

UMPQUA HOLDINGS CORP  
Form DEF 14A  
February 25, 2011  
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**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
**Washington, D.C. 20549**

**SCHEDULE 14A**

**Proxy Statement Pursuant To Section 14(a) of The**  
**Securities Exchange Act of 1934**  
**(Amendment No. \_\_ )**

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

**Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

**Umpqua Holdings Corporation**

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- Fee not required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(4) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

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(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

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**NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD APRIL 19, 2011**

Umpqua Shareholders:

The annual meeting of shareholders of Umpqua Holdings Corporation will be held at the RiverPlace Hotel, 1510 SW Harbor Way, Portland, Oregon, at 6 p.m., local time, on April 19, 2011 to take action on the following business:

- 1. Election of Directors.** Electing eleven members of Umpqua's board of directors, to hold office until the 2012 annual meeting of shareholders and the qualification and election of their successors.
- 2. Ratification (Non-Binding) of Auditor Appointment.** Ratifying the Audit and Compliance Committee's appointment of Moss Adams LLP as the Company's independent registered public accountant for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2011.
- 3. Advisory (Non-binding) Vote on Executive Compensation.** Approving the following advisory (non-binding) proposal: RESOLVED, that the shareholders approve the compensation of executive officers as described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and the tabular disclosure regarding named executive officer compensation (together with the accompanying narrative disclosure) in this Proxy Statement.
- 4. Advisory (Non-binding) Vote on Frequency of Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation.** Voting on the following advisory (non-binding) proposal: RESOLVED, that the shareholders recommend that the Company hold an advisory vote on the compensation of Umpqua's named executive officers every one, two or three years, as determined by the alternative that receives the highest number of shareholder votes.
- 5. Other Business.** Considering and acting upon such other business and matters or proposals as may properly come before the annual meeting or any adjournments or postponements thereof. As of the date of this notice, the board of directors knows of no other matters to be brought before the shareholders at the meeting.

If you were a shareholder of record of Umpqua common stock as of the close of business on February 11, 2011, you are entitled to receive this notice and vote at the annual meeting, and any adjournments or postponements thereof.

For instructions on voting, please refer to the instructions on the *Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials* you received in the mail or, if you received a hard copy of the Proxy Statement, on your enclosed proxy card. You have the ability to receive proxy materials by mail or e-mail if you request them and you continue to have the right to vote by mail as well as by telephone and on the internet.

This Proxy Statement and accompanying proxy card are being sent or made available on or about March 10, 2011.

You will find our proxy statement, Form 10-K and other important information at our website: [www.umpquaholdingscorp.com](http://www.umpquaholdingscorp.com). When you visit our site, you can also subscribe to e-mail alerts that will notify you when we file documents with the SEC and issue press releases.

**Your vote is important.** Whether or not you expect to attend the annual meeting, it is important that your shares be represented and voted at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Steven L. Philpott

EVP/General Counsel/Secretary

February 25, 2011

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT VOTING AND THE SHAREHOLDER MEETING**

**Q: Why did I receive the proxy materials?**

A: We have made the proxy materials available to you over the internet or, in some cases, mailed you paper copies of these materials because the Board is soliciting your proxy to vote your shares of our common stock at the annual meeting to be held on Tuesday, April 19, 2011 and at any adjournments or postponements of this meeting.

**Q: What is a proxy?**

A: The Board is asking you to give us your proxy. Giving us your proxy means that you authorize another person or persons to vote your shares of our common stock at the annual meeting in the manner you direct. The written document you complete to designate someone as your proxy is usually called a proxy card or a voting instruction form depending on how the ownership of your shares is reflected in our records. If you are the record holder of your shares, a proxy card is the document used to designate your proxy to vote your shares. If you hold your shares in street name, a voting instruction form is the document used to designate your proxy to vote your shares. In this proxy statement, the term proxy card means both the voting instruction form and proxy card unless otherwise indicated.

**Q: Why did I receive a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials instead of paper copies of the proxy materials?**

A: The Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) notice and access rule allows us to furnish our proxy materials over the internet to our shareholders instead of mailing paper copies of those materials to each shareholder. As a result, beginning on or before March 10, 2011, we sent to most of our shareholders by mail or e-mail a notice containing instructions on how to access our proxy materials over the internet and vote online. This notice is not a proxy card and cannot be used to vote your shares. If you received only a notice this year, you will not receive paper copies of the proxy materials unless you request the materials by following the instructions on the notice or on the website referred to on the notice.

We provided some of our shareholders, including shareholders who have previously asked to receive paper copies of the proxy materials, shareholders who are participants in our benefit plans and shareholders holding more than 1,000 shares of common stock, with paper copies of the proxy materials instead of a notice that the materials are electronically available over the internet. If you received paper copies of the notice or proxy materials, we encourage you to help us save money and reduce the environmental impact of delivering paper proxy materials to shareholders by signing up to receive all of your future proxy materials electronically, as described under [How can I receive my proxy materials electronically in the future?](#) below.

**Q: What does the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials look like?**

A: It will come in one of two forms. If you hold your shares in street name through a bank or broker, you will get a document titled Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Shareholder Meeting from Broadridge Financial Solutions. If you are a registered shareholder, you will get a document titled Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Shareholder Meeting from our transfer agent, BNY Mellon Shareowner Services.

**Q: What are Umpqua shareholders being asked to vote on at the annual shareholder meeting?**

A: You will vote on:

**Item 1:** The election of eleven directors to serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders;

**Item 2:** Ratifying (non-binding) the selection of Moss Adams LLP as the Company's independent auditor for 2011.



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**Item 3:** Approving an advisory (non-binding) resolution on the Company's executive compensation program (say on pay vote);

**Item 4:** Approving an advisory (non-binding) resolution on how frequently shareholders should vote on a resolution relating to the Company's executive compensation program (say on when vote);

**The board of directors recommends that you vote FOR all of the nominees; FOR Items 2 and 3 and, with respect to Item 4, that you vote in favor of an annual vote on the Company's executive compensation program.**

**Q: What do I need to do now?**

A: First, carefully read this document in its entirety. Then, vote your shares by following the instructions from your broker, if your shares are held in street name, or by one of the following methods:

If you received these printed materials by mail, mark, sign, date and return your proxy card in the enclosed return envelope as soon as possible;

call the toll-free number on the proxy card and follow the directions provided;

go to the website listed on the proxy card and follow the instructions provided; or

attend the shareholder meeting and submit a properly executed proxy or ballot. If a broker holds your shares in street name, you will need to get a legal proxy from your broker to vote in person at the meeting.

Voting by phone or on the Internet has the same effect as submitting a properly executed proxy card.

**Q: What are my choices when voting?**

A: When you cast your vote on:

Item 1: You may vote in favor of electing the nominees as directors or vote against one or more nominees or you may abstain from voting;

Item 2: You may cast your vote in favor of or against the proposal, or you may elect to abstain from voting your shares;

Item 3: You may cast your vote in favor of or against the proposal, or you may elect to abstain from voting your shares;

Item 4: You may cast your vote in favor of one of the three options, or you may elect to abstain from voting your shares;

**Q: What if I abstain from voting?**

A: If your shares are represented at the annual meeting, in person or by proxy, but you abstain from voting on a matter, or include instructions in your proxy to abstain from voting on a matter, your shares will be counted for the purpose of determining if a quorum is present, but will not be counted as either an affirmative vote or a negative vote with respect to that matter. With respect to the items scheduled to be voted on at the meeting, abstentions will have no effect on the outcome of the vote on those proposals, assuming a quorum is present.

**Q: Who is eligible to vote?**

A: Holders of record of Umpqua common stock at the close of business on February 11, 2011 are eligible to vote at Umpqua's annual meeting of shareholders. As of that date, there were 114,582,005 shares of Umpqua common stock outstanding held by 4,909 holders of record, a number that does not include beneficial owners who hold shares in street name.

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**Q: How many shares are owned by Umpqua's directors and executive officers?**

A: On February 11, 2011, Umpqua's directors and executive officers beneficially owned 1,864,986 shares entitled to vote at the annual meeting, constituting approximately 1.63% of the total shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the meeting.

**Q: What if I hold shares of Umpqua common stock in the Umpqua Bank 401(k) and Profit Sharing Plan?**

A: The Advisory Committee to the Umpqua Bank 401(k) and Profit Sharing Plan and the Supplemental Retirement Plan (the Company Plans) considers the items of business at this year's meeting to be routine or non-binding matters and the Advisory Committee will instruct the trustee to vote all shares held in the Company Plans as recommended by the board of directors.

**Q: Can I change my vote after I have mailed my signed proxy card or voted by telephone or electronically?**

A: Yes. If you have not voted through your broker, you can do this by:

calling the toll-free number on the Notice and Access Card or proxy card at least 24 hours before the meeting and following the directions provided;

going to the website listed on the Notice and Access Card or proxy card at least 24 hours before the meeting and following the instructions provided;

submitting a properly executed proxy prior to the meeting bearing a later date than your previous proxy;

notifying Umpqua's corporate Secretary, in writing, of the revocation of your proxy before the meeting; or

voting in person at the meeting, but simply attending the meeting will not, in and of itself, revoke a proxy. If you voted through your broker, please contact your broker to change or revoke your vote.

**Q: If my shares are held in street name by my broker, will my broker vote my shares for me?**

A: Yes, but only if you give your broker instructions. If your shares are held by your broker (or other nominee), you should receive this document and an instruction card from your broker. Your broker will vote your shares if you provide instructions on how to vote. If you do not tell your broker how to vote, your broker may vote your shares in favor of ratification of the auditor appointment but may not vote your shares on the election of directors or any other item of business. However, your broker is not required to vote your shares if you do not provide instructions.

**Q: Can I attend the shareholder meeting even if I vote by proxy?**

A: Yes. All shareholders are welcome to attend and we encourage you to do so.

**Q: Why did I receive more than one Notice and Access Card or multiple proxy cards?**

A: You may receive multiple cards if you hold your shares in different ways (e.g. joint tenancy, in trust or in custodial accounts). You should vote on each proxy that you receive.

**Q: How do you determine a quorum?**

A: Umpqua must have a quorum to conduct any business at the annual meeting. Shareholders holding at least a majority of the outstanding shares of Umpqua common stock as of the record date must attend the meeting in person or by proxy to have a quorum. Umpqua shareholders who attend the meeting or submit a proxy but abstain from voting on a given matter will have their shares counted as present for determining a quorum. Broker non-votes will also be counted as present for establishing a quorum.

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**Q: What is a broker non-vote?**

A: Under New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) Rule 452, brokers are entitled to vote shares held by them for their customers on matters deemed routine under applicable rules, even though the brokers have not received voting instructions from their customers. Although Umpqua is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select market, Rule 452 affects us since most of the common shares held in street name are held with NYSE member-brokers. The ratification of our independent auditors (Item 2) currently qualifies as routine matter. Your broker, therefore, may vote your shares in its discretion on that routine matter if you do not instruct your broker how to vote on them. Your broker is prohibited from voting your shares on non-routine matters unless you have given voting instructions on that matter to your broker. The election of directors (Item 1), the non-binding resolution to approve the Company's executive compensation program (Item 3- say on pay) and the non-binding resolution on how frequently shareholders should vote on the executive compensation program (Item 4-say on when) are all deemed to be non-routine matters under Rule 452, so your broker may not vote on these matters in its discretion. Your broker, therefore, will need to return a proxy card without voting on these non-routine matters if you do not give voting instructions with respect to these matters. This is referred to as a broker non-vote or sometimes referred to as uninstructed shares .

**Q: How do you count votes?**

A: Each common share is entitled to one vote. The named proxies will vote shares as instructed on the proxies. In the election of directors, each share is entitled to one vote for each director position to be filled, and shareholders may not cumulate votes. A representative of BNY Mellon Shareowner Services, our transfer agent, will count the votes and serve as our inspector of elections.

Item 1 requires a plurality of the votes cast to elect a director. The eleven director positions to be filled at the annual meeting will be filled by the nominees who receive the highest number of votes. Votes that are withheld and broker non-votes will not affect the outcome of the election of directors. However, we have adopted a majority voting policy that requires any director who receives more withhold votes than for votes to offer to resign from the board.

Item 2 does not require shareholder approval, but the Audit and Compliance Committee and the board are submitting the selection of Moss Adams LLP for ratification to obtain the views of our shareholders. The ratification of the appointment of Moss Adams LLP as the Company's independent auditors requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote.

Item 3, the say on pay resolution is an advisory vote that is not binding on our board of directors. Approval of the proposed resolution requires the affirmative vote ( for ) of a majority of those shares present, in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote.

Item 4, the say on when resolution is an advisory vote that is not binding on our board of directors, however, our board of directors will strongly consider the frequency of the vote that is selected by the largest number of shareholders. This resolution will be determined by a plurality of the votes cast.

**If you sign, date and mail your proxy card without indicating how you want to vote, your proxy will be counted as a vote in favor of each director nominee and in favor of Proposals 2 and 3 and in favor of annual shareholder advisory vote on executive compensation.**

**Q: Who pays the cost of proxy solicitation?**

A: Umpqua pays the cost of soliciting proxies. We have hired Laurel Hill Advisory Group, LLC to solicit proxies for this meeting and we will pay their fees, estimated to be \$20,000, including costs. Proxies will be solicited by mail, telephone, facsimile, e-mail and personal contact. We may reimburse brokers and other nominee holders, for their expenses in sending proxy material and obtaining proxies. In addition to

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solicitation of proxies by mail, our officers and employees may solicit proxies in person or by telephone, fax, e-mail or letter, without extra compensation.

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**Q: How can I receive my proxy materials electronically in the future?**

A: Although you may request to receive paper copies of the proxy materials, we would prefer to send proxy materials to shareholders electronically. Shareholders who sign up to receive proxy materials electronically will receive an e-mail prior to next year's annual meeting with links to the proxy materials, which may give them faster delivery of the materials and will help us save printing and mailing costs and conserve natural resources. Your election to receive proxy materials by e-mail will remain in effect until you terminate your election. To receive proxy materials electronically by e-mail in the future, follow the instructions described below or on the notice.

If we sent you proxy materials by mail and you would like to sign up to receive these materials electronically in the future, please have your proxy card available and register using one of the following choices:

Record Holders If you are the record holder of your shares, you may either go to [www.proxyvoting.com/umpq](http://www.proxyvoting.com/umpq) and follow the instructions for requesting meeting materials or call 866-540-5760.

Street Name Holders If you hold your shares in street name, you may either go to [www.proxyvote.com](http://www.proxyvote.com) and follow the instructions to enroll for electronic delivery or contact your brokerage firm, bank, or other similar entity that holds your shares.

If you have previously agreed to electronic delivery of our proxy materials, but wish to receive paper copies of these materials for the annual meeting or for future meetings, please follow the instructions on the website referred to on the electronic notice you received.

**Q: Are there any rules regarding admission to the annual meeting?**

A: Yes. You are entitled to attend the annual meeting only if you were, or you hold a valid legal proxy naming you to act for, one of our shareholders on the record date. Before we will admit you to the meeting, we must be able to confirm:

Your identity by reviewing a valid form of photo identification, such as a driver's license; and

You were, or are validly acting for, a shareholder of record on the record date by:

verifying your name and stock ownership against our list of registered shareholders, if you are the record holder of your shares;

reviewing other evidence of your stock ownership, such as your most recent brokerage or bank statement, if you hold your shares in street name; or your most recent plan statement, if you are a participant in one of the Company Plans; or

reviewing a written proxy that shows your name and is signed by the shareholder you are representing, in which case either the shareholder must be a registered shareholder or you must have a brokerage or bank statement for that shareholder as described above.

***If you do not have a valid form of picture identification and proof that you owned, or are legally authorized to act for someone who owned, shares of our common stock on the record date, you will not be admitted to the meeting.***

At the entrance to the meeting, we will verify that your name appears in our stock records or will inspect your brokerage or bank statement, or your plan statement if you are a participant in one of the Company Plans, as your proof of ownership and any written proxy you present as the representative of a shareholder. We will decide whether the documentation you present for admission to the meeting meets the requirements described above. The annual meeting will begin at 6:00 p.m., Pacific Time. Please allow ample time for the admission procedures described above.





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**Q: Where do I get more information?**

A: If you have questions about the meeting or submitting your proxy, or if you need additional copies of this document or the proxy card, you should contact one of the following:

Steven Philpott  
Executive Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary  
Umpqua Holdings Corporation  
Legal Department  
675 Oak Street, Suite 200  
P.O. Box 1560  
Eugene, OR 97440  
(541) 434-2997 (voice)  
(541) 342-1425 (fax)  
[stevenphilpott@umpquabank.com](mailto:stevenphilpott@umpquabank.com)

Michelle Bressman  
Vice President Shareholder Relations Officer  
Umpqua Holdings Corporation  
Finance Department  
One SW Columbia Street, Suite 1200  
Portland, OR 97258  
(503) 727-4109 (voice)  
(503) 727-4233 (fax)  
[michellebressman@umpquabank.com](mailto:michellebressman@umpquabank.com)

**Important Notice About the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders**

**to be held April 19, 2011:**

**This proxy statement and the company's annual report to shareholders are available at:**

**[www.umpquaholdingscorp.com](http://www.umpquaholdingscorp.com)**

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**ANNUAL MEETING BUSINESS**

**Item 1. Election of Directors**

Umpqua's articles of incorporation and bylaws provide that directors are elected to serve a one-year term of office, expiring at the next annual meeting of shareholders. Our articles of incorporation establish the number of directors at between six and nineteen, with the exact number to be fixed from time to time by resolution of the board of directors. The number of directors is currently set at twelve. Effective at the annual meeting, David Frohmayer, who has served on our board since 1999 and on the Bank board since 1996, will retire from both boards. At that time, the number of directors will be set at eleven.

Directors are elected by a plurality of votes, which means that the nominees receiving the most votes will be elected, regardless of the number of votes each nominee receives. Shareholders are not entitled to cumulate votes in the election of directors. However, in an uncontested election, our majority voting policy requires that any nominee for director who receives a greater number of votes against his or her election than votes for such election shall promptly tender his or her resignation to the board chair following certification of shareholder vote. In determining the votes cast for the election of a director, abstentions and broker non-votes are excluded. The Risk and Governance Committee considers the offer of resignation and recommends to the board whether to accept it. The policy requires the board to act on the Risk and Governance Committee's recommendation within 90 days following the shareholder meeting. Board action on the matter requires the approval of a majority of the independent directors.

The board of directors has nominated the following directors for election to one-year terms that will expire at the 2012 annual meeting:

Raymond P. Davis

Allyn C. Ford

Peggy Y. Fowler

Stephen M. Gambee

Jose R. Hermocillo

William A. Lansing

Luis F. Machuca

Diane D. Miller

Hilliard C. Terry, III

Bryan L. Timm

Frank R. J. Whittaker

Each of the nominees was elected to serve on the board at the 2010 annual meeting and currently serves as a director of Umpqua and of Umpqua Bank. The individuals appointed as proxies intend to vote FOR the election of the nominees listed above. If any nominee is not available for election, the individuals named in the proxy intend to vote for such substitute nominee as the board of directors may designate. Each nominee has agreed to serve on the board and we have no reason to believe any nominee will be unavailable.

***Board Recommendation***

**The board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR the election of all nominees.**

**Item 2. Ratification of Auditor Appointment**

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The Audit and Compliance Committee has selected the firm of Moss Adams LLP ( Moss Adams ), the Company's independent auditors for the year ended December 31, 2010, to act in such capacity for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2011, and recommends that shareholders vote in favor of ratification of such appointment. There are no affiliations between the Company and Moss Adams, its partners, associates or employees,

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other than those which pertain to the engagement of Moss Adams in the previous year (i) as independent auditors for the Company and (ii) for certain consulting services. Moss Adams has served as the Company's independent auditor since 2005. In 2010, the Audit and Compliance Committee solicited proposals from other major firms to provide independent audit services to the Company. At the conclusion of that process, the Audit and Compliance Committee elected to retain Moss Adams as the Company's independent auditor.

Shareholder approval of the selection of Moss Adams as our independent auditors is not required by law, by our bylaws or otherwise. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires the Audit and Compliance Committee to be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the audit work and the independent auditors. The Committee will consider the results of the shareholder vote on this proposal and, in the event of a negative vote, will reconsider its selection of Moss Adams. However, the Audit and Compliance Committee is not bound by the shareholder vote.

Even if Moss Adams' appointment is ratified by the shareholders, the Audit and Compliance Committee may, in its discretion, appoint a new independent registered public accounting firm at any time if it determines that such a change would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. A representative of Moss Adams is expected to attend the annual meeting and that representative will have the opportunity to make a statement, if they desire to do so, and to answer appropriate questions.

### ***Board Recommendation***

**The board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR the ratification of Moss Adams as independent auditor.**

### **Item 3. Shareholder Advisory (Non-binding) Vote on Executive Compensation**

The *Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act* (Dodd-Frank Act) enacted in July, 2010 includes a provision, commonly referred to as Say-on-Pay, that entitles our shareholders to cast an advisory vote to approve the compensation of our named executive officers as disclosed in this proxy statement.

We believe that our compensation policies and procedures are strongly aligned with the long-term interests of our shareholders. Because your vote is advisory, it will not be binding upon the Board. However, the Compensation Committee values your opinion and will take into account the outcome of the vote when considering future executive compensation arrangements.

Umpqua has several compensation governance programs in place, as described in this proxy, to align executive compensation with the long-term shareholder interests and to manage compensation risk, including:

An independent Compensation Committee that engages its own advisors and consultants;

Stock ownership guidelines and a hold to retirement policy for executives;

Grants under performance-based equity incentive plans;

Prohibition on repricing stock options;

Annual incentive plans tied to Company earnings; and

A compensation recoupment or clawback policy.

***Our program for compensation of named executive officers was approved by our shareholders in each of the last two years and we are requesting your non-binding vote on the following resolution:***

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RESOLVED, that the Company's shareholders approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the named executive officers as described in the Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders pursuant to the compensation disclosure rules of the SEC including the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the 2010 Summary Compensation Table and the other related tables and narrative disclosure.

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### ***Board Recommendation***

**The board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR approval of the compensation of named executive officers as described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the compensation tables and other narrative disclosure in this proxy statement.**

### **Item 4. Shareholder Advisory (Non-binding) Vote on the Frequency of the Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation**

The Dodd-Frank Act also requires most publicly traded companies to allow their shareholders to vote, at least once every six years, on how frequently to conduct the shareholder advisory vote on executive compensation. This proposal, commonly referred to as *Say on When* is a non-binding advisory vote that allows shareholders to indicate whether they prefer an advisory vote on named executive officer compensation every one, two or three years.

We are providing you the opportunity, as a shareholder, to indicate your preference for the frequency of a *Say on Pay* vote through the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the shareholders recommend that the Company holds an advisory vote on the compensation of Umpqua's named executive officers every one, two or three years, as determined by the alternative that receives the highest number of shareholder votes.

After careful consideration of this proposal, and noting that we have offered our shareholders a *Say-on-Pay* vote opportunity in each of the last two years, our board of directors determined that an annual advisory vote on executive compensation is the most appropriate alternative for the Company at this time. An annual vote is consistent with our policy of seeking input from and engaging in discussions with our shareholders. Annual say-on-pay voting aligns shareholder feedback with management decision making. Compensation decisions are made on an annual basis, so it makes sense for say-on-pay to occur annually. However, there are valid contrary arguments. For example, we agree that pay practices should be based on long term financial and other performance metrics and annual reviews may tend to focus on short term results instead of long term shareholder value. We understand that our shareholders may have different views on the best approach for Umpqua and we look forward to your input.

### ***Board Recommendation***

**The board of directors unanimously recommends a vote for an annual advisory vote on the compensation of our named executive officers as disclosed pursuant to the SEC's compensation disclosure rules.**

### **Other Business**

The board of directors knows of no other matters to be brought before the shareholders at the meeting. In the event other matters are presented for a vote at the meeting, the proxy holders will vote shares represented by properly executed proxies at their discretion in accordance with their judgment on such matters. At the meeting, management will report on our business and shareholders will have the opportunity to ask questions.

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### CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements about Umpqua that are intended to be covered by the safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may include statements regarding business strategies, management plans and objectives for future operations. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. You can find many of these statements by looking for words such as anticipates, expects, believes, estimates and intends and words or phrases of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements involve substantial risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and are generally beyond the control of Umpqua. Risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

Competitive market pricing factors for compensation and benefits;

Changes in legal or regulatory requirements; and

The ability to recruit and retain certain key management and staff.

There are many factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by these forward-looking statements. For a more detailed discussion of some of the risk factors, see the section entitled *Risk Factors* in Umpqua's 10-K and other filings with the SEC. Umpqua does not intend to update these forward-looking statements. You should consider any written or oral forward-looking statements in light of this explanation, and we caution you about relying on forward-looking statements.

### INFORMATION ABOUT DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

#### *Directors and Nominees*

The age (as of February 25, 2011), business experience, and position of each of the directors currently serving is stated below. We also provide information about skills, qualifications and attributes of each director that led to the conclusion that he or she should serve on our board:

**Raymond P. Davis**, age 61, serves as director, President and Chief Executive Officer of Umpqua, positions he has held since the Company's formation in 1999. Mr. Davis has served as a director of Umpqua Bank since June 1994. He has served as Chief Executive Officer of Umpqua Bank from June 1994 to December 2000 and from November 2002 to the present. He has also served as President of Umpqua Bank from June 1994 to December 2000 and from March 2003 to the present.

*Leadership Experience:* President and CEO of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank.

*Industry Experience:* More than 30 years experience as President and CEO of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank and previously as President of US Banking Alliance, a bank consulting firm.

*Financial Experience:* Chief Financial Officer of Security Bank, Reno, Nevada.

*Civic Experience:* Big Brothers Big Sisters, Children's Council; BAI, Board of Directors; Jeld-Wen Tradition, Board of Directors; SOLV, Founders Circle.

**Allyn C. Ford**, age 69, serves as Chairman of the board of directors and has served as a director since the Company's formation in 1999 and as a director of Umpqua Bank for over 30 years. Mr. Ford is President of Roseburg Forest Products, a fully integrated wood products manufacturer located in Roseburg, Oregon and he has served in that capacity since 1997. Mr. Ford has over 30 years of management experience with Roseburg Forest Products.

*Leadership Experience:* Board chair of private and public companies.

*Industry Experience:* Long time Chairman of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank.

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*Civic Experience:* Director of the Ford Family Foundation, the Doernbecher Hospital Foundation, the World Forestry Center, Community Cancer Center, Boy Scouts of America and Manager of Mt. Scott, LLC.



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**Peggy Y. Fowler**, age 59, was appointed to the board in April 2009 and elected in 2010. Ms. Fowler served as CEO and President of Portland General Electric (NYSE: POR) from April 2000 to December 31, 2008 and as Co-CEO from January 1, 2009 to March 1, 2009. She was chair of the board from May 2001 until January 2004. She served as President of the company from 1998 until 2000.

*Leadership Experience:* President and CEO of PGE, director the Regence Group, Chief Operating Officer of PGE's Distribution Operations, Senior Vice President of PGE's customer service and delivery and Vice President of power production and supply.

*Industry Experience:* Director of the Portland branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

*Finance Experience:* Audit Committee member for Hawaiian Electric Company, Finance Committee member for Portland General Electric Company, Investment and Executive and Governance Committee member for Regence.

*Other Public Company Experience:* Director for Portland General Electric, Director for Hawaiian Electric Company.

*Civic Experience:* Director for PGE Foundation and Mentor for International Women's Forum.

**Stephen M. Gambee**, age 47, was appointed to the board in July 2005 and was elected in 2006. Since 1994 he has been the President and CEO and a shareholder of Rogue Valley Properties, Inc. and a Managing Member of Rogue Waste Systems LLC, solid waste collection and disposal businesses. Prior to assuming the duties of the family businesses, Mr. Gambee was employed by Robert Charles Lesser & Co. /Hobson & Associates as the Pacific Northwest Director of Consulting.

*Leadership Experience:* President, CEO and Managing Member of waste management businesses.

*Civic Experience:* Chairman of the St. Mary's School Community Foundation.

**Jose R. Hermocillo**, age 56, was elected to the board in April 2009. Since 1998, Mr. Hermocillo has served as Senior Vice President and Managing Director of APCO Worldwide's office in Sacramento, California. APCO Worldwide, Inc. is a global communication consultancy.

*Leadership Experience:* Head of APCO Worldwide's Sacramento California office.

*Government Experience:* Partner in a political consulting and public affairs firm, labor union lobbyist and policy committee consultant in the California State Senate.

**William A. Lansing**, age 65, has served as a director since December 2001. He previously served as a director of Independent Financial Network, Inc. from 1991 until its merger with Umpqua in December 2001. Mr. Lansing is the retired President and Chief Executive Officer of Menasha Forest Products Corporation in North Bend, Oregon, a position he held from 2001 to 2006. He has over 40 years of professional business experience in the forest products industry and other businesses.

*Leadership Experience:* Retired President and CEO of Menasha Forest Products Corporation, Chairman of the board of Lone Rock Timber Company.

*Industry Experience:* Vice Chairman of the board of Independent Financial Network (predecessor bank).

*Other Public Company Experience:* Retired Chairman of Torrent Energy Corporation.

*Civic Experience:* Vice Chairman of the Southwestern Oregon Community College Foundation Board of Trustees, Co-Chair of capital campaign to build a new Historical and Maritime Center in Coos Bay, Board member of the Eugene Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Board member of the World Forestry Center in Portland, Oregon and Board member of the Coos County Salmon and Trout Enhancement organization.

**Luis F. Machuca**, age 53, was appointed to the board in January 2010 and elected in April 2010. Since January 2002, he has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Kryptiq Corporation, a healthcare connectivity company that facilitates a first-of-its-kind, open collaborative network for healthcare.

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*Leadership Experience:* President and CEO of Kryptiq Corporation; various management roles at Intel Corp.; EVP of the NEC Computer Services Division of PB-NEC Corp.; President and COO of eFusion Corp.

*Civic Experience:* Mr. Machuca currently serves on The Regence Group Board of Directors and the University of Portland Board of Regents. He has served as director or Trustee of the Oregon Health & Science University Foundation Board of Trustees, the ENDfootwear Advisory Board, the Catholic Charities of Oregon Board of

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Directors, the Portland Metropolitan Family Services Board of Directors, the Jesuit High School Board of Trustees, the Lifeworks NW Board of Directors, and the Boy Scouts of America Cascade Pacific Council Executive Board.

**Diane D. Miller**, age 57, was appointed to the board in July 2004 and elected in May 2005. She has been President and CEO of Wilcox, Miller & Nelson, a human capital management firm since August 1986. Ms. Miller served as a director of Humboldt Bancorp and Humboldt Bank from January to July 2004.

*Leadership Experience:* President and CEO of Wilcox, Miller & Nelson, Board of Directors of California Chamber of Commerce, Vice Chair of its PAC, Chair of its Labor and Employment Committee, and member of its Audit Committee.

*Civic Experience:* Regent for the University of the Pacific and a member of its Audit Committee.

*Compensation Experience:* Ms. Miller works with a variety of companies on their C level compensation as it relates to executive recruitment.

*Corporate Governance Experience:* Ms. Miller provides certificated training on governance issues to a wide variety of public companies as a member of the National Association of Corporate Directors national faculty. She also serves as the Board Chair for the NACD Northern California Chapter.

**Hilliard C. Terry, III**, age 41, was appointed to the board in January 2010 and elected in April 2010. He is Vice President and Treasurer of Agilent Technologies, Inc. (NYSE: A). He joined Agilent Technologies in 1999, prior to the company's initial public offering and spinoff from Hewlett-Packard Company (HP).

*Leadership Experience:* His current position as an executive of Agilent Technologies, Inc.

*Civic Experience:* Board of Trustees, Oakland Museum of California (member of the Financial Committee).

*Marketing Experience:* Extensive communications and marketing experience as the Head of Investor Relations and primary spokesperson to the investment community for Agilent Technologies, Inc. and Global Marketing Manager for Verifone, Inc., an HP subsidiary.

*Finance Experience:* Mr. Terry is responsible for Agilent's global treasury organization which includes corporate cash management, corporate finance, customer financing, foreign exchange, pension assets and risk management. He is also a member of the company's Benefits Committee which has fiduciary oversight for Agilent's employee benefit and retirement programs. He oversees investments of a multi-billion dollar global corporate cash portfolio and defined benefit (pension) assets for the company.

*Other Public Company Experience:* Mr. Terry held positions in investor relations and/or investment banking with Kenetech Corporation, VeriFone, Inc. and Goldman Sachs & Co.

**Bryan L. Timm**, age 47, was appointed to the board in December 2004 and elected in May 2005. Since May 2008, Mr. Timm has been the Chief Operating Officer of Columbia Sportswear Company (NASDAQ: COLM) and he was named Executive Vice President in October 2008. Mr. Timm joined Columbia Sportswear Company in June 1997 as Corporate Controller and was named Chief Financial Officer in July 2002. In 2003, Mr. Timm was named Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer.

*Leadership Experience:* His positions at Columbia Sportswear and as a member of the College of Business and Economics Advisory Board for the University of Idaho.

*Finance Experience:* Audit Committee Chair at Umpqua. Prior to joining Columbia, Mr. Timm held various accounting, internal audit, and financial positions with Oregon Steel Mills (NYSE: OS) from 1991 to 1997, rising to Divisional Controller for CF&I Steel, Oregon Steel Mills largest division. From 1986 to 1991, he was an accountant with KPMG LLP. He is a CPA (inactive) in the state of Oregon.

*Civic Experience:* A director of Doernbecher Children's Hospital Foundation.

**Frank R. J. Whittaker**, age 60, was elected to the board in April 2009. Mr. Whittaker has been Vice President of Operations for The McClatchy Company (NYSE: MNI) since September 1, 1997. From 1985 to 1997, Mr. Whittaker was President and General Manager of McClatchy's flagship paper, The Sacramento Bee.

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*Leadership Experience:* Mr. Whittaker oversees McClatchy's 16 newspapers in California, Florida, Kentucky and the Carolinas. In the newspaper industry, Mr. Whittaker is a past Board Member and Treasurer of the Audit Bureau of Circulations and is past President of the California Newspaper Publishers Association and the past President of the California Newspaper Carrier Foundation.

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*Civic Experience:* Mr. Whittaker has served as the chairman of capital campaigns for Sutter Hospital, River Oaks Center for Children and the Neighborhood Housing Services. He has also served at various times on the boards of more than a dozen non profits, including Sacramento Regional Community Foundation, United Way and Jesuit High School. For his civic work, he has received major awards from organizations, including The Salvation Army, The Anti-Defamation League, Multiple Sclerosis and the National Philanthropy Association.

*Director Independence*

The board of directors has determined that all directors except Mr. Davis are independent, as defined in the NASDAQ listing standards. In determining the independence of directors, the board considered the responses to Director & Officer Questionnaires that indicated no transactions with directors other than banking transactions with Umpqua Bank and arrangements under which Umpqua Bank: (i) purchases waste disposal services from an affiliate of Mr. Gambee and (ii) leases an aircraft from an entity in which Mr. Ford has indirect material interests. The board also considered the lack of any other reported transactions or arrangements; directors are required to report conflicts of interest and transactions with the Company pursuant to our Corporate Governance Principles and Code of Ethics. See the section below entitled *Related Party Transactions* for additional information.

*Executive Officers*

The age (as of February 25, 2011), business experience, and position of our executive officers other than Raymond P. Davis, about whom information is provided above, are as follows:

**Barbara J. Baker**, age 61, serves as Executive Vice President – Cultural Enhancement of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank, positions she has held since September 2002. Ms. Baker served as Oregon site executive for IBM’s server division (formerly Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.), where she managed human resources services and programs as well as corporate communications and community relations. Prior to joining Sequent, Ms. Baker served as Vice President of Human Resources for First Interstate Bank (now Wells Fargo).

**Ulderico (Rick) Calero, Jr.**, age 45, serves as Executive Vice President, Community Banking of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank, a position he has held since November, 2010. Prior to joining Umpqua, Mr. Calero was employed by Citibank as their Sales and Marketing Director for local markets. Previously, Mr. Calero held senior leadership roles with Regions Financial Corp and Citigroup, both domestically and internationally. He has a B.A. from Fordham University and an M.B.A. from the Cox School of Business at SMU.

**Brad F. Copeland**, age 62, serves as Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank. He was appointed Chief Operating Officer in March 2010 and previously served as Chief Credit Officer since December 1, 2000. Mr. Copeland served as Executive Vice President and Credit Administrator of VRB Bancorp and Valley of the Rogue Bank from January 1996 until their merger with Umpqua in December 2000.

**Colin D. Eccles**, age 53, serves as Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank, a position he has held since January 2009. From January 2002 to January 2009, Mr. Eccles worked for Washington Mutual, the last 2 1/2 years serving as the Chief Information Officer for the Retail Bank’s technology organization. Before that, he worked as Director of Services Delivery for Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC)’s Financial Services Group.

**Ronald L. Farnsworth**, age 40, serves as Executive Vice President/Chief Financial Officer of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank, a position he has held since January 2008 and Principal Financial Officer of Umpqua, a position he has held since May 2007. From March 2005 to May 2007, Mr. Farnsworth served as Umpqua’s Principal Accounting Officer. From January 2002 to September 2004, Mr. Farnsworth served as Vice President – Finance of Umpqua. Mr. Farnsworth served as Chief Financial Officer of Independent Financial Network, Inc. ( IFN ) and its subsidiary Security Bank from July 1998 to the time of IFN’s acquisition by Umpqua in December 2001.

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**Kelly J. Johnson**, age 49, serves as Executive Vice President – Wealth Management of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank, a position he has held since January 2009. From February 1994 until he joined Umpqua, Mr. Johnson was employed by RBC Wealth Management, a Full Service Investment and Financial Services firm. Most recently, he was responsible for their Oregon, Central Washington, and Reno, Nevada operation. Mr. Johnson has served in numerous management capacities related to the investment and securities industry since 1986. He has a B.S. and an M.B.A. from the Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota.

**Neal T. McLaughlin**, age 42, serves as Executive Vice President/Treasurer of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank, a position he has held since February 2005 and Principal Accounting Officer, a position he has held since May 2007. From 2002 until joining Umpqua, Mr. McLaughlin served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Albina Community Bancorp and before that he was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Centennial Bancorp and Columbia Bancorp. At Umpqua’s request, Mr. McLaughlin serves on the board of the Oregon Bankers’ Association and on its Advocacy Committee.

**Cort L. O Haver**, age 48, serves as Executive Vice President – Commercial Banking of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank, positions he has held since March 2010. From October 2006 until he joined Umpqua, Mr. O Haver was employed by Mechanics Bank as Executive Vice President and Director of Corporate Banking. Prior to that time, he was a Senior Vice President in charge of the Real Estate Lending Division at US Bank, with responsibility for California, Oregon and Washington.

**Steven L. Philpott**, age 59, serves as Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank, positions he has held since November 2002. He has served as Corporate Secretary of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank since 2004. Mr. Philpott served as General Counsel for Centennial Bancorp from October 1995 until its merger with Umpqua in November 2002. Prior to that time, he was in private practice in Eugene, Oregon.

**Mark P. Wardlow**, age 54, serves as Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank, a position he has held since February 2010. Mr. Wardlow served as Executive Vice President/Senior Credit Officer of Umpqua from 2007 to 2010. Prior to that time, he served as Executive Vice President/Chief Lending Officer for Umpqua’s California region from 2004 to 2007.

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The following table sets forth the shares of common stock beneficially owned as of February 11, 2011, by each director and each Named Executive Officer, the directors and executive officers as a group and those persons known to beneficially own more than 5% of Umpqua's common stock.

<b>Title of Class</b>	<b>Name of Beneficial Owner</b>	<b>Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(1)</b>	<b>Percent of Class</b>
*	Raymond P. Davis	767,874(2,3)	**
*	Allyn C. Ford	217,894	**
*	Brad F. Copeland	186,951(2,4)	**
*	Ronald L. Farnsworth	98,005(2,5)	**
*	William A. Lansing	71,723(2)	**
*	Mark P. Wardlow	64,013(6)	**
*	Stephen M. Gambee	40,477	**
*	Cort L. O Haver	30,000(7)	**
*	Bryan L. Timm	29,039	**
*	Diane D. Miller	22,337(2)	**
*	David B. Frohnmayer	21,665(2)	**
*	Jose R. Hermocillo	11,117	**
*	Frank R.J. Whittaker	9,934	**
*	Peggy Y. Fowler	6,139	**
*	Luis F. Machuca	4,686	**
*	Hilliard C. Terry III	3,366	**
	<b>All directors and executive officers as a group (22 persons)</b>	<b>1,864,986(2-8)</b>	<b>1.63%</b>
	<b><u>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</u></b>		
*	BlackRock, Inc., 40 East 52 <sup>nd</sup> St., New York, NY 10022	8,978,218(9)	7.84%
*	Dimensional Fund Advisors LP		
	Palisades West, Building One, 6300 Bee Cave Road		
	Austin, TX 78746	6,258,375(10)	5.46%

\* No par value common stock.

\*\* Less than 1.0%.

(1) Shares held directly with sole voting and investment power, unless otherwise indicated. Shares held in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan have been rounded down to the nearest whole share. Includes shares held indirectly in Director Deferred Compensation Plans, 401(k) Plans, Supplemental Retirement Plans, Deferred Compensation Plans and IRAs.

(2) Includes shares held with or by his/her spouse.

(3) Includes 490,000 shares covered by options exercisable within 60 days.

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- (4) Includes 109,000 shares covered by options exercisable within 60 days.
- (5) Includes 44,000 shares covered by options exercisable within 60 days.
- (6) Includes 19,000 shares covered by options exercisable within 60 days.
- (7) Includes 5,000 shares covered by options exercisable within 60 days.
- (8) Includes 807,798 shares covered by options exercisable within 60 days.
- (9) This information is taken from a Schedule 13G/A filed February 9, 2011 with respect to holdings as of December 31, 2010.
- (10) This information is taken from a Schedule 13G/A filed February 11, 2011 with respect to holdings as of December 31, 2010. The reporting person reports that the shares are held by various investment companies, trusts and accounts and the reporting person disclaims beneficial ownership.



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### **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW**

Our board of directors believes that its primary role is to ensure that we maximize shareholder value in a manner consistent with legal requirements and the highest standards of integrity. The board has adopted and adheres to a Statement of Governance Principles, which the board and senior management believe promote this purpose, are sound and represent the best practices for our Company. We regularly review these governance principles and practices in light of Oregon law and applicable federal law, Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) and banking agency regulations, NASDAQ listing standards and best practices suggested by recognized governance authorities.

#### **Statement of Governance Principles and Charters**

Our Statement of Governance Principles and the charter of each of our board committees can be viewed on our website at [www.umpquaholdingscorp.com](http://www.umpquaholdingscorp.com). This Statement is also available in print to any shareholder who requests it. Each board committee operates under a written charter.

#### **Employee Code of Conduct/Code of Ethics for Financial Officers**

The Company has adopted a code of conduct, referred to as the Business Ethics and Conflict of Interest Code. We require all employees to adhere to this code in addressing legal and ethical issues that they encounter in the course of doing their work. This code requires our employees to avoid conflicts of interest, comply with all laws and regulations, conduct business in an honest and ethical manner and otherwise act with integrity and in the Company's best interest. All newly hired employees are required to certify that they have reviewed and understand this code. In addition, each year all other employees are reminded of, and asked to affirmatively acknowledge, their obligation to follow the code.

In addition, the Company has adopted a Code of Ethics for Financial Officers, which applies to our chief executive officer, our chief financial officer, our principal accounting officer, our treasurer and all other officers serving in a finance, accounting, tax or investor relations role. This code for financial officers supplements our Business Ethics and Conflict of Interest Code and is intended to promote honest and ethical conduct, full and accurate financial reporting and to maintain confidentiality of the Company's proprietary and customer information.

Our Business Ethics and Conflict of Interest Code and Code of Ethics for Financial Officers are available in the Corporate Governance section of our website, [www.umpquaholdingscorp.com](http://www.umpquaholdingscorp.com).

#### **Compliance and Ethics Reporting and Training**

Our employees may report confidential and anonymous complaints to an ethics hotline maintained by an independent vendor. These complaints may be made online or by calling a toll-free phone number. Complaints relating to financial matters are routed to our Chief Auditor, who reports those complaints, if any, directly to the chair of our Audit and Compliance Committee of the board. Other complaints, such as those dealing with employee issues, are routed to another appropriate executive manager for review. Employees are encouraged to report any conduct that they believe in good faith to be an actual or apparent violation of law or a violation of our Business Ethics and Conflict of Interest Code.

Our compliance program is an integral part of our operations and includes the following features:

Our Chief Compliance Officer oversees compliance with all customer-facing regulations at Umpqua Bank and Umpqua Investments and she reports to the Audit and Compliance Committee at each regular meeting.

All of our associates complete annual required training on ethics and the regulations that apply to their jobs.

Our Bank Secrecy Act Officer oversees our compliance with anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regulations.

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### **Nomination Procedures**

Our Statement of Governance Principles describes the qualifications that the Company looks for in its nominees to the board of directors. Directors should possess the highest personal and professional ethics, integrity and values and should be committed to representing the long-term interests of our shareholders. The board will consider the policy-making experience of the candidate in the major business activities of the Company and its subsidiaries. The board will also consider whether the nominee is representative of the major markets in which the Company operates. Most importantly, the Committee is looking for candidates who have a deep, genuine interest in Umpqua and its culture.

The Risk and Governance Committee typically engages an executive recruiter to help identify and evaluate potential board candidates. The Committee considers diversity by race, gender and culture when reviewing board candidates. At inception of the recruitment process, the Committee reviews the experience and qualifications that it deems most important and communicates those factors to the recruiting firm. The Committee considers skill sets that will be lost upon the departure of a director.

Directors must be willing to devote sufficient time to effectively carry out their duties and responsibilities. Nominees should not serve on more than three boards of public companies in addition to the Company's board. The board's policy provides that no person shall be eligible for election or reelection as a director if that person will reach the age of 70 at the time of that person's election or reelection, provided that a director who reaches age 70 during his or her term, shall complete the term for which that director was elected.

A shareholder may recommend a candidate for nomination to the board and that recommendation will be reviewed and evaluated by our Nominating Committee. Our Committee will use the same procedures and criteria for evaluating nominees recommended by shareholders as it does for nominees recommended by the Committee. Shareholder recommendations for board candidates should be submitted to the Company's corporate Secretary, Steven Philpott at Umpqua Holdings Corporation's Legal Department, P.O. Box 1560, Eugene, OR 97440. Shareholders may nominate board candidates only by following the procedures set forth in our bylaws.

In 2010, we received no recommendations of potential nominees or nominations of board candidates from our shareholders.

### **Changes in Nomination Procedures**

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which shareholders may recommend nominees to our board of directors since our procedures were disclosed in the proxy statement for the 2010 annual meeting.

### **Shareholder Communications**

Our directors are active in their respective communities and they receive comments, suggestions, recommendations and questions from shareholders, customers and other interested parties on an ongoing basis. Our directors are encouraged to share those questions, comments and concerns with other directors and with our CEO. Comments and questions may be directed to our board by submitting them in writing to the Company's corporate Secretary, Steven Philpott at Umpqua Holdings Corporation's Legal Department, P.O. Box 1560, Eugene, OR 97440. These comments or summaries of the comments will be communicated to the board at its next regular meeting. No communications of this type were received from shareholders in 2010. The Company scheduled the annual meeting each year in Portland, Oregon on the day before a scheduled regular meeting of the board. The board now expects all directors to attend the annual meeting. Thirteen of fourteen directors attended the 2010 annual meeting and all of the directors nominated for election at the 2011 meeting attended in 2010.

### **Board Evaluations**

Each year, our board evaluates the performance of its committees and its members. This evaluation process occurs in two stages. Each board member answers a questionnaire designed to rate, on a scale of one to five, the

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performance of each board committee on which that director serves, with respect to a number of components relevant to that committee's functions. The answers and comments are compiled anonymously and reviewed by the committee as a whole, and reported to the full board. The Risk and Governance Committee then reviews those results and recommends changes in committee structure membership and function to the full board.

In addition, each board member fills out a confidential self evaluation of his or her own performance, which is delivered to the board chair. The board chair then reviews that information with the board member and solicits input from each committee chair with respect to the board member's performance. The Risk and Governance Committee considers this information when recommending a slate of candidates to be nominated by the full board.

## **Succession Planning**

Succession planning for the CEO and other named executive officer positions is one of the board's most important duties. Each year, the CEO presents his written succession plan to the Nominating Committee, which is accompanied by his review of up to three internal candidates who should be considered to replace him and his recommendation as to which, if any, internal candidate should be considered to replace him in the event he cannot serve. Under the current plan, any internal candidate selected on an interim basis will have the opportunity to compete for the position with other candidates that come forward in an internal and external search. Each of the other named executive officers has a written succession plan that is reviewed with the CEO annually.

## **Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors**

The board of directors met ten times during 2010, including five special meetings and a three-day strategic planning retreat. At the retreat, the board and executive management focused on how to best sustain and enhance shareholder value, the Company's growth strategy and financial performance while maintaining Umpqua's unique culture and commitment to community banking. All board committees have regularly scheduled meetings except the Risk and Governance Committee, which meets as appropriate, upon the call of its chairperson. Board committee chairs call for additional regular and special meetings of their committees, as they deem appropriate. In 2010, each director attended at least 75% of the board meetings, as well as meetings of committees on which the director served.

The board and each of our board committees regularly meet in executive session. Our CEO, who sits on the board and on four board committees, attends some executive sessions and is excused from others.

At December 31, 2010, the board of directors had seven active board committees: the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Budget Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Executive Committee, the Financial Services Committee, the Loan and Investment Committee, and the Risk and Governance Committee.

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The table below shows membership information for each board committee as of December 31, 2010:

	C Chair Audit and Compliance	Chair Budget	V Vice Chair Compensation	Vice Chair Executive	Financial Services	Member Loan and Investment	Risk and Governance
Raymond P. Davis							
Allyn C. Ford				C			C
Peggy Y. Fowler		C	C				
David B. Frohnmayer					V		
Stephen M. Gambee						C	
Jose R. Hermocillo							
William A. Lansing					C		
Luis F. Machuca							
Diane D. Miller			V				
Hilliard C. Terry III							
Bryan L. Timm	C	V					
Frank R.J. Whittaker	V						

Allyn Ford serves as Chair of the boards of Umpqua and Umpqua Bank and William Lansing serves as Vice Chair of the boards.

***Audit and Compliance Committee***

The board of directors has a standing Audit and Compliance Committee that meets with our independent registered public accounting firm to plan for and review the annual audit reports. The Committee meets at least four times per year and is responsible for overseeing our internal controls and the financial reporting process. As of April 21, 2010, the members of the Committee were directors Timm (Chair), Gambee, Machuca, Miller, Terry and Whittaker (Vice Chair). Each member of the Committee is independent, as independence is defined under NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2). The board of directors has adopted an Audit and Compliance Committee Charter, a copy of which is available on our website in the Corporate Governance section at [www.umpquaholdingscorp.com](http://www.umpquaholdingscorp.com). The charter provides that only independent directors may serve on the Committee. The charter further provides that at least one member shall have past employment experience in finance or accounting, requisite professional certification in accounting, or any other comparable experience or background which results in the individual's financial sophistication, including being or having been a chief executive officer, chief financial officer or other senior officer with financial oversight responsibilities. The board of directors has determined that Bryan L. Timm meets the SEC criteria for an audit committee financial expert. The board of directors believes that each of the current members of the Committee has education and/or employment experience that provides them with appropriate financial sophistication to serve on the Committee. In 2010, the Audit and Compliance Committee met seven times. In addition to these formal meetings, the Committee reviews and approves for issuance or filing the Company's earnings releases and periodic reports to be filed with the SEC and it usually meets by telephone conference to discuss those documents.

***Budget Committee***

The Budget Committee reviews and oversees our budgeting process, including the annual operating budget and the capital expenditure budget. It also oversees dividend planning and our stock repurchase programs. Effective April 21, 2010, the members of the Committee were directors Fowler (Chair), Davis, Lansing, Miller, Timm (Vice Chair) and Whittaker. The Committee meets at least quarterly. In 2010, the Budget Committee met five times.

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### ***Compensation Committee***

See *Roles and Responsibilities* in the section entitled, *Compensation Discussion and Analysis*.

### ***Executive Committee***

The Executive Committee may, subject to limitations in our Bylaws and under Oregon law, exercise all authority of the full board when the full board is not in session. This Committee is responsible for the review and oversight of the Company's strategic planning process and consideration of the Company's merger and acquisition opportunities. This Committee is comprised of the chairman of the board, the chair of each board committee and Umpqua's CEO. Effective April 21, 2010, the members of the Committee were directors Ford (Chair), Davis, Fowler, Gambee, Lansing and Timm. This Committee meets at least quarterly. In 2010, the Executive Committee met five times.

### ***Financial Services Committee***

The Financial Services Committee reviews and oversees the operations of Umpqua Investments, Inc. and Umpqua's Wealth Management Division. This Committee serves as Umpqua Investments' board of directors. Effective April 21, 2010, the members of the Committee were directors Lansing (Chair), Davis, Frohnmayer (Vice Chair), Hermocillo and Machuca. This Committee must meet at least quarterly and in 2010 the Committee met four times.

### ***Loan and Investment Committee***

The Loan and Investment Committee approves certain loans, approves charge-offs to the loan loss reserve, sets loan, investment and liquidity policies and monitors compliance with those policies and reviews Umpqua's loan and investment portfolios. Effective April 21, 2010, members of the Committee were directors Gambee (Chair), Davis, Fowler, Frohnmayer, Hermocillo and Terry. The Loan and Investment Committee meets at least quarterly and in 2010 it met five times. In addition to these formal meetings, the Committee from time to time reviews and approves certain large extensions of credit and it usually meets by telephone conference to discuss those matters.

### ***Risk and Governance Committee***

The Risk and Governance Committee proposes nominees for appointment or election to the board of directors and conducts searches to fill the positions of President and CEO. This Committee also oversees the Company's corporate governance processes and board structure and our enterprise risk management program. The Committee is comprised of the chairman of the board and the chair of each board committee. In July 2010, the board transferred enterprise risk and corporate governance oversight functions from the Executive/Governance Committee to the Nominating Committee, a committee of independent outside directors. The committees were renamed as the Executive and the Risk and Governance Committees, respectively. All of the directors serving on the Risk and Governance Committee are independent, as defined in the NASD listing standards. Effective April 21, 2010, the members of the Committee were directors Ford (Chair), Fowler, Gambee, Lansing and Timm. The Risk and Governance Committee meets as often as it deems appropriate and in 2010 the Committee met two times. The Executive/Governance Committee met three times in 2010 before the committees were reorganized.

### **The Board's Role in Enterprise Risk Oversight**

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for overseeing risk management for the Company to the Risk and Governance Committee. On a quarterly basis, the Company's Chief Auditor/risk manager provides a comprehensive risk report to the members of that Committee. While the Risk and Governance Committee has

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primary responsibility for overseeing risk management, our entire board of directors is actively involved in overseeing risk management for the Company. Additionally, at least four times per year, the full board receives a report from the Chief Auditor/risk manager covering the most significant issues the Company is facing. The board also engages in regular discussions with the Chief Auditor/risk manager, CEO, CFO, Chief Credit Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and other company officers as the board may deem appropriate related to risk management. In addition, each board committee has been assigned oversight responsibility for specific areas of risk and risk management is an agenda topic at all regular committee meetings. The committees consider risks within their areas of responsibility, for instance the Compensation Committee considers risks that may result from changes in compensation programs, and our Loan and Investment Committee focuses on risk related to credit and interest rates, among others. The Chief Auditor/enterprise risk manager reports directly to the Audit and Compliance Committee and indirectly reports to the CEO for administrative purposes.

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**SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE**

Based solely upon our review of (i) Forms 3, 4 and 5 that we filed on behalf of directors and executive officers, or received from them with respect to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, and (ii) their written representations (if applicable) that no Form 5 is required, we believe that all reporting persons made all required Section 16 filings with respect to the 2010 fiscal year on a timely basis.

**SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS FOR THE 2012 ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

If any shareholder intends to present a proposal to be considered for inclusion in the Company's proxy material in connection with the 2012 annual meeting of shareholders, the proposal must be in proper form under SEC Regulation 14A, Rule 14a-8, *Shareholder Proposals*, and received by the Secretary of the Company on or before November 12, 2011. Shareholder proposals to be presented at the 2012 annual meeting of shareholders, which are not to be included in the Company's proxy materials must be received by the Company no later than December 12, 2011, in accordance with the Company's Bylaws.

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**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

**Transactions with Related Persons/Approval Process**

We have a formal process with respect to the review and approval of loans extended by Umpqua Bank to related persons, as described below. In 2007, Umpqua adopted written procedures to review and approve transactions with related persons. In accordance with these procedures and NASDAQ Rule 5605, all transactions with related persons must be approved by disinterested members of Umpqua's Audit and Compliance Committee.

**Loans to Directors and Officers**

Umpqua Holdings Corporation does not extend loans or credit to any officers or directors. However, many of our directors and officers, their immediate family members and businesses with which they are associated, borrow from and have deposits with Umpqua Bank. All such loans are made in the ordinary course of Umpqua Bank's business, and on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable loans with persons not related to the lender, Umpqua Bank. These loans did not and do not involve more than the normal risk of collection or present other unfavorable features to Umpqua Bank.

Loans by the bank to directors and designated executive officers are governed by Regulation O, 12 CFR Part 215. Under the bank's procedures, the Chief Credit Officer can approve individual credits subject to Regulation O up to a total credit exposure of \$100,000 and report those loans to our Loan and Investment Committee. All Regulation O credits with a total credit exposure in excess of \$100,000 must be approved by that Committee. Regulation O limits loans to executive officers to \$100,000 unless the loan is secured by a first lien on the officer's primary or secondary residence or unless the loan is made to finance the education of the officer's children. All of our named executive officers are designated as executive officers of Umpqua Bank under Regulation O.

As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate outstanding balance of all loans to Regulation O executive officers, directors, principal shareholders and their businesses was \$11,278,807, which represented approximately 0.67% of our consolidated shareholders' equity at that date. All such loans are currently in good standing and are being paid in accordance with their terms.



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**DIRECTOR COMPENSATION**

The Compensation Committee annually reviews its director compensation policy and in January 2010, the Committee affirmed the following statement of philosophy with regard to director compensation:

Umpqua's director compensation is designed to align the board of directors with its shareholders, and to attract, motivate, and retain high performing members critical to our company's success. Our director compensation philosophy is simple: we pay our directors a competitive rate when compared to similar sized and performing financial services organizations.

**Objectives** Umpqua Bank is committed to providing competitive compensation to our directors. Within that context, our prime objectives are to:

Attract and retain highly qualified people that portray our company culture and values.

Link the interests of our directors to the values derived by our shareholders.

Align the interests of our directors, executives, and employees.

Conform to the highest levels of fairness, ethics, transparency, and sound governance practice.

**Director Compensation** On a regular basis the board will engage a third party professional to perform an evaluation to ensure director compensation is fair and competitive. Any change to director compensation is first reviewed by the Compensation Committee of the board prior to full board approval. Currently, it is the company's policy for director compensation to be paid in company stock, which may be taken as deferred compensation; provided, however, that a director may elect to receive up to 30% of his or her compensation in cash.

**Director Training** We are committed to the continuing education of our directors. Umpqua provides an annual allowance for our directors to obtain director-specific education. Directors receiving such education shall provide an educational synopsis to the board or appropriate board committee.

The Compensation Committee is charged with reviewing director compensation and recommending changes to the full board. The board of directors has adopted a Director Compensation Plan that sets forth the terms and manner in which non-employee directors will be compensated for their service on the board of directors and committees of Umpqua and its subsidiaries.

All director fees are payable in shares of Umpqua Holdings Corporation common stock, purchased periodically on the open market by a brokerage firm for the account of each director, with funds provided by the Company. The shares are purchased under a trading plan that complies with Rule 10b5-1(c)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Directors may choose to receive compensation on a deferred basis.

Under the plan, director fees are paid monthly, in arrears, after review of attendance records. In 2010, directors could attend committee meetings by teleconference, but they are allowed to attend only one regular board meeting per year by teleconference and they must be personally present at all other regular board meetings. The plan also reiterates the directors' obligations under applicable securities laws and Umpqua's Insider Trading Policy, and obligates the directors, if requested to do so, to execute a lockup agreement in the event of a firm commitment for an underwritten public offering of our securities.

Umpqua also provides a nonqualified deferred compensation plan to its non-employee directors. Under this plan, each director may annually elect to place all or part of his or her director compensation for the coming year into the deferred plan. Under the plan, a director may choose to have distributions from the plan in a lump sum or in annual installments over three, five or ten year periods following the date that the director

leaves the board. Umpqua pays director compensation in shares of its common stock and the shares are held by a trustee. The dividends paid on those shares are credited to the director's account, but no interest or other compensation is paid by the Company with respect to the deferred account.

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The Compensation Committee’s practice is to engage an outside consultant at least once every three years to review director compensation paid by a peer group of companies to ensure that the compensation we pay to our directors is competitive given Company performance, board performance and our community bank philosophy.

The Committee reviewed input from directors in September 2009 about the director compensation program. At the Committee’s request, management compiled benchmarking data for director compensation and based upon the Committee’s recommendation, there were no changes to the retainer or the basic board or committee participation fees paid in 2010. The only adjustment to director compensation in 2010 was to add a \$250 per telephonic meeting participation fee for certain conference calls held by the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Loan and Investment Committees, as described in footnotes 3 and 4 to the table, below. Except as noted in those footnotes, the schedule of fees that has been in effect since January 1, 2009 is set forth in the table, below.

**Schedule of Directors’ Fees**

	<b>Quarterly Retainer (1)</b>	<b>Board Meeting Participation(2)</b>	<b>Committee Meeting Participation(3)(4)</b>
Board Chair	\$ 6,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 500
Participating Director	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 500

- (1) Each director serves on the board of Umpqua Holdings Corporation and Umpqua Bank but receives only one Quarterly Retainer.
- (2) Each director receives one Participation Fee for board meetings actually attended (if both Umpqua Holdings Corporation and Umpqua Bank board meetings are scheduled to be held on the same day, either jointly or one following another, one Participation Fee is paid).
- (3) A \$250 committee participation fee is paid for conference calls of the Audit and Compliance Committee at which a quorum is present to review earnings releases or periodic reports filed with the SEC.
- (4) A \$250 committee participation fee is paid for conference calls of the Loan and Investment Committee at which a quorum is present to review credits or charge-offs.

**Table of Contents****Director Compensation**

The following table summarizes the compensation paid by the Company to non-employee directors for the year ending December 31, 2010. Although each director ultimately receives at least 70% of his or her fees in Umpqua stock, this table shows the cash paid directly to the director or contributed by the Company to the Director Compensation Plan to purchase that stock on the open market.

Name (a)(1)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) (b)(2)	Stock Awards (\$) (c)	Option Awards (\$) (d)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) (e)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified	All Other Compensation (\$) (g)(3)	Total (\$) (h)
					Deferred Compensation Earnings (f)		
Angell, Ronald(4)	\$ 21,250						\$ 21,250
Ford, Allyn	\$ 46,500						\$ 46,500
Fowler, Peggy	\$ 51,750						\$ 51,750
Frohnmayr, David	\$ 40,250					\$ 7,500	\$ 47,750
Gambee, Stephen	\$ 53,250						\$ 53,250
Giustina, Dan(4)	\$ 24,000						\$ 24,000
Hermocillo, Jose	\$ 46,500						\$ 46,500
Lansing, William	\$ 46,750						\$ 46,750
Machuca, Luis	\$ 41,250						\$ 41,250
Miller, Diane	\$ 48,500						\$ 48,500
Terry, Hilliard	\$ 46,500						\$ 46,500
Timm, Bryan	\$ 55,000						\$ 55,000
Whittaker, Frank	\$ 49,275						\$ 49,275

- (1) Director Davis is omitted from this table because he is a named executive officer, he receives no separate compensation for service as a director and his compensation is fully reflected in the Summary Compensation Table.
- (2) Amounts in column (b) are earned in cash and paid in Umpqua stock except that in 2010, Directors Fowler, Frohnmayr, Hermocillo, Terry and Whittaker elected to receive 30% of their compensation in cash and the remaining 70% in Umpqua stock.
- (3) Director Frohnmayr was paid \$7,500 for planning and serving as the facilitator at the board's 2010 strategic planning retreat.
- (4) Directors Angell and Giustina retired from the board of directors when their terms expired at the 2010 annual meeting. The following table shows what each director earned for each component of director compensation:

Name	Retainer	Board	Committee	Total
		Participation	Participation	
Angell(1)	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 3,250	\$ 21,250
Ford	\$ 24,000	\$ 20,250	\$ 2,250	\$ 46,500
Fowler	\$ 23,000	\$ 20,500	\$ 8,250	\$ 51,750

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Frohnmayer	\$ 20,000	\$ 16,500	\$ 3,750	\$ 40,250
Gambee	\$ 24,000	\$ 20,500	\$ 8,750	\$ 53,250
Giustina(1)	\$ 12,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 24,000
Hermocillo	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,500	\$ 6,000	\$ 46,500
Lansing	\$ 24,000	\$ 16,250	\$ 6,500	\$ 46,750
Machuca	\$ 20,000	\$ 16,250	\$ 5,000	\$ 41,250
Miller	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,500	\$ 8,000	\$ 48,500
Terry	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,500	\$ 6,000	\$ 46,500
Timm	\$ 24,000	\$ 20,500	\$ 10,500	\$ 55,000
Whittaker	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,500	\$ 8,774	\$ 49,275

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(1) Directors Angell and Giustina retired from the board of directors when their terms expired at the 2010 annual meeting. We invite the spouses of our directors to attend our annual multi-day strategic planning session. We believe this event provides a valuable opportunity for our directors to strengthen relationships with senior executives, enhance leadership development and advance our business objectives. The participation of spouses in the meals and social functions at the planning session is a positive contributor to the process. The Company pays the spouses' travel expenses, meals and activities that may be considered to provide a personal benefit in connection with this event. In 2010, these payments did not exceed \$6,050 in the aggregate and are not separately disclosed.

Expenses associated with attending meetings, such as travel costs and meals, are considered integrally and directly related to the performance of their duties as directors, they are not considered to be personal benefits or perquisites and are not separately disclosed.

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**COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**Introduction**

Our executive compensation program is designed to support Umpqua's vision and mission, which is to create a unique and memorable banking environment in which our customers perceive the company as an indispensable partner in achieving their financial goals; our people achieve unparalleled personal and professional success; our shareholders achieve the exceptional rewards of ownership; and our communities benefit from our involvement and investment in their future.

In this Compensation Discussion and Analysis, we first provide the 2010 Compensation Highlights, which is an executive summary of the financial services environment and the Compensation Committee's major decisions in 2010. We next discuss the Committee's philosophy and process for determining the compensation of our named executive officers. Finally, we discuss and analyze the Committee's specific decisions regarding 2010 compensation for these executives.

**2010 Compensation Highlights**

Compensation activity in 2010 was highlighted by the following:

Because no annual incentives could be paid to certain executives under the regulations implementing the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the CPP Compensation Regulations), the base salaries of two named executive officers, CEO Davis and COO Copeland were increased in January 2010. This was the first increase in CEO Davis's base salary since January 2007. See the section titled *Executive Compensation Decisions*.

Following our exit from the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program (the CPP Program), the base salaries of Mr. Davis and Mr. Copeland were reduced.

The company met its minimum EPS target in 2010, so there was a 25% payout of the primary component of annual incentives to managers, including the named executive officers. See the section titled *2010 Incentive Compensation Earned by the Named Executive Officers*.

Shareholders holding more than 91% of the votes cast, approved the Company's executive compensation program at the 2010 annual meeting.

Restricted Share Awards that qualified under the CPP Compensation Regulations were awarded to Messrs. Davis and Copeland, but no options were awarded to them because they were prohibited under those regulations.

Brad Copeland was promoted to Chief Operating Officer and Mark Wardlow was promoted to Chief Credit Officer. In addition, Cort O Haver, who was hired in March, 2010 to head the Bank's commercial banking operations, joined Mr. Wardlow as new named executive officers in 2010. See the section titled *Executive Compensation Decisions*.

There were no Restricted Stock Units grants under the 2007 Long Term Incentive Plan because such performance-based grants were prohibited under the CPP Compensation Regulations.

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In July 2010, the Compensation Committee reviewed a benchmarking report from Towers Watson in connection with a comprehensive examination of the company's executive compensation program.

Effective August 1, 2010, the Compensation Committee approved (i) reductions in base salaries, (ii) cash incentives, and (iii) grants of RSAs and options to those executives who were previously affected by the CPP Compensation Regulations.

The Committee evaluated the risks associated with our incentive programs and determined that those plans do not present risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. See the section titled *Review of Risk Associated With Compensation Plans*.



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### **Roles and Responsibilities**

The Compensation Committee carries out the board's overall responsibilities with respect to executive compensation, director compensation and review of the CEO's performance. The Committee also oversees administration of the Company's employee benefit plans, including the Umpqua Bank 401(k) and Profit Sharing Plan, the Supplemental Retirement Plan and the Deferred Compensation Plan. All Committee members are required to meet the NASD and SEC independence and experience requirements. Effective April 21, 2010, the members of the Committee were directors Fowler (Chair), Lansing, Miller (Vice Chair), Timm and Whittaker. The Compensation Committee must meet at least quarterly. In 2010, the Committee met seven times.

The Compensation Committee operates under a written charter which is posted on our website at [www.umpquaholdingscorp.com](http://www.umpquaholdingscorp.com). The Committee annually reviews its charter and recommends changes to the full board. The Compensation Committee Chair sets the agenda and meeting calendar for the Committee. As authorized by its charter, the Committee routinely hires attorneys and independent consultants for advice on compensation matters.

Mr. Davis, our CEO, is actively engaged in recommending the compensation of our other named executive officers. At the end of each fiscal year, he reviews with the Committee the performance of each executive officer and he recommends the level of base and incentive compensation as well as equity grants for the ensuing year of individual executive officers reporting to him, including the executive officers covered by NASDAQ Rule 5605. The Committee reviews those recommendations and compares them with market information to ensure that executive compensation is competitive and that the CEO is exercising his discretion appropriately. The Committee reviews, and ratifies or approves, all components of the compensation for executive officers covered by NASDAQ Rule 5605, including salary, annual incentives, long-term incentive compensation and internal pay equity.

Our Executive Vice President/Cultural Enhancement works with our CEO, our business unit executives, General Counsel and outside counsel and consultants to recommend and design the overall structure of the Company's incentive and benefit plans.

With respect to making compensation decisions, our Committee periodically reviews compensation survey data or benchmarking data provided by recognized compensation consultants. The Committee uses this information to understand prevailing market practices and aggregate, as well as component, compensation packages provided by companies who are similar to Umpqua in size and scope. The Committee also considers company performance, individual performance and internal pay equity when making compensation decisions.

### **Identification of Named Executive Officers**

For 2010, our named executive officers as defined in Item 402 of Regulation S-K, were:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Raymond P. Davis	President and Chief Executive Officer	Principal Executive Officer
Brad F. Copeland	Senior Executive Vice President/Chief Operating Officer	
Ronald L. Farnsworth	Executive Vice President/Chief Financial Officer	Principal Financial Officer
Mark P. Wardlow	Executive Vice President/Chief Credit Officer	
Cort L. O Haver	Executive Vice President/Commercial Banking	

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### **Executive Compensation Philosophy**

The Company has adopted the following written statement of its executive compensation philosophy, which is reviewed annually by the Compensation Committee:

Decisions regarding executives' total compensation program design, as well as individual pay decisions, will be made in the context of this *Executive Compensation Philosophy* and our ability to pay, as defined by our financial success. Umpqua's executive compensation is designed to recognize superior operating performance thereby maximizing shareholder value, and to attract, motivate and retain the high performing executive team critical to our Company's success. Our executive compensation philosophy is simple: we pay competitive base salaries and we strongly reward performance.

**Objectives** Umpqua Bank is committed to providing competitive, performance-based total compensation opportunities to our executives who collectively have the responsibility for making our Company successful. Within that context, our prime objectives are to:

Attract and retain highly qualified executives that portray our Company culture and values

Motivate executives to provide excellent leadership and achieve Company goals

Provide substantial performance-related incentive compensation that is aligned to our business strategy and directly tied to meeting specific business objectives, avoiding unnecessary and excessive risks that threaten the value of the Company

Strongly link the interests of executives to the value derived by our shareholders from owning Company stock

Connect the interests of our executives and our employees

Be fair, ethical, transparent and accountable in setting and disclosing executive compensation.

**Base Salary** Base pay opportunities should be fully competitive with other relevant organizations within the markets in which we compete. Individual salary determinations involve consideration of incumbent qualifications, behaviors, cultural adherence, and performance.

**Short-Term Incentives** Consistent with competitive practices, executives should have a significant portion of their targeted annual total cash compensation at risk, contingent upon meeting company profitability goals and personal objectives.

**Long-Term Incentives** Executives who are critical to our long-term success should participate in long-term incentive opportunities that link a significant portion of their total compensation to increasing shareholder value.

**Executive Benefits** We offer executives competitive benefit programs, such as health insurance, 401(k) plan, vacation, and life insurance, of which similar programs are offered to our employees.

**Communication and Training** We are committed to sharing information with executives to enable them to fully understand our objectives for executive pay and each element of their total compensation package.

**Plan Design and Objectives**

***Base Salary***

The purpose of base salary is to create a secure base of cash compensation for executives that is competitive with the market. Executive salary increases do not follow a preset schedule or formula; however, the following are considered when determining appropriate salary levels and increases:

The individual's current and sustained performance results and the methods utilized to achieve those results;

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Non-financial performance indicators to include strategic developments for which an executive has responsibility (such as product development, expansion of markets, increase in same-store loan or deposit growth and acquisitions) and managerial performance (such as service quality, sales objectives and regulatory compliance);

The Company's financial performance; and

Peer data and benchmarking reports.

### ***Individual and Company Performance***

A significant component of compensation is related to performance. We believe that an employee's compensation should be tied to how well the employee's team and the Company perform against both financial and non-financial goals and objectives. The board annually establishes the financial goals for the incentive compensation program. Non-financial goals include satisfactory performance on all internal and external regulatory exams and audits and achievement of the business and personal goals assigned to each executive.

### ***Short-Term and Long-Term Incentives***

Incentive compensation balances short and long term performance. We try to focus all senior managers on achieving strong short-term or annual results in a manner that will ensure the Company's long-term viability and success. Therefore, to reinforce the importance of balancing these perspectives, senior management is regularly provided with both annual and long-term incentives. Participation in long-term incentive programs increases with higher levels of responsibility, as employees in these leadership roles have the greatest influence on the Company's strategic direction and results over time.

### ***Annual Incentives***

The purpose of annual incentive plans is to provide cash compensation on an annual basis that is at risk and contingent on the achievement of annual business and operating objectives, as well as personal goals and objectives. As noted elsewhere, we were prohibited from paying annual cash incentives to the five most highly compensated employees when we operated under the CPP Compensation Regulations.

At the beginning of each year we adopt an Incentive Plan that provides for incentive compensation to be awarded to the Chief Executive Officer and our other named executive officers upon achievement of the Company's earnings and regulatory goals set by the board and individual performance objectives established by the board of directors or the Compensation Committee for Mr. Davis and individual performance objectives established by Mr. Davis for the other named executive officers.

Each executive is assigned a target incentive, which is a percentage of base salary. The overall target incentive is discretionary and subject to adjustment. Achievement of the target incentive is based on the success of the Company and the individual executive in certain performance areas, as more particularly discussed in the section titled *Executive Compensation Decisions*.

The annual incentive plan for each named executive officer also includes a negative discretion component that allows the Committee to consider significant one-time events that might affect, for example, earnings per share, and reduce the award that would otherwise be suggested by rote application of the formula in the plan.

Since 2004, the financial component of the annual incentive plans has been based on operating earnings per share (OEPS) targets. We use and publicly report OEPS as a non-GAAP financial measure because it is useful in understanding Umpqua's financial performance. We recognize gains or losses on our junior subordinated debentures carried at fair value resulting from changes in interest rates and the estimated market credit risk adjusted spread that do not directly correlate with the Company's operating performance. Also, we incur

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significant expenses related to the completion and integration of mergers and acquisitions. Additionally, we may recognize goodwill impairment losses that have no direct effect on the Company's or the Bank's cash balances, liquidity, or regulatory capital ratios. Lastly, Umpqua may recognize one-time bargain purchase gains on certain FDIC-assisted acquisitions that are not reflective of Umpqua's on-going earnings power. Accordingly, management believes that our operating results are best measured on a comparative basis excluding the impact of gains or losses on junior subordinated debentures measured at fair value, net of tax, merger-related expenses, net of tax, and other charges related to business combinations such as goodwill impairment charges or bargain purchase gains, net of tax. We define *operating earnings (loss)* as earnings available to common shareholders before gains or losses on junior subordinated debentures carried at fair value, net of tax, bargain purchase gains on acquisitions, net of tax, merger related expenses, net of tax, and goodwill impairment, and we calculate *operating earnings (loss) per diluted share* by dividing operating earnings by the same diluted share total used in determining diluted earnings per common share.

The Committee and the board have selected OEPS as the key financial performance measurement for the following reasons:

EPS is the single most important indicator of profitability, which measures earnings allocable to each outstanding share of common stock;

EPS aligns the interest of the executive officer with retail and institutional shareholders;

OEPS is the performance measure for RSUs granted under the 2007 Long Term Incentive Plan; and

OEPS attempts to normalize earnings and eliminate infrequent income and expense items.

See the section titled *Executive Compensation Decisions*.

The annual incentive plans of all named executive officers require the executive to repay to the Company any incentives awarded based on earnings per share for a particular period if it is later determined that the earnings per share were materially inaccurate. This plan provision, often called a "claw back", was implemented in 2007 and the provision has not been triggered. Since 2009, "claw back" provisions have been incorporated in the incentive compensation plans of all Company managers.

**Other Annual Compensation Benefits and Perquisites**

We provide benefit programs to executive officers and to other employees. The following table identifies the benefit plans and identifies those employees who may be eligible to participate:

<b>Benefit Plan</b>	<b>Named Executive Officers</b>	<b>Certain Managers</b>	<b>Full Time Employees</b>
401(k) Plan			
Group Medical/Dental/Vision			
Group Life and Disability			
Annual Manager Incentive Plan			
Severance			
Change in Control			
Supplemental Retirement (Top Hat)			
Supplemental Executive Retirement(1)			
Deferred Compensation Plan(2)			

(1) Mr. Davis is the only employee with a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan.

- (2) In connection with the acquisition of other financial institutions, the Company has assumed deferred compensation plans that benefit other past and present employees. In 2008, the company adopted a non-qualified deferred compensation plan that allows eligible officers to make payroll deferrals to a deferred compensation account and to elect a deferred distribution date.

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The Company provides modest perquisites to the named executive officers. The perquisites we offer are common in the financial services industry and help the Company attract and retain superior employees for key positions. Some perquisites are intended to serve an Umpqua business purpose, but it is understood that some may be used for personal reasons, as well. Our payment of perquisites is disclosed in the *Summary Compensation Table* and they are itemized in the related supplemental table.

Umpqua has adopted a policy that governs personal use of the aircraft leased by the Company. That policy generally provides that the CEO or CFO must approve any personal use of this aircraft. If the flight is for purely personal reasons, the officer must reimburse the Company in accordance with the Standard Industry Fare Level formula. If the officer is accompanied by a spouse or other guest, the officer must reimburse the Company for the spouse or guest's use. If the officer's spouse accompanies the officer for the purpose of participating in business functions, that use is not deemed to be personal use.

### **Long-Term Incentive Compensation**

There are three forms of long-term incentives from time to time granted to our executives: stock options and restricted share awards (RSAs) under our 2003 Stock Incentive Plan and grants of restricted stock units (RSUs) under the 2007 Long Term Incentive (LTI) Plan.

**Stock Options.** The purpose of stock options is to provide equity compensation with value directly related to the creation of shareholder value and the increase in Company stock price. Stock options provide executives a vehicle (subject to vesting requirements) to increase equity ownership and share in the appreciation of the value of Company stock and they help retain the individuals to whom they are granted.

**Restricted Share Awards.** RSAs are awarded subject to vesting requirements and, in some cases, subject to the Company achieving predetermined financial goals. Restricted shares serve to help retain key executive talent, as well as attract and retain non-executive employees who make a significant contribution to the Company. In 2010, RSAs qualifying as Long Term Restricted Stock grants under the CPP Compensation Regulations were issued to the five most highly compensated employees for their performance in 2009.

**LTI Grants.** These RSU grants are made under the 2007 LTI Plan and are subject to financial performance-based vesting, such as EPS growth, net income growth or return on equity, in addition to time in service vesting.

With respect to both stock option and RSA grants, the deferred vesting schedules are designed to provide significant retention incentives to help ensure that the recipients continue with the Company.

Stock options provide incentives to increase the stock price and RSU grants under the LTI Plan provide incentives to increase earnings per share. The Committee believes that both goals should be the primary focus of long term incentive plans and the Committee believes that both stock options and RSUs are appropriately granted to certain named executive officers to help the Company achieve these goals. RSU grants under the LTI Plan are performance-based in that they vest based on comparing the Company's EPS growth with the EPS growth of a select peer group of companies. In 2010, 25% of the restricted stock units (RSUs) vested under the 2007 grants to Mr. Davis and Mr. Copeland and 75% of the RSUs vested under their 2008 grants. These grants were issued under the 2007 Long Term Incentive Plan. See the section titled *2007 Long Term Incentive Plan*. In 2010, no option shares previously awarded to named executive officers expired without being exercised.

Because the value of options is tied to an increase in stock price, we consider options to be a form of performance-based equity compensation. Given the significant drop in the Company's stock price over the past three years, many of the options granted to executive officers are under water because the current market price is below the exercise price. See tables titled *Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End* and *In the Money Options at Fiscal Year-End*.

**Table of Contents****Stock Ownership Policies**

We believe that key executives should have significant stake in the performance of the company's stock, to align their decisions with creating shareholder value and to minimize negative market perceptions caused by excessive insider sales of Company shares. Our *Statement of Governance Principles* (posted on our website) requires directors and executive officers to accumulate a meaningful position in Company shares. At minimum, an outside director and an executive officer each must own the following number of common shares within five years after he or she attains the position noted below:

Outside director	10,000 shares
CEO	100,000 shares
Other NEOs	15,000 shares
Other executive officers	10,000 shares

Under this policy, share ownership is determined from the totals on Table 1 of an SEC Form 4, which includes unvested RSAs and shares in which beneficial ownership is disclaimed, but excludes outstanding stock options. Compliance with share ownership guidelines is reviewed annually by the Risk and Governance Committee. As of December 31, 2010, all directors and executive officers satisfied these minimum requirements.

In addition, named executive officers must retain a substantial portion of the equity awards granted by the Company. A named executive officer must retain 75% of the following net awards until the officer retires or reaches age 62, whichever first occurs:

Gains from option exercises (shares remaining after payment of the exercise price and taxes);

Vested restricted stock awards (net of tax withholdings);

Shares issued in payment of LTIP restricted stock units (net of tax withholdings).

Exceptions to this holding requirement may be granted only by the Compensation Committee based upon bona fide personal financial need or family hardship, including divorce or death of a spouse. No exceptions were requested or granted in 2010.

Directors and executive officers may sell no more than 15,000 shares per calendar year, unless he or she obtains authorization in a hardship situation from the Committee. In addition to this cap, a director or officer may sell shares to cover the exercise price and estimated taxes associated with an option exercise. Our policy also prohibits directors and executives from engaging in transactions in which they may profit from short term speculative swings in the market value of Umpqua stock. These prohibited transactions include short sales (selling borrowed securities which the seller hopes can be purchased at a lower price in the future); short sales against the box (selling owned, but not delivered securities); put and call options (publicly available rights to sell or buy Umpqua shares at a specific price within a specified period of time) and derivative transactions, such as non-recourse loans secured by Company stock.

In 2010, the named executive officers, as a group, acquired 21,750 shares of company stock through vesting of restricted share grants (RSAs) and stock option exercises and sold or disposed of 2,541 shares.

**Equity Compensation Plan Practices**

In general, we issue stock options, RSAs and RSUs to our named executive officers at the following times: (i) upon initial employment with the Company; (ii) in the first quarter of each year, in connection with establishing their long-term incentive compensation package for that year; and (iii) in connection with a significant advancement or promotion or a significant change in compensation arrangements.

Since January 2007, we have followed a practice of issuing stock options with a grant date when the trading window is open for Section 16 reporters. This way, the stock price at the time of the grant can be reasonably





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expected to fairly represent the market's view of our results and prospects. We have never re-priced or back-dated options granted under any of Umpqua's equity compensation plans and the 2003 Stock Incentive Plan specifically prohibits these practices. See tables titled *Grants of Plan Based Awards* and *Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End*.

As noted above, we have adopted stock ownership guidelines and a hold to retirement policy that severely restrict the ability of our named executive officers to turn equity grants into cash. However, these restrictions are not reflected in the FAS 123R values attached to those grants.

**Role of Tax and Regulatory Requirements**

Under section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Company is generally prohibited from deducting for federal income tax purposes employee compensation that would otherwise be deductible to the extent that the compensation exceeds \$1 million for any covered employee in any fiscal year. However, compensation that is performance-based as defined in the Code is not subject to the deductibility limits. Before the Company participated in the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, the board's policy was to ensure that all compensation paid by the Company is fully deductible for federal income tax purposes. However, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 reduced that cap from \$1 million to \$500,000 for our named executive officers and also provided that performance-based compensation is subject to that limit on deductibility. Therefore, beginning in 2008, some of the compensation paid to our named executive officers is not deductible, which has the effect of increasing the company's tax liability. That cap was in effect for part of the 2010 fiscal year. See the section titled *2005 Performance-Based Incentive Plan*.

The employment agreements with our named executive officers provide that if the severance and change in control benefits payable to the executive would constitute an excess parachute payment as defined in Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), such benefit payments shall be reduced to the largest amount that will result in no portion of benefit payments being subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code.

Those agreements also provide that if the benefits are subject to Section 409A of the Code and the executive is deemed to be a specified employee within the meaning of Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code, commencement of payment of the benefit shall be delayed for six months following the executive's termination of employment.

The agreements with our named executive officers also provide that Umpqua shall not pay any benefit to the extent that such payment would be prohibited by the provisions of Part 359 of the regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC), as the same may be amended from time to time.

**Severance and Change in Control**

We believe that severance protection, particularly in the context of a change in control transaction, can play a valuable role in attracting and retaining key executive officers in the financial services industry. Accordingly, we provide such protection for all of our named executive officers under their respective employment agreements. For executives other than Mr. Davis, we have two levels of severance benefit, defined by the number of months of base pay provided (six or nine months) and three levels of change in control benefits (twelve, twenty-four or thirty-six months). Our CEO recommends to the Compensation Committee the level of benefit to be provided to an executive and the Committee considers and approves or ratifies the recommendation. The financial services industry is in a period of consolidation that we expect will continue for the foreseeable future and we consider these severance protections to be an important part of an executive's compensation and consistent with similar benefits offered by our competition.

The occurrence or potential occurrence of a change in control transaction will create uncertainty regarding the continued employment of our executive officers. These transactions often result in significant organizational

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changes, particularly at the senior executive level. We believe that change in control benefits eliminate or at least reduce any reluctance of executive officers to actively pursue potential change in control transactions that may be in the best interest of shareholders. In order to encourage executive officers to remain employed with the Company during this important time, we provide named executive officers with variable levels of an enhanced severance benefit if their employment is terminated without cause or in connection with a change in control. If the executive continues to work for the acquiring company for more than 12 months after the change in control transaction, the executive receives a reduced retention benefit, in lieu of a change in control benefit. As a condition to receiving these severance benefits, the executive must agree not to compete with the Company, or its successor, and not to solicit customers or employees for a certain period following separation. See table titled *Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control*.

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**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION DECISIONS**

**Executive Summary**

In 2010, the Committee reviewed and made compensation decisions on two occasions, once in January and again in July. The latter occurred in connection with a mid-year evaluation of the executive compensation program. In 2010:

Base salaries for Mr. Davis and Mr. Copeland were initially increased due to prohibitions on the payment of other compensation under the CPP Compensation Regulations, then they were rolled back after the Company repaid the Treasury's CPP Program investment;

In July 2010, the Compensation Committee performed a comprehensive review of the executive compensation program, with the assistance of a benchmarking report from Towers Watson that provided peer group information for all of the Company's executive officers and made recommendations for enhancing the compensation program;

Effective August 1, 2010, the Committee adjusted some compensation elements of Mr. Davis and Mr. Copeland in an effort to normalize their compensation and rid it of the effects of the CPP Compensation Regulations. There were no mid-year adjustments to the compensation of the other named executive officers.

**Background**

The Company's financial and operating performance in 2009 and the CPP Compensation Regulations served as the backdrop for the Committee's compensation decisions in early 2010. Our 2009 results reflected the effects of the recession and the significant impact of the housing market downturn and increasing unemployment on our residential development, commercial real estate, commercial construction and commercial loan portfolios, with the following results:

Non-performing assets increased to 2.38% of total assets as of December 31, 2009.

Net charge-offs in 2009 were 3.23% of average loans and leases.

\$209.1 million was added to the provision for loan and lease losses in 2009, as compared to \$107.7 million in 2008.

Net loss per diluted common share was \$2.36 in 2009, as compared to net earnings of \$0.82 per diluted common share earned in 2008. This decline was principally attributed to a goodwill impairment charge, increased provision for loan and lease losses, losses incurred on other real estate owned, and interest reversals on loans.

However, in 2009, the Company accomplished the following:

We raised \$258.7 million through a public offering by issuing 26,538,461 shares of common stock. After deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses, net proceeds to the Company were \$245.7 million.

Mortgage banking revenue was \$18.7 million in 2009, compared to \$2.4 million in 2008. Closed mortgage volume increased 131% in the current year due to a significant increase in purchase and refinancing activity, resulting from historically low mortgage interest rates.

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We opened a new Commercial Banking Center in Lynnwood, Washington, and Community Banking stores in Portland, Oregon and Vancouver, Washington.

We opened our new International Banking Division in San Francisco, California to serve the financing needs of small and middle-market companies involved in international trade.

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We entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with the FDIC on January 16, 2009, to assume at no premium the insured, non-brokered deposit balances, which totaled \$183.9 million, and certain other assets, of the Bank of Clark County in Vancouver, Washington, adding two new stores in Vancouver, Washington.

Across the country, 140 banks failed in 2009 and another 157 failed in 2010. The focus of our board and the management team throughout this very difficult period has been to ensure not only that the Company survives, but that the Company emerges from this cycle stronger than ever. That effort has been successful. We raised \$258.7 million in common capital in August 2009 and another \$303.6 million in February 2010 and our capital ratios are strong. Problem loans have been aggressively managed; non-covered, non-performing asset numbers have steadily improved and are much better than almost all of our Northwest peers. Finally, our organic deposit growth and available but unused lines of credit provide strong liquidity.

<b>Financial Metric</b>	<b>12/31/10</b>	<b>12/31/09</b>	<b>12/31/08</b>
Non-covered, non-performing assets to total assets ratio	1.53%	2.38%	1.88%
Total risk based capital ratio	17.6%	17.2%	14.6%
Available liquidity to total assets ratio	41%	32%	23%

The company received a capital investment from the U.S. Treasury in November 2008, which obligated us to comply with certain executive compensation requirements for all of 2009 and part of 2010. Our participation in the CPP Program substantially altered our compensation program in 2009 and 2010. We were unable to pay short term cash incentives or issue stock options to certain executives after February 11, 2009 until we completely exited the CPP Program in March 2010.

In 2010, management and the Committee, believing in the long term validity of our compensation program, attempted to preserve the integrity of that program to the extent possible, while following the requirements and restrictions under the CPP Compensation Regulations.

When executive pay decisions were made by the Compensation Committee in early 2010, we were subject to the CPP Compensation Regulations, which prohibited use of some of the performance-based compensation tools normally used by the Committee, for example annual incentives and option grants. In the fall of 2009, the Committee requested and received information from PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) that there would be a differentiation among CPP Program recipients and others in the peer group who did not participate in that program. At that point, it was difficult to project how the CPP participants would restructure compensation in light of the CPP Compensation Regulations.

The Committee decided that a primary goal was to normalize compensation in light of the CPP Compensation Regulations, which means arriving at a total compensation number for each executive that the Committee deems appropriate under its normal process of review and analysis and, for those executives affected by the CPP Compensation Regulations, using authorized compensation components that, in aggregate, total that number.

**2010 Base Salary and Annual Incentive Targets for Mr. Davis and Mr. Copeland**

In 2009, the Committee independently engaged PWC to provide a benchmarking report for CEO Davis. Except for executive compensation analysis services, neither PWC nor its affiliates provided services to Umpqua or its affiliates during 2009 or 2010. PWC recommended and reviewed a peer group of 20 regional and national banks with operations in two or more states and assets between 75% and 150% of Umpqua's asset size. The inclusion of additional national banks was consistent with the Company's increasing size and the failure of some regional peers. Umpqua fell within 25-50% of the peer group's asset size. Seventeen of the peer group companies were CPP Program participants. The Committee considered input from PWC and from management in determining appropriate peer groups and came to its own conclusion as to the companies to be included.

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In 2009, the twenty peer group companies recommended by PWC and selected by the Committee were:

Boston Private Fin 1 Holdings	International Bancshares Corp	UMB Financial Corp.
Cathay General Bancorp	Old National Bancorp	United Bankshares, Inc. /WV
East West Bancorp	Park National Corp.	United Community Banks, Inc.
First Banks, Inc.	Privatebancorp, Inc.	Whitney Holding Corp
Firstmerit Corp.	Sterling Financial Corp / WA	Wilmington Trust Corp.
FNB Corp/ FL	SVB Financial Group	Wintrust Financial Corp.
Hancock Holding Co.	Trustmark Corp.	

PWC’s analysis showed an overall downward trend in CEO compensation in 2009. Much of PWC’s data was based on 2009 proxies, which reflect 2008 compensation, a period before implementation of the most restrictive CPP Compensation Regulations. PWC noted that its informal surveys indicated that several CPP program participants would be increasing base salaries.

PWC was asked to compare the CEO’s compensation package with that of the peer group in three major areas: (i) base salary, (ii) total cash compensation (TCC) which is base salary plus annual incentive and (iii) total direct compensation (TDC), which is base salary plus annual incentive plus long term incentive expected value.

PWC’s analysis was based on a review of proxy data for three years (2006-2008) and published survey data for 2009. PWC analyzed Mr. Davis’s compensation as compared to the peer group median, with market being plus or minus 15% of median. PWC concluded that Mr. Davis’s 2009 total cash compensation (TCC) and total direct compensation (TDC) were above market (near the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile), and base salary was at market (near the median).

The Committee noted that although the Company’s 2009 financial performance was unsatisfactory, the banking industry was then focused on which companies would not survive, which would survive in a weakened condition and which would be in a position to thrive in an economic recovery. The Committee believes that Umpqua is positioned in the latter category. Consistent with past analysis, the Committee believed that base salary is primarily related to the leadership qualities of the individual and the officer’s tenure in position and that financial performance metrics were more important to consider in connection with incentive compensation. PWC and the Committee noted that CEO Davis had not had a base salary increase since January 2007, in accordance with his recommendations.

However, since annual cash incentives could not then be paid to Mr. Davis in 2010 for 2009, the Committee determined that the base salary guidance provided by PWC should be accorded little weight.

In January 2010, based on the information received and reviewed and their deliberations, and acknowledging Mr. Davis’s exceptional leadership through the economic downturn, the Compensation Committee increased Mr. Davis’s base salary by \$200,000 and approved a grant of 23,000 RSAs, which qualified under the CPP Compensation Regulations as incentive compensation for his performance in 2009.

The estimated value of that total direct compensation package was approximately \$1.188 million, which was slightly above the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile (\$1.036 million) and below the median (\$1.594 million) for projected TDC of the peer group.

**August 2010 Compensation Decisions**

Following the Company’s March 2010 repayment of the CPP Program investment to the Treasury, the Committee and management took a fresh look at the executive compensation program, to reorient it following the lifting of the CPP Compensation Regulations. The Compensation Committee requested that Towers Watson

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(TW) produce an executive compensation study for the CEO and all of Umpqua's other executive officers and the Committee used the TW report to guide a discussion of how to normalize compensation for those executives who were subject to the CPP Compensation Regulations, as well as the upcoming 2011 compensation decisions.

The Committee made the following key decisions in connection with that mid-year review:

Annual incentive plans should have incentive targets, but not hard floors or ceilings, giving the Committee discretion in awarding incentives based on its evaluation of company performance, the quality of earnings and the performance of individual executives.

The 100% payout of target annual incentives should represent superior performance, while an achievable goal should prompt an approximate 80% payout.

The Committee would take a more focused look at appropriate mix between short term cash incentives and long term equity incentives. At that time, Mr. Davis recommended adjustments to the compensation of the executives affected by the CPP Compensation Regulations in early 2010 (including Mr. Copeland) in an effort to normalize their compensation. The goal was to consider what they likely would have received in terms of salary, cash incentives and equity incentives, compare it to what they did receive as a result of the CPP Compensation Regulations and make appropriate adjustments to normalize compensation for 2010. The Committee considered that recommendation in light of the TW report and found it to be consistent with the Committee's vision for the executive compensation program. In addition, the Committee thought it was appropriate to perform the same analysis for Mr. Davis. The following table shows the decisions and adjustments made throughout the year to the 2010 compensation of Mr. Davis and Mr. Copeland:

Name	01/01/10	08/01/10	02/5/10 RSA Grant	08/02/10 RSA Grant	08/02/10 Option Grant	08/01/10 Cash Bonus
	Base Annual Salary	Base Annual Salary				
Davis	\$ 915,000	\$ 815,000	23,000	17,000	75,000	\$ 191,700
Copeland	\$ 525,000	\$ 475,000	11,500	13,500	50,000	\$ 95,850

**2010 Base Salary and Annual Incentive Targets for Other Named Executive Officers**

In 2009, management relied on the benchmarking report provided by Watson Wyatt Worldwide (WWW) in 2007, as updated with aged data in 2008 and again, in 2009, WWW was asked to age the data and provided guidance that base salaries for the other named executive officers had increased 3% to 5%. Management did not request a formal benchmarking report. Except for these compensation aging services, WWW provided no other services to Umpqua or its affiliates in 2009.

Management prepared a proforma summary compensation table, which was used by the Committee as comparative tally sheets for review of named executive officer compensation.

In January 2010, Mr. Davis met with the Committee to review his recommendations for the named executive officers, based on his own evaluation of their performance and his review of the aged WWW compensation data. His analysis and recommendations were also affected by the CPP Compensation Regulations. The Committee noted that Mr. Copeland was assuming the role of Chief Operating Officer and that Mr. Wardlow was being promoted to Chief Credit Officer. The Committee determined that an equity adjustment to base salary was appropriate for Mr. Farnsworth based on the aged salary information for Chief Financial Officers. Mr. O'Haver joined the company in March and was not part of this review.



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The Compensation Committee approved the following base salaries and incentive targets for the named executive officers in 2010:

	2010 Base Salary	% Increase over 2009	Target Incentive	% Increase over 2009	Target Incentive as a % of Base Salary	Target Compensation (Base plus Incentive)
Davis(1)	\$ 815,000	14.1%	815,000	14.1%	100.0%	\$ 1,630,000
Copeland(2)	475,000	18.8%	475,000	18.8%	100.0%	979,167
Farnsworth	290,000	26.1%	217,500	26.1%	75.0%	507,500
Wardlow	290,000	26.1%	145,000	26.1%	50.0%	435,000
O Haver(3)	293,589	N/A	213,750	N/A	72.8%	507,339

(1) Salary of \$915,000 from 1/1/10 to 7/31/10 reverting to \$815,000 on 8/1/10 resulting in total base salary in 2010 of \$873,333.

(2) Salary of \$525,000 from 1/1/10 to 7/31/10 reverting to \$475,000 on 8/1/11, resulting in total base salary in 2010 of \$504,167.

(3) \$380,000 salary prorated.

**2010 Incentive Compensation Earned by the Named Executive Officers**

Although the Company was subject to the CPP Compensation Regulations in January 2010, the Committee contemplated that Umpqua would repay that investment in early 2010 and the Committee then structured and implemented annual incentive plans for all named executive officers. As in the past, the Compensation Committee considered a variety of possible performance areas and determined that the following performance categories would focus these executives on objectives that would benefit shareholders:

corporate financial targets-measured by operating earnings per share-fully diluted (OEPS);

leadership and cultural competencies;

regulatory and compliance goals; and

personal and business unit goals (for all except Mr. Davis).

Historically, our OEPS targets have not been easy to achieve. We failed to meet the minimum target in 2007, 2008 and 2009. When the Committee established the 2010 minimum OEPS target, it understood that the Company's ability to meet that objective was dependent on managing the loan portfolio such that additions to the loan loss provision would be significantly less than projected. In 2009, the Company suffered a loss of \$2.36 per share. Returning to profitability was the short term goal for 2010 and the minimum OEPS target was set accordingly.

These targets are set by the board based upon the Budget Committee's recommendation. The Company does not offer guidance on our OEPS, earnings per share or growth rate targets and we regard these internal targets as confidential. However, we provide this company-wide OEPS target on a retrospective basis in accordance with SEC requirements. Typically, the OEPS target for 100% payout of the financial component is achievable, but requires better than expected performance. The maximum percentage payout ranges from 0% to 150% of base salary.

The following table compares actual results against OEPS targets and shows the percentage payment of the corporate financial target incentive for the years 2008-2010:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Minimum OEPS Target</b>	<b>Reported OEPS (fully diluted)</b>	<b>Minimum OEPS Target was:</b>	<b>Percentage Payout of Target Incentive</b>
2008	\$ 1.26	\$ 0.82	Not Achieved	0%
2009	\$ 0.43	(\$ 2.36)	Not Achieved	0%
2010	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.12	Achieved	25%

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The Company emphasizes objective performance benchmarks for annual incentive compensation, as measured by fully diluted operating earnings per share, and achievement of compliance and regulatory goals, as measured by ratings achieved in regulatory examinations and internal audit and compliance reviews. These objective standards (financial performance and regulatory) are consistent with the 2005 Performance Based Incentive Plan and comprise 80% of Mr. Davis's target incentive and 60% of the target incentive of the other named executive officers. The other performance targets include subjective standards and are awarded outside the 2005 Performance Based Incentive Plan. However, the Leadership/Unit Financial component is directly tied to the CEO's evaluation of the executive's performance compared with specific individual business goals that are established at the beginning of each year and incorporated in the executive's annual incentive plan.

In January 2011, the Compensation Committee reviewed 2010 operating and personal results against the incentive plans for each of the named executive officers. The Committee determined that the Company's actual OEPS for 2010 met the minimum target range for a partial payout of the financial component. In accordance with the 2010 plan, each named executive officer received a 25% payout for the corporate financial performance component. CEO Davis presented his evaluation of the performance of each of the other named executive officers and recommended the 2010 annual cash incentives to be paid to each executive officer. The Committee independently reviewed and approved those recommendations.

In reviewing the subjective categories of Leadership/Unit Financial performance and Personal/Business goals for each named executive officer, the Committee considered the executive team's performance against the strategic goals established by the board. The Committee noted that the management team achieved the following strategic goals for 2010:

substantial progress in reducing problem credits,

organic deposit growth,

strengthening capital and liquidity,

making three strategic acquisitions; and

positioning the Company for growth as the economy recovers.

Achievement of performance targets in each of the other areas varied with each officer and incentive payouts for Mr. Copeland, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Wardlow and Mr. O Haver ranged from 58% to 64% of the targeted incentive.

The 2010 incentive compensation awarded to each named executive officer, itemized by category, is as follows:

Name	Financial Performance		Regulatory		Leadership/ Unit Financial**		Personal/ Business		Total Paid	Target	Total as a % of Target
		%*		%*		%*		%*			
Davis	\$ 122,250	60	\$ 163,000	20	\$ 244,500	20	N/A	0	\$ 529,750	\$ 815,000	65%
Copeland	\$ 47,500	40	\$ 95,000	20	\$ 92,031	25	\$ 55,219	15	\$ 289,750	\$ 475,000	61%
Farnsworth	\$ 21,750	40	\$ 43,500	20	\$ 42,141	25	\$ 25,284	15	\$ 132,675	\$ 217,500	61%
Wardlow	\$ 21,750	40	\$ 43,500	20	\$ 37,609	25	\$ 22,566	15	\$ 125,425	\$ 217,500	58%
O Haver***	\$ 21,375	40	\$ 42,750	20	\$ 45,859	25	\$ 27,516	15	\$ 137,500	\$ 213,750	64%

\* This represents the percentage of the total target incentive that is allocated to each performance category shown in the column to the left.

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\*\* For Mr. Davis, this is his Leadership goal; for all other named executive officers this is their respective business unit profitability or expense control goal.

\*\*\* Mr. O Haver s target incentive and payout was prorated for nine months.

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### **2010 Long Term Incentive Compensation**

Since 2007, the Committee has focused most of the long term equity compensation for Mr. Davis and Mr. Copeland on grant of performance-based restricted stock units under the 2007 Long Term Incentive Plan and stock options. Both of those alternatives were prohibited under the CPP Compensation Regulations. Consequently, in January 2010, the Committee approved grants to Mr. Davis and Mr. Copeland in lieu of cash incentives for 2009, but did not then award any other long term incentive compensation. These grants are described in the *Grants of Plan Based Awards* table.

In January 2010, the Committee approved RSA grants and stock option grants to Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Wardlow as they were not subject to the CPP Compensation Regulations. The Committee felt that given the relatively low stock price at the time, the option expense to the Company would be modest, the awards would provide an incentive to increase the price of the Company's stock and the five year vesting period would provide an incentive for the named executive officers to stay with the Company and continue to strengthen it during what is projected to be a difficult operating environment for the foreseeable future. Mr. O Haver received RSA and option grants when he was hired in March.

In August 2010, the Committee granted RSA and option awards to Mr. Davis and Mr. Copeland based on what they likely would have received if the CPP Compensation Regulations had not been in place in January but deducting the value of the RSAs that were granted in early 2010.

### **Internal Pay Equity**

In December 2009 and January 2010, the Committee considered internal pay equity when it reviewed the total compensation paid to the CEO, as compared to the other named executive officers and the CEO's other direct reports. However, as a result of the CPP Compensation Regulations, equity adjustments were confined to some executive officers who were not subject to those restrictions. The Committee considers total direct compensation (TDC), but not the Davis SERP, when reviewing internal pay equity. Based on its review, the Committee was satisfied that the comparative relationship between the compensation of the CEO and Umpqua's other named executives is appropriate.

### **Dodd-Frank Executive Compensation Requirements**

On July 21, 2010, the President signed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank). While the focus of Dodd-Frank is the regulation of financial institutions, it also includes several corporate governance and executive compensation provisions that apply to public companies generally. The following is a summary of the executive compensation provisions included in Dodd-Frank.

*Compensation Committee Independence.* The SEC must issue rules requiring exchanges to prohibit the listing of a company's securities if its board does not have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors. For purposes of determining whether a particular director is independent, the exchanges must consider:

The source of the director's compensation, including any consulting, advisory or compensatory fees paid to the director; and

Whether the director is affiliated with the company, a subsidiary or an affiliate of a subsidiary

While Umpqua's Compensation Committee satisfies the current NASDAQ independence requirements for compensation committee members, under Dodd-Frank, consideration must also be given to the source and nature of compensation, not just the amount. In addition, similar to audit committee independence requirements, the director's status as an affiliate of the company, such as through share ownership, must be considered. The SEC must adopt these rules no later than July 16, 2011, but the Company does not expect that those rules would alter our current Committee membership.

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*Compensation Consultants, Legal Counsel and Other Advisors.* Dodd-Frank specifies that compensation committees may engage compensation consultants, legal counsel or other advisors, although they are not required to do so. However, when selecting these advisors, the compensation committee must consider factors to be identified by the SEC as affecting the independence of the advisors, including:

the provision of other services to the company by the consultant or advisor

the amount of fees received from the company by the consultant or advisor, as a percentage of the total revenue of the consultant or advisor

the policies and procedures of the consultant or advisor that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest

any business or personal relationship of the consultant or advisor with a member of the compensation committee

any stock of the company owned by the consultant or advisor

Additional factors identified by the SEC must be competitively neutral among the categories of compensation consultant, legal counsel or other advisors and must preserve the ability of compensation committees to retain the services of members of any such category. The compensation committee will be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of these advisors. Dodd-Frank requires companies to provide appropriate funding for payment of reasonable compensation to its advisors. These regulations are expected to be in place for the Company's 2012 annual meeting.

*Say on Pay.* At least once every three years, companies are required to provide shareholders with an advisory vote on executive compensation. This marks the third year that we have offered such a resolution to our shareholders. At least once every six years, shareholders must be provided a separate advisory vote on whether the say-on-pay vote should occur every one, two or three years. We offer such a resolution this year and are recommending that shareholders advise an annual resolution. This vote may not be construed as overruling a decision by the board of directors, nor creating or implying any additional fiduciary duty by the board of directors, nor be construed to restrict or limit the ability of shareholders to make proposals for inclusion in proxy materials related to executive compensation.

*Vote on Golden Parachutes.* In proxy materials where shareholders are asked to approve a merger, acquisition, consolidation, or proposed sale or other disposition of all or substantially all the assets of a company, the proxy must include a non-binding shareholder vote regarding golden parachute payments. In connection with this non-binding vote, the proxy statement must disclose, in clear and simple form:

any agreements or understandings with any named executive officer of the company concerning any type of compensation (whether present, deferred or contingent) that is based on or otherwise relates to the transaction; and

the aggregate total of all such compensation that may be paid or become payable to or on behalf of such executive officer. The SEC has adopted rules regarding these disclosures.

*Enhanced Executive Compensation Proxy Disclosure- Pay Linked to Performance.* Dodd-Frank requires the SEC to adopt rules requiring disclosure in a company's annual proxy statement of the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and the financial performance of the company, taking into account any change in the value of the shares of stock and dividends of the company and any distributions. The rules may require a graphic representation of the information. In addition, the company must disclose:

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the median of the annual total compensation of all employees of the company, excluding the CEO;

the annual total compensation of the company's CEO; and

the ratio of the median employee total compensation, excluding the CEO, to the CEO's total compensation.

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For purposes of these calculations, total compensation includes all components of compensation disclosed in the summary compensation table of a company's proxy statement. Implementing regulations have not yet been adopted.

*Employee Hedging.* The SEC is required to issue rules mandating that companies disclose in any annual proxy statement whether any employee or member of the board of directors or their designee is permitted to engage in hedging activities that are designed to hedge or offset market declines affecting compensatory equity awards. Dodd-Frank does not specify a timeframe for issuing these regulations. However, the Company already prohibits these types of transactions in the stock ownership guidelines that apply to directors and executive officers. See section titled *Stock Ownership Policies*.

*Clawback Policy- Three-Year Look-Back.* Dodd-Frank mandates exchanges to adopt listing standards requiring that listed companies develop and implement a claw back policy for accounting restatements. The policy must provide that in the case of an accounting restatement due to material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement, whether intentional or not, the company will recover from all present and former executive officers any incentive-based compensation (including stock options) received in excess of what would have been paid based on the company's results after giving effect to the accounting restatement during the three-year period preceding the date on which the company is required to prepare the restatement.

This provision is broader than a similar provision contained in Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in that it:

covers all current and former executive officers and not only the CEO and CFO;

does not require that the restatement results from misconduct and the look-back period is three years instead of one year; and

Companies must adopt and disclose a specific claw back policy.

Listing standards have not yet been adopted. However, since 2007, the annual incentive plans and the LTI agreements with our named executive officers have included similar claw back provisions. We now include a claw back provision in all of the Company's 2010 manager incentive plans.

## **Joint Agency Guidance on Incentive Compensation**

On June 21, 2010, federal banking regulators issued final joint agency guidance on *Sound Incentive Compensation Policies*. This guidance applies to executive and non-executive incentive compensation plans administered by banks. The guidance says that incentive compensation programs must:

Provide employees incentives that appropriately balance risk and reward;

Compensation should be commensurate with risk- if two activities produce same profit but one carries more risk, the incentive should be lower for the riskier activity;

Plans that provide awards based on company-wide performance are not likely to create unbalanced risk-taking incentives except, perhaps for senior executives;

Make sure actual payouts reflect adverse outcomes;



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Consider deferred payouts, judgmental adjustments and longer performance periods to balance short term results against risks that materialize over time.

Be compatible with effective controls and risk- management;

The bank should have strong controls for designing, implementing and monitoring incentive plans;

Create and maintain documentation to support meaningful audits;

Include appropriate personnel, including risk-management personnel in the design process;

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Risk management and control personnel should have appropriate skills, be sufficiently compensated to attract and retain them and be free of conflicts of interest;

Monitor performance of incentive compensation plans and make adjustments.

Be supported by strong corporate governance, including active and effective oversight by the board;

The board should approve incentive compensation arrangements for senior executives;

The board should regularly review the design and function of incentive plans;

The board should keep abreast of emerging practices and choose those that fit the company;

The board should have sufficient expertise and resources to carry out its oversight function;

Incentive compensation arrangements should be disclosed to shareholders.

The Federal Reserve will review, as part of the regular, risk-focused examination process, the incentive compensation arrangements of banking organizations. The findings of the supervisory initiatives will be included in reports of examination and any deficiencies will be incorporated into the organization's supervisory ratings, which can affect the organization's ability to make acquisitions and take other actions. Enforcement actions may be taken against a banking organization if its incentive compensation arrangements, or related risk-management control or governance processes, pose a risk to the organization's safety and soundness and the organization is not taking prompt and effective measures to correct the deficiencies.

The FDIC has indicated that it may incorporate a compensation-related risk element in determining levels of deposit insurance assessments. The Federal Reserve, OCC and FDIC recently proposed rules to implement Section 956 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which requires that the agencies prohibit incentive-based payment arrangements that the agencies determine encourage inappropriate risks by providing excessive compensation or that could lead to a material financial loss.

### **Review of Risk Associated With Compensation Plans**

The Company develops and implements compensation plans that provide strategic direction to the participant and engages them in the Company's success, which contributes to shareholder value. We believe our approach to goal setting, establishing targets with payouts at multiple levels of performance, evaluation of performance results and negative discretion in the payout of incentives help to mitigate excessive risk-taking that could harm company value or reward poor judgment by our executives. Compensation policies and practices are determined by reviewing compensation analyses including industry/market benchmarking reports to determine competitive pay packages. The Company's variable pay programs are designed to reward outstanding individual and team performance while mitigating risk taking behavior that might affect financial results. Performance incentive rewards for all plans continue to be focused on results that possibly impact earnings, profitability, credit quality, reasonable loan growth, deposit growth, sound investment advice, superior customer service, sound operations and compliance, sustainable culture, and leadership excellence.

Incentive Plans, which are reviewed and revised on an annual basis, have defined terms and conditions which enable the Company to adjust the final scoring and payment of the plan, including adjustments that may only become apparent upon an after the fact review. In addition, some incentive plans may have specific and defined holdbacks and modifiers enabling adjustments at the time of payout. Generally, there is more oversight on plans that have a higher degree of risk, larger payouts, and those plans that could have the greatest negative impact on the Bank's safety and soundness, such as Commercial, Mortgage and Umpqua Investments. The more risk associated with the incentive plan the more review and approval hurdles must be crossed before payment is made.

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All members of our Compensation Committee are also members of our Budget Committee, so they are well aware of the Company's financial performance at the enterprise level and at the primary business unit level and

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they use this information when reviewing and approving incentive payouts to our named executive officers. In 2010 and in January 2011, the Committee met with executive officers of the Company to review the incentive compensation plans and concluded that, based on the controls described above and elsewhere in this proxy statement, those plans do not present risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

It was noted that the primary financial component for incentive compensation is operating earnings per share, which is based directly on audited numbers and that credit quality has the most significant effect on earnings in this environment. The board regularly receives reports about key credit measures and the steps undertaken by management to address credit risk. In addition, the company has adopted compensation practices, as discussed in this proxy statement, that discourage excessive or unnecessary risk-taking, such as:

prohibiting the re-pricing of stock options;

requiring executives to acquire and hold substantial ownership positions in company stock;

implementing claw-back provisions in annual incentive plans; and

adopting a hold to retirement policy with respect to 75% of the net gains from equity awards.

Since Umpqua was participating in the CPP Program through March 2010, the Committee unanimously authorized the certification found in the Compensation Committee report, below.

### **COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT**

The Compensation Committee certifies that:

1. It has reviewed with senior risk officers the senior executive officer (SEO) compensation plans and has made all reasonable efforts to ensure that these plans do not encourage SEOs to take unnecessary and excessive risks that threaten the value of Umpqua Holdings Corporation;
2. It has reviewed with senior risk officers the employee compensation plans and has made all reasonable efforts to limit any unnecessary risks these plans pose to Umpqua Holdings Corporation; and
3. It has reviewed the employee compensation plans to eliminate any features of these plans that would encourage the manipulation of reported earnings of Umpqua Holdings Corporation to enhance the compensation of any employee.

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed with management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis required by Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K.

Based on the review and discussions referred to in paragraph (e) (5) (i) (A) of this Item, the Compensation Committee recommended to the board of directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Proxy Statement and incorporated by reference into the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Submitted by the Compensation Committee:

Peggy Fowler (Chair)