compensation committee consisting solely of independent directors, with certain exceptions.
- The audit committee of a listed company, subject to certain exceptions, must comply with requirements that include:
 - The committee be comprised of at least three independent directors who have not participated in the preparation of financial statements for the company, its parent or subsidiaries during the last three years;
 - Each director must be able to read and understand financial statements;
 - At least one director must meet the "financial sophistication" criteria which the company must certify;
 - The committee must adopt a written charter; and
 - The committee is responsible for the review and approval of all related-party transactions, except those approved by another board committee comprised of independent directors.
- The adoption or amendment of any equity compensation arrangement after June 30, 2003, such as a stock option plan, requires shareholder approval, subject to certain exemptions.
- A code of conduct had to be adopted by May 4, 2004 that (i) complies with the code of ethics requirements of the Act and Nasdaq Marketplace Rules; (ii) covers all directors, officers and employees; (iii) includes an enforcement mechanism; and (iv) permits only the board of directors to grant waivers from or changes to the code of conduct affecting directors and executive officers and requires prompt disclosure thereof on a Form 8-K filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The effect of the Act upon the Company is uncertain; however, it is likely that the Company will incur increased costs to comply with the Act and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act by

the Securities and Exchange Commission, Nasdaq and other regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the Company or the issuance and listing of its securities. The Company does not currently anticipate, however, that compliance with the Act and such rules and regulations will have a material adverse effect upon its financial position or results of its operations or its cash flows.

The California Corporate Disclosure Act (the "CCD Act") became effective January 1, 2003. The CCD Act requires publicly traded corporations incorporated or qualified to do business in California to disclose information about their past history, auditors, directors and officers. The CCD Act requires the Company to disclose:

- The name of the company's independent auditor and a description of services, if any, performed for the company during the previous 24 months;
- The annual compensation paid to each director and executive officer, including stock or stock options not otherwise available to other company employees;
- A description of any loans made to a director at a "preferential" loan rate during the previous 24 months, including the amount and terms of the loans;
- Whether any bankruptcy was filed by a company or any of its directors or executive officers within the previous 10 years;
- Whether any director or executive officer of a company has been convicted of fraud during the previous 10 years; and
- Whether a company violated any federal securities laws or any securities or banking provisions of California law during the previous 10 years for which the company was found liable or fined more than \$10,000.

The Company does not currently anticipate that compliance with the CCD Act will have a material adverse effect upon its financial position or results of its operations or its cash flows.

The Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (commonly referred to as "Check 21") was signed into law in 2003 and became effective on October 28, 2004. The law facilitates check truncation by creating a new negotiable instrument called a "substitute check" which permits banks to truncate original checks, to process check information electronically and to deliver "substitute checks" to banks that want to continue receiving paper checks. Check 21 is intended to reduce the dependence of the check payment system on physical transportation networks (which can be disrupted by terrorist attacks of the type which occurred on September 11, 2001) and to streamline the collection and return process. The law does not require banks to accept checks in electronic form nor does it require banks to use the new authority granted by the Act to create "substitute checks." The Company does not currently anticipate that compliance with the Act will have a material effect upon its financial position or results of its operations or its cash flows.

Certain legislative and regulatory proposals that could affect the Bank and the banking business in general are periodically introduced before the United States Congress, the California State Legislature and Federal and state government agencies. It is not known to what extent, if any, legislative proposals will be enacted and what effect such legislation would have on the structure, regulation and competitive relationships of financial institutions. It is likely, however, that such legislation could subject the Company and the Bank to increases in regulation, disclosure and reporting requirements, competition and the Bank's cost of doing business.

In addition to legislative changes, the various federal and state financial institution regulatory agencies frequently propose rules and regulations to implement and enforce already existing legislation. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such rules or regulations will be enacted or the effect that such and regulations may have on the Company and the Bank.

Employees

As of December 31, 2004, the Company employed 276 persons primarily on a full time basis. None of the Company's employees are represented by a labor union and the Company considers its employee relations to be good.

Website Access

Information on the Company and its subsidiary Bank may be obtained from the Company's website www.community-bnk.com. Copies of the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments thereto are available free of charge on the website as soon as they are published by the SEC through a link to the Edgar reporting system maintained by the SEC. Simply select the "Central Coast Bancorp" menu item, then click on "Corporate Profile" and select "Central Coast Bancorp SEC Filings" or "Central Coast Bancorp SEC Section 16 Reports" link.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The headquarters office and centralized operations of the Company are located at 301 S. Main Street, Salinas, California. The Company owns and leases properties that house administrative and data processing functions and fourteen banking offices. Owned and leased facilities are listed below.

301 Main Street Salinas, California 23,625 square feet Leased (term expires 2011 with two 7 1/2 yr renewal options) Current month rent of \$22,707	599 Lighthouse Avenue Monterey, California 4,856 square feet Month-to-Month Rent Current month rent of \$6,947	761 First Street Gilroy, California 2,670 square feet Leased (term expires 2007 with one 5 yr renewal option) Current month rent of \$5,207
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532 Broadway King City, California 4,000 square feet Leased (term expires 2009 with two 5 yr renewal options) Current month rent of \$5,390	1658 Fremont Boulevard Seaside, California 2,800 square feet Leased (term expires 2009 with one 10 yr renewal option) Current month rent of \$5,273	439 Alvarado Monterey, California 11,780 square feet Leased (term expires 2013 with three 5 yr renewal options) Current month rent of \$14,340
10601 Merritt Street Castroville, California 2,500 square feet Owned	228 Reservation Road Marina, California 3,000 square feet Leased (term expires 2009 with two 5 yr renewal options) Current month rent of \$3,377	2149 H. De La Rosa Soledad, California 2,270 square feet Leased (term expires 2007 with two 5 yr renewal options) Current month rent of \$3,402
400 Alta Street Gonzales, California 5,165 square feet Leased (term expires 2008 with two 5 yr renewal options) Current month rent of \$5,005	1915 Main Street Watsonville, California 1,680 square feet Leased (term expires 2008 with one 5 yr renewal option) Current month rent of \$1,822	3110 A Mission Santa Cruz, California 3,620 square feet Leased (term expires 2006 with two 5 yr renewal options) Current month rent of \$6,200
1285 North Davis Road Salinas, California 3,200 square feet Leased (term expires 2008 with two 5 yr renewal options) Current month rent of \$8,887	491 Tres Pinos Road Hollister, California 2,800 square feet Leased (term expires 2006 with one 3 yr renewal option) Current month rent of \$4,340	Salinas, California 5,500 square feet Leased (term expires 2007 with one 5 yr renewal option) Current month rent of \$6,325

The above leases contain options to extend for three to twenty years. Included in the above are two facilities leased from shareholders at terms and conditions which management believes are consistent with the commercial lease market. Rental rates are adjusted annually for changes in certain economic indices. The annual minimum lease commitments are set forth in Footnote 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" included in this report and incorporated here by reference. The foregoing summary descriptions of certain of the above leased premises are qualified in their entirety by reference to the lease agreements listed as exhibits in Part IV, Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

At December 31, 2004, the Company had pending legal proceedings related to the City of King dispute discussed in the Company's Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2004, and the Forms 10-Q and 8-K referenced therein. The Company has appealed an adverse Judgment of a lower court as described in those filings and has charged off the outstanding balance of \$3.3 million related to the CD secured loan in dispute.

The outcome of the dispute regarding the CD secured loan continues to be uncertain at the present time; however, the Bank intends to vigorously defend its rights in respect of the certificate of deposit on appeal of the Judgment. See the discussion contained in the Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2004 and the Forms 10-Q and 8-K referenced therein and discussion of the provision for loan losses and nonperforming loans in "Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations" on page [?] for more information regarding the City of King dispute.

Except as disclosed above, there are no material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the Company's business, to which the Company or the Bank is a party or as to which any of their property is subject.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2004.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

The Company's common stock is listed on the Nasdaq National Market exchange (trading symbol: CCBN). The table below presents the range of high and low prices for the common stock for the two most recent fiscal years based on information provided to the Company from Nasdaq. The prices have been restated to reflect the five-for-four stock split in February 2005 and the 10% stock dividend in February 2004.

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>
2004		
First Quarter	\$ 12.91	\$ 15.38
Second Quarter	13.00	16.00
Third Quarter	13.52	17.59
Fourth Quarter	16.21	20.08
2003		
First Quarter	\$ 11.56	\$ 13.60
Second Quarter	11.50	13.08
Third Quarter	11.64	13.32
Fourth Quarter	12.04	13.75

The closing price for the Company's common stock was \$16.99 as of March 1, 2005.

Holders

As of March 1, 2005, there were approximately 2,300 holders of the common stock of the Company. There are no other classes of common equity outstanding.

Dividends

The Company's shareholders are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by its Board of Directors, out of funds legally available therefor, subject to the restrictions set forth in the California General Corporation Law (the "Corporation Law"). The Corporation Law provides that a corporation may make a distribution to its shareholders if the corporation's retained earnings equal at least the amount of the proposed distribution. The Corporation Law further provides that, in the event that sufficient retained earnings are not available for the proposed distribution, a corporation may nevertheless make a distribution to its shareholders if it meets two conditions, which generally stated are as follows: (1) the corporation's assets equal at least 1-1/4 times its liabilities; and (2) the corporation's current assets equal at least its current liabilities or, if the average of the corporation's earnings before taxes on income and before interest expenses for the two preceding fiscal years was less than the average of the corporation's interest expenses for such fiscal years, then the corporation's current assets must equal at least 1-1/4 times its current liabilities. Funds for payment of any cash dividends by the Company would be obtained from its investments as well as dividends and/or management fees from the Bank.

The payment of cash dividends by the subsidiary Bank is subject to restrictions set forth in the California Financial Code (the "Financial Code"). The Financial Code provides that a bank may not make a cash distribution to its shareholders in excess of the lesser of (a) the bank's retained earnings; or (b) the bank's net income for its last three fiscal years, less the amount of any distributions made by the bank or by any majority-owned subsidiary of the bank to the shareholders of the bank during such period. However, a bank may, with the approval of the Commissioner, make a distribution to its shareholders in an amount not exceeding the greater of (a) its retained earnings; (b) its net income for its last fiscal year; or (c) its net income for its current fiscal year. In the event that the Commissioner determines that the shareholders' equity of a bank is inadequate or that the making of a distribution by the bank would be unsafe or unsound, the Commissioner may order the bank to refrain from making a proposed distribution.

The FDIC may also restrict the payment of dividends if such payment would be deemed unsafe or unsound or if after the payment of such dividends, the bank would be included in one of the "undercapitalized" categories for capital adequacy purposes pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991. Additionally, while the Board of Governors has no general restriction with respect to the payment of cash dividends by an adequately capitalized bank to its parent holding company, the Board of Governors might, under certain circumstances, place restrictions on the ability of a particular bank to pay dividends based upon peer group averages and the performance and maturity of the particular bank, or object to management fees on the basis that such fees cannot be supported by the value of the services rendered or are not the result of an arm's length transaction.

Under these provisions and considering minimum regulatory capital requirements, the amount available for distribution from the Bank to the Company was approximately \$33,044,000 as of December 31, 2004.

To date, the Company has not paid a cash dividend and presently does not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The Company distributed a five-for-four stock split in February 2005 and ten percent stock dividends in February 2004 and 2003. The Board of Directors will determine payment of dividends in the future after consideration of various factors including the profitability and capital adequacy of the Company and the Bank.

Stock Repurchases

Since October of 1998 and through December 31, 2004, the Board of Directors of the Company has authorized three separate plans to repurchase up to 5% (in each plan) of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock. Purchases are made from time to time, in the open market and are subject to appropriate regulatory and other accounting requirements. The following common share amounts and average prices paid have been adjusted to give effect to all stock dividends and splits through February 28, 2005. In 2004, the Company acquired 175,990 shares of its common stock in the open market at an average price of approximately \$14.21. There were no stock repurchases during the fourth quarter of 2004. In 2003 and 2002, the Company did not acquire any shares of its common stock. The Company completed repurchases under the first and second plans in May 2000 and April 2001, respectively. At December 31, 2004, there were 247,364 shares remaining to repurchase under the third plan. These repurchases are made with the intention to lessen the dilutive impact of issuing new shares to meet stock option plans as well as for capital management objectives.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data concerning the business of the Company and its subsidiary Bank. This information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, the notes thereto, and Management's Discussion and Analysis included in this report. The earnings per share information has been adjusted retroactively to reflect the effect of all stock dividends and stock splits.

In thousands (except per share data)	As of and for the Year Ended December 31				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Operating Results					
Total Interest Income	\$ 55,318	\$ 49,148	\$ 50,430	\$ 51,669	\$ 51,287
Total Interest Expense	11,278	11,566	13,955	18,360	18,290
Net Interest Income	44,040	37,582	36,475	33,309	32,997
Provision for Loan and Credit Losses	3,590	1,475	3,584	2,635	3,983
Net Interest Income After					
Provision for Loan Losses	40,450	36,107	32,891	30,674	29,014
Noninterest Income	4,437	5,678	3,736	3,207	2,561
Noninterest Expenses	25,315	23,810	20,496	19,223	17,408
Income before Provision for Income Taxes	19,572	17,975	16,131	14,658	14,167
Provision for Income Taxes	6,771	6,406	5,603	5,149	5,241
Net Income	\$ 12,801	\$ 11,569	\$ 10,528	\$ 9,509	\$ 8,926
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.62
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.60
Financial Condition and					
Capital - Year-End Balances					
Total Loans	\$ 931,516	\$ 782,741	\$ 745,353	\$ 606,300	\$ 473,395
Total Assets	1,164,661	1,037,840	919,132	802,266	706,693
Total Deposits	1,051,368	938,110	826,502	724,862	633,209
Shareholders' Equity	101,116	89,595	78,076	65,336	59,854
Financial Condition and					
Capital - Average Balances					
Total Loans	\$ 812,313	\$ 736,605	\$ 668,069	\$ 522,884	\$ 424,172
Total Assets	1,055,228	943,207	858,009	727,198	632,953
Total Deposits	945,670	846,228	772,111	648,664	565,487
Shareholders' Equity	94,511	83,874	72,519	62,918	55,762
Selected Financial Ratios					
Return on Average Total Assets	1.21%	1.23%	1.23%	1.31%	1.41%
Return on Average Shareholders' Equity	13.54%	13.79%	14.52%	15.11%	16.01%
Average Shareholders' Equity to Total Average Assets	8.96%	8.89%	8.45%	8.65%	8.81%

(a) Average Balance Sheet and Net Interest Margin

- (1) Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Equity; Interest Rates and Interest Differential - Table One in Item 7 – “Management's Discussion and Analysis” included in this report sets forth the Company's average balance sheets (based on daily averages) and an analysis of interest rates and the interest rate differential for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004 and is incorporated here by reference.
- (2) Volume/Rate Analysis - Information as to the impact of changes in average rates and average balances on interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities is set forth in

Table Two in Item 7 – “Management's Discussion and Analysis” and is incorporated here by reference.

(b) Investment Portfolio

- (1) The book value of investment securities at December 31, 2004 and 2003 is set forth in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 – “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” included in this report and is incorporated here by reference.
- (2) The book value, maturities and weighted average yields of investment securities as of December 31, 2004 are set forth in Table Fourteen in Item 7 – “Management's Discussion and Analysis” included in this report and is incorporated here by reference.
- (3) There were no issuers of securities for which the book value was greater than 10% of shareholders' equity other than U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agencies and Corporations.

(c) Loan Portfolio

- (1) The composition of the loan portfolio is set forth in Table Three in Item 7 – “Management's Discussion and Analysis” included in this report and is incorporated here by reference.
- (2) The maturity distribution of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2004 is set forth in Table Thirteen in Item 7 – “Management's Discussion and Analysis” included in this report and is incorporated here by reference.

(3) Nonperforming Loans

The Company's current policy is to cease accruing interest when a loan becomes 90 days past due as to principal or interest, when the full timely collection of interest or principal becomes uncertain or when a portion of the principal balance has been charged off, unless the loan is well secured and in the process of collection. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, the accrued and uncollected interest receivable is reversed and the loan is accounted for on the cash or cost recovery method thereafter, until qualifying for return to accrual status. Generally, a loan may be returned to accrual status when all delinquent interest and principal become current in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement or when the loan is both well secured and in process of collection.

A loan is considered to be impaired when it is probable that the borrower will be unable to pay all of the amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

For further discussion of nonperforming loans, refer to Table Four and the “Risk Elements” section in Item 7 – “Management's Discussion and Analysis” in this report.

(d) Summary of Loan Loss Experience

- (1) An analysis of the allowance for loan losses showing charged off and recovery activity as of December 31, 2004 is summarized in Table Five in Item 7 – “Management's

Discussion and Analysis" included in this report and is incorporated here by reference. Factors used in determination of the allowance for loan losses are discussed in greater detail in the "Risk Elements" section in Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis" included in this report and are incorporated here by reference.

- (2) Management believes that any allocation of the allowance for probable loan losses into loan categories lends an appearance of exactness, which does not exist in that the allowance is utilized in total and is available for all loans. Further, management believes that the breakdown of historical losses as shown in Table Five in Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis" included in this report is a reasonable representation of management's expectation of potential losses inherent in the portfolio. However, the allowance for loan losses should not be interpreted as an indication of when charge-offs will occur or as an indication of future charge-off trends.

For further discussion, refer to Table Six in Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis" in this report.

(e) Deposits

- (1) Table One in Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis" included in this report sets forth the distribution of average deposits for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 and is incorporated here by reference.
- (2) Table Eleven in Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis" included in this report sets forth the maturities of time certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2004 and is incorporated here by reference.

(f) Return on Equity and Assets

- (1) The Selected Financial Data table at page 22 of this section sets forth the ratios of net income to average assets and average shareholders' equity, and average shareholders' equity to average assets. As the Company has never paid a cash dividend, the dividend payout ratio is not indicated.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

Certain matters discussed or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K including, but not limited to, matters described in "Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Changes to such risks and uncertainties, which could impact future financial performance, include, among others, (1) competitive pressures in the banking industry; (2) changes in the interest rate environment; (3) general economic conditions, nationally, regionally and in operating market areas, including a decline in real estate values in the Company's market areas; (4) the effects of terrorism, the threat of terrorism or the impact of military conflicts; (5) changes in the regulatory environment; (6) changes in business conditions and inflation; (7) changes in securities markets; (8) data processing problems; (9) variances in the actual versus projected growth in assets; (10) return on assets; (11) loan and credit losses; (12) expenses; (13) rates charged on loans and earned on securities investments; (14) rates paid on deposits; and (15) fee and other noninterest income earned, as well as other factors. This entire Annual Report should be read to put such forward-looking statements in context and to gain a more complete understanding of the uncertainties and risks involved in the Company's business. Therefore, the information set forth therein should be carefully considered when evaluating the business prospects of the Company and the Bank.

Critical Accounting Policies

General. Central Coast Bancorp's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The financial information contained within our statements is, to a significant extent, financial information that is based on measures of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. We use historical loss experience as one factor in determining the inherent loss that may be present for both disbursed and undisbursed loan commitments and letters of credit in our loan portfolio. Actual losses could differ significantly from the historical factors that we use. Other estimates that we use are related to the expected useful lives of our depreciable assets. The Company applies Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations to account for its stock based awards. In addition, GAAP itself may change from one previously acceptable method to another method. Although the economics of our transactions would be the same, the timing of events that would impact our transactions could change.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is based on the probable estimated losses in our loan portfolio. The allowance is based on two basic principles of accounting. (1) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 5 "Accounting for Contingencies", which requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and estimable and (2) SFAS No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan", which requires that losses be accrued based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows or values that are observable in the secondary market and the loan balance.

Our allowance for loan losses has three basic components: the formula allowance, the specific allowance and the unallocated allowance. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when the actual events occur. The formula allowance uses a historical loss view as an indicator of future losses and as a result could differ from the loss incurred in the future. However, since this history is updated with the most recent loss information, the errors that might otherwise occur are

mitigated. The specific allowance uses various techniques to arrive at an estimate of loss. Historical loss information, and fair market value of collateral are used to estimate those losses. The use of these values is inherently subjective and our actual losses could be greater or less than the estimates. The unallocated allowance captures losses that are attributable to various economic events, industry or geographic sectors whose impact on the portfolio have occurred but have yet to be recognized in either the formula or specific allowances. See "Allowance for Loan Losses" on page 37 for additional information.

Stock Based Compensation. Under APB No. 25, compensation cost for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the Company's stock at the date of the grant over the amount required to be paid. Because the Company's stock option plans provide for the issuance of options at a price of no less than the fair market value at the date of the grant, no compensation cost is required to be recognized for the stock option plan. For further information regarding the proforma effect on reported net income and earnings per share as if the Company had elected to recognize compensation cost based on the fair value of the options granted at the date of grant as prescribed by SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" see Note 1 and 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 – Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Business Organization

Central Coast Bancorp (the "Company") is a California corporation, headquartered in Salinas, California and was organized in 1994 to act as a bank holding company for Bank of Salinas. In 1996, the Company acquired Cypress Bank, which was headquartered in Seaside, California. Both banks were state-chartered institutions. In July of 1999, the Company merged Cypress Bank into the Bank of Salinas and then renamed Bank of Salinas as Community Bank of Central California (the "Bank"). As of December 31, 2004, the Bank operated fourteen full-service branch offices and one limited-service branch office and conducts online banking through its web site www.community-bnk.com. The Bank is headquartered in Salinas and serves individuals, merchants, small and medium-sized businesses and professionals. The economy in the Bank's service area is heavily weighted towards agribusiness enterprises and the hospitality industry.

In June of 2000, the Bank opened a new branch office in Watsonville, which is in Santa Cruz County. In October of 2000, another new branch office was opened in Hollister, which is in San Benito County. The opening of these two branch offices was a first step in expanding the Bank's service area to include communities in contiguous counties outside of Monterey County. On April 15, 2002, the Bank opened a new branch in Gilroy, which is located at the southern end of the Santa Clara Valley in Santa Clara County. These three communities are of similar economic make-up to the agricultural based communities the Bank serves in Monterey County.

As part of the Bank's continuing strategy to expand its franchise through denovo branches, a new branch was opened in downtown Monterey (Monterey Main) in January 2003. In 2004, new branches were opened in the City of Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz County) and in Soledad (Monterey County).

Until August 16, 2001, the Company conducted no significant activities other than holding the shares of the Bank. On August 16, 2001, the Company notified the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Board of Governors"), the Company's principal regulator, that the Company was engaged in certain lending activities. The Company purchased a loan from the Bank that the Bank had originated for a local agency that was categorized as a large issuer for taxation purposes. The Company is able to use the tax benefits of such loans. The Company may purchase similar loans in the future. Upon prior notification to the Board of Governors, the Company is authorized to engage in a variety of activities, which are deemed closely related to the business of banking.

The following analysis is designed to enhance the reader's understanding of the Company's financial condition and the results of its operations as reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. Reference should be made to those statements and the "Selected Financial Data" presented elsewhere in this report for additional detailed information. Average balances, including such balances used in calculating certain financial ratios, are generally comprised of average daily balances for the Company. Within "Management's Discussion and Analysis" interest income, net interest income, net interest margin and the efficiency ratio are presented on a fully tax equivalent ("FTE") basis. These items have been adjusted to give effect to \$1,136,000, \$1,099,000 and \$1,119,000 in taxable equivalent interest income on tax-free investments for the years ending December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002.

Overview

For the 21st consecutive year, Central Coast Bancorp earned record net income on a year-over-year basis. Net income for 2004 increased 10.6% to \$12,801,000 from \$11,569,000 in 2003. Diluted earnings per share for 2004, after giving effect to the 25% stock split distributed on February 28, 2005, was \$0.90, up 11.1% from the \$0.81 reported for 2003. For 2004, the Company realized a return on average shareholders' equity of 13.54% and a return on average assets of 1.21%, as compared to 13.79% and 1.23% for 2003.

Adding to the billion-dollar in assets milestone attained in the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company reached the billion-dollar mark in deposits in the fourth quarter of 2004. During 2004, total assets increased \$126,821,000 (12.2%) to \$1,164,661,000 at year-end. At December 31, 2004, loans totaled \$931,516,000, an increase of \$148,775,000 (19.0%) from year-end 2003. At December 31, 2004, deposits totaled \$1,051,368,000, an increase of \$113,258,000 (12.1%) from year-end 2003.

The overall economic environment in 2004 in the Company's primary market area improved over the generally sluggish results experienced in 2003. Loan growth picked up markedly especially towards the end of 2004 as compared to 2003. The 19% loan growth experienced in 2004, was a significant improvement over growth of 5% in 2003. Interest and fees earned on loans increased \$4,581,000 or 10.4% to \$48,505,000 in 2004. Almost all of that increase was due to the loan growth, as the rates remained relatively flat on a year-over-year basis. Loan rates were down early in 2004 as compared to the year earlier period and then started to recover in the third and fourth quarters as the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) raised rates. In the fourth quarter of 2004, the yield on loans was 6.34%, which was an increase of 47 basis points over the fourth quarter of 2003. The average rate earned on taxable investment securities in 2004 increased 13 basis points to 3.67% from 3.54% in 2003. This increase was essentially offset by a 28 basis point decrease in yields on tax exempt securities as interest income on investment securities only increased very slightly due to rate changes. The volume increases in both loans and securities were mostly responsible for the \$6,207,000 increase in interest income during 2004.

While the yield on earning assets remained relatively flat from 2003 to 2004, the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities decreased from 1.85% in 2003 to 1.63% in 2004. The average rates paid on all categories of deposits fell on a year-over-year basis. These lower rates more than offset the increase in interest expense due to higher volume of interest-bearing liabilities with the result that interest expense decreased \$288,000 to \$11,278,000 in 2004. The combination of lower interest expense and higher interest income resulted in a \$6,495,000 (16.8%) increase net interest income to a total of \$45,176,000 in 2004.

The net interest margin for 2004 was 4.61% which was an 18 basis point increase from the net interest margin of 4.43% achieved in 2003. As indicated above, in mid-year, the FRB began to raise interest rates

25 basis points at each of their meetings. Through February of 2005 there have been six rate increases totaling 150 basis points. These rate increases coupled with the strong loan growth in the fourth quarter contributed to the Company achieving a 4.87% net interest margin for fourth quarter of 2004. That is a 52 basis point increase over the year-ago quarter and a 26 basis point increase over the net interest margin for the year 2004. Rising interest rates are generally favorable for the Company's earnings as the rates on earning assets increase more quickly than the rates paid on the interest-bearing liabilities. At this time it appears that the FRB will continue with its current policy to slowly raise the Federal Funds rate to a neutral position.

At December 31, 2003, nonperforming and restructured loans totaled \$10,441,000. Approximately \$9.0 million of those nonperforming loans pertained to two loans for a commercial/retail redevelopment project in the City of King. During 2004, the Company charged off approximately \$3.3 million related to the CD secured loan and foreclosed on the property securing the other loan. By 2004 year-end, the related OREO property had been sold and the total nonperforming and restructured loans totaled only \$835,000. The ratio of nonperforming and restructured loans to total loans at December 31, 2004 was 0.09% compared to 1.33% at 2003 year-end.

Looking forward into 2005, the Company anticipates continuing its expansion by establishing one or two denovo branches and continuing its practice of developing solid banking relationships in the business community.

(A) Results of Operations

Net Interest Income/Net Interest Margin (fully taxable equivalent basis)

Net interest income represents the excess of interest and fees earned on interest-earning assets (loans, securities and Federal Funds sold) over the interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds. Net interest margin is net interest income expressed as a percentage of average earning assets. These items have been adjusted to give effect to \$1,136,000, \$1,099,000 and \$1,119,000 in taxable equivalent interest income on tax-free investments for the years ending December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002.

Net interest income for 2004 was \$45,176,000, a \$6,495,000 (16.8%) increase over 2003 mostly due to an increase of \$6,207,000 in the interest income component. Average earning assets increased \$106,827,000 (12.2%) in 2004, which resulted in an increase of \$6,196,000 in interest income. Loans contributed \$4,557,000 of that amount as the average balance of loans increased \$74,835,000 (10.4%) to \$795,743,000 in 2004. Interest income from investment securities increased \$1,776,000 which was mostly related to higher average balances as they increased \$46,478,000 (37.0%) to 172,076,000 in 2004. On an overall basis the average yield on loans was basically flat as they only increased 1 basis point to 6.10% in 2004. For the first three quarters of 2004, the yield on loans was below the quarterly yields earned in 2003. By the fourth quarter, due to the five prime rate increases of 25 basis points each since June 2004, the yields received on the loans increased 47 basis points to 6.34% from the 5.87% earned in the fourth quarter of 2003. The rate increases point to a continuing improvement in loan yields going into 2005. In the investment portfolio, the yield earned on taxable investments increased 13 basis points to 3.67% that resulted in an increase of \$151,000 in interest income. However, that increase was mostly offset by a \$146,000 decrease in interest income due to a 28 basis point decline in yields on tax-exempt securities.

The positive impact on net interest income related to the growth in earning assets was reinforced by an overall \$288,000 decrease in interest expense during 2004. While the average balances of interest bearing deposit liabilities increased \$62,682,000 (10.1%), adding \$934,000 to interest expense, the average rate

paid on those deposits fell 20 basis points to 1.60% decreasing interest expense \$1,135,000. In the fourth quarter of 2004, the rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities was 1.67%, which was still 2 basis points below the rates paid in 2003. However, as the short end of the yield curve continues to rise as a result of the FRB rate increases we anticipate competitive pressure will cause deposit rates to increase in 2005. Market rates on certificates of deposit have steadily increased during the fourth quarter of 2004 and early 2005.

The net interest margin for 2004 increased 18 basis points to 4.61% from 4.43% in 2003. The net interest margin for the 4th quarter of 2004 was 4.87%, which was an increase of 52 basis points from 4.35% in the 4th quarter of 2003 and up 31 basis points from the 3rd quarter of 2004. With a continuing rising interest rate environment, management expects the net interest margin in 2005 will move somewhat higher, but it will be tempered by higher deposit rates.

Net interest income for 2003 was \$38,681,000, a \$1,087,000 (2.9%) increase over 2002 even with a decrease in the interest income component of \$1,302,000. Average earning assets increased \$78,762,000 (9.9%) in 2003, which resulted in an increase of \$4,666,000 in interest income. Most of this increase was attributable to the year-over-year effect of the 2002 loan growth as average loans outstanding increased \$65,847,000 (10.1%) to \$720,908 in 2003. The November 2002 and June 2003 reductions in the Federal Funds rate of 50 and 25 basis points was the major cause of the average rate received on earning assets decreasing 73 basis points to 5.75% in 2003. Within the earning assets, the 2003 loan rates were negatively impacted as the average yield on loans decreased 65 basis points to 6.09%. The average rate received in 2003 on taxable investment securities decreased 148 basis points as higher rate components of the mortgage securities prepaid due to refinancing activity. They were replaced with lower yielding securities. The lower rates earned on loans and investment securities reduced interest income by \$5,968,000.

The impact on net interest income caused by the lower interest income during 2003 was more than offset by decreases in interest expenses on deposit liabilities resulting in the overall increase in net interest income of \$1,087,000. While average balances of interest bearing deposit liabilities increased \$49,815,000 (8.7%), interest expense decreased \$2,389,000 (17.1%) in 2003 from 2002 mainly due to the repricing of the interest-bearing deposits throughout the year, reflecting the lower interest rate environment. The higher volume of interest-bearing liabilities increased interest expense \$1,123,000 while the lower rates decreased the expense \$3,512,000. Overall, in 2003, the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 57 basis points to 1.85%.

The net interest margin for 2003 decreased 30 basis points to 4.43% from 4.73% in 2002. The net interest margin for the 4th quarter of 2003 was 4.34%, which was a decrease of 41 basis points from 4.75% in the 4th quarter of 2002 and down five basis points from the 3rd quarter of 2003.

Table One, Analysis of Net Interest Margin on Earning Assets, and Table Two, Analysis of Volume and Rate Changes on Net Interest Income and Expenses, are provided to enable the reader to understand the components and past trends of the Company's interest income and expenses. Table One provides an analysis of net interest margin on earning assets setting forth average assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity; interest income earned and interest expense paid and average rates earned and paid; and the net interest margin on earning assets. Table Two presents an analysis of volume and rate change on net interest income and expense.

Table One: Analysis of Net Interest Margin on Earning Assets

(Taxable Equivalent Basis)	2004			2003			2002		
In thousands (except percentages)	<u>Avg. Balance</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Avg. Yield</u>	<u>Avg. Balance</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Avg. Yield</u>	<u>Avg. Balance</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Avg. Yield</u>
Assets:									
Earning Assets									
Loans (1) (2)	\$ 795,743	\$48,505	6.10%	\$ 720,908	\$ 43,924	6.09%	\$655,061	\$ 44,141	6.74%
Taxable investment securities	119,581	4,383	3.67%	76,976	2,724	3.54%	75,624	3,796	5.02%
Tax-exempt investment securities (3)	52,495	3,413	6.50%	48,622	3,296	6.78%	49,240	3,357	6.82%
Federal Funds sold	13,024	153	1.17%	27,510	303	1.10%	15,329	255	1.66%
Total Earning Assets	<u>980,843</u>	<u>\$56,454</u>	<u>5.76%</u>	<u>874,016</u>	<u>\$ 50,247</u>	<u>5.75%</u>	<u>795,254</u>	<u>\$ 51,549</u>	<u>6.48%</u>
Cash & due from banks	53,359			51,026			47,419		
Other assets	21,026			18,165			15,336		
	<u>\$1,055,228</u>			<u>\$ 943,207</u>			<u>\$858,009</u>		
Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity:									
Interest bearing liabilities:									
Demand deposits	\$ 140,949	\$ 811	0.58%	\$ 124,877	\$ 796	0.64%	\$128,192	\$ 1,308	1.02%
Savings	256,393	3,250	1.27%	222,403	3,284	1.48%	178,459	3,718	2.08%
Time deposits	284,869	6,886	2.42%	272,249	7,068	2.60%	263,063	8,491	3.23%
Other borrowings	8,160	331	4.06%	6,441	418	6.49%	7,345	438	5.96%
Total interest bearing liabilities	<u>690,371</u>	<u>11,278</u>	<u>1.63%</u>	<u>625,970</u>	<u>11,566</u>	<u>1.85%</u>	<u>577,059</u>	<u>13,955</u>	<u>2.42%</u>
Demand deposits	263,459			226,699			202,397		
Other Liabilities	6,887			6,664			6,034		
Total Liabilities	<u>960,717</u>			<u>859,333</u>			<u>785,490</u>		
Shareholders' Equity	94,511			83,874			72,519		
	<u>\$1,055,228</u>			<u>\$ 943,207</u>			<u>\$858,009</u>		
Net interest income & Margin (4)		<u>\$45,176</u>	<u>4.61%</u>		<u>\$ 38,681</u>	<u>4.43%</u>		<u>\$ 37,594</u>	<u>4.73%</u>

1. Loans interest includes loan fees of \$1,770,000, \$1,682,000 and \$1,632,000 in 2004, 2003 and 2002.

2. Average balances of loans include average allowance for loan losses of \$16,570,000, \$15,697,000 and \$13,008,000 and average deferred loan fees of \$1,172,000, \$1,039,000 and \$1,125,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

3. Includes taxable-equivalent adjustments for income on securities that is exempt from federal income taxes. The federal statutory tax rate was 35% for 2004, 2003 and 2002.

4. Net interest margin is computed by dividing net interest income by total average earning assets.

Table Two: Volume/Rate Analysis

Year Ended December 31, 2004 over 2003

(In thousands) Increase (decrease) due to change in:

	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Rate (4)</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Interest-earning assets:			
Net Loans (1)(2)	\$ 4,557	\$ 24	\$ 4,581
Taxable investment securities	1,508	151	1,659
Tax exempt investment securities (3)	263	(146)	117
Federal Funds sold	(159)	9	(150)
Total	<u>6,169</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>6,207</u>
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Demand deposits	103	(88)	15
Savings deposits	503	(537)	(34)
Time deposits	328	(510)	(182)
Other borrowings	112	(199)	(87)
Total	<u>1,046</u>	<u>(1,334)</u>	<u>(288)</u>
Interest differential	<u>\$ 5,123</u>	<u>\$ 1,372</u>	<u>\$ 6,495</u>

Year Ended December 31, 2003 over 2002

(In thousands) Increase (decrease) due to change in:

	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Rate (4)</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Interest-earning assets:			
Net Loans (1)(2)	\$ 4,438	\$ (4,655)	\$ (217)
Taxable investment securities	68	(1,140)	(1,072)
Tax-exempt investment securities (3)	(42)	(19)	(61)
Federal Funds sold	202	(154)	48
Total	<u>4,666</u>	<u>(5,968)</u>	<u>(1,302)</u>
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Demand deposits	(34)	(478)	(512)
Savings deposits	914	(1,348)	(434)
Time deposits	297	(1,720)	(1,423)
Other borrowings	(54)	34	(20)
Total	<u>1,123</u>	<u>(3,512)</u>	<u>(2,389)</u>
Interest differential	<u>\$ 3,543</u>	<u>\$ (2,456)</u>	<u>\$ 1,087</u>

1. The average balance of non-accruing loans is immaterial as a percentage of total loans and, as such, has been included in net loans.

2. Loan fees of \$1,770,000, \$1,682,000 and \$1,632,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, have been included in the interest income computation.

3. Includes taxable-equivalent adjustments for income on securities that is exempt from federal income taxes. The federal statutory tax rate was 35% for 2004, 2003 and 2002.

4. The rate / volume variance has been included in the rate variance.

Provision for Loan Losses

The Company provided \$3,590,000 for loan losses in 2004 up from \$1,475,000 in 2003. The significantly higher loan growth in 2004 coupled with a \$3.3 million charge-off reported in the third quarter necessitated the higher provision. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans decreased from 2.12% at December 31, 2003 to 1.75% at December 31, 2004. Nonperforming assets totaled \$835,000 at December 31, 2004, as compared to \$10,441,000 at December 31, 2003 and \$7,281,000 at September 30, 2004. The Company sold its only OREO property in the fourth quarter of 2004, which accounts for \$5,250,000 of the decrease in nonperforming assets. The ratio of nonperforming and restructured loans to total loans at December 31, 2004 was 0.09% compared to 1.33% at December 31, 2003.

In 2003, the Company provided \$1,475,000 for loan losses as compared to \$3,584,000 in 2002. The lower provision reflected the reduced level of lending activity in the local area in 2003. Net loan charge-offs were \$120,000 in 2003 compared to \$102,000 in 2002. The ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding was 0.02% in both 2003 and 2002. Nonperforming and restructured loans were \$10,441,000 at December 31, 2003, compared to \$1,808,000 at December 31, 2002. Approximately \$9.0 million of the nonperforming loans at December 31, 2003 pertained to loans for a commercial/retail redevelopment project in the City of King. Details of these loans have been disclosed on Forms 8-K and Forms 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) during 2003 as reflected in Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003, filed with the SEC on March 1 2004. The ratio of nonperforming and restructured loans to total loans at December 31, 2003, was 1.33% compared to 0.24% at December 31, 2002. At December 31, 2003, the Company did not have any OREO as the only property previously held was sold in the fourth quarter of 2003. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans – net of deferred fees increased to 2.12% at December 31, 2003 from 2.04% at December 31, 2002.

Service Charges and Fees and Other Income

Noninterest income was \$4,437,000 in 2004, a decrease of \$1,241,000 (21.9%) from 2003. Service charges on deposit accounts was down slightly due in part to lower activity in overdraft charges which may have been reflective of a stronger economic climate during 2004. Several factors contributed to a \$1,227,000 (48.0%) decrease in other income. The significant slowdown in mortgage refinancing resulted in a \$179,000 (39.2%) decrease in mortgage fees. In 2004, the Company realized a \$130,000 loss on the sale of available-for-sale securities as compared to a gain of \$590,000 in 2003. In 2004, the Company recorded operating revenue of \$160,000 from an OREO property as compared to \$564,000 from a different OREO property in 2003.

Noninterest income was \$5,678,000 in 2003, an increase of \$2,032,000 (54.4%) over 2002. Service charges on deposit accounts added \$778,000 (33.2%) due to increased business activity, growth in accounts, certain service fee increases and increased diligence on collecting fees. Increased volumes in other non-deposit service charges and mortgage origination fees added an additional \$127,000 (13.3%). The Company realized gains on the sale of available-for-sale securities of \$590,000, which was a \$488,000 increase from 2002. The Company also recorded \$564,000 in revenue from the operation of an OREO property that was sold in the fourth quarter of 2003 with a gain of \$52,000.

Salaries and Benefits

Salary and benefit expenses increased \$1,211,000 (9.0%) to \$14,717,000 in 2004 over 2003. The increase in salary expense was attributable to the opening of two branches during 2004, higher benefit

costs, normal merit increases and staffing additions due to higher business volumes. At the end of 2004, the full time equivalent (FTE) staff was 276 compared to 255 at the end of 2003.

Salary and benefit expenses increased \$1,377,000 (11.4%) to \$13,506,000 in 2003 over 2002. Salary expense for the Monterey branch opened in January 2003 represented \$528,000 of the increase. Salaries and benefits from all other operations increased \$589,000 (4.8%) after adjusting for a \$260,000 one-time reduction in health care costs in the first quarter of 2002. Base salaries increased \$319,000 (3.5%) due to normal merit increases and staffing additions during the year. At the end of 2003, the full time equivalent (FTE) staff was 255 versus 239 at the end of 2002.

Occupancy and Furniture and Equipment

Occupancy and furniture and equipment expense increased \$173,000 (3.9%) to \$4,649,000 in 2004 over 2003. The increase is attributable to costs of operating the new Santa Cruz and Soledad branches and higher costs for security services and normal rent increases on leased buildings.

In 2003, occupancy and furniture and equipment expense increased \$677,000 (17.8%) over 2002 to \$4,476,000. Operations of the new Monterey branch represented \$262,000 of the increase. Most of the remaining \$415,000 increase in this category was related to higher costs for security services, normal rent increases and improvements to leased buildings, and service contracts for computers and equipment.

Other Expenses

Other expenses increased \$121,000 (2.1%) to \$5,949,000 in 2004 over 2003. Operations related to the two new branches contributed to the increase. Additionally, as a result of the improving economic conditions in 2004 the Company increased its expenditures for advertising and customer/community relations. Expense for audit fees, which includes external credit review, internal audit and independent public accountants, increased \$255,000 (52.5%) in 2004. Much of the increase was related to the additional audit requirements resulting from the implementation of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. A reduction in OREO expenses of \$674,000 from 2003 to 2004 helped to offset these increases.

Other expenses increased \$1,260,000 (27.6%) to \$5,828,000 in 2003 over 2002. The operations of the new Monterey branch represented \$88,000 of the increase. Expenses relating to the operation of an OREO property and the City of King legal proceedings added \$1,079,000 to other expenses in 2003. After adjusting for the new Monterey branch, the OREO and legal expenses, other expenses were only \$93,000 (2.0%) higher in 2003. The OREO property was sold in December 2003.

The efficiency ratio (fully taxable equivalent) calculated by dividing noninterest expense by the sum of net interest income and noninterest income, was 51.0% in 2004, compared to 53.7% in 2003. The lower efficiency ratio reflects the effect of income growing at a faster rate than expenses in 2004. The efficiency ratio (fully taxable equivalent) for 2002 was 49.6%.

Provision for Taxes

The effective tax rate on income was 34.6%, 35.7% and 34.7% in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The effective tax rate was greater than the federal statutory tax rate due to state tax expense of \$2,068,000, \$1,901,000 and \$1,660,000 in 2004, 2003 and 2002. Tax-exempt income of \$4,231,000, \$4,071,000 and \$3,185,000 from investment securities and loans in 2004, 2003 and 2002 helped to reduce the effective tax rate.

(B) Balance Sheet Analysis

Central Coast Bancorp's total assets at December 31, 2004 were \$1,164,661,000 compared to \$1,037,840,000 at December 31, 2003, representing an increase of \$126,821,000 (12.2%). The average balance of total assets was \$1,055,228,000 in 2004, which represents an increase of \$112,021,000 (11.9%) over the average total asset balance of \$943,207,000 in 2003.

Loans

The Company concentrates its lending activities in four principal areas: commercial loans (including agricultural loans); real estate construction loans (both commercial and personal); real estate-other loans and consumer loans. At December 31, 2004, these four categories accounted for approximately 28%, 7%, 63% and 2% of the Company's loan portfolio, respectively, as compared to 30%, 6%, 62% and 2% at December 31, 2003. The annual percentage loan growth for the past five years beginning with 2004 has been 19%, 5%, 23%, 28%, and 20%. This growth has primarily been as a result of the success of the loan calling officer program. The calling program not only has attracted many new loan customers, but also serves as an effective way of ensuring continual contact with existing customers. Real estate-other loans provided the largest dollar growth of \$105.2 million or 21.5% in 2004. Home equity loans which are included in the real estate-other category contributed \$16.6 million of the growth. This represents a 37.4% increase over 2003. Construction loans rebounded from their lower level experienced in the slow economy of 2003 rising \$15.1 million (32.6%) in 2004. Consumer loans not including home equity lines increased \$3.9 million or 34% in 2004. Table Three summarizes the composition of the loan portfolio for the past five years as of December 31:

Table Three: Loan Portfolio Composition

In thousands	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Commercial	\$ 261,408	\$ 236,836	\$ 224,840	\$ 199,761	\$ 171,631
Real Estate:					
Construction	61,366	46,266	74,214	85,314	57,780
Other	594,507	489,213	433,921	306,622	234,890
Consumer	15,463	11,540	13,414	15,653	9,840
Deferred Loan Fees	(1,228)	(1,114)	(1,036)	(1,050)	(746)
Total Loans	931,516	782,741	745,353	606,300	473,395
Allowance for					
Loan Losses	(16,270)	(16,590)	(15,235)	(11,753)	(9,371)
Total	\$ 915,246	\$ 766,151	\$ 730,118	\$ 594,547	\$ 464,024

The majority of the Company's loans are direct loans made to individuals, local businesses and agribusinesses. The Company relies substantially on local promotional activity, personal contacts by Company officers, directors and employees to compete with other financial institutions. The Company makes loans to borrowers whose applications include a sound purpose, a viable repayment source and a plan of repayment established at inception and generally backed by a secondary source of repayment.

Commercial loans consist of credit lines for operating needs, loans for equipment purchases, working capital, and various other business loan products. Consumer loans include a range of traditional consumer loan products offered by the Company such as personal lines of credit and loans to finance purchases of autos, boats, recreational vehicles, mobile homes and various other consumer items. The real estate construction loans are generally composed of commitments to customers within the Company's service area for construction of both commercial properties and custom and semi-custom single family

residences. Other real estate loans consist primarily of loans to the Company's depositors secured by first trust deeds on commercial and residential properties typically with short-term maturities and original loan to value ratios not exceeding 75%. Approximately \$428 million of Other real estate loans are secured by nonfarm, nonresidential properties and \$75 million are secured by one-to-four family residential properties. In general, except in the case of loans with SBA guarantees, the Company does not make long-term mortgage loans; however, the Company has informal arrangements in place with mortgage lenders to assist customers in securing single-family mortgage financing.

Average net loans in 2004 were \$795,743,000 representing an increase of \$74,835,000 or 10.4% over 2003. Average net loans in 2003 were \$720,908,000 representing an increase of \$65,847,000 or 10.1% over 2002.

Risk Elements. The Company assesses and manages credit risk on an ongoing basis through stringent credit review and approval policies, extensive internal monitoring and established formal lending policies. Additionally, the Company contracts with an outside loan review consultant to periodically examine new loans and to review the existing loan portfolio. Management believes its ability to identify and assess risk and return characteristics of the Company's loan portfolio is critical for profitability and growth. Management strives to continue the historically low level of loan losses by continuing its emphasis on credit quality in the loan approval process, active credit administration and regular monitoring. With this in mind, management has designed and implemented a comprehensive loan review and grading system that functions to continually assess the credit risk inherent in the loan portfolio.

Ultimately, the credit quality of the Company's loans may be influenced by underlying trends in the national and local economic and business cycles. The Company's business is mostly concentrated in Monterey County. The County's economy is highly dependent on the agricultural and tourism industries. The agricultural industry is also a major driver of the economies of San Benito County and the southern portions of Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Counties, which represent the areas of the Company's recent branch expansion. As a result, the Company lends money to individuals and companies dependent upon the agricultural and tourism industries.

The Company has significant extensions of credit and commitments to extend credit which are secured by real estate, totaling approximately \$752 million at December 31, 2004. Although management believes this real estate concentration has no more than the normal risk of collectibility, a substantial decline in the economy in general, or a decline in real estate values in the Company's primary market areas in particular, could have an adverse impact on the collectibility of these loans. The ultimate recovery of these loans is generally dependent on the successful operation, sale or refinancing of the real estate. The Company monitors the effects of current and expected market conditions and other factors on the collectibility of real estate loans. When, in management's judgment, these loans are impaired, an appropriate allowance for probable losses is recorded. The more significant assumptions management considers involve estimates of the following: lease, absorption and sale rates; real estate values and rates of return; operating expenses; inflation; and sufficiency of collateral independent of the real estate including, in limited instances, personal guarantees. Notwithstanding the foregoing, abnormally high rates of impairment due to general/local economic conditions could adversely affect the Company's future prospects and results of operations.

In extending credit and commitments to borrowers, the Company generally requires collateral and/or guarantees as security. The repayment of such loans is expected to come from cash flows or from proceeds from the sale of selected assets of the borrowers. The Company's requirement for collateral and/or guarantees is determined on a case-by-case basis in connection with management's evaluation of the creditworthiness of the borrower. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable,

inventory, property, plant and equipment, income-producing properties, residences and other real property. The Company secures its collateral by perfecting its interest in business assets, obtaining deeds of trust, or outright possession among other means. Loan losses from lending transactions related to real estate and agriculture compare favorably with the Company's loan losses on its loan portfolio as a whole.

Management believes that its lending policies and underwriting standards will tend to mitigate losses in an economic downturn, however, there is no assurance that losses will not occur under such circumstances. The Company's loan policies and underwriting standards include, but are not limited to, the following: 1) maintaining a thorough understanding of the Company's service area and limiting investments outside of this area, 2) maintaining a thorough understanding of borrowers' knowledge and capacity in their field of expertise, 3) basing real estate construction loan approval not only on salability of the project, but also on the borrowers' capacity to support the project financially in the event it does not sell within the original projected time period, and 4) maintaining conforming and prudent loan to value and loan to cost ratios based on independent outside appraisals and ongoing inspection and analysis by the Company's construction lending officers. In addition, the Company strives to diversify the risk inherent in the construction portfolio by avoiding concentrations to individual borrowers and on any one project.

Nonaccrual, Past Due and Restructured Loans

Management generally places loans on nonaccrual status when they become 90 days past due, unless the loan is well secured and in the process of collection. Loans are charged off when, in the opinion of management, collection appears unlikely. Table Four sets forth nonaccrual loans, loans past due 90 days or more, and restructured loans performing in compliance with modified terms, as of December 31:

Table Four: Non-Performing Loans

In thousands	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing					
Commercial	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68	\$ 215
Real estate	-	-	-	-	10
Consumer and other	-	-	5	12	5
	-	-	5	80	230
Nonaccrual:					
Commercial	102	626	272	702	329
Real estate	-	8,973	598	592	-
Consumer and other	-	7	-	-	-
	102	9,606	870	1,294	329
Restructured (in compliance with modified terms)- Commercial	733	835	933	955	1,010
Total	\$ 835	\$ 10,441	\$ 1,808	\$ 2,329	\$ 1,569

Interest due but excluded from interest income on nonaccrual loans was approximately \$10,000 in 2004, \$650,000 in 2003 and \$24,000 in 2002. The large increase in 2003 resulted from placing the loans for a commercial/retail redevelopment project in the City of King on nonaccrual status. In 2004, the Company recorded less than \$500 in interest income from payments received on nonaccrual loans as compared to \$73,000 and \$40,000 in 2003 and 2002, respectively.

A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, as a practical expedient, at the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent.

At December 31, 2004, the recorded investment in loans that are considered impaired was \$835,000 of which \$102,000 is included in nonaccrual loans, and \$733,000 is included in restructured loans above. At December 31, 2003, the recorded investment in loans that were considered impaired was \$10,694,000 of which \$9,606,000 is included in nonaccrual loans, and \$835,000 is included in restructured loans above. Such impaired loans had a valuation allowance of \$323,000 and \$2,516,000, in 2004 and 2003, respectively. The average recorded investment in impaired loans during 2004 and 2003 was \$978,000 and \$11,918,000, respectively. The Company recognized interest income on impaired loans of \$56,000, \$244,000 and \$143,000 in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively (including interest income of \$56,000, in 2004 \$69,000 in 2003 and \$66,000 in 2002 on restructured loans).

There were no troubled debt restructurings or loan concentrations in excess of 10% of total loans not otherwise disclosed as a category of loans as of December 31, 2004. Management is not aware of any potential problem loans, which were accruing and current at December 31, 2004, where serious doubt exists as to the ability of the borrower to comply with the present repayment terms.

Other Real Estate Owned

The Company held no real estate acquired by foreclosure at December 31, 2004 or 2003.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb probable losses in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on our regular assessments of the probable estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Determining the adequacy of the allowance is a matter of careful judgment, which reflects consideration of all significant factors that affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. Our methodology for measuring the appropriate level of the allowance relies on several key elements, which include the formula allowance, specific allowances for identified problem loans and the unallocated reserve. The unallocated reserve contains amounts that are based on management's evaluation of conditions that are not directly measured in the determination of the formula and specific allowances.

Formula allowances for loans and credit accommodations are calculated by applying loss factors to disbursed loans and certain unused commitments, in each case based on the internal risk grade of such loans and commitments. Changes in risk grades of both performing and nonperforming loans affect the amount of the formula allowance for loans. Loss factors are based on our historical loss experience and may be adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. At December 31, 2004, the formula allowance for loans was \$11,620,000 compared to \$12,236,000 at December 31, 2003. The decrease in the formula allowance reflects a reduction in the factor applied to unsecured loans graded as special mention and the transfer of \$549,000 related to reserve for loan commitments to other liabilities offset in part by reserves for a \$9.4 million increase in balances of supervised loans.

In addition to the formula allowance calculated by the application of the loss factors to the standard loan categories, certain specific allowances may also be calculated. Quarterly, all criticized loans are analyzed individually based on the source and adequacy of repayment and specific type of collateral, and an assessment is made of the adequacy of the formula reserve relative to the individual loan. A specific allocation either higher or lower than the formula reserve will be calculated based on the higher/lower-than-normal probability of loss and the adequacy of the collateral. At December 31, 2004, the specific allowance was \$2,671,000 on a loan base of \$23,085,000 compared to a specific allowance of \$3,059,000 on a loan base of \$40,545,000 at December 31, 2003. The decrease in the specific allowance in 2004 was the result of a reduction in the total loan balances subject to a specific reserve offset in part by loans requiring a higher reserve amount.

The unallocated allowance contains amounts that are based on management's evaluation of conditions that are not directly measured in the determination of the formula and specific allowances. The evaluation of the inherent loss with respect to these conditions is subject to a higher degree of uncertainty because they are not identified with specific problem loans or portfolio segments. At December 31, 2004, the unallocated allowance was \$1,979,000 compared to \$1,294,000 at December 31, 2003. The conditions evaluated in connection with the unallocated allowance include the following at the balance sheet date:

- The current national and local economic and business conditions, trends and developments, including the condition of various market segments within our lending area;
- Changes in lending policies and procedures, including underwriting standards and collection, charge-off, and recovery practices;
- Changes in the nature, mix, concentrations and volume of the loan portfolio;
- The effect of other external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the Company's current portfolio.

There can be no assurance that the adverse impact of any of these conditions on the Company will not be in excess of the unallocated allowance as determined by management at December 31, 2004 and set forth in the preceding paragraph.

The allowance for loan losses totaled \$16,270,000 or 1.75% of total loans at December 31, 2004 compared to \$16,590,000 or 2.12% at December 31, 2003. At those two dates, the allowance represented 1949 percent and 159 percent of nonperforming loans.

It is the policy of management to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level adequate for risks inherent in the loan portfolio. Based on information currently available to analyze loan loss potential, including economic factors, overall credit quality, historical delinquency and a history of actual charge-offs, management believes that the loan loss provision and allowance are adequate. However, no prediction of the ultimate level of loans charged off in future years can be made with any certainty.

Table Five summarizes, for the years indicated, the activity in the allowance for loan losses.

Table Five: Allowance for Loan Losses

In thousands (except percentages)	Year Ended 12/31/04	Year Ended 12/31/03	Year Ended 12/31/02	Year Ended 12/31/01	Year Ended 12/31/00
Average loans outstanding	\$ 813,485	\$ 737,644	\$ 669,104	\$ 523,862	\$ 424,891
Allowance for possible loan losses at beginning of period	\$ 16,590	\$ 15,235	\$ 11,753	\$ 9,371	\$ 5,596
Loans charged off:					
Commercial	(76)	(285)	(53)	(349)	(273)
Real estate	(3,386)	(21)	(219)	(2)	-
Consumer	(67)	(167)	(81)	(79)	(119)
	(3,529)	(473)	(353)	(430)	(392)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off:					
Commercial	120	268	214	162	170
Real estate	-	55	-	-	-
Consumer	48	30	37	15	14
	168	353	251	177	184
Net loans charged off	(3,361)	(120)	(102)	(253)	(208)
Provision for loan losses charged to operating expenses	3,590	1,475	3,584	2,635	3,983
Transfer of reserve for loan commitments	(549)	-	-	-	-
Allowance for possible loan losses at end of period	\$ 16,270	\$ 16,590	\$ 15,235	\$ 11,753	\$ 9,371
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding	0.41%	0.02%	0.02%	0.05%	0.05%
Provision of allowance for possible loan losses to average loans outstanding	0.44%	0.20%	0.54%	0.50%	0.94%
Allowance for possible loan losses to loans net of deferred fees at year end	1.75%	2.12%	2.04%	1.94%	1.98%

As part of its loan review process, management has allocated the overall allowance based on specific identified problem loans and historical loss data. Table Six summarizes the allocation of the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

Table Six: Allowance for Loan Losses by Loan Category

In thousands (except percentages)	December 31, 2004		December 31, 2003	
	Amount	Percent of loans in each category to total loans	Amount	Percent of loans in each category to total loans
Commercial	\$ 4,479	28%	\$ 6,485	30%
Real estate	9,883	70%	8,199	69%
Consumer	478	2%	612	1%
Transfer of reserve for loan commitments	(549)	-	-	-
Total allocated	14,291	100%	15,296	100%
Total unallocated	1,979		1,294	
Total	\$ 16,270		\$ 16,590	

Deposits

At December 31, 2004, deposits were \$1,051,368,000 up \$113,258,000 (12.1%) from \$938,110,000 at the end of 2003. All categories of deposits grew during 2004, with interest bearing demand deposits attaining growth of \$27,975,000 and the highest percentage growth of 24.7%. Savings deposits increased \$26,709,000 (11.5%) to \$259,319,000. Time certificates of deposit increased \$36,310,000 (13.4%) to \$306,615,000 at year-end. Noninterest bearing demand deposits increased \$22,267,000 (6.9%) to \$344,244,000.

Capital Resources

The current and projected capital position of the Company and the impact of capital plans and long-term strategies are reviewed regularly by management. The Company's capital position represents the level of capital available to support continued operations and expansion.

The Company's primary capital resource is shareholders' equity, which increased \$11,521,000 or 12.9% from the previous year-end. The Company's ratio of total risk-based capital to risk-adjusted assets was 11.2% at December 31, 2004 compared to 11.6% at December 31, 2003. Tier 1 risk-based capital to risk-adjusted assets for the Company was 10.0% at December 31, 2004, compared to 10.4% at December 31, 2003. The capital ratios are slightly lower in 2004 compared to 2003 as the growth in risk-based assets grew at a slightly higher rate than the level of regulatory capital.

The following table shows the Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 as well as the minimum capital ratios to be categorized as "well capitalized" under the regulatory framework:

Table Seven: Capital Ratios					Minimum To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions:	
In thousands (except percentages)	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Minimum Capital Requirements:</u>		<u>Action Provisions:</u>	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2004:						
<i>Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)</i>						
Company	\$ 113,111	11.2%	\$ 80,589	8.0%	N/A	
Community Bank	105,234	10.6%	79,809	8.0%	\$ 99,762	10.0%
<i>Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)</i>						
Company	100,473	10.0%	40,295	4.0%	N/A	
Community Bank	92,716	9.3%	39,905	4.0%	59,857	6.0%
<i>Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)</i>						
Company	100,473	9.1%	44,365	4.0%	N/A	
Community Bank	92,716	8.4%	44,105	4.0%	55,132	5.0%
As of December 31, 2003:						
<i>Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)</i>						
Company	\$ 99,038	11.6%	\$ 68,120	8.0%	N/A	
Community Bank	92,172	10.9%	67,420	8.0%	\$ 84,276	10.0%
<i>Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)</i>						
Company	88,321	10.4%	34,060	4.0%	N/A	
Community Bank	81,563	9.7%	33,710	4.0%	50,565	6.0%
<i>Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)</i>						
Company	88,321	9.0%	39,314	4.0%	N/A	
Community Bank	81,563	8.4%	39,064	4.0%	48,830	5.0%

See the discussion of capital requirements in "Supervision and Regulation" and in Footnote 13 - Regulatory Matters in the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Inflation

The impact of inflation on a financial institution differs significantly from that exerted on manufacturing, or other commercial concerns, primarily because its assets and liabilities are largely monetary. In general, inflation primarily affects the Company indirectly through its effect on market rates of interest, and thus the ability of the Company to attract loan customers. Inflation affects the growth of total assets by increasing the level of loan demand, and potentially adversely affects the Company's capital adequacy because loan growth in inflationary periods can increase faster than the corresponding rate that capital grows through retention of earnings the Company generates in the future. In addition to its effects on interest rates, inflation directly affects the Company by increasing the Company's operating expenses. Inflation did not have a material effect upon the Company's results of operations during the year 2004.

Market Risk Management

Overview. The goal for managing the assets and liabilities of the Company is to maximize shareholder value and earnings while maintaining a high quality balance sheet without exposing the Company to undue interest rate risk. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the Company's interest rate risk management policies. The Company has an Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which establishes and monitors guidelines to control the sensitivity of earnings to changes in interest rates.

Asset/Liability Management. Activities involved in asset/liability management include but are not limited to lending, accepting and placing deposits, investing in securities and issuing debt. Interest rate risk is the primary market risk associated with asset/liability management. Sensitivity of earnings to interest rate changes arises when yields on assets change in a different time period or in a different amount from that of interest costs on liabilities. To mitigate interest rate risk, the structure of the balance sheet is managed with the goal that movements of interest rates on assets and liabilities are correlated and contribute to earnings even in periods of volatile interest rates. The asset/liability management policy sets limits on the acceptable amount of variance in net interest margin and market value of equity under changing interest environments. The Company uses simulation models to forecast earnings, net interest margin and market value of equity.

Simulation of earnings is the primary tool used to measure the sensitivity of earnings to interest rate changes. Using computer modeling techniques, the Company is able to estimate the potential impact of changing interest rates on earnings. A balance sheet forecast is prepared quarterly using inputs of actual loan, securities and interest bearing liabilities (i.e. deposits/borrowings) positions as the beginning base.

The Company measures the interest rate risk embedded in its current portfolio based on interest rates evolving over time along four forecast paths. Net interest margin and net interest income are calculated as the forecast balance sheet is processed against these four interest rate scenarios. One scenario is a flat rate based on the current rate environment. One scenario is an economic forecast, based on underlying economic and financial sector modeling. The other two are a rising and declining scenario based on gradual rate ramps, which embody rate relationships. The nature of the specified rate tests is a gradual but significant change in interest rates projected to evolve over 12 months. The interest rate risk modeling is a useful tool, but there are certain limits to the rate forecast estimates. Actual rate changes rarely follow any given forecast, asset-liability pricing and other model inputs usually do not remain constant in their historic relationships as new rate environments evolve. However, holding these assumptions constant through the modeling horizon helps to appropriately emphasize specific repricing/mismatch points and their performance implications.

The Company's 2005 net interest income, as forecast below, was modeled utilizing a forecast balance sheet projected from year-end 2004 balances.

The following table summarizes the effect on net interest income of three rate scenarios as measured against a most likely rate scenario.

Table Eight: Interest Rate Risk Simulation of Net Interest Income as of December 31, 2004

In thousands	Estimated Impact on <u>2005 Net Interest Income</u>
Variation from flat rate scenario	
Most likely rates	\$1,803
Declining rates	(4,331)
Rising rates	3,355

The simulations of earnings do not incorporate any management actions, which might moderate the negative consequences of interest rate deviations. Therefore, they do not reflect likely actual results, but serve as conservative estimates of interest rate risk.

The Company also estimates rate risk through the use of rate shock analysis. The model calculates both the percent and dollar changes in net interest income (NII) and market value of equity (MVE) projected to occur should the yield curve instantaneously shift up or down in a parallel fashion from its beginning position. MVE measures the impact on equity due to the changes in the market values of assets and liabilities as a result of a change in interest rates. In the rate shock analysis, the forecast balance sheet is processed against seven interest rate scenarios. These seven interest rate scenarios include the flat rate scenario described above, and six additional rate shock scenarios ranging from +300 to -300 basis points around the flat scenario in 100 basis point increments. These rate shock scenarios assume that interest rates increase or decrease immediately and remain at the new level in the future. The Company measures the volatility of these benchmarks using a twelve-month time horizon. Using the December 31, 2004 balance sheet as the base for the simulation, the following table summarizes the effect on net interest income of a +300 and -200 basis point change in interest rates. Due to the current low level of interest rates, the potential for interest bearing deposit accounts to respond to changes in projected rates is limited, therefore calculations for rate decreases greater than 200 bp are misleading and have not been presented.

Table Nine: Interest Rate Risk Simulation of NII as of December 31, 2004

In thousands (except percentages)	% Change in NII from Current <u>12 Mo. Horizon</u>	Change in NII from Current <u>12 Month Horizon</u>
+ 200bp	13%	\$6,672
+ 100bp	7%	3,340
- 100bp	(8%)	(3,881)
- 200bp	(16%)	(8,138)

These results indicate that the balance sheet is asset sensitive since earnings increase when interest rates rise. The magnitude of the NII change is within the Company's policy guidelines. The asset liability management policy limits aggregate market risk, as measured in this fashion, to an acceptable level within the context of risk-return trade-offs.

Gap analysis provides another measure of interest rate risk. The Company does not actively use gap analysis in managing interest rate risk. It is presented here for comparative purposes. Interest rate sensitivity is a function of the repricing characteristics of the Company's portfolio of assets and liabilities. These repricing characteristics are the time frames within which the interest-bearing assets and liabilities are subject to change in interest rates either at replacement, repricing or maturity. Interest rate sensitivity management focuses on the maturity of assets and liabilities and their repricing during periods of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity is measured as the difference between the volumes of

assets and liabilities in the Company's current portfolio that are subject to repricing at various time horizons. The differences are known as interest sensitivity gaps.

As reflected in Table Ten, the gap analysis categorizes interest-bearing transaction deposits and savings deposits as repricing immediately. This causes an immediate prospective of liability sensitivity. However, as has been observed through interest rate cycles, the deposit liabilities do not reprice immediately. Even with that bias, the next day through three months highly asset sensitive position more than offsets the immediately repricing liabilities. During the three month to one year horizon as the time deposits reprice, the gap analysis moves towards a fairly balanced position at the end of the one year time frame. Based on the gap analysis at December 31, 2003 we would expect net interest income to grow more rapidly early in an up rate cycle with slowing growth from the six month to one year time phase and then increasing in the longer horizon. The reverse would happen in a falling rate environment. Overall the balance sheet would be considered to be asset sensitive.

Table Ten: Interest Rate Sensitivity – December 31, 2004

Assets and Liabilities which Mature or Reprice:			Over three	Over one	Over	
(In thousands)	Immediately	Next day And within Three months	months and within one year	and within five years	five years	Total
Interest earning assets:						
Investments	\$ -	\$ 5,129	\$ 3,838	\$ 111,738	\$ 48,446	169,151
Loans, excluding nonaccrual loans and overdrafts	10,552	551,147	61,187	248,564	58,186	929,636
Total	\$ 10,552	\$ 556,276	\$ 65,025	\$ 360,302	\$ 106,632	\$ 1,098,787
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Interest bearing demand	\$ 141,190	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 141,190
Savings	259,319	-	-	-	-	259,319
Time certificates	-	82,336	173,858	50,155	266	306,615
Other Borrowings	-	21	1,266	2,484	623	4,394
Total	\$ 400,509	\$ 82,357	\$ 175,124	\$ 52,639	\$ 889	\$ 711,518
Interest rate sensitivity gap						
Interest rate sensitivity gap	\$ (389,957)	\$ 473,919	\$ (110,099)	\$ 307,663	\$ 105,743	
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap						
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	\$ (389,957)	\$ 83,962	\$ (26,137)	\$ 281,526	\$ 387,269	
December 31, 2003						
Interest rate sensitivity gap						
Interest rate sensitivity gap	\$ (326,791)	\$ 427,203	\$ (106,384)	\$ 237,897	\$ 74,681	
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap						
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	\$ (326,791)	\$ 100,412	\$ (5,972)	\$ 231,925	\$ 306,606	

Liquidity

Liquidity management refers to the Company's ability to provide funds on an ongoing basis to meet fluctuations in deposit levels as well as the credit needs and requirements of its clients. Both assets and

liabilities contribute to the Company's liquidity position. Federal Funds lines, short-term investments and securities, and loan repayments contribute to liquidity, along with deposit increases, while loan funding and deposit withdrawals decrease liquidity. The Company assesses the likelihood of projected funding requirements by reviewing historical funding patterns, current and forecasted economic conditions and individual client funding needs. Commitments to fund loans and outstanding standby letters of credit at December 31, 2004, were approximately \$262,949,000 and \$14,076,000, respectively. Such loans relate primarily to revolving lines of credit and other commercial loans, and to real estate construction loans.

The Company's sources of liquidity consist of overnight funds sold to correspondent banks, unpledged marketable investments, loans pledged to the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco ("FHLB-SF") and saleable SBA loans. On December 31, 2004, consolidated liquid assets totaled \$158.6 million or 13.6% of total assets as compared to \$208.3 million or 20.0% of total consolidated assets on December 31, 2003. The decrease in liquidity in 2004 is attributable to a \$27,000,000 increase in pledged securities to support public deposits and loan growth exceeding deposit growth. In addition to liquid assets, the Company maintains short-term lines of credit with correspondent banks and has several agreements in place for obtaining brokered certificates of deposit. At December 31, 2004, the Company had \$90,000,000 available under the credit lines and by policy could have negotiated for up to \$116,466,000 in brokered CD's. Informal agreements are also in place with various other banks to purchase participations in loans, if necessary. The Company serves primarily a business and professional customer base and, as such, its deposit base is susceptible to economic fluctuations. Accordingly, management strives to maintain a balanced position of liquid assets to volatile and cyclical deposits.

Liquidity is affected by portfolio maturities as well as the effect interest rate fluctuations have on the market values of both assets and liabilities. The Company holds all of its investment securities in the available-for-sale category. This enables the Company to sell any of its unpledged securities to meet liquidity needs. In periods of rising interest rates, such as experienced throughout most of 1999 and the first half of 2000, bond prices decreased, which resulted in large unrealized losses within the Company's investment portfolio. Unrealized losses limit the Company's ability to sell these securities to provide liquidity without realizing those losses. As a means for providing liquidity from the investment portfolio when there are unrealized losses, the Company has a master repurchase agreement with a correspondent bank. Such a repurchase agreement allows the Company to pledge securities as collateral for borrowings to obtain liquidity without having to sell a security at a loss. In a declining interest rate environment such as experienced in 2002 and 2003, as bond prices increase, liquidity is more easily obtained through security sales. Rising interest rates in 2005 could adversely impact the Company's ability to sell securities to provide for liquidity.

The contractual obligations of the Company, summarized by type of obligation and payment due date, are set forth in Table Eleven.

Table Eleven: Contractual Obligations - December 31, 2004

In thousands	Long-term Debt Payments	Operating Lease Obligations
2005	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,122
2006	92	1,046
2007	99	759
2008	1,340	461
2009	953	302
Thereafter	622	688
Total	\$ 4,393	\$ 4,378

In addition to those obligations listed above, in the normal course of business the Company will make cash distributions for the payment of interest on interest bearing deposit accounts and the payment of quarterly tax estimates. At December 31, 2004, the Company had a recorded obligation of \$1,562,000 for its executive salary continuation plan.

The maturity distribution of certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more is set forth in Table Twelve. These deposits are generally more rate sensitive than other deposits and, therefore, are more likely to be withdrawn to obtain higher yields elsewhere if available.

Table Twelve: Certificates of Deposit in Denominations of \$100,000 or More

In thousands	December 31, 2004
Three months or less	\$ 65,548
Over three months through six months	41,605
Over six months through twelve months	96,593
Over twelve months	39,700
Total	\$ 243,446

Loan demand also affects the Company's liquidity position. Table Thirteen presents the maturities of loans for the period indicated.

Table Thirteen: Loan Maturities - December 31, 2004

In thousands	One year or less	One year through five years	Over five years	Total
Commercial	\$ 151,693	\$ 79,826	\$ 29,889	\$ 261,408
Real estate - construction	53,998	4,368	3,000	61,366
Real estate - other	54,830	173,143	366,534	594,507
Consumer	8,763	4,820	1,880	15,463
Total	\$ 269,284	\$ 262,157	\$ 401,303	\$ 932,744

The maturity distribution and yields of the investment portfolios (on a taxable equivalent basis) are presented in Table Fourteen:

Table Fourteen: Securities Maturities and Weighted Average Yields

In thousands (except percentages)	December 31, 2004		December 31, 2003	
	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Available for sale securities:				
U.S. Treasury and agency securities				
Maturing within 1 year	\$ 198	1.95%	\$ 101	0.97%
Maturing after 1 year but within 5 years	13,879	2.83%	14,050	2.96%
Maturing after 5 years but within 10 years	19,283	3.55%	18,332	3.59%
Maturing after 10 years	77,934	4.24%	57,785	3.99%
State & Political Subdivision				
Maturing within 1 year	369	4.00%	-	-
Maturing after 1 year but within 5 years	5,701	4.20%	4,638	3.97%
Maturing after 5 year but within 10 Years	36,082	4.23%	31,192	4.43%
Maturing after 10 years	15,705	4.60%	14,995	4.85%
Corporate Debt Securities				
Maturing after 10 years	-	-	11,267	1.96%
Total investment securities	\$ 169,151	4.07%	\$ 152,360	3.86%

The principal cash requirements of the Company are for expenses incurred in the support of administration and operations of the Bank. These cash requirements are funded through direct reimbursement billings to the Bank. For non-banking functions, the Company is dependent upon the payment of cash dividends by the Bank to service its commitments. The Company expects that the cash dividends paid by the Bank to the Company will be sufficient to meet this payment schedule.

Off-Balance Sheet Items

The Company has certain ongoing commitments under operating leases. (See Footnote 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for the terms.) These commitments do not significantly impact operating results.

As of December 31, 2004, commitments to extend credit were the only financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. These instruments are created in the normal course of business and are consistent with practices in the banking industry. These off balance sheet loan commitments are taken into consideration in the calculation of risk-weighted assets, so their potential impact on capital is analyzed on an on-going basis. At December 31, 2004, the Company had loan and letter of credit commitments of \$277,026,000, (NOTE 11) an increase of \$48,661,000 from \$228,365,00 at December 31, 2003. The commitments represent 29.7% of total loans at year-end 2004 versus 29.1% a year ago. The majority of the commitments have a maturity of one year or less. Commitments for home equity lines of credit totaling \$45,712,000, which have a ten-year maturity, are the single largest category of commitments exceeding a one-year maturity. The Company has not entered into any contracts for freestanding financial derivative instruments such as futures, swaps, options etc.

Disclosure of Fair Value

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, "Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Statements," requires the disclosure of fair value of most financial instruments, whether recognized or not recognized in the financial statements. The intent of presenting the fair values of financial instruments is to depict the market's assessment of the present value of net future cash flows discounted to reflect both current interest rates and the market's assessment of the risk that the cash flows will not occur.

In determining fair values, the Company used the carrying amount for cash, short-term investments, accrued interest receivable, short-term borrowings and accrued interest payable as all of these instruments are short term in nature. Securities are reflected at quoted market values. Loans and deposits have a long term time horizon, which required more complex calculations for fair value determination. Loans are grouped into homogeneous categories and broken down between fixed and variable rate instruments. Loans with a variable rate, which reprice quickly, are valued at carrying value. The fair value of fixed rate instruments is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current rates. Credit risk and repricing risk factors are included in the current rates. Fair value for nonaccrual loans is reported at carrying value and is included in the net loan total. Since the allowance for loan losses exceeds any potential adjustment for nonaccrual valuation, no further valuation adjustment has been made.

Demand deposits, savings and certain money market accounts are short term in nature so the carrying value equals the fair value. For deposits that extend over a period in excess of four months, the fair value is estimated by discounting the future cash payments using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

At year-end 2004, the fair values calculated on the Company's assets were 1.3% above the carrying values versus 1.9% above the carrying values at year-end 2003.

Other Matters

The terrorist actions on September 11, 2001 and the threat of terror thereafter combined with the war with Iraq have had significant adverse effects upon the United States economy. Whether the terrorist activities in the future and the actions of the United States and its allies in combating terrorism on a worldwide basis will adversely impact the Company and the extent of such impact is uncertain. However, such events have had and may continue to have an adverse effect on the economy in the Company's market areas. Such continued economic deterioration could adversely affect the Company's future results of operations by, among other matters, reducing the demand for loans and other products and services offered by the Company, increasing nonperforming loans and the amounts reserved for loan losses, and causing a decline in the Company's stock price.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information required by Item 7A of Form 10-K is contained in the Market Risk Management section of Item 7 – "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation" on page 43.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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All schedules have been omitted since the required information is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule or because the information required is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Central Coast Bancorp - Salinas, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Central Coast Bancorp and subsidiary ("the Company") as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Central Coast Bancorp and subsidiary at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 28 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

San Francisco, California
February 28, 2005

Consolidated Balance Sheets
Central Coast Bancorp and Subsidiary
In thousands (except share data)

December 31,	2004	2003
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 49,068	\$ 54,446
Federal Funds sold	9,029	47,017
Total cash and equivalents	58,097	101,463
Available-for-sale securities at fair value	169,151	152,360
Loans:		
Commercial	261,408	236,836
Real estate-construction	61,366	46,266
Real estate-other	594,507	489,213
Consumer	15,463	11,540
Deferred loan fees, net	(1,228)	(1,114)
Total loans	931,516	782,741
Allowance for loan losses	(16,270)	(16,590)
Net Loans	915,246	766,151
Premises and equipment, net	3,944	2,787
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	18,223	15,079
Total assets	\$ 1,164,661	\$ 1,037,840
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Demand, noninterest bearing	\$ 344,244	\$ 321,980
Demand, interest bearing	141,190	113,215
Savings	259,319	232,610
Time	306,615	270,305
Total deposits	1,051,368	938,110
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	12,177	10,135
Total liabilities	1,063,545	948,245
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 5 and 12)		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock-no par value; authorized 1,000,000 shares; none outstanding		
Common stock - no par value; authorized 39,062,500 shares; outstanding: 13,716,168 and 12,409,999 shares at December 31, 2004 and 2003	85,034	66,860
Shares held in deferred compensation trust (600,899 and 513,988 shares at December 31, 2004 and 2003), net of deferred obligation	-	-
Retained earnings	15,439	21,502
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes of \$456 in 2004 and \$875 in 2003	643	1,233
Total shareholders' equity	101,116	89,595
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,164,661	\$ 1,037,840

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Income
Central Coast Bancorp and Subsidiary

In thousands (except per share data)

Years Ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Interest Income			
Loans (including fees)	\$ 48,505	\$ 43,924	\$ 44,141
Investment securities	6,660	4,921	6,034
Federal Funds sold	153	303	255
Total interest income	55,318	49,148	50,430
Interest Expense			
Interest on deposits	10,947	11,148	13,517
Other	331	418	438
Total interest expense	11,278	11,566	13,955
Net Interest Income	44,040	37,582	36,475
Provision for Loan Losses	(3,590)	(1,475)	(3,584)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	40,450	36,107	32,891
Noninterest Income			
Service charges on deposits	3,106	3,120	2,342
Other income	1,331	2,558	1,394
Total noninterest income	4,437	5,678	3,736
Noninterest Expenses			
Salaries and benefits	14,717	13,506	12,129
Occupancy	2,791	2,555	1,997
Furniture and equipment	1,858	1,921	1,802
Other	5,949	5,828	4,568
Total noninterest expenses	25,315	23,810	20,496
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	19,572	17,975	16,131
Provision for Income Taxes	6,771	6,406	5,603
Net Income	\$ 12,801	\$ 11,569	\$ 10,528
Basic Earnings per Share			
	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.77
Diluted Earnings per Share			
	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.74

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
Central Coast Bancorp and Subsidiary

In thousands (except share data)

Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002	Common Stock		Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total
	Shares	Amount	Earnings	Income (Loss)	
Balances, January 1, 2002	11,204,725	\$ 50,898	\$ 14,855	\$ (417)	\$ 65,336
Net income	-	-	10,528	-	10,528
Changes in unrealized gains/losses on securities available for sale, net of taxes of \$1,334,000	-	-	-	1,881	1,881
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in income, net of taxes of \$42,000	-	-	-	(60)	(60)
Total comprehensive income					12,349
Stock options exercised	64,869	221	-	-	221
Tax benefit of stock options exercised	-	170	-	-	170
Balances, December 31, 2002	11,269,594	51,289	25,383	1,404	78,076
Net income	-	-	11,569	-	11,569
Changes in unrealized gains/losses on securities available for sale, net of taxes of \$121,000	-	-	-	177	177
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in income, net of taxes of \$242,000	-	-	-	(348)	(348)
Total comprehensive income					11,398
10% stock dividend	1,126,959	15,450	(15,450)	-	-
Stock options exercised	13,446	75	-	-	75
Tax benefit of stock options exercised	-	46	-	-	46
Balances, December 31, 2003	12,409,999	66,860	21,502	1,233	89,595
Net income	-	-	12,801	-	12,801
Changes in unrealized gains/losses on securities available for sale, net of taxes of \$511,000	-	-	-	(667)	(667)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in income, net of taxes of \$69,000	-	-	-	77	77
Total comprehensive income					12,211
10% stock dividend	1,240,999	18,864	(18,864)	-	-
Stock options exercised	241,160	1,111	-	-	1,111
Shares repurchased	(175,990)	(2,501)	-	-	(2,501)
Tax benefit of stock options exercised	-	700	-	-	700
Balances, December 31, 2004	13,716,168	\$ 85,034	\$ 15,439	\$ 643	\$ 101,116

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Central Coast Bancorp and Subsidiary

In thousands

Years ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Cash Flows from Operations:			
Net income	\$ 12,801	\$ 11,569	\$ 10,528
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for loan and credit losses	3,590	1,475	3,584
Depreciation	1,160	1,296	1,272
Amortization and accretion	781	966	782
Provision for deferred income taxes	155	(789)	(1,589)
Loss (gain) on sale of securities	130	(590)	(102)
Net (gain) loss on sale of equipment	(10)	(12)	17
Gain on other real estate owned	(54)	(52)	(79)
Increase in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(2,899)	(942)	(308)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	2,696	509	(920)
(Decrease) increase in deferred loan fees	114	78	(14)
Net cash provided by operations	18,464	13,508	13,171
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	22,814	87,029	119,594
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	17,456	19,183	16,714
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(58,940)	(153,026)	(103,788)
Net increase in loans	(153,529)	(37,647)	(139,141)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	889	426	670
Proceeds from sale of equipment	15	12	-
Purchases of equipment	(2,322)	(1,124)	(1,286)
Net cash used in investing activities	(173,617)	(85,147)	(107,237)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Net increase in deposit accounts	113,258	111,608	101,640
Net increase (decrease) in other borrowings	(81)	(5,242)	3,575
Cash received for stock options exercised	1,111	121	221
Cash paid for shares repurchased	(2,501)	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	111,787	106,487	105,436
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(43,366)	34,848	11,370
Cash and equivalents, beginning of year	101,463	66,615	55,245
Cash and equivalents, end of year	\$ 58,097	\$ 101,463	\$ 66,615
Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Conversion of loans to OREO	\$ 5,250	\$ 2,761	\$ 591
Loans made to facilitate sale of OREO	4,250	2,700	-
Stock exchanged for option exercise (see note 10)	177	-	263
Other Cash Flow Information:			
Interest paid	\$ 11,106	\$ 11,714	\$ 15,078
Income taxes paid	5,821	7,497	6,962

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements
Central Coast Bancorp and Subsidiary
Years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies and Operations. The consolidated financial statements include Central Coast Bancorp (the "Company") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Community Bank of Central California (the "Bank"). All material intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. The accounting and reporting policies of the Company and the Bank conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and prevailing practices within the banking industry. In preparing such financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenues and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. The material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant changes in the near term relates to the determination of the allowance for loan losses. Federal Home Loan Bank stock classified as an investment security in prior years has been reclassified to other assets to conform to the presentation for the current year.

Community Bank of Central California operates fourteen full service branch offices in Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties, serving small and medium sized business customers, as well as individuals. The Bank focuses on business loans and deposit services to customers throughout its service area.

Basis of presentation - Stock Split. On January 31, 2005 the Board of Directors declared a five-for-four (5/4) stock split, which was distributed on February 28, 2005. All share and per share data including stock option information have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the above split as well as the 10% stock dividends in January 2004 and 2003.

Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash on hand, amounts due from banks and Federal Funds sold.

Investment securities are classified at the time of purchase into one of three categories: held-to-maturity, trading or available-for-sale. Investment securities classified as "held-to-maturity" are measured at amortized cost based on the Company's positive intent and ability to hold such securities to maturity. "Trading securities" are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term and are carried at market value with a corresponding recognition of unrecognized holding gain or loss in the results of operations. The remaining investment securities are classified as "available-for-sale" and are measured at fair value with a corresponding recognition of the unrealized holding gain or loss (net of tax effect) as a separate component of shareholders' equity until realized. Accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums arising at acquisition are included in income using methods approximating the effective interest method. Gains and losses on sales of investments, if any, are determined on a specific identification basis. At December 31, 2004 and 2003 all of the Company's investments were classified as available-for-sale.

Loans are stated at the principal amount outstanding, reduced by the allowance for loan losses and deferred loan fees. Loan origination fees and certain direct loan origination costs are deferred and the net amount is recognized using the effective yield method, generally over the contractual life of the loan.

Interest income is accrued as earned. The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued and any accrued and unpaid interest is reversed when principal or interest is ninety days past due, when payment in full of principal or interest is not expected or when a portion of the principal balance has been charged off. Income on such loans is then recognized only to the extent that cash is received and where the future

collection of principal is probable. Senior management may grant a waiver from nonaccrual status if a loan is well secured and in the process of collection. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, the accrued and unpaid interest receivable is reversed and the loan is accounted for on the cash or cost recovery method thereafter, until qualifying for return to accrual status. Generally, a loan may be returned to accrual status when all delinquent interest and principal become current in accordance with the original terms of the loan agreement or when the loan is both well secured and in process of collection.

The allowance for loan losses is an amount that management believes will be adequate to absorb probable losses in existing loans to extend credit, based on evaluations of collectibility, prior loss experience and other factors. The allowance is established through a provision charged to expense. Loans are charged against the allowance when management believes that the collectibility of the principal is unlikely. Recoveries of loans previously charged off are added back to the allowance. In evaluating the adequacy of the allowance, management considers numerous factors such as changes in the composition of the portfolio, overall portfolio quality, loan concentrations, specific problem loans, and current and anticipated local economic conditions that may affect the borrowers' ability to pay. On December 31, 2004, the Company transferred the allowance relating to off-balance sheet commitments of \$549,000 from allowance for loan losses to other liabilities. Prior periods have not been restated. The reserve for loan commitments is established using methodology similar to that used for the allowance for loan losses discussed above.

Management generally places loans on nonaccrual status when they become 90 days past due, unless the loan is well secured and in the process of collection. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, as a practical expedient, at the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent.

Real estate and other assets acquired in satisfaction of indebtedness are recorded at the lower of estimated fair market value net of anticipated selling costs or the recorded loan amount, and any difference between this and the loan amount is charged to the allowance. Costs of maintaining other real estate owned, subsequent write downs and gains or losses on the subsequent sale are reflected in current earnings.

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the lease terms or estimated useful lives of the assets, which are generally 3 to 30 years.

Intangible assets representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of tangible net assets acquired, are being amortized on a straight-line basis over seven years and are included in other assets.

Other borrowed funds consist of \$4,393,000 borrowed from the Federal Home Loan Bank collateralized by certain real estate loans and investment securities and are included in other liabilities. Other borrowed funds mature as follows: \$1.3 million, 0.1 million, 0.1 million, 1.3 million, 0.9 million and 0.6 million in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 2009 and thereafter, respectively.

Stock compensation. The Company accounts for its stock-based awards using the intrinsic value method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and its related interpretations. No compensation expense has been recognized in the financial statements for employee stock arrangements, as the Company's stock option plans provide for the issuance of options at

a price of no less than the fair market value at the date of the grant. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, requires the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per share had the Company adopted the fair value method as of the beginning of fiscal year 1995. Under SFAS No. 123, the fair value of stock-based awards to employees is calculated through the use of option pricing models, even though such models were developed to estimate the fair value of freely tradable, fully transferable options without vesting restrictions, which significantly differ from the Company's stock option awards. These models also require subjective assumptions, including future stock price volatility and expected time to exercise, which greatly affect the calculated values. The Company's calculations were made using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected life, four years following vesting for 2004, 2003 and 2002; average stock volatility of 16.8% for 2004, 16.1% for 2003 and 16.0% for 2002; risk free interest rates ranging from 3.08% to 4.35% for 2004, 2.77% to 6.57% for 2003 and 2.92% to 6.57% for 2002; and no dividends during the expected term for 2004, 2003 and 2002. The Company's calculations are based on a multiple option valuation approach and forfeitures are recognized as they occur. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the year was \$3.54, \$2.93 and \$3.47 for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

A summary of the pro forma effects to reported net income and earnings per share as if the Company had elected to recognize compensation cost based on the fair value of the options granted at grant date as prescribed by SFAS No. 123 is as follows.

In thousands (except per share data)

Years Ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Net Income - As Reported	\$ 12,801	\$ 11,569	\$ 10,528
Compensation expense from amortization of fair value of stock awards	(1,331)	(437)	(150)
Taxes on compensation expense	546	179	64
Pro Forma Net Income	\$ 12,016	\$ 11,311	\$ 10,442
Basic Earnings per Share - As Reported	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.77
Pro Forma Basic Earnings per Share	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.77
Diluted Earnings per Share - As Reported	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.74
Pro Forma Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.74

Income taxes are provided using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise principally from differences in reporting provisions for loan losses, interest on nonaccrual loans, depreciation, state franchise taxes and accruals related to the salary continuation plan. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Derivative Instruments and hedging activities. The Company did not enter into freestanding derivative contracts and was not involved in any hedging activities and did not identify any embedded derivatives requiring bifurcation and separate valuation during 2004, 2003 or 2002.

Comprehensive income includes net income and other comprehensive income, which represents the changes in its net assets during the period from non-owner sources. The Company's only source of other comprehensive income is derived from unrealized gain and loss on securities available-for-sale and is presented net of tax in the accompanying statements of shareholders' equity.

Segment reporting. The Company operates a single line of business with no customer accounting for more than 10% of its revenue. Management evaluates the Company's performance as a whole and does not allocate resources based on the performance of different lending or transaction activities. Accordingly, the Company and its subsidiary operate as one business segment.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*. This Statement requires that compensation costs related to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. Measurement of the cost of employee service will be based on the grant-date fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. Additionally, liability awards will be remeasured each reporting period. Statement 123R replaces SFAS Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* and supercedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. This Statement is effective for interim periods beginning after June 15, 2005 and requires adoption using a modified prospective application or a modified retrospective application. The Company has not yet concluded on the method of adoption allowed by the Statement and is currently evaluating the impact of this accounting guidance on its financial condition and results of operations. Disclosure required under SFAS No. 123 is shown in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*. FIN 46 provides guidance on how to identify a variable interest entity (VIE), and when the assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests and result of operations of a VIE need to be included in a company's consolidated financial statements. A VIE exists when either the total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities by itself, or the equity investors lack a controlling financial interest or they have voting rights that are not proportionate to their economic interest. A company that holds variable interests in an entity will need to consolidate that entity if the company's interest in the VIE is such that the company will absorb a majority of the VIE's expected losses and/or receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, if they occur. FIN 46 also requires additional disclosures by primary beneficiaries and other significant variable interest holders.

In December 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46R, a revision of FIN 46. FIN 46R clarifies that only the holder of a variable interest can ever be a VIE's primary beneficiary. FIN 46R delays the effective date of FIN 46 for all entities created subsequent to January 31, 2003 and non-SPE's (special-purpose entities) created prior to February 1, 2003 to reporting periods ending after March 15, 2004. Entities created prior to February 1, 2004 and defined as SPE's must apply either the provisions of FIN 46 or early adopt the provisions of FIN 46R by the first reporting period ending after December 15, 2003. As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company does not have any VIE's for which this interpretation would require consolidation.

In March 2004, the EITF reached consensus on certain incremental issues related to Issue No. 03-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*. EITF Issue No. 03-1 establishes a three-step model to determine whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired and requires disclosures about unrealized losses that have not been recognized as other-than-temporary impairment and the aggregate carrying amount and fair value evaluation of cost method investments. EITF Issue No. 03-1 is effective for interim periods beginning after June 15, 2004, however

certain guidance contained in the EITF has been delayed by FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) EITF Issue 03-1-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments*. The Company adopted the disclosure provisions of EITF Issue No. 03-1 for investments carried at cost at December 31, 2004. At adoption, there was no impact on the Company’s financial position or statement of operations.

In December 2003, under clearance of the FASB, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC) of the AICPA issued Statement of Position (“SOP”) 03-3, *Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer*. This SOP establishes accounting standards for discounts on purchased loans when the discount is attributable to credit quality. The SOP requires that the loan discount, rather than contractual amounts, establishes the investor’s estimate of undiscounted expected future principal and interest cash flows as a benchmark for yield and impairment measurements. The SOP prohibits the carryover or creation of a valuation allowance in the initial accounting for these loans. This SOP is effective for loans acquired in years beginning after December 15, 2004. Since this SOP applies only to transfers after 2004, this Statement will have no impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operation at adoption.

Note 2. Cash and Due from Banks. The Company, through its bank subsidiary, is required to maintain reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank. Reserve requirements are based on a percentage of deposits. For the period including December 31, 2004, the Company maintained reserves of approximately \$2,671,000 in the form of vault cash and balances at the Federal Reserve to satisfy regulatory requirements of \$1,978,000. As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company held interest bearing deposits in other institutions of \$108,000 and \$107,000, respectively.

Note 3. Securities. The Company’s investment securities portfolio as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 consisted of the following:

In thousands	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
December 31, 2004				
Available for sale securities:				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$ 112,299	\$ 172	\$ 1,174	\$ 111,297
State & Political Subdivision	55,753	2,259	158	57,854
Total investment securities	\$ 168,052	\$ 2,431	\$ 1,332	\$ 169,151
December 31, 2003				
Available for sale securities:				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$ 90,405	\$ 507	\$ 644	\$ 90,268
State & Political Subdivision	48,281	2,605	61	50,825
Corporate Debt Securities	11,565	-	298	11,267
Total investment securities	\$ 150,251	\$ 3,112	\$ 1,003	\$ 152,360

As of December 31, 2004, unrealized losses on securities were comprised of the following:

In thousands	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Available for sale securities:						
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$ 69,572	\$ 687	\$ 23,589	\$ 487	\$ 93,161	\$ 1,174
State & Political Subdivision	4,948	86	1,233	72	6,181	158
Total investment securities	\$ 74,520	\$ 773	\$ 24,822	\$ 559	\$ 99,342	\$ 1,332

At December 31, 2004, the Company held 147 securities, of which 24 had fair values below amortized cost. Of these 24 securities, 6 securities have been carried with an unrealized loss for over 12 consecutive months. The lower fair values are due to current interest rates being greater at December 31, 2004. No security has sustained an other than temporary loss of value due to a downgrade in credit ratings. All principal is expected to be paid when the security matures or is called by the issuer. The lower fair values are considered temporary and not a permanent impairment.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at December 31, 2004, based on contractual maturities, are shown in the next table. Projected maturities may differ from contractual maturities when issuers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

In thousands	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available for sale securities:		
Maturing within 1 year	\$ 564	\$ 567
Maturing after 1 year but within 5 years	19,348	19,580
Maturing after 5 years but within 10 years	54,649	55,365
Maturing after 10 years	93,491	93,639
Total investment securities	\$ 168,052	\$ 169,151

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, securities with a fair value of \$125,001,000 and \$89,968,000 were pledged as collateral for deposits of public funds and other purposes as required by law or contract.

In 2004, security sales resulted in gross realized losses of \$133,000 and gross realized gains of \$3,000. In 2003, security sales resulted in gross realized losses of \$21,000 and gross realized gains of \$611,000. In 2002, security sales resulted in gross realized losses of \$23,000 and gross realized gains of \$125,000.

Note 4. Loans and allowance for loan losses. The Company's business is concentrated in Monterey County, California whose economy is highly dependent on the agricultural industry. As a result, the Company lends money to individuals and companies dependent upon the agricultural industry. In addition, the Company has significant extensions of credit and commitments to extend credit which are secured by real estate, the ultimate recovery of which is generally dependent on the successful operation, sale or refinancing of real estate, totaling approximately \$752,000,000. The Company monitors the effects of current and expected market conditions and other factors on the collectibility of real estate loans. When, in management's judgment, these loans are impaired, appropriate reserves for losses are provided. The more significant assumptions management considers involve estimates of the following: lease, absorption and sale rates; real estate values and rates of return; operating expenses; inflation; and sufficiency of collateral independent of the real estate including, in limited instances, personal guarantees.

In extending credit and commitments to borrowers, the Company generally requires collateral and/or guarantees as security. The repayment of such loans is expected to come from cash flow or from proceeds from the sale of selected assets of the borrowers. The Company's requirement for collateral and/or guarantees is determined on a case-by-case basis in connection with management's evaluation of the credit worthiness of the borrower. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, income-producing properties, residences and other real property. The Company secures its collateral by perfecting its interest in business assets, obtaining deeds of trust, or outright possession among other means. Loan losses from lending transactions related to real estate and agriculture compare favorably with the Company's loan losses on its loan portfolio as a whole.

The activity in the allowance for loan losses is summarized as follows:

In thousands	2004	2003	2002
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 16,590	\$ 15,235	\$ 11,753
Provision charged to expense	3,590	1,475	3,584
Loans charged off	(3,529)	(473)	(353)
Recoveries	168	353	251
Transfer of reserve for loan commitments	(549)	-	-
Balance, end of year	\$ 16,270	\$ 16,590	\$ 15,235

In determining the provision for estimated losses related to specific major loans, management evaluates the allowance on an individual loan basis, including an analysis of the credit worthiness, cash flows and financial status of the borrower, and the condition and the estimated value of the collateral. Specific valuation allowances for secured loans are determined by the excess of recorded investment in the loan over the fair market value or net realizable value where appropriate, of the collateral. In determining overall level of allowances to be maintained and the loan loss allowance ratio, management uses a formula allowance calculated by applying loss factors to outstanding loans and certain unused commitments and an unallocated allowance for amounts that are based on management's evaluation of conditions that are not directly measured in the determination of the specific and formula allowances. In determining these allowances, management evaluates many factors including prevailing and forecasted economic conditions, regular reviews of the quality of loans, industry experience, historical loss experience, composition and geographic concentrations of the loan portfolio, the borrowers' ability to repay and repayment performance and estimated collateral values.

At December 31, 2004 the Company transferred \$549,000 to other liabilities as a reserve for commitments. The Company applies the same allowance for loan losses methodology to determine the reserve for commitments.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2004 is adequate, based on information currently available. However, no prediction of the ultimate level of loans charged off in future years can be made with any certainty.

Non-performing loans at December 31 are summarized below:

In thousands	2004	2003
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing:		
Real estate	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial	-	-
Consumer and other	-	-
	-	-
Nonaccrual:		
Real estate	-	8,973
Commercial	102	626
Consumer and other	-	7
	102	9,606
Restructured (in compliance with modified terms) - Commercial		
	733	835
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 835	\$ 10,441

Interest due but excluded from interest income on nonaccrual loans was approximately \$10,000 in 2004, \$650,000 in 2003 and \$24,000 in 2002. Interest income recognized from payments received on nonaccrual loans was \$400, \$73,000 and \$40,000 in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

At December 31, 2004, the recorded investment in loans that are considered impaired under SFAS No. 114 was \$835,000 of which \$102,000 is included as nonaccrual loans above, and \$733,000 is included as restructured loans above. At December 31, 2003, the recorded investment in loans that was considered impaired under SFAS No. 114 was \$10,694,000 of which \$9,606,000 is included as nonaccrual loans above, and \$835,000 is included as restructured loans above. Such impaired loans had valuation allowances totaling \$323,000 and \$2,516,000, in 2004 and 2003, respectively, based on the estimated fair values of the collateral and discounted cash flow analysis. The average recorded investment in impaired loans during 2004 and 2003 was \$978,000 and \$11,918,000, respectively. The Company recognized interest income on impaired loans of \$56,000, \$244,000 and \$143,000 in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively (including interest income of \$56,000, \$69,000 and \$66,000 in 2004, 2003 and 2002 on restructured loans). At December 31, 2004, there were no commitments to lend additional funds to borrowers whose loans were classified as nonaccrual.

The Company held no real estate acquired by foreclosure at December 31, 2004 or 2003.

Note 5. Premises and equipment. Premises and equipment owned by the Company at December 31 are summarized as follows:

In thousands	2004	2003
Land	\$ 121	\$ 121
Building	300	300
Furniture and equipment	9,526	7,889
Leasehold improvement	3,395	2,893
	13,342	11,203
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(9,398)	(8,416)
Premises and equipment, net	\$ 3,944	\$ 2,787

The Company also leases facilities under agreements that expire in April 2006 through December 2013 with options to extend for three to fifteen years. These include two facilities leased from shareholders at terms and conditions which management believes are consistent with the market. Rental rates are adjusted annually for changes in certain economic indices. Rental expense was approximately \$1,126,000, \$1,075,000 and \$793,000 in 2004, 2003 and 2002 respectively. The minimum annual rental commitments under these leases are as follows:

In thousands	Operating Leases
2005	1,122
2006	1,046
2007	759
2008	461
2009	302
Thereafter	688
Total	\$ 4,378

Note 6. Time Deposits Greater than \$100,000. The maturity distribution of certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more is as follows:

In thousands	December 31, 2004
Three months or less	\$ 65,548
Over three months through six months	41,605
Over six months through twelve months	96,593
Over twelve months	39,700
Total	\$ 243,446

Note 7. Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes is as follows:

In thousands	2004	2003	2002
Current:			
Federal	\$ 4,617	\$ 5,065	\$ 5,063
State	1,999	2,130	2,129
Total	6,616	7,195	7,192
Deferred:			
Federal	86	(559)	(1,120)
State	69	(230)	(469)
Total	155	(789)	(1,589)
Total	\$ 6,771	\$ 6,406	\$ 5,603

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

	2004	2003	2002
Statutory Federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes (net of Federal income tax benefit)	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%
Tax exempt interest income	(5.9%)	(6.2%)	(6.7%)
Other	(1.4%)	(0.1%)	(0.4%)
Effective tax rate	34.6%	35.7%	34.7%

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2004 and 2003, are presented below:

In thousands	2004	2003
Deferred tax assets:		
Provision for loan losses	\$ 7,710	\$ 7,439
Unrealized (gain) loss on available for sale securities	(456)	(875)
Salary continuation plan	1,179	986
Depreciation and amortization	5	(87)
State income taxes	(100)	(19)
Excess serving rights	7	7
Interest on nonaccrual loans	9	310
Other	(59)	270
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 8,295	\$ 8,031

The Company believes that it is more likely than not that it will realize the above deferred tax assets in future periods; therefore, no valuation allowance has been provided against its deferred tax assets.

Note 8. Other Noninterest Expense. Other expense for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 consists of the following:

In thousands	2004	2003	2002
Professional fees	\$ 1,297	\$ 1,023	\$ 540
Marketing	843	588	565
Customer expenses	625	604	526
Stationary and supplies	424	398	370
Shareholder and director	353	280	245
Data processing	287	259	268
Dues and assessments	236	246	245
Insurance	221	222	226
Amortization of intangibles	41	257	257
Other real estate operating expenses	1	674	-
Other	1,621	1,277	1,326
Total	\$ 5,949	\$ 5,828	\$ 4,568

Note 9. Earnings Per Share. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period, as adjusted to give effect to all stock splits and dividends. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if options or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised and converted into common stock. There was no difference in the numerator used in the calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share. The denominator used in the calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for each of the years ended December 31 is reconciled as follows:

In thousands (except per share data)	2004	2003	2002
Basic Earnings Per Share			
Net income	\$ 12,801	\$ 11,569	\$ 10,528
Weighted average common shares outstanding	13,611	13,640	13,610
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.77
Diluted Earnings Per Share			
Net Income	\$ 12,801	\$ 11,569	\$ 10,528
Weighted average common shares outstanding	13,611	13,640	13,610
Dilutive effect of outstanding options	685	613	633
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Diluted	14,296	14,253	14,243
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.74

There were 76,000, 823 and 7,500 option shares in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, considered to be antidilutive and therefore omitted from the above calculations of diluted earnings per share.

Note 10. Employee Benefit Plans. The Company has two stock option plans under which incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options have been granted to certain key employees or directors to purchase shares of common stock. All stock option information has been adjusted to give effect to all stock splits and dividends. Options are granted at a price not less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. Options vest over various periods not in excess of ten years from date of grant and expire not more than ten years from date of grant. As of December 31, 2004, 1,991,250 shares are available for future grants under the plans.

Activity under the stock option plans is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balances, January 1, 2002		
1,288,692 exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.69	1,548,676	\$ 3.83
Granted (weighted average fair value \$3.47 per share)	15,125	13.13
Expired	(3,466)	10.58
Exercised	(98,703)	3.84
Balances, December 31, 2002		
1,325,174 exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.98	1,461,632	5.31
Granted (weighted average fair value \$2.93 per share)	252,862	12.07
Exercised	(14,792)	4.24
Balances, December 31, 2003		
1,434,235 exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$5.24	1,699,702	6.30
Granted (weighted average fair value \$3.54 per share)	321,800	16.31
Expired	(1,741)	12.16
Exercised	(251,998)	5.11
Balances, December 31, 2004		
1,570,513 exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$7.78	1,767,763	\$ 8.28

Additional information regarding options outstanding as of December 31, 2004 is as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price	
\$ 2.70 - 3.52	212,795	0.5	\$ 2.90	212,795	\$ 2.90	
4.29 - 4.56	496,241	1.9	4.30	496,241	4.30	
6.73 - 8.66	481,868	4.5	7.61	481,868	7.61	
10.50 - 13.13	274,359	8.4	12.06	98,359	12.01	
13.92 - 16.46	302,500	9.7	16.30	281,250	16.46	
\$ 2.70 - 16.46	1,767,763	4.8	\$ 8.28	1,570,513	\$ 7.78	

401(k) Savings Plan

The Company has a 401(k) Savings Plan under which eligible employees may elect to make tax deferred contributions from their annual salary, to a maximum established annually by the IRS. The Company matches 25% of the employees' contributions. The Company may make additional contributions to the plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors. All employees meeting age and service requirements are eligible to participate in the Plan. Company contributions vest after 3 years of service. Company contributions during 2004, 2003 and 2002, which are funded currently, totaled \$162,000, \$147,000 and \$134,000, respectively.

Salary Continuation Plan

The Company has a salary continuation plan for three officers, which provides for a stated retirement benefit for each participant upon reaching age 63. The Company accrues such post-retirement benefits over the vesting periods (of five or ten years) based on a discount rate of 7.5%. In the event of a change in control of the Company, the officers' benefits will fully vest. The Company recorded compensation expense of \$118,000, \$109,000 and \$101,000 in 2004, 2003 and 2002. Accrued compensation payable under the salary continuation plan totaled \$1,562,000 and \$1,444,000 at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company has a deferred compensation plan for the benefit of the Board of Directors and certain officers. In addition to the deferral of compensation, the plan allows participants the opportunity to defer taxable income derived from the exercise of stock options. The participant's may, after making an election to defer receipt of the option shares for a specified period of time, use a "stock-for-stock" exercise to tender to the Company mature shares with a fair value equal to the exercise price of the stock options exercised. The Company simultaneously delivers new shares to the participant equal to the value of shares surrendered and the remaining shares under option are placed in a trust administered by a third-party trust company, to be distributed in accordance with the terms of each participant's election to defer. In 2004, 10,838 shares were tendered under the plan. No shares were tendered under the plan in 2003 or 2002. At December 31, 2004, 600,899 shares (with a fair value of approximately \$11,100,000) were held in the Deferred Compensation Trust.

Note 11. Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required to interpret market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation techniques may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

In thousands	December 31, 2004		December 31, 2003	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 58,097	\$ 58,097	\$ 101,463	\$ 101,463
Securities	169,151	169,151	153,727	153,727
Loans, net	915,246	929,762	766,151	785,874
Financial Liabilities				
Demand deposits	485,434	485,434	435,195	435,195
Time Deposits	306,615	331,080	270,305	296,067
Savings	259,319	259,319	113,215	113,215
Other borrowings	4,393	4,393	4,475	4,475

The following estimates and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments.

Cash and equivalents - The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Securities - Fair values of securities are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. If a quoted market price was not available, fair value was estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities.

Loans, net - Fair values for certain commercial, construction, revolving customer credit and other loans were estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and similar maturities, adjusted for the allowance for loan losses.

Certain adjustable rate loans have been valued at their carrying values, if no significant changes in credit standing have occurred since origination and the interest rate adjustment characteristics of the loan effectively adjust the interest rate to maintain a market rate of return. For adjustable rate loans, which have had changes in credit quality, appropriate adjustments to the fair value of the loans are made.

Demand, time and savings deposits - The fair value of noninterest-bearing and adjustable rate deposits and savings is the amount payable upon demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-rate interest-bearing deposits with fixed maturity dates was estimated by discounting the cash flows using rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Other Borrowings - The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Off-balance sheet instruments - The fair value of commitments to extend credit is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present credit-worthiness of the counterparties. The fair values of standby and commercial letters of credit are based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties. The fair values of such off-balance sheet instruments were not significant at December 31, 2004 and 2003, therefore, have not been included in the table above.

Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies. The Company is involved in certain legal actions arising from normal business activities. Except as discussed below, management believes the ultimate resolution of all other pending legal actions will not have a material effect on the financial statements.

At December 31, 2004, the Company had pending actions related to the City of King regarding a CD secured loan in the approximate amount of \$4.4 million. The Company maintains that the CD was pledged as security for the loan, and the City disputes this claim. During 2003, the courts made a judgement in favor of the City regarding this CD, but the Company continues to hold the CD while appeals are being pursued. During the year, the Company charged off the outstanding balance of \$3.3 million on this loan and no further loss, beyond the potential of legal fees, is anticipated.

The outcome of the dispute regarding the CD secured loan discussed above continues to be uncertain at the present time; however, the Bank intends to vigorously defend its rights in respect of the certificate of deposit on appeal of the Judgment.

In the normal course of business there are various commitments outstanding to extend credit which are not reflected in the financial statements, including loan commitments of approximately \$262,949,000 and \$219,963,000 at December 31, 2004 and 2003 and standby letters of credit and financial guarantees of \$14,076,000 and \$8,403,000 at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

Approximately \$40,219,000 of loan commitments outstanding at December 31, 2004 relate to construction loans and are expected to fund within the next twelve months. The remainder relate primarily to revolving lines of credit or other commercial loans. Many of these loan commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon. Therefore the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Stand-by letters of credit are commitments written by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These guarantees are issued primarily relating to purchases of inventory by the Bank's commercial customers, are typically short-term in nature and virtually all such commitments are collateralized.

Most of the outstanding commitments to extend credit are at variable rates tied to the Bank's reference rate of interest. The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit issued is the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. The Company controls the credit risk of the off-balance sheet financial instruments through the normal credit approval and monitoring process.

Note 13. Related Party Loans. The Company makes loans to officers and directors and their associates subject to loan committee approval and ratification by the Board of Directors. These transactions are on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unaffiliated parties and do not involve more than normal risk of collectibility. An analysis of changes in related party loans for the year ended December 31, 2004 is as follows:

Beginning Balance	Additions	Repayments	Ending Balance
\$ 2,846,000	\$ 19,562,000	\$ 11,278,000	\$ 11,130,000

Committed lines of credit, undisbursed loans and standby letters of credit to directors and officers were approximately \$8,151,000 and \$6,114,000 at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

Note 14. Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirements. The Company (on a consolidated basis) and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly, additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's and the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weighting and other factors. Prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the following table) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined) and Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 that the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, the most recent notifications from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt

corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, an institution must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the following table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

The following table shows the Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios as of December 31, 2004 and 2003:

In thousands (except percentages)	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Minimum Capital Requirement:</u>		<u>Minimum To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions:</u>	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2004:						
<i>Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)</i>						
Company	\$ 113,111	11.2%	\$ 80,589	8.0%	N/A	N/A
Community Bank	105,234	10.6%	79,809	8.0%	\$ 99,762	10.0%
<i>Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)</i>						
Company	100,473	10.0%	40,295	4.0%	N/A	N/A
Community Bank	92,716	9.3%	39,905	4.0%	59,857	6.0%
<i>Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)</i>						
Company	100,473	9.1%	44,365	4.0%	N/A	N/A
Community Bank	92,716	8.4%	44,105	4.0%	55,132	5.0%
As of December 31, 2003:						
<i>Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)</i>						
Company	\$ 99,038	11.6%	\$ 68,120	8.0%	N/A	N/A
Community Bank	92,172	10.9%	67,420	8.0%	\$ 84,276	10.0%
<i>Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)</i>						
Company	88,321	10.4%	34,060	4.0%	N/A	N/A
Community Bank	81,563	9.7%	33,710	4.0%	50,565	6.0%
<i>Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)</i>						
Company	88,321	9.0%	39,314	4.0%	N/A	N/A
Community Bank	81,563	8.4%	39,064	4.0%	48,830	5.0%

The ability of the Company to pay cash dividends in the future will largely depend upon the cash dividends paid to it by its subsidiary Bank. Under State and Federal law regulating banks, cash dividends declared by a Bank in any calendar year generally may not exceed its net income for the preceding three fiscal years, less distributions to the Company, or its retained earnings. Under these provisions, and considering minimum regulatory capital requirements, the amount available for distribution from the Bank to the Company was approximately \$33,044,000 as of December 31, 2004.

The Bank is subject to certain restrictions under the Federal Reserve Act, including restrictions on the extension of credit to affiliates. In particular, the Bank is prohibited from lending to the Company unless the loans are secured by specified types of collateral. Such secured loans and other advances from the Bank are limited to 10% of Bank shareholders' equity, or a maximum of \$9,336,000 at December 31, 2004. No such advances were made during 2004 or 2003.

Note 15. Central Coast Bancorp (Parent Company Only)

The condensed financial statements of Central Coast Bancorp follow (in thousands):

Condensed Balance Sheets

December 31,	2004	2003
Assets:		
Cash - interest bearing account with Bank	\$ 3,797	\$ 3,541
Loans	3,270	3,612
Investment in Bank	93,360	82,837
Premises and equipment, net	1,868	1,127
Other Assets	1,944	1,903
Total assets	\$ 104,239	\$ 93,020
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities	\$ 3,123	\$ 3,425
Shareholders' Equity	101,116	89,595
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 104,239	\$ 93,020

Condensed Income Statements

Years ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Management fees	\$ 10,844	\$ 10,362	\$ 10,164
Interest income	184	201	322
Other income	10	12	-
Cash dividends received from the Bank	2,000	-	-
Total income	13,038	10,575	10,486
Operating expenses	11,515	10,755	10,162
Income before income taxes and equity			
in undistributed net income of Bank	1,523	(180)	324
Provision (credit) for income taxes	(165)	(64)	42
Equity in undistributed			
net income of Bank	11,113	11,685	10,246
Net income	12,801	11,569	10,528
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(590)	(171)	1,821
Total comprehensive income	\$ 12,211	\$ 11,398	\$ 12,349

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002
Increase (decrease) in cash:			
Operations:			
Net income	\$ 12,801	\$ 11,569	\$10,528
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:			
Equity in undistributed net income of Bank	(11,113)	(11,685)	(10,246)
Depreciation	598	667	710
(Gain)loss on sale of equipment	(10)	(12)	8
(Increase) in other assets	(41)	(156)	(181)
Increase in liabilities	400	768	107
Net cash provided by operations	2,635	1,151	926
Investing Activities:			
Contribution to subsidiary	-	-	(2,000)
Net (increase) decrease in loans	342	324	3,127
Proceeds from sale of equipment	15	12	-
Purchases of equipment	(1,344)	(652)	(686)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(987)	(316)	441
Financing Activities:			
Stock repurchases	(2,501)	-	-
Stock options exercised	1,109	121	221
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,392)	121	221
Net increase (decrease) in cash	256	956	1,588
Cash balance, beginning of year	3,541	2,585	997
Cash balance, end of year	\$ 3,797	\$ 3,541	\$ 2,585

Note 16. Selected Quarterly Information (unaudited)

In thousands (except per share data)

Three months ended	2004				2003			
	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	June 30	Mar.31	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	June 30	Mar.31
Interest income	\$15,295	\$ 13,980	\$ 13,250	\$ 12,793	\$ 12,471	\$ 12,503	\$ 12,028	\$ 12,207
Interest expense	3,011	2,853	2,698	2,716	2,741	2,845	2,912	3,068
Net interest income	12,284	11,127	10,552	10,077	9,730	9,658	9,116	9,139
Provision for loan losses	2,050	885	590	65	545	630	300	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	10,234	10,242	9,962	10,012	9,185	9,028	8,816	9,139
Total noninterest income	1,327	1,085	1,120	905	1,486	1,538	1,579	1,014
Total noninterest expenses	6,847	6,335	6,097	6,036	6,238	6,027	5,960	5,585
Income before taxes	4,714	4,992	4,985	4,881	4,433	4,539	4,435	4,568
Provision for income taxes	1,628	1,729	1,725	1,689	1,667	1,589	1,551	1,599
Net income	\$ 3,086	\$ 3,263	\$ 3,260	\$ 3,192	\$ 2,766	\$ 2,950	\$ 2,884	\$ 2,969
Per common share:								
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.22
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.21

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004

(1) Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting for financial presentations in conformity with both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the Federal Reserve Board instructions for Form FR Y-9C. The internal control was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the management and Board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even effective internal control can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal control may vary over time.

(2) Management assessed the Company's internal control over financial reporting, including safeguarding of assets, for financial presentations in conformity with both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the Federal Reserve Board instructions for the Form FR Y-9C as of December 31, 2004. This assessment was based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting, including safeguarding of assets, described in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

(3) Based on this assessment using the COSO criteria, management believes that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting, including safeguarding of assets, presented in conformity with both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the instructions for the Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies (Form FR Y-9C), as of December 31, 2004.

(4) The registered public accounting firm that audited the financial statements included in this annual report has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. The registered public accounting firm report follows in Item 9 (b).

(b) Registered Public Accounting Firm Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Central Coast Bancorp
Salinas, California

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, that Central Coast Bancorp and subsidiary (the "Company") maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Because management's assessment and our audit were conducted to meet the reporting requirements of Section 112 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act (FDICIA), management's assessment and our audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting included controls over the preparation of the schedules equivalent to the basic financial statements in accordance with the instructions for the Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies (Form FR Y-9C). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing, and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or

procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have not examined and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on management's statement referring to compliance with laws and regulations.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004 of the Company and our report dated February 28, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

San Francisco, California
February 28, 2005

(c) There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2004 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information required by Item 10 of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders which will be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders which will be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by Item 12 of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders which will be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information required by Item 13 of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders which will be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders which will be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

- (a)(1) Financial Statements. Listed and included in Part II, Item 8.
- (2) Financial Statement Schedules. Not applicable.
- (3) Exhibits.
 - (2.1) Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and Merger by and between Central Coast Bancorp, CCB Merger Company and Cypress Coast Bank dated as of December 5, 1995, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on December 7, 1995.
 - (3.1) Articles of Incorporation, as amended.
 - (3.2) Bylaws, as amended, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on November 8, 2004.
 - (4.1) Specimen form of Central Coast Bancorp stock certificate, incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 31, 1995.
 - (10.1) Lease agreement dated December 12, 1994, related to 301 Main Street, Salinas, California incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 31, 1995.

- (10.2) King City Branch Lease incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 to Registration Statement on Form S-4, No. 33-76972, filed with the Commission on March 28, 1994.
- (10.3) Amendment to King City Branch Lease, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 to Registration Statement on Form S-4, No. 33-76972, filed with the Commission on March 28, 1994.
- *(10.4) 1994 Stock Option Plan, as amended and restated, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 9.9 to Registration Statement on Form S-8, No. 33-89948, filed with the Commission on November 15, 1996.
- *(10.5) Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement under the 1994 Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.3 to Registration Statement on Form S-8, No. 33-89948, filed with Commission on November 15, 1996.
- *(10.6) Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under the 1994 Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.4 to Registration Statement on Form S-8, No. 33-89948, filed with the Commission on November 15, 1996.
- *(10.7) Form of Director Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement under the 1994 Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.5 to Registration Statement on Form S-8, No. 33-89948, filed with the Commission on November 15, 1996.
- *(10.8) Form of Bank of Salinas Indemnification Agreement for directors and executive officers incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.9 to Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-4, No. 33-76972, filed with the Commission on April 15, 1994.
- *(10.9) 401(k) Pension and Profit Sharing Plan Summary Plan Description incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.8 to Registration Statement on Form S-4, No. 33-76972, filed with the Commission on March 28, 1994.
- *(10.10) Form of Executive Employment Agreement incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 31, 1997.
- *(10.11) Form of Executive Salary Continuation Agreement incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 31, 1997.
- *(10.12) Form of Indemnification Agreement incorporated by reference from Exhibit D to the Proxy Statement filed with the Commission on September 3, 1996, in connection with Registrant's 1996 Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on September 23, 1996.
- (10.13) Purchase and Assumption Agreement for the Acquisition of Wells Fargo Bank Branches incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.17 to

the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 31, 1997.

- (10.14) Lease agreement dated November 27, 2001 related to 491 Tres Pinos Road, Hollister, California incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.17 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 26, 2002.
- (10.15) Lease agreement dated February 11, 2002, related to 761 First Street, Gilroy, California incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 26, 2002.
- (10.16) Lease agreement dated November 18, 2002, related to 439 Alvarado Street, Monterey, California incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 20, 2003.
- (14.1) Code of Ethics, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 14.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 1, 2004.
- (21.1) The Registrant's only subsidiary is its wholly owned subsidiary, Community Bank of Central California.
- (23.1) Independent Auditors' Consent
- (31.1) Certifications of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (31.2) Certifications of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (32.1) Certification of Central Coast Bancorp by its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

*Denotes management contracts, compensatory plans or arrangements.

An Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and Notice of Annual Meeting and Proxy Statement for the Company's 2005 Annual Meeting will be mailed to security holders subsequent to the date of filing this Report. Copies of said materials will be furnished to the Commission in accordance with the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CENTRAL COAST BANCORP

Date: February 28, 2005

By: /s/ NICK VENTIMIGLIA
Nick Ventimiglia, Chief Executive
Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 28, 2005

By: /s/ ROBERT STANBERRY
Robert Stanberry, Chief Financial Officer (Principal
Financial Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ C. EDWARD BOUTONNET</u> (C. Edward Boutonnet)	Director	2/28/05
<u>/s/ DONALD D. CHAPIN</u> (Donald D. Chapin)	Director	2/28/05
<u>/s/ BRADFORD G. CRANDALL</u> (Bradford G. Crandall)	Director	2/28/05
<u>/s/ MICHAEL T. LAPSYS</u> (Michael T. Lapsys)	Director	2/28/05
<u>/s/ ROBERT M. MRAULE</u> (Robert M. Mraule)	Director	2/28/05
<u>/s/ DUCAN L. MCCARTER</u> (Duncan L. McCarter)	Director	2/28/05
<u>/s/ LOUIS A. SOUZA</u> (Louis A. Souza)	Director	2/28/05
<u>/s/ MOSE E. THOMAS</u> (Mose E. Thomas)	Director	2/28/05
<u>/s/ NICK VENTIMIGLIA</u> (Nick Ventimiglia)	Chairman and CEO	2/28/05
<u>/s/ F. WARREN WAYLAND</u> (F. Warren Wayland)	Director	2/28/05

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sequential Page Number</u>
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31.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	88
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32.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	91

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
SALINAS VALLEY BANCORP

The undersigned incorporator, for the purpose of forming a corporation under the General Corporation Law of the State of California, hereby declares:

I

The name of the corporation is Salinas Valley Bancorp.

II

The purpose of the corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which a corporation may be organized under the General Corporation Law of California other than the banking business, the trust company business or the practice of a profession permitted to be incorporated by the California Corporations Code.

III

The name and address in the State of California of the corporation's Initial Agent for Service of Process is: John McCarthy, 301 Main Street, Salinas, California 93901.

IV

The corporation is authorized to issue two classes of shares designated "Preferred Stock" and "Common Stock," respectively. The number of shares of Preferred Stock authorized to be issued is One Million (1,000,000) and the number of shares of Common Stock authorized to be issued is Twenty Million (20,000,000).

The Preferred Stock may be divided into such number of series as the board of directors may determine. The board of directors is authorized to determine and alter the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to and imposed upon any wholly unissued series of Preferred Stock, and to fix the number of shares of any series of Preferred Stock and the designation of any such series of Preferred Stock. The board of directors, within the limits and restrictions stated in any resolution or resolutions of the board of directors originally fixing the number of shares constituting any series, may increase or decrease (but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding) the number of shares of any series subsequent to the issue of shares of that series.

V

The liability of the directors of this corporation for monetary damages shall be eliminated to the fullest extent permissible under California law.

VI

This corporation is authorized to provide indemnification of agents (as defined in Section 317 of the California General Corporation Law) for breach of duty to the corporation and its shareholders through bylaw provisions, agreements with agents, or otherwise, in excess of the indemnification otherwise permitted by Section 317 of the California General Corporation Law, subject to the limits on such excess indemnification set forth in Section 204 of the California General Corporation Law.

Certified by California Secretary of State on February 24, 1994

Article I of Central Coast Bancorp's Articles of Incorporation shall be amended in its entirety as follows:

The name of the corporation is Central Coast Bancorp.

Certified by California Secretary of State on December 28, 1994

Article IV of the articles of incorporation of Bancorp is amended to read as follows:

The corporation is authorized to issue two classes of shares designated "Preferred Stock" and "Common Stock," respectively. The number of shares of Preferred Stock authorized to be issued is One Million (1,000,000) and the number of shares of Common Stock authorized to be issued is Twenty Million (20,000,000). Upon the amendment of this article, each outstanding share of Common Stock is split into 1.5 shares as of March 28, 1997.

The Preferred Stock may be divided into such number of series as the board of directors may determine. The board of directors is authorized to determine and alter the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to and imposed upon any wholly unissued series of Preferred Stock, and to fix the number of shares of any series of Preferred Stock and the designation of any such series of Preferred Stock. The board of directors, within the limits and restrictions stated in any resolution or resolutions of the board of directors originally fixing the number of shares constituting any series, may increase or decrease (but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding) the number of shares of any series subsequent to the issue of shares of that series.

Certified by California Secretary of State on April 14, 1997

Article IV of the articles of incorporation of Bancorp is amended to read as follows:

The corporation is authorized to issue two classes of shares designated "Preferred Stock" and "Common Stock," respectively. The number of shares of Preferred Stock authorized to be issued is One Million (1,000,000) and the number of shares of Common Stock authorized to be issued is Twenty Five Million (25,000,000). Upon the amendment of this article, each outstanding share of Common Stock is split into 1.25 shares.

The Preferred Stock may be divided into such number of series as the board of directors may determine. The board of directors is authorized to determine and alter the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to and imposed upon any wholly unissued series of Preferred Stock, and to fix the number of shares of any series of Preferred Stock and the designation of any such series of Preferred Stock. The board of directors, within the limits and restrictions stated in any resolution or resolutions of the board of directors originally fixing the number of shares constituting any series, may increase or decrease (but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding) the number of shares of any series subsequent to the issue of shares of that series.

Certified by California Secretary of State on February 8, 1999.

The articles of incorporation of Central Coast Bancorp shall be amended by adding thereto a new Article VII which shall read as set forth below:

VII

- (a) The number of directors which shall constitute the whole board of directors of this corporation shall be specified in the bylaws of the corporation.
- (b) In the event that the authorized number of directors shall be fixed at nine (9) or more, the board of directors shall be divided into three classes: Class I, Class II and Class III, each consisting of a number of directors equal as nearly as practicable to one-third the total number of directors. Directors in Class I shall initially serve for a term expiring at the 2002 annual meeting of shareholders, directors in Class II shall initially serve for a term expiring at the 2003 annual meeting of shareholders, and directors in Class III shall initially serve for a term expiring at the 2004 annual meeting of shareholders. Thereafter, each director shall serve for a term ending at the third annual shareholders meeting following the annual meeting at which such director was elected. In the event that the authorized number of directors shall be fixed with at least six (6) but less than nine (9), the board of directors shall be divided into two classes, designated Class I and Class II, each consisting of one-half of the directors or as close an approximation as possible. At each annual meeting, each of the successors to the directors of the class whose term shall have expired at such annual meeting shall be elected for a term running until the second annual meeting next succeeding his or her election and until his or her successor shall have been duly elected and qualified. The foregoing notwithstanding, each director shall serve until his or her successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, unless he or she shall resign, die, become disqualified or disabled, or shall otherwise be removed.
- (c) At each annual election, the directors chosen to succeed those whose terms then expire shall be identified as being of the same class as the directors they succeed, unless, by reason of any intervening changes in the authorized number of directors, the board of directors shall designate one or more directorships whose term then expires as directorships of

another class in order more nearly to achieve equality in the number of directors among the classes. When the board of directors fills a vacancy resulting from the resignation, death, disqualification or removal of a director, the director chosen to fill that vacancy shall be of the same class as the director he or she succeeds, unless, by reason of any previous changes in the authorized number of directors, the board of directors shall designate the vacant directorship as a directorship of another class in order more nearly to achieve equality in the number of directors among the classes.

- (d) Notwithstanding the rule that the classes shall be as nearly equal in number of directors as possible, in the event of any change in the authorized number of directors, each director then continuing to serve as such will nevertheless continue as a director of the class of which he or she is a member, until the expiration of his current term or his or her earlier resignation, death, disqualification or removal. If any newly created directorship or vacancy on the board of directors, consistent with the rule that the three classes shall be as nearly equal in number of directors as possible, may be allocated to one or two or more classes, the board of directors shall allocate it to that of the available class whose term of office is due to expire at the earliest date following such allocation.

The articles of incorporation of Central Coast Bancorp shall be amended by adding thereto a new Article VIII which shall read as set forth below:

VIII

No holder of any class of stock of the corporation shall be entitled to cumulative voting in connection with any election of directors of the corporation.

Certified by California Secretary of State on June 28, 2001.

Article IV of the articles of incorporation of Bancorp is amended to read as follows:

The corporation is authorized to issue two classes of shares designated "Preferred Stock" and "Common Stock," respectively. The number of shares of Preferred Stock authorized to be issued is One Million (1,000,000) and the number of shares of Common Stock authorized to be issued is Thirty-One Million Two Hundred Fifty Thousand (31,250,000). Upon the amendment of this article, each outstanding share of Common Stock is split into 1.25 shares.

The Preferred Stock may be divided into such number of series as the board of directors may determine. The board of directors is authorized to determine and alter the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to and imposed upon any wholly unissued series of Preferred Stock, and to fix the number of shares of any series of Preferred Stock and the designation of any such series of Preferred Stock. The board of directors, within the limits

and restrictions stated in any resolution or resolutions of the board of directors originally fixing the number of shares constituting any series, may increase or decrease (but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding) the number of shares of any series subsequent to the issue of shares of that series.

Certified by California Secretary of State on February 14, 2002.

Article IV of the articles of incorporation of Bancorp is amended to read as follows:

The corporation is authorized to issue two classes of shares designated "Preferred Stock" and "Common Stock," respectively. The number of shares of Preferred Stock authorized to be issued is One Million (1,000,000) and the number of shares of Common Stock authorized to be issued is Thirty-nine Million Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred (39,062,500). Upon the amendment of this article, each outstanding share of Common Stock is split into 1.25 shares.

The Preferred Stock may be divided into such number of series as the board of directors may determine. The board of directors is authorized to determine and alter the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to and imposed upon any wholly unissued series of Preferred Stock, and to fix the number of shares of any series of Preferred Stock and the designation of any such series of Preferred Stock. The board of directors, within the limits and restrictions stated in any resolution or resolutions of the board of directors originally fixing the number of shares constituting any series, may increase or decrease (but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding) the number of shares of any series subsequent to the issue of shares of that series.

Certified by California Secretary of State on February 14, 2005.

EXHIBIT 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 33-89948 on Form S-8 of our reports dated February 28, 2005, relating to the financial statements of Central Coast Bancorp and management's report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Central Coast Bancorp for the year ended December 31, 2004.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

San Francisco, California
March 4, 2005

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

REGARDING THE ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

I, Nick Ventimiglia, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Central Coast Bancorp;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors :
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 28, 2005

/s/ NICK VENTIMIGLIA
Nick Ventimiglia, Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
REGARDING THE ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

I, Robert M. Stanberry, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Central Coast Bancorp;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors :
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 28, 2005

/s/ ROBERT M. STANBERRY
Robert M. Stanberry, Chief Financial Officer

**Certification of
Central Coast Bancorp
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
Regarding Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2004**

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of section 1350, chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code), each of the undersigned officers of Central Coast Bancorp, a California corporation (the "Company"), does hereby certify that:

1. The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the "Form 10-K") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. Information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 28, 2005

/s/ NICK VENTIMIGLIA

Nick Ventimiglia
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: February 28, 2005

/s/ ROBERT M. STANBERRY

Robert M. Stanberry
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Central Coast Bancorp and will be retained by Central Coast Bancorp and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

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301 Main Street . Salinas, California 93901 . 831.422.6642

Annual Report 2004

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