

People's United Financial, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2018
[Table of Contents](#)

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018

Commission File Number 001-33326

PEOPLE S UNITED FINANCIAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-8447891
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

850 Main Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut
(Address of principal executive offices)

(203) 338-7171

06604
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

As of October 31, 2018, there were 377,364,168 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial Inc.

Form 10-Q

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Part I Financial Information</u>	
Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Condition as of</u> <u>September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017</u>	1
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the</u> <u>Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017</u>	2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the</u> <u>Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the</u> <u>Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the</u> <u>Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017</u>	5
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	60
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	107
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	107
<u>Part II Other Information</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	108
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	108
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	108
Item 3. <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	108
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	108
Item 5. <u>Other Information</u>	109
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	109
<u>Index to Exhibits</u>	110
<u>Signatures</u>	111

Table of Contents

Part 1 - Financial Information

Item 1 - Financial Statements
People's United Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Condition - (Unaudited)

(in millions)	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 410.5	\$ 505.1
Short-term investments	127.5	377.5
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	538.0	882.6
Securities (notes 2 and 13):		
Trading debt securities, at fair value	8.3	8.2
Equity securities, at fair value	8.9	8.7
Debt securities available-for-sale, at fair value	3,312.1	3,125.3
Debt securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value of \$3.67 billion and \$3.63 billion)	3,742.9	3,588.1
Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost	312.4	312.3
Total securities	7,384.6	7,042.6
Loans held-for-sale	15.2	16.6
Loans (note 3):		
Commercial real estate	10,595.5	11,068.7
Commercial and industrial	8,568.6	8,731.1
Equipment financing	4,209.3	3,905.4
Total Commercial Portfolio	23,373.4	23,705.2
Residential mortgage	6,911.9	6,805.7
Home equity and other consumer	1,914.0	2,064.4
Total Retail Portfolio	8,825.9	8,870.1
Total loans	32,199.3	32,575.3
Less allowance for loan losses	(238.0)	(234.4)

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Total loans, net	31,961.3	32,340.9
Goodwill (note 6)	2,435.2	2,411.4
Bank-owned life insurance	407.7	405.0
Premises and equipment, net	243.8	253.0
Other acquisition-related intangible assets (note 6)	133.7	148.6
Other assets (notes 1, 3 and 11)	1,013.7	952.7
Total assets	\$ 44,133.2	\$ 44,453.4
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Non-interest-bearing	\$ 8,060.2	\$ 8,002.4
Savings	4,048.8	4,410.5
Interest-bearing checking and money market	15,065.3	15,189.1
Time	6,035.9	5,454.3
Total deposits	33,210.2	33,056.3
Borrowings:		
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,369.7	2,774.4
Federal funds purchased	735.0	820.0
Customer repurchase agreements	261.3	301.6
Other borrowings	26.0	207.8
Total borrowings	3,392.0	4,103.8
Notes and debentures	885.6	901.6
Other liabilities (notes 1 and 11)	686.5	571.8
Total liabilities	38,174.3	38,633.5
Commitments and contingencies (notes 1 and 8)		
Stockholders Equity (notes 4, 7 and 13)		
Preferred stock (\$0.01 par value; 50.0 million shares authorized; 10.0 million shares issued and outstanding at both dates)	244.1	244.1
Common stock (\$0.01 par value; 1.95 billion shares authorized; 437.7 million shares and 435.6 million shares issued)	4.4	4.4
Additional paid-in capital	6,054.3	6,012.3
Retained earnings	1,220.9	1,040.2
Unallocated common stock of Employee Stock Ownership Plan, at cost (6.4 million shares and 6.6 million shares)	(131.9)	(137.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(270.8)	(181.7)
Treasury stock, at cost (89.0 million shares at both dates)	(1,162.1)	(1,162.1)
Total stockholders equity	5,958.9	5,819.9

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Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 44,133.2	\$ 44,453.4
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income - (Unaudited)

(in millions, except per common share data)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Interest and dividend income:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 114.7	\$ 105.6	\$ 333.2	\$ 299.5
Commercial and industrial	93.2	80.0	265.6	218.7
Equipment financing	56.2	41.5	155.6	104.6
Residential mortgage	56.0	52.5	166.0	154.1
Home equity and other consumer	22.0	21.0	64.2	59.3
Total interest on loans	342.1	300.6	984.6	836.2
Securities	46.6	37.2	135.7	112.1
Short-term investments	1.1	1.1	3.6	2.7
Loans held-for-sale	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7
Total interest and dividend income	390.0	339.2	1,124.5	951.7
Interest expense:				
Deposits	56.9	34.4	145.5	92.4
Borrowings	18.2	12.7	50.9	28.9
Notes and debentures	8.5	7.5	24.7	22.3
Total interest expense	83.6	54.6	221.1	143.6
Net interest income	306.4	284.6	903.4	808.1
Provision for loan losses (note 3)	8.2	7.0	20.1	18.5
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	298.2	277.6	883.3	789.6
Non-interest income:				
Bank service charges	24.9	25.3	73.0	73.8
Investment management fees	17.4	16.9	52.3	49.2
Operating lease income	11.0	10.9	32.9	32.1
Insurance revenue	9.8	9.7	27.9	26.3
Commercial banking lending fees	7.9	7.0	27.7	26.7
Cash management fees	7.0	6.8	20.6	19.6
Brokerage commissions	3.2	2.8	9.5	9.2
Net security gains (losses) (note 2)	0.1		0.2	(15.6)
Other non-interest income (note 2)	11.0	9.9	33.5	44.3

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Total non-interest income	92.3	89.3	277.6	265.6
Non-interest expense:				
Compensation and benefits (note 13)	135.7	129.9	411.4	389.9
Occupancy and equipment	41.6	40.2	123.6	118.6
Professional and outside services	17.0	19.2	56.2	62.8
Regulatory assessments	10.0	10.3	30.5	29.8
Operating lease expense	8.9	8.8	26.6	26.3
Amortization of other acquisition-related intangible assets (note 6)	4.9	7.9	14.9	22.1
Other non-interest expense (note 13)	23.2	20.8	70.2	71.0
Total non-interest expense	241.3	237.1	733.4	720.5
Income before income tax expense	149.2	129.8	427.5	334.7
Income tax expense (note 1)	32.2	39.0	92.4	103.8
Net income	117.0	90.8	335.1	230.9
Preferred stock dividend	3.5	3.5	10.5	10.5
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 113.5	\$ 87.3	\$ 324.6	\$ 220.4
Earnings per common share (note 5):				
Basic	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.67
Diluted	0.33	0.26	0.94	0.67

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income - (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income	\$ 117.0	\$ 90.8	\$ 335.1	\$ 230.9
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:				
Net actuarial loss and prior service credit related to pension and other postretirement plans	1.5	0.9	4.5	2.8
Net unrealized gains and losses on debt securities available-for-sale	(12.0)	3.6	(56.3)	21.0
Amortization of unrealized losses on debt securities transferred to held-to-maturity	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.6
Net unrealized gains and losses on derivatives accounted for as cash flow hedges	(0.3)	(0.2)	(2.3)	(0.1)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax (note 4)	(10.1)	4.9	(51.8)	25.3
Total comprehensive income	\$ 106.9	\$ 95.7	\$ 283.3	\$ 256.2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity - (Unaudited)

Nine months ended September 30, 2018 (in millions, except per common share data)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Unallocated	Accumulated	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
					Common Stock	Other Comprehensive Loss		
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 244.1	\$ 4.4	\$ 6,012.3	\$ 1,040.2	\$ (137.3)	\$ (181.7)	\$ (1,162.1)	\$ 5,819.9
Net income				335.1				335.1
Total other comprehensive loss, net of tax (note 4)						(51.8)		(51.8)
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.5225 per share)				(178.8)				(178.8)
Cash dividends on preferred stock				(10.5)				(10.5)
Restricted stock and performance-based share awards			10.8					10.8
Employee Stock Ownership Plan common committed to be released (note 7)				(0.6)	5.4			4.8
Common stock repurchased and retired upon vesting of restricted stock awards				(2.4)				(2.4)
Stock options exercised			31.2					31.2
Transition adjustments related to adoption of new accounting standards (notes 4 and 13)				37.9		(37.3)		0.6
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 244.1	\$ 4.4	\$ 6,054.3	\$ 1,220.9	\$ (131.9)	\$ (270.8)	\$ (1,162.1)	\$ 5,958.9

Nine months ended September 30, 2017 (in millions, except per common share data)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Unallocated	Accumulated	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
					Common Stock	Other Comprehensive Loss		
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 244.1	\$ 4.0	\$ 5,446.1	\$ 949.3	\$ (144.6)	\$ (195.0)	\$ (1,162.0)	\$ 5,141.9
Net income				230.9				230.9
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax (note 4)						25.3		25.3
Common stock issued in Suffolk Bancorp acquisition		0.2	484.6					484.8
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.5150 per share)				(169.3)				(169.3)
Cash dividends on preferred stock				(10.5)				(10.5)

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Restricted stock and performance-based share awards		9.1					(0.1)	9.0
Employee Stock Ownership Plan common committed to be released (note 7)				(0.7)	5.5			4.8
Common stock repurchased and retired upon vesting of restricted stock awards				(3.3)				(3.3)
Stock options exercised	0.1	32.4						32.5
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$ 244.1	\$ 4.3	\$ 5,972.2	\$ 996.4	\$ (139.1)	\$ (169.7)	\$ (1,162.1)	\$ 5,746.1

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 335.1	\$ 230.9
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	26.8	29.3
Expense related to operating leases	26.6	26.3
Provision for loan losses	20.1	18.5
Amortization of other acquisition-related intangible assets	14.9	22.1
Expense related to share-based awards	14.8	13.4
Employee Stock Ownership Plan common stock committed to be released	4.8	4.8
Net security (gains) losses	(0.2)	15.6
Net gains on sales of residential mortgage loans	(0.9)	(2.7)
Originations of loans held-for-sale	(126.8)	(212.5)
Proceeds from sales of loans held-for-sale	129.1	239.5
Net increase in trading debt securities		(1.5)
Excess income tax benefits from stock option exercises	1.4	1.3
Net changes in other assets and other liabilities	14.1	15.6
Net cash provided by operating activities	459.8	400.6
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from sales of equity securities	1.9	
Proceeds from principal repayments and maturities of debt securities available-for-sale	346.9	456.1
Proceeds from sales of debt securities available-for-sale	0.1	1,016.2
Proceeds from principal repayments and maturities of debt securities held-to-maturity	142.1	92.1
Purchases of debt securities available-for-sale	(625.1)	(237.6)
Purchases of debt securities held-to-maturity	(309.6)	(1,235.9)
Net redemptions (purchases) of Federal Reserve Bank stock	7.3	(19.9)
Net (purchases) redemptions of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(7.4)	17.6
Proceeds from sales of loans	11.9	8.4
Loan disbursements, net of principal collections	423.3	(325.4)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(17.3)	(6.7)
Purchases of leased equipment	(31.3)	(20.5)
Proceeds from sales of real estate owned	8.1	8.6
Return of premium on bank-owned life insurance, net	0.8	1.7
Net cash (paid) acquired in acquisitions	(35.8)	28.9
Net cash used in investing activities	(84.1)	(216.4)

Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net increase in deposits	153.9	834.1
Net decrease in borrowings with terms of three months or less	(252.8)	(279.4)
Repayments of borrowings with terms of more than three months	(456.6)	(356.1)
Repayment of notes and debentures		(125.0)
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(178.8)	(169.3)
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	(10.5)	(10.5)
Repurchases of common stock	(2.4)	(3.3)
Proceeds from stock options exercised	27.2	28.1
Contingent consideration payments	(0.3)	(0.3)
Net cash used in financing activities	(720.3)	(81.7)
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(344.6)	102.5
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	882.6	614.1
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 538.0	\$ 716.6

Supplemental Information:		
Interest payments	\$ 214.6	\$ 138.4
Income tax payments	41.2	100.1
Real estate properties acquired by foreclosure	5.3	9.3
Unsettled purchases of securities	3.8	110.5
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed in acquisitions		
Non-cash assets, excluding goodwill and other acquisition-related intangibles	69.1	2,642.1
Liabilities	1.4	2,634.1
Common stock issued in Suffolk Bancorp acquisition		484.8
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

NOTE 1. GENERAL

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of People's United Financial, Inc. (People's United or the Company) have been prepared to reflect all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations as of the dates and for the periods shown. All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current period presentation.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from management's current estimates, as a result of changing conditions and future events.

Several accounting estimates are particularly critical and are susceptible to significant near-term change, including the allowance for loan losses and asset impairment judgments, such as the recoverability of goodwill and other intangible assets. These accounting estimates are reviewed with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

The judgments used by management in applying critical accounting policies may be affected by economic conditions, which may result in changes to future financial results. For example, subsequent evaluations of the loan portfolio, in light of the factors then prevailing, may result in significant changes in the allowance for loan losses in future periods, and the inability to collect outstanding principal may result in increased loan losses.

Note 1 to People's United's audited consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, as supplemented by the Quarterly Report for the periods ended March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018 and this Quarterly Report for the period ended September 30, 2018, provides disclosure of People's United's significant accounting policies.

People's United holds ownership interests in limited partnerships formed to develop and operate affordable housing units for lower income tenants throughout its franchise area. The underlying partnerships, which are considered variable interest entities, are not consolidated into the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. These investments have historically played a role in enabling People's United Bank, National Association (the Bank) to meet its Community Reinvestment Act requirements while, at the same time, providing federal income tax credits.

Affordable housing investments, including all legally binding commitments to fund future investments, are included in other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Condition (\$286.6 million and \$250.7 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively). Included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Condition is a liability for all legally binding unfunded commitments to fund future investments (\$112.5 million and \$99.6 million at those dates). The cost of the Company's investments is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period during which the related federal income tax credits are realized (generally ten years). Amortization expense, which is included as a component of income tax expense, totaled \$4.8 million and \$4.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$14.0 million and \$12.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) have been omitted or condensed. As a result, the accompanying consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with People s United s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the entire year or any other interim period.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

On June 27, 2018, the Bank completed its all-cash acquisition of Vend Lease Company (Vend Lease), a Baltimore-based equipment finance company. In connection with the transaction, the Bank acquired a lease and loan portfolio totaling approximately \$68 million. Merger-related expenses totaling \$1.9 million relating to this transaction were recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

NOTE 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND SECURITIES

At December 31, 2017, cash and due from banks included restricted cash totaling \$13.8 million (none at September 30, 2018) relating to one remaining securitization (which was repaid in June 2018) assumed in the acquisition of LEAF Commercial Capital, Inc. (LEAF). Included in short-term investments are interest-bearing deposits at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the FRB-NY) totaling \$107.8 million at September 30, 2018 and \$340.4 million at December 31, 2017. These deposits represent an alternative to overnight federal funds sold and had yields of 2.25% and 1.50% at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of People's United's debt securities available-for-sale and debt securities held-to-maturity are as follows:

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury and agency	\$ 683.5	\$	\$ (31.4)	\$ 652.1
GSE (1) mortgage-backed securities	2,742.5	1.4	(83.9)	2,660.0
Total debt securities available-for-sale	\$ 3,426.0	\$ 1.4	\$ (115.3)	\$ 3,312.1
Debt securities held-to-maturity:				
State and municipal	\$ 2,268.2	\$ 19.7	\$ (37.4)	\$ 2,250.5
GSE mortgage-backed securities	1,407.3		(57.7)	1,349.6
Corporate	65.9		(0.7)	65.2
Other	1.5			1.5
Total debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ 3,742.9	\$ 19.7	\$ (95.8)	\$ 3,666.8

(1) Government sponsored enterprise

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As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury and agency	\$ 687.1	\$	\$ (18.3)	\$ 668.8
GSE mortgage-backed securities	2,477.8	7.4	(28.7)	2,456.5
Total debt securities available-for-sale	\$ 3,164.9	\$ 7.4	\$ (47.0)	\$ 3,125.3
Debt securities held-to-maturity:				
State and municipal	\$ 2,060.4	\$ 64.5	\$ (4.6)	\$ 2,120.3
GSE mortgage-backed securities	1,474.9	0.3	(15.4)	1,459.8
Corporate	51.3	0.8		52.1
Other	1.5			1.5
Total debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ 3,588.1	\$ 65.6	\$ (20.0)	\$ 3,633.7

At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, debt securities available-for-sale with fair values of \$1.87 billion and \$1.94 billion, respectively, and debt securities held-to-maturity with amortized costs of \$1.30 billion and \$1.37 billion, respectively, were pledged as collateral for public deposits and for other purposes.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following table is a summary of the amortized cost and fair value of debt securities as of September 30, 2018, based on remaining period to contractual maturity. Information for GSE mortgage-backed securities is based on the final contractual maturity dates without considering repayments and prepayments.

(in millions)	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury and agency:				
Within 1 year	\$ 6.0	\$ 6.0	\$	\$
After 1 but within 5 years	677.5	646.1		
Total	683.5	652.1		
GSE mortgage-backed securities:				
Within 1 year			4.3	4.3
After 1 but within 5 years	53.6	52.9	234.7	226.4
After 5 but within 10 years	1,014.6	1,000.8	800.4	764.9
After 10 years	1,674.3	1,606.3	367.9	354.0
Total	2,742.5	2,660.0	1,407.3	1,349.6
State and municipal:				
Within 1 year			23.5	23.5
After 1 but within 5 years			180.3	183.2
After 5 but within 10 years			334.4	340.1
After 10 years			1,730.0	1,703.7
Total			2,268.2	2,250.5
Corporate:				
After 1 but within 5 years			5.0	5.0
After 5 but within 10 years			60.9	60.2
Total			65.9	65.2
Other:				
After 1 but within 5 years			1.5	1.5
Total			1.5	1.5

Total:				
Within 1 year	6.0	6.0	27.8	27.8
After 1 but within 5 years	731.1	699.0	421.5	416.1
After 5 but within 10 years	1,014.6	1,000.8	1,195.7	1,165.2
After 10 years	1,674.3	1,606.3	2,097.9	2,057.7
Total	\$ 3,426.0	\$ 3,312.1	\$ 3,742.9	\$ 3,666.8

Management conducts a periodic review and evaluation of the securities portfolio to determine if the decline in fair value of any security is deemed to be other-than-temporary. Other-than-temporary impairment losses are recognized on debt securities when: (i) People's United has an intention to sell the security; (ii) it is more likely than not that People's United will be required to sell the security prior to recovery; or (iii) People's United does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

Other-than-temporary impairment losses on debt securities are reflected in earnings as realized losses to the extent the impairment is related to credit losses of the issuer. The amount of the impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. Management has the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as held-to-maturity until they mature, at which time People's United expects to receive full value for the securities.

The following tables summarize those debt securities with unrealized losses, segregated by the length of time the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at the respective dates. Certain unrealized losses totaled less than \$0.1 million.

	Continuous Unrealized Loss Position					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months Or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)						
Debt securities available-for-sale:						
GSE mortgage-backed securities	\$ 893.6	\$ (14.2)	\$ 1,604.7	\$ (69.7)	\$ 2,498.3	\$ (83.9)
U.S. Treasury and agency	152.5	(1.8)	494.6	(29.6)	647.1	(31.4)
Debt securities held-to-maturity:						
GSE mortgage-backed securities	330.7	(11.9)	1,018.9	(45.8)	1,349.6	(57.7)
State and municipal	1,048.1	(21.6)	265.4	(15.8)	1,313.5	(37.4)
Corporate	51.4	(0.7)			51.4	(0.7)
Total	\$ 2,476.3	\$ (50.2)	\$ 3,383.6	\$ (160.9)	\$ 5,859.9	\$ (211.1)

	Continuous Unrealized Loss Position					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months Or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)						
Debt securities available-for-sale:						
GSE mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,013.5	\$ (8.7)	\$ 1,114.8	\$ (20.0)	\$ 2,128.3	\$ (28.7)
U.S. Treasury and agency	156.0		507.7	(18.3)	663.7	(18.3)
Debt securities held-to-maturity:						
GSE mortgage-backed securities	1,289.3	(14.7)	45.0	(0.7)	1,334.3	(15.4)
State and municipal	106.2	(0.5)	224.9	(4.1)	331.1	(4.6)
Total	\$ 2,565.0	\$ (23.9)	\$ 1,892.4	\$ (43.1)	\$ 4,457.4	\$ (67.0)

At September 30, 2018, approximately 56% of the 2,137 debt securities owned by the Company, consisting of 151 debt securities classified as available-for-sale and 1,042 debt securities classified as held-to-maturity, had gross unrealized losses totaling \$115.3 million and \$95.8 million, respectively. All of the GSE mortgage-backed securities had AAA credit ratings and an average contractual maturity of nine years. The state and municipal securities had an average credit rating of AA and an average maturity of 12 years.

The cause of the gross unrealized losses with respect to all of the debt securities is directly related to changes in interest rates. At this time, management does not intend to sell such securities nor is it more likely than not, based upon available evidence, that management will be required to sell such securities prior to recovery. As such, management believes that all gross unrealized losses within the securities portfolio at September 30, 2018 represent temporary impairments. No other-than-temporary impairment losses were recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2018 or 2017.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Security transactions are recorded on the trade date. Realized gains and losses are determined using the specific identification method and reported in non-interest income. During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, People's United sold U.S. Treasury and collateralized mortgage obligation securities with a combined amortized cost of \$486.9 million and recorded \$15.7 million of gross realized losses.

Effective January 1, 2018, People's United adopted new accounting guidance that requires equity investments (other than equity method investments) be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income (see Note 13). At December 31, 2017, the Company's securities portfolio included equity securities with an amortized cost of \$9.6 million and a fair value of \$8.7 million. Accordingly, upon adoption of this guidance, a cumulative-effect transition adjustment, representing the cumulative unrealized loss (net-of-tax) within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCL), was recorded which served to decrease opening retained earnings by \$0.6 million. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, People's United recorded unrealized gains of \$0.2 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, (included in other non-interest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income) relating to the change in fair value of its equity securities during the respective periods.

The Bank, as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (the FHLB) of Boston, is currently required to purchase and hold shares of capital stock in the FHLB of Boston (total cost of \$134.1 million and \$130.0 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively) in an amount equal to its membership base investment plus an activity based investment determined according to the Bank's level of outstanding FHLB advances. As a result of prior acquisitions, the Bank acquired shares of capital stock in the FHLB of New York (total cost of \$0.7 million and \$12.0 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively). Based on the current capital adequacy and liquidity position of both the FHLB of Boston and the FHLB of New York, management believes there is no impairment in the Company's investment at September 30, 2018 and the cost of the investment approximates fair value.

The Bank, as a member of the Federal Reserve Bank system, is currently required to purchase and hold shares of capital stock in the FRB-NY (total cost of \$177.6 million and \$170.3 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively) in an amount equal to 6% of its capital and surplus. Based on the current capital adequacy and liquidity position of the FRB-NY, management believes there is no impairment in the Company's investment at September 30, 2018 and the cost of the investment approximates fair value.

NOTE 3. LOANS

For purposes of disclosures related to the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for loan losses, People's United has identified two loan portfolio segments, Commercial and Retail, which are comprised of the following loan classes:

Commercial Portfolio: commercial real estate; commercial and industrial; and equipment financing.

Retail Portfolio: residential mortgage; home equity; and other consumer.

Loans acquired in connection with business combinations are referred to as acquired loans as a result of the manner in which they are accounted for (see further discussion under Acquired Loans). All other loans are referred to as originated loans. Accordingly, selected credit quality disclosures that follow are presented separately for the originated loan portfolio and the acquired loan portfolio.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

People's United maintains several significant accounting policies with respect to loans, including:

Establishment of the allowance for loan losses (including the identification of impaired loans and related impairment measurement considerations);

Income recognition (including the classification of a loan as non-accrual and the treatment of loan origination costs); and

Recognition of loan charge-offs.

The Company did not change its application of the accounting policies noted above or its methodology for determining the allowance for loan losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

The following table summarizes People's United's loans by loan portfolio segment and class:

(in millions)	September 30, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Originated	Acquired	Total	Originated	Acquired	Total
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	\$ 9,750.9	\$ 844.6	\$ 10,595.5	\$ 10,126.6	\$ 942.1	\$ 11,068.7
Commercial and industrial	8,078.9	489.7	8,568.6	8,129.9	601.2	8,731.1
Equipment financing	3,734.9	474.4	4,209.3	3,308.5	596.9	3,905.4
Total Commercial Portfolio	21,564.7	1,808.7	23,373.4	21,565.0	2,140.2	23,705.2
Retail:						
Residential mortgage:						
Adjustable-rate	5,810.8	126.7	5,937.5	5,782.6	144.0	5,926.6
Fixed-rate	867.5	106.9	974.4	758.0	121.1	879.1
Total residential mortgage	6,678.3	233.6	6,911.9	6,540.6	265.1	6,805.7
Home equity and other consumer:						
Home equity	1,823.6	43.6	1,867.2	1,960.0	55.2	2,015.2
Other consumer	44.2	2.6	46.8	45.6	3.6	49.2
Total home equity and other consumer	1,867.8	46.2	1,914.0	2,005.6	58.8	2,064.4

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Total Retail Portfolio	8,546.1	279.8	8,825.9	8,546.2	323.9	8,870.1
Total loans	\$ 30,110.8	\$ 2,088.5	\$ 32,199.3	\$ 30,111.2	\$ 2,464.1	\$ 32,575.3

Loan origination fees and certain direct loan origination costs are deferred, and the net fee or cost is recognized in interest income as an adjustment of yield. Depending on the loan portfolio, amounts are amortized or accreted using the level yield method over either the actual life or the estimated average life of the loan. Net deferred loan costs, which are included in loans by respective class and accounted for as interest yield adjustments, totaled \$91.7 million at September 30, 2018 and \$80.4 million at December 31, 2017.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following tables present a summary, by loan portfolio segment, of activity in the allowance for loan losses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. With respect to the originated portfolio, an allocation of a portion of the allowance to one segment does not preclude its availability to absorb losses in another segment.

Three months ended September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Commercial			Retail			Total
	Originated	Acquired	Total	Originated	Acquired	Total	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 202.0	\$ 3.8	\$ 205.8	\$ 30.8	\$ 0.2	\$ 31.0	\$ 236.8
Charge-offs	(5.7)	(2.0)	(7.7)	(0.7)		(0.7)	(8.4)
Recoveries	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4		0.4	1.4
Net loan charge-offs	(5.1)	(1.6)	(6.7)	(0.3)		(0.3)	(7.0)
Provision for loan losses	6.3	1.7	8.0	0.2		0.2	8.2
Balance at end of period	\$ 203.2	\$ 3.9	\$ 207.1	\$ 30.7	\$ 0.2	\$ 30.9	\$ 238.0

Nine months ended September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Commercial			Retail			Total
	Originated	Acquired	Total	Originated	Acquired	Total	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 201.1	\$ 3.4	\$ 204.5	\$ 29.7	\$ 0.2	\$ 29.9	\$ 234.4
Charge-offs	(12.9)	(6.3)	(19.2)	(2.6)		(2.6)	(21.8)
Recoveries	2.6	1.0	3.6	1.7		1.7	5.3
Net loan charge-offs	(10.3)	(5.3)	(15.6)	(0.9)		(0.9)	(16.5)
Provision for loan losses	12.4	5.8	18.2	1.9		1.9	20.1
Balance at end of period	\$ 203.2	\$ 3.9	\$ 207.1	\$ 30.7	\$ 0.2	\$ 30.9	\$ 238.0

Three months ended September 30, 2017 (in millions)	Commercial			Retail			Total
	Originated	Acquired	Total	Originated	Acquired	Total	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 198.3	\$ 3.6	\$ 201.9	\$ 29.6	\$ 0.1	\$ 29.7	\$ 231.6
Charge-offs	(4.0)	(1.0)	(5.0)	(1.8)		(1.8)	(6.8)
Recoveries	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.6		0.6	1.6
Net loan charge-offs	(3.1)	(0.9)	(4.0)	(1.2)		(1.2)	(5.2)
Provision for loan losses	4.3	1.3	5.6	1.3	0.1	1.4	7.0

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Balance at end of period	\$ 199.5	\$ 4.0	\$ 203.5	\$ 29.7	\$ 0.2	\$ 29.9	\$ 233.4
Nine months ended	Commercial			Retail			
September 30, 2017 (in millions)	Originated	Acquired	Total	Originated	Acquired	Total	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 198.8	\$ 6.1	\$ 204.9	\$ 24.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 24.4	\$ 229.3
Charge-offs	(12.0)	(2.9)	(14.9)	(5.1)		(5.1)	(20.0)
Recoveries	3.8	0.1	3.9	1.7		1.7	5.6
Net loan charge-offs	(8.2)	(2.8)	(11.0)	(3.4)		(3.4)	(14.4)
Provision for loan losses	8.9	0.7	9.6	8.9		8.9	18.5
Balance at end of period	\$ 199.5	\$ 4.0	\$ 203.5	\$ 29.7	\$ 0.2	\$ 29.9	\$ 233.4

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following tables summarize, by loan portfolio segment and impairment methodology, the allowance for loan losses and related portfolio balances:

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Commercial		Retail		Total	
	Portfolio	Allowance	Portfolio	Allowance	Portfolio	Allowance
Originated loans:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 21,441.6	\$ 195.2	\$ 8,458.9	\$ 28.4	\$ 29,900.5	\$ 223.6
Individually evaluated for impairment	123.1	8.0	87.2	2.3	210.3	10.3
Acquired loans:						
PCI (1)	284.3	2.2	110.3	0.1	394.6	2.3
Purchased performing:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,521.2	1.7	167.9		1,689.1	1.7
Individually evaluated for impairment	3.2		1.6	0.1	4.8	0.1
Total	\$ 23,373.4	\$ 207.1	\$ 8,825.9	\$ 30.9	\$ 32,199.3	\$ 238.0

As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Commercial		Retail		Total	
	Portfolio	Allowance	Portfolio	Allowance	Portfolio	Allowance
Originated loans:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 21,423.8	\$ 196.5	\$ 8,454.1	\$ 27.3	\$ 29,877.9	\$ 223.8
Individually evaluated for impairment	141.2	4.6	92.1	2.4	233.3	7.0
Acquired loans:						
PCI (1)	370.4	2.8	128.1	0.2	498.5	3.0
Purchased performing:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,769.8	0.6	193.9		1,963.7	0.6
Individually evaluated for impairment			1.9		1.9	
Total	\$ 23,705.2	\$ 204.5	\$ 8,870.1	\$ 29.9	\$ 32,575.3	\$ 234.4

(1) Purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans are evaluated for impairment on a pool basis.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The recorded investments, by class of loan, in originated non-performing loans are summarized as follows:

(in millions)	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Commercial:		
Commercial real estate	\$ 17.2	\$ 23.7
Commercial and industrial	44.9	32.6
Equipment financing	49.3	44.3
Total (1)	111.4	100.6
Retail:		
Residential mortgage	32.0	32.7
Home equity	14.6	15.4
Other consumer	0.1	
Total (2)	46.7	48.1
Total	\$ 158.1	\$ 148.7

- (1) Reported net of government guarantees totaling \$2.5 million and \$3.1 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. These government guarantees relate, almost entirely, to guarantees provided by the Small Business Administration as well as selected other Federal agencies and represent the carrying value of the loans that are covered by such guarantees, the extent of which (i.e. full or partial) varies by loan. At September 30, 2018, the principal loan classes to which these government guarantees relate are commercial and industrial loans (93%) and commercial real estate loans (7%).
- (2) Includes \$17.6 million and \$15.2 million of loans in the process of foreclosure at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

The preceding table excludes acquired loans that are (i) accounted for as PCI loans and/or (ii) covered by a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) loss-share agreement (LSA), which totaled \$23.7 million and \$25.1 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. Such loans otherwise meet People's United's definition of a non-performing loan but are excluded because the loans are included in loan pools that are considered performing and/or credit losses are covered by an FDIC LSA. The discounts arising from recording these loans at fair value were due, in part, to credit quality. Accordingly, such loans are generally accounted for on a pool basis and the accretible yield on the pools is being recognized as interest income over the life of the loans based on expected cash flows at the pool level. In addition, the table excludes purchased performing loans totaling \$8.6 million and \$4.6 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, all of which became non-performing subsequent to acquisition.

A loan is generally considered non-performing when it is placed on non-accrual status. A loan is generally placed on non-accrual status when it becomes 90 days past due as to interest or principal payments. Past due status is based on the contractual payment terms of the loan. A loan may be placed on non-accrual status before it reaches 90 days past due if such loan has been identified as presenting uncertainty with respect to the collectability of interest and principal. A loan past due 90 days or more may remain on accruing status if such loan is both well secured and in the process of collection.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

All previously accrued but unpaid interest on non-accrual loans is reversed from interest income in the period in which the accrual of interest is discontinued. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans (including impaired loans) are generally applied as a reduction of principal if future collections are doubtful, although such interest payments may be recognized as income. A loan remains on non-accrual status until the factors that indicated doubtful collectability no longer exist or until a loan is determined to be uncollectible and is charged off against the allowance for loan losses. There were no loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest at September 30, 2018 or December 31, 2017.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original contractual terms of the loan agreement, including scheduled principal and interest payments. Impaired loans also include certain loans whose terms have been modified in such a way that they are considered troubled debt restructurings (TDRs). Loans are considered TDRs if the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and is afforded a concession by People's United, such as, but not limited to: (i) payment deferral; (ii) a reduction of the stated interest rate for the remaining contractual life of the loan; (iii) an extension of the loan's original contractual term at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for a new loan with similar risk; (iv) capitalization of interest; or (v) forgiveness of principal or interest.

TDRs may either be accruing or placed on non-accrual status (and reported as non-performing loans) depending upon the loan's specific circumstances, including the nature and extent of the related modifications. TDRs on non-accrual status remain classified as such until the loan qualifies for return to accrual status. Loans qualify for return to accrual status once they have demonstrated performance with the restructured terms of the loan agreement for a minimum of six months in the case of a commercial loan or, in the case of a retail loan, when the loan is less than 90 days past due. Loans may continue to be reported as TDRs after they are returned to accrual status. In accordance with regulatory guidance, residential mortgage and home equity loans restructured in connection with the borrower's bankruptcy and meeting certain criteria are also required to be classified as TDRs, included in non-performing loans and written down to the estimated collateral value, regardless of delinquency status. Acquired loans that are modified are not considered for TDR classification provided they are evaluated for impairment on a pool basis (see further discussion under Acquired Loans).

Impairment is evaluated on a collective basis for smaller-balance loans with similar credit risk and on an individual loan basis for other loans. If a loan is deemed to be impaired, a specific valuation allowance is allocated, if necessary, so that the loan is reported (net of the allowance) at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate or at the fair value of the collateral less cost to sell if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Interest payments on impaired non-accrual loans are typically applied to principal unless collectability of the principal amount is reasonably assured, in which case interest is recognized on a cash basis. Impaired loans, or portions thereof, are charged off when deemed uncollectible.

At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, People's United's recorded investment in loans classified as TDRs totaled \$177.4 million and \$186.9 million, respectively. The related allowance for loan losses was \$5.4 million at September 30, 2018 and \$4.4 million at December 31, 2017. Interest income recognized on TDRs totaled \$1.2 million and \$1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$4.0 million and \$3.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Fundings under commitments to

lend additional amounts to borrowers with loans classified as TDRs were immaterial for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. Loans that were modified and classified as TDRs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 principally involve reduced payment and/or payment deferral, extension of term (generally no more than two years for commercial loans and five years for retail loans) and/or a temporary reduction of interest rate (generally less than 200 basis points).

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following tables summarize, by class of loan, the recorded investments in loans modified as TDRs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. For purposes of this disclosure, recorded investments represent amounts immediately prior to and subsequent to the restructuring.

(dollars in millions)	Number of Contracts	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	
		Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate (1)	4	\$ 20.7	\$ 20.7
Commercial and industrial (2)	10	10.3	10.3
Equipment financing (3)	5	10.3	10.3
Total	19	41.3	41.3
Retail:			
Residential mortgage (4)	4	1.4	1.4
Home equity (5)	19	2.2	2.2
Other consumer			
Total	23	3.6	3.6
Total	42	\$ 44.9	\$ 44.9

- (1) Represents the following concessions: extension of term (3 contracts; recorded investment of \$20.2 million); or reduced payment and/or payment deferral (1 contract; recorded investment of \$0.5 million).
- (2) Represents the following concessions: extension of term (6 contracts; recorded investment of \$3.6 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (2 contracts; recorded investment of \$6.4 million); or a combination of concessions (2 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.3 million).
- (3) Represents the following concessions: extension of term (2 contracts; recorded investment of \$3.3 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (2 contracts; recorded investment of \$5.9 million); or a combination of concessions (1 contract; recorded investment of \$1.1 million).
- (4) Represents the following concessions: loans restructured through bankruptcy (2 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.6 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (1 contract; recorded investment of \$0.7 million); or a combination of concessions (1 contract; recorded investment of \$0.1 million).
- (5) Represents the following concessions: loans restructured through bankruptcy (11 contracts; recorded investment of \$1.1 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (6 contracts; recorded investment of \$1.0 million); or

a combination of concessions (2 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.1 million).

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

(dollars in millions)	Number of Contracts	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	
		Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate (1)	9	\$ 24.3	\$ 24.3
Commercial and industrial (2)	34	55.2	55.2
Equipment financing (3)	16	20.4	20.4
Total	59	99.9	99.9
Retail:			
Residential mortgage (4)	16	4.9	4.9
Home equity (5)	56	4.9	4.9
Other consumer			
Total	72	9.8	9.8
Total	131	\$ 109.7	\$ 109.7

- (1) Represents the following concessions: extension of term (8 contracts; recorded investment of \$23.8 million); or reduced payment and/or payment deferral (1 contract; recorded investment of \$0.5 million).
- (2) Represents the following concessions: extension of term (21 contracts; recorded investment of \$30.7 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (10 contracts; recorded investment of \$23.8 million); or a combination of concessions (3 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.7 million).
- (3) Represents the following concessions: extension of term (2 contracts; recorded investment of \$3.3 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (8 contracts; recorded investment of \$12.9 million); or a combination of concessions (6 contracts; recorded investment of \$4.2 million).
- (4) Represents the following concessions: loans restructured through bankruptcy (5 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.9 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (6 contracts; recorded investment of \$2.4 million); or a combination of concessions (5 contracts; recorded investment of \$1.6 million).
- (5) Represents the following concessions: loans restructured through bankruptcy (37 contracts; recorded investment of \$2.8 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (10 contracts; recorded investment of \$1.3 million); or a combination of concessions (9 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.8 million).

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

(dollars in millions)	Number of Contracts	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	
		Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate (1)	1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
Commercial and industrial (2)	9	11.6	11.6
Equipment financing (3)	13	8.1	8.1
Total	23	19.8	19.8
Retail:			
Residential mortgage (4)	17	3.8	3.8
Home equity (5)	19	1.5	1.5
Other consumer			
Total	36	5.3	5.3
Total	59	\$ 25.1	\$ 25.1

- (1) Represents the following concession: extension of term (1 contract; recorded investment of \$0.1 million).
- (2) Represents the following concessions: extension of term (9 contracts; recorded investment of \$11.6 million).
- (3) Represents the following concessions: reduced payment and/or payment deferral (12 contracts; recorded investment of \$8.0 million); or a combination of concessions (1 contract; recorded investment of \$0.1 million).
- (4) Represents the following concessions: loans restructured through bankruptcy (9 contracts; recorded investment of \$1.7 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (5 contract; recorded investment of \$1.7 million); or a combination of concessions (3 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.4 million).
- (5) Represents the following concessions: loans restructured through bankruptcy (10 contracts; recorded investment of \$1.0 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (4 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.3 million); or a combination of concessions (5 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.2 million).

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

(dollars in millions)	Number of Contracts	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
		Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Commercial:			
Commercial real estate (1)	8	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3
Commercial and industrial (2)	28	39.6	39.6
Equipment financing (3)	54	25.1	25.1
Total	90	70.0	70.0
Retail:			
Residential mortgage (4)	45	10.8	10.8
Home equity (5)	65	4.5	4.5
Other consumer			
Total	110	15.3	15.3
Total	200	\$ 85.3	\$ 85.3

- (1) Represents the following concessions: extension of term (5 contracts; recorded investment of \$1.4 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (2 contracts; recorded investment of \$2.2 million); or a temporary rate reduction (1 contract; recorded investment of \$1.7 million).
- (2) Represents the following concessions: extension of term (25 contracts; recorded investment of \$29.9 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (2 contracts; recorded investment of \$9.4 million); or a combination of concessions (1 contract; recorded investment of \$0.3 million).
- (3) Represents the following concessions: reduced payment and/or payment deferral (28 contracts; recorded investment of \$17.4 million); or a combination of concessions (26 contracts; recorded investment of \$7.7 million).
- (4) Represents the following concessions: loans restructured through bankruptcy (28 contracts; recorded investment of \$4.2 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (10 contracts; recorded investment of \$3.4 million); or a combination of concessions (7 contracts; recorded investment of \$3.2 million).
- (5) Represents the following concessions: loans restructured through bankruptcy (41 contracts; recorded investment of \$2.6 million); reduced payment and/or payment deferral (10 contracts; recorded investment of \$0.8 million); or a combination of concessions (14 contracts; recorded investment of \$1.1 million).

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following is a summary, by class of loan, of information related to TDRs completed within the previous 12 months that subsequently defaulted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. For purposes of this disclosure, the previous 12 months is measured from October 1 of the respective prior year and a default represents a previously-modified loan that became past due 30 days or more during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2018 or 2017.

(dollars in millions)	Number of Contracts	Three Months Ended September 30,		
		2018 Recorded Investment as of Period End	2017 Recorded Investment as of Period End	
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate		\$		\$
Commercial and industrial	4	5.0	1	0.1
Equipment financing	1	0.2	8	4.2
Total	5	5.2	9	4.3
Retail:				
Residential mortgage	5	0.9	2	0.9
Home equity	8	0.6	5	0.8
Other consumer				
Total	13	1.5	7	1.7
Total	18	\$ 6.7	16	\$ 6.0

(dollars in millions)	Number of Contracts	Nine Months Ended September 30,		
		2018 Recorded Investment as of Period End	2017 Recorded Investment as of Period End	
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	2	\$ 0.8		\$
Commercial and industrial	13	8.5	4	1.5
Equipment financing	7	6.8	15	6.8
Total	22	16.1	19	8.3

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Retail:

Residential mortgage	7	1.3	9	2.7
Home equity	9	0.6	11	1.3
Other consumer				
Total	16	1.9	20	4.0
Total	38	\$ 18.0	39	\$ 12.3

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

People's United's impaired loans consist of certain loans that have been placed on non-accrual status, including all TDRs. The following table summarizes, by class of loan, information related to individually-evaluated impaired loans.

(in millions)	As of September 30, 2018			As of December 31, 2017		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance for Loan Losses	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance for Loan Losses
Without a related allowance for loan losses:						
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	\$ 31.2	\$ 29.2	\$	\$ 37.7	\$ 36.3	\$
Commercial and industrial	29.3	27.1		27.9	25.5	
Equipment financing	31.3	28.0		36.9	32.8	
Retail:						
Residential mortgage	64.0	56.8		67.6	60.8	
Home equity	23.5	19.9		24.0	20.2	
Other consumer						
Total	\$ 179.3	\$ 161.0	\$	\$ 194.1	\$ 175.6	\$
With a related allowance for loan losses:						
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	\$ 10.3	\$ 7.4	\$ 0.8	\$ 11.7	\$ 9.9	\$ 0.9
Commercial and industrial	25.9	22.7	4.2	26.9	26.0	2.6
Equipment financing	12.6	11.9	3.0	11.6	10.7	1.1
Retail:						
Residential mortgage	10.5	10.5	1.8	11.4	11.4	1.7
Home equity	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.7
Other consumer						
Total	\$ 60.9	\$ 54.1	\$ 10.4	\$ 63.3	\$ 59.6	\$ 7.0
Total impaired loans:						
Commercial:						
Commercial real estate	\$ 41.5	\$ 36.6	\$ 0.8	\$ 49.4	\$ 46.2	\$ 0.9
Commercial and industrial	55.2	49.8	4.2	54.8	51.5	2.6
Equipment financing	43.9	39.9	3.0	48.5	43.5	1.1
Total	140.6	126.3	8.0	152.7	141.2	4.6

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Retail:						
Residential mortgage	74.5	67.3	1.8	79.0	72.2	1.7
Home equity	25.1	21.5	0.6	25.7	21.8	0.7
Other consumer						
Total	99.6	88.8	2.4	104.7	94.0	2.4
Total	\$ 240.2	\$ 215.1	\$ 10.4	\$ 257.4	\$ 235.2	\$ 7.0

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following tables summarize, by class of loan, the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans for the periods indicated. The average recorded investment amounts are based on month-end balances.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2018		2017	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 36.2	\$ 0.4	\$ 61.8	\$ 0.3
Commercial and industrial	52.4	0.2	59.7	0.7
Equipment financing	36.0	0.1	46.5	0.2
Total	124.6	0.7	168.0	1.2
Retail:				
Residential mortgage	68.6	0.4	72.4	0.4
Home equity	20.7	0.2	21.8	0.1
Other consumer				
Total	89.3	0.6	94.2	0.5
Total	\$ 213.9	\$ 1.3	\$ 262.2	\$ 1.7

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2018		2017	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
Commercial:				
Commercial real estate	\$ 40.7	\$ 0.9	\$ 56.9	\$ 0.9
Commercial and industrial	50.6	1.3	66.1	1.6
Equipment financing	39.8	0.2	43.0	0.4
Total	131.1	2.4	166.0	2.9
Retail:				
Residential mortgage	69.5	1.3	71.9	1.3

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Home equity	21.0	0.4	21.1	0.3
Other consumer				
Total	90.5	1.7	93.0	1.6
Total	\$ 221.6	\$ 4.1	\$ 259.0	\$ 4.5

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following tables summarize, by class of loan, aging information for originated loans:

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Current	30-89 Days	Past Due 90 Days or More	Total	Total Originated
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	\$ 9,728.2	\$ 10.1	\$ 12.6	\$ 22.7	\$ 9,750.9
Commercial and industrial	8,044.5	14.2	20.2	34.4	8,078.9
Equipment financing	3,642.4	75.6	16.9	92.5	3,734.9
Total	21,415.1	99.9	49.7	149.6	21,564.7
Retail:					
Residential mortgage	6,625.3	31.9	21.1	53.0	6,678.3
Home equity	1,810.6	6.4	6.6	13.0	1,823.6
Other consumer	44.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	44.2
Total	8,479.9	38.4	27.8	66.2	8,546.1
Total originated loans	\$ 29,895.0	\$ 138.3	\$ 77.5	\$ 215.8	\$ 30,110.8

Included in the Current and 30-89 Days categories above are early non-performing commercial real estate loans, commercial and industrial loans, and equipment financing loans totaling \$4.8 million, \$27.0 million and \$32.4 million, respectively, and \$18.9 million of retail loans in the process of foreclosure or bankruptcy. These loans are less than 90 days past due but have been placed on non-accrual status as a result of having been identified as presenting uncertainty with respect to the collectability of interest and principal.

As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Current	30-89 Days	Past Due 90 Days or More	Total	Total Originated
Commercial:					
Commercial real estate	\$ 10,102.3	\$ 11.0	\$ 13.3	\$ 24.3	\$ 10,126.6
Commercial and industrial	8,099.0	14.9	16.0	30.9	8,129.9
Equipment financing	3,219.7	83.1	5.7	88.8	3,308.5
Total	21,421.0	109.0	35.0	144.0	21,565.0

Retail:					
Residential mortgage	6,487.3	32.8	20.5	53.3	6,540.6
Home equity	1,945.2	7.4	7.4	14.8	1,960.0
Other consumer	45.3	0.3		0.3	45.6
Total	8,477.8	40.5	27.9	68.4	8,546.2
Total originated loans	\$ 29,898.8	\$ 149.5	\$ 62.9	\$ 212.4	\$ 30,111.2

Included in the Current and 30-89 Days categories above are early non-performing commercial real estate loans, commercial and industrial loans, and equipment financing loans totaling \$10.6 million, \$19.5 million and \$38.6 million, respectively, and \$20.2 million of retail loans in the process of foreclosure or bankruptcy. These loans are less than 90 days past due but have been placed on non-accrual status as a result of having been identified as presenting uncertainty with respect to the collectability of interest and principal.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Commercial Credit Quality Indicators

The Company utilizes an internal loan risk rating system as a means of monitoring portfolio credit quality and identifying both problem and potential problem loans. Under the Company's risk rating system, loans not meeting the criteria for problem and potential problem loans as specified below are considered to be Pass-rated loans. Problem and potential problem loans are classified as either Special Mention, Substandard or Doubtful. Loans that do not currently expose the Company to sufficient enough risk of loss to warrant classification as either Substandard or Doubtful, but possess weaknesses that deserve management's close attention, are classified as Special Mention. Substandard loans represent those credits characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loans classified as Doubtful possess all the weaknesses inherent in those classified Substandard with the added characteristic that collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of existing facts, conditions and values, is highly questionable and/or improbable.

Risk ratings on commercial loans are subject to ongoing monitoring by lending and credit personnel with such ratings updated annually or more frequently, if warranted. The Company's internal Loan Review function is responsible for independently evaluating the appropriateness of those credit risk ratings in connection with its cyclical reviews, the approach to which is risk-based and determined by reference to underlying portfolio credit quality and the results of prior reviews. Differences in risk ratings noted in conjunction with such periodic portfolio loan reviews, if any, are reported to management each month.

Retail Credit Quality Indicators

Pools of smaller-balance, homogeneous loans with similar risk and loss characteristics are also assessed for probable losses. These loan pools include residential mortgage, home equity and other consumer loans that are not assigned individual loan risk ratings. Rather, the assessment of these portfolios is based upon a consideration of recent historical loss experience, broader portfolio indicators, including trends in delinquencies, non-performing loans and portfolio concentrations, and portfolio-specific risk characteristics, the combination of which determines whether a loan is classified as High, Moderate or Low risk.

The portfolio-specific risk characteristics considered include: (i) collateral values/loan-to-value (LTV) ratios (above and below 70%); (ii) borrower credit scores under the FICO scoring system (above and below a score of 680); and (iii) other relevant portfolio risk elements such as income verification at the time of underwriting (stated income vs. non-stated income) and the property's intended use (owner-occupied, non-owner occupied, second home, etc.). In classifying a loan as either High, Moderate or Low risk, the combination of each of the aforementioned risk characteristics is considered for that loan, resulting, effectively, in a matrix approach to its risk classification. These risk classifications are reviewed quarterly to ensure that they continue to be appropriate in light of changes within the portfolio and/or economic indicators as well as other industry developments.

For example, to the extent LTV ratios exceed 70% (reflecting a weaker collateral position for the Company) or borrower FICO scores are less than 680 (reflecting weaker financial standing and/or credit history of the customer), the loans are considered to have an increased level of inherent loss. As a result, a loan with a combination of these characteristics would generally be classified as High risk. Conversely, as LTV ratios decline (reflecting a stronger

collateral position for the Company) or borrower FICO scores exceed 680 (reflecting stronger financial standing and/or credit history of the customer), the loans are considered to have a decreased level of inherent loss. A loan with a combination of these characteristics would generally be classified as Low risk. This analysis also considers (i) the extent of underwriting that occurred at the time of origination (direct income verification provides further support for credit decisions) and (ii) the property's intended use (owner-occupied properties are less likely to default compared to investment-type non-owner occupied properties, second homes, etc.). Loans not otherwise deemed to be High or Low risk are classified as Moderate risk.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

LTV ratios and FICO scores are determined at origination and updated periodically throughout the life of the loan. LTV ratios are updated for loans 90 days past due and FICO scores are updated for the entire portfolio quarterly. The portfolio stratification (High , Moderate and Low risk) and identification of the corresponding credit quality indicators also occurs quarterly.

Commercial and Retail loans are also evaluated to determine whether they are impaired loans. Such loans are included in the tabular disclosures of credit quality indicators that follow.

Acquired Loan Credit Quality Indicators

Upon acquiring a loan portfolio, the Company's internal Loan Review function undertakes the process of assigning risk ratings to all commercial loans in accordance with the Company's established policy, which may differ in certain respects from the risk rating policy of the predecessor company. The length of time necessary to complete this process varies based on the size of the acquired portfolio, the quality of the documentation maintained in the underlying loan files and the extent to which the predecessor company followed a risk rating approach comparable to People's United's. As a result, while acquired loans are risk rated, there are occasions when such ratings may be deemed preliminary until the Company's re-rating process has been completed.

The following is a summary, by class of loan, of credit quality indicators:

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Equipment Financing	Total
Commercial:				
Originated loans:				
Pass	\$ 9,500.0	\$ 7,644.2	\$ 3,352.3	\$ 20,496.5
Special mention	134.2	170.1	68.5	372.8
Substandard	115.9	264.2	314.1	694.2
Doubtful	0.8	0.4		1.2
Total originated loans	9,750.9	8,078.9	3,734.9	21,564.7
Acquired loans:				
Pass	779.9	425.8	468.1	1,673.8
Special mention	26.2	9.3	3.2	38.7
Substandard	38.5	54.6	3.1	96.2
Doubtful				
Total acquired loans	844.6	489.7	474.4	1,808.7

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Total	\$ 10,595.5	\$ 8,568.6	\$ 4,209.3	\$ 23,373.4
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25

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Residential Mortgage	Home Equity	Other Consumer	Total
Retail:				
Originated loans:				
Low risk	\$ 3,343.1	\$ 862.0	\$ 28.2	\$ 4,233.3
Moderate risk	2,829.0	589.6	6.6	3,425.2
High risk	506.2	372.0	9.4	887.6
Total originated loans	6,678.3	1,823.6	44.2	8,546.1
Acquired loans:				
Low risk	136.6			136.6
Moderate risk	52.3			52.3
High risk	44.7	43.6	2.6	90.9
Total acquired loans	233.6	43.6	2.6	279.8
Total	\$ 6,911.9	\$ 1,867.2	\$ 46.8	\$ 8,825.9
As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Equipment Financing	Total
Commercial:				
Originated loans:				
Pass	\$ 9,859.3	\$ 7,760.7	\$ 2,899.9	\$ 20,519.9
Special mention	159.4	124.0	91.8	375.2
Substandard	107.0	244.2	316.8	668.0
Doubtful	0.9	1.0		1.9
Total originated loans	10,126.6	8,129.9	3,308.5	21,565.0
Acquired loans:				
Pass	892.0	520.0	596.9	2,008.9
Special mention	14.8	15.2		30.0
Substandard	35.3	66.0		101.3
Doubtful				
Total acquired loans	942.1	601.2	596.9	2,140.2
Total	\$ 11,068.7	\$ 8,731.1	\$ 3,905.4	\$ 23,705.2

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As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Residential Mortgage	Home Equity	Other Consumer	Total
Retail:				
Originated loans:				
Low risk	\$ 3,292.1	\$ 925.6	\$ 28.2	\$ 4,245.9
Moderate risk	2,738.8	640.0	7.1	3,385.9
High risk	509.7	394.4	10.3	914.4
Total originated loans	6,540.6	1,960.0	45.6	8,546.2
Acquired loans:				
Low risk	148.0			148.0
Moderate risk	65.7			65.7
High risk	51.4	55.2	3.6	110.2
Total acquired loans	265.1	55.2	3.6	323.9
Total	\$ 6,805.7	\$ 2,015.2	\$ 49.2	\$ 8,870.1

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Acquired Loans

Loans acquired in a business combination are initially recorded at fair value with no carryover of an acquired entity's previously established allowance for loan losses. Fair value of the loans is determined using market participant assumptions in estimating the amount and timing of both principal and interest cash flows expected to be collected, as adjusted for an estimate of future credit losses and prepayments, and then applying a market-based discount rate to those cash flows. Acquired loans are evaluated upon acquisition and classified as either purchased performing or PCI.

For purchased performing loans, any premium or discount, representing the difference between the fair value and the outstanding principal balance of the loans, is recognized (using the level yield method) as an adjustment to interest income over the remaining period to contractual maturity or until the loan is repaid in full or sold. Subsequent to the acquisition date, the method utilized to estimate the required allowance for loan losses for these loans is similar to that for originated loans. However, a provision for loan losses is only recorded when the required allowance for loan losses exceeds any remaining purchase discount at the loan level.

PCI loans represent those acquired loans with specific evidence of deterioration in credit quality since origination and for which it is probable that, as of the acquisition date, all contractually required principal and interest payments will not be collected. Such loans are generally accounted for on a pool basis, with pools formed based on the loans' common risk characteristics, such as loan collateral type and accrual status. Each pool is accounted for as a single asset with a single composite interest rate and an aggregate expectation of cash flows.

Under the accounting model for PCI loans, the excess of cash flows expected to be collected over the carrying amount of the loans, referred to as the *accretable yield*, is accreted into interest income over the life of the loans in each pool using the level yield method. Accordingly, PCI loans are not subject to classification as non-accrual in the same manner as other loans. Rather, PCI loans are considered to be accruing loans because their interest income relates to the accretable yield recognized at the pool level and not to contractual interest payments at the loan level. The difference between contractually required principal and interest payments and the cash flows expected to be collected, referred to as the *nonaccretable difference*, includes estimates of both the impact of prepayments and future credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the loans in each pool. As such, charge-offs on PCI loans are first applied to the nonaccretable difference and then to any allowance for loan losses recognized subsequent to acquisition.

Subsequent to acquisition, actual cash collections are monitored relative to management's expectations and revised cash flow forecasts are prepared, as warranted. These revised forecasts involve updates, as necessary, of the key assumptions and estimates used in the initial estimate of fair value. Generally speaking, expected cash flows are affected by:

Changes in the expected principal and interest payments over the estimated life Updates to changes in expected cash flows are driven by the credit outlook and actions taken with borrowers. Changes in expected future cash flows resulting from loan modifications are included in the assessment of expected cash flows;

Changes in prepayment assumptions Prepayments affect the estimated life of the loans which may change the amount of interest income, and possibly principal, expected to be collected; and

Changes in interest rate indices for variable rate loans Expected future cash flows are based, as applicable, on the variable rates in effect at the time of the assessment of expected cash flows.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

A decrease in expected cash flows in subsequent periods may indicate that the loan pool is impaired, which would require the establishment of an allowance for loan losses by a charge to the provision for loan losses. An increase in expected cash flows in subsequent periods serves, first, to reduce any previously established allowance for loan losses by the increase in the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, and results in a recalculation of the amount of accretable yield for the loan pool. The adjustment of accretable yield due to an increase in expected cash flows is accounted for as a change in estimate. The additional cash flows expected to be collected are reclassified from the nonaccretable difference to the accretable yield, and the amount of periodic accretion is adjusted accordingly over the remaining life of the loans in the pool.

PCI loans may be resolved either through receipt of payment (in full or in part) from the borrower, the sale of the loan to a third party or foreclosure of the collateral. In the event of a sale of the loan, a gain or loss on sale is recognized and reported within non-interest income based on the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the loan. In other cases, individual loans are removed from the pool based on comparing the amount received from its resolution (fair value of the underlying collateral less costs to sell in the case of a foreclosure) with its outstanding balance. Any difference between these amounts is absorbed by the nonaccretable difference established for the entire pool. For loans resolved by payment in full, there is no adjustment of the nonaccretable difference since there is no difference between the amount received at resolution and the outstanding balance of the loan. In these cases, the remaining accretable yield balance is unaffected and any material change in remaining effective yield caused by the removal of the loan from the pool is addressed in connection with the subsequent cash flow re-assessment for the pool. PCI loans subject to modification are not removed from the pool even if those loans would otherwise be deemed TDRs as the pool, and not the individual loan, represents the unit of account.

At the respective acquisition dates, on an aggregate basis, the PCI loan portfolio had contractually required principal and interest payments receivable of \$7.65 billion; expected cash flows of \$7.09 billion; and a fair value (initial carrying amount) of \$5.42 billion. The difference between the contractually required principal and interest payments receivable and the expected cash flows (\$560.1 million) represented the initial nonaccretable difference. The difference between the expected cash flows and fair value (\$1.67 billion) represented the initial accretable yield. Both the contractually required principal and interest payments receivable and the expected cash flows reflect anticipated prepayments, determined based on historical portfolio experience. At September 30, 2018, the outstanding principal balance and carrying amount of the PCI loan portfolio were \$476.4 million and \$394.7 million, respectively (\$587.7 million and \$498.5 million, respectively, at December 31, 2017).

The following table summarizes activity in the accretable yield for the PCI loan portfolio:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 190.2	\$ 233.4	\$ 219.7	\$ 255.4
Acquisitions				13.1

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Accretion	(5.6)	(7.1)	(17.9)	(22.5)
Reclassification from nonaccretable difference for loans with improved cash flows (1)				
Other changes in expected cash flows (2)			(17.2)	(19.7)
Balance at end of period	\$ 184.6	\$ 226.3	\$ 184.6	\$ 226.3

- (1) Results in increased interest accretion as a prospective yield adjustment over the remaining life of the corresponding pool of loans.
- (2) Represents changes in cash flows expected to be collected due to factors other than credit (e.g. changes in prepayment assumptions and/or changes in interest rates on variable rate loans), as well as loan sales, modifications and payoffs.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Other Real Estate Owned and Repossessed Assets (included in Other Assets)

Other real estate owned (REO) was comprised of commercial and residential properties totaling \$8.7 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, at September 30, 2018, and \$9.3 million and \$7.6 million, respectively, at December 31, 2017. Repossessed assets totaled \$2.0 million and \$2.5 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

NOTE 4. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred Stock and Common Stock

People's United is authorized to issue (i) 50.0 million shares of preferred stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, of which 10.0 million shares were outstanding at both September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, and (ii) 1.95 billion shares of common stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, of which 437.7 million shares and 435.6 million shares were issued at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock includes (i) common stock repurchased by People's United, either directly or through agents, in the open market at prices and terms satisfactory to management in connection with stock repurchases authorized by its Board of Directors (86.4 million shares at both September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017) and (ii) common stock purchased in the open market by a trustee with funds provided by People's United and originally intended for awards under the People's United Financial, Inc. 2007 Recognition and Retention Plan (the RRP) (2.6 million shares at both September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017). Following shareholder approval of the People's United Financial, Inc. 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan in 2014, no new awards may be granted under the RRP.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income represents the sum of net income and items of other comprehensive income or loss, including (on an after-tax basis): (i) net actuarial gains and losses, prior service credits and costs, and transition assets and obligations related to People's United's pension and other postretirement plans; (ii) net unrealized gains and losses on debt securities available-for-sale; (iii) net unrealized gains and losses on debt securities transferred to held-to-maturity; and (iv) net unrealized gains and losses on derivatives accounted for as cash flow hedges. People's United's total comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following is a summary of the changes in the components of AOCL, which are included in People's United's stockholders' equity on an after-tax basis:

(in millions)	Pension and Other Postretirement Plans	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Debt Securities Available-for-Sale	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Debt Securities Transferred to Held-to-Maturity	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Derivatives Accounted for as Cash Flow Hedges	Total AOCL
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ (144.1)	\$ (21.6)	\$ (15.1)	\$ (0.9)	\$ (181.7)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications		(56.2)		(2.4)	(58.6)
Amounts reclassified from AOCL (1)	4.5	(0.1)	2.3	0.1	6.8
Current period other comprehensive income (loss)	4.5	(56.3)	2.3	(2.3)	(51.8)
Transition adjustments related to adoption of new accounting standards (2)	(30.0)	(3.9)	(3.2)	(0.2)	(37.3)
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ (169.6)	\$ (81.8)	\$ (16.0)	\$ (3.4)	\$ (270.8)

(in millions)	Pension and Other Postretirement Plans	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Debt Securities Available-for-Sale	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Debt Securities Transferred to Held-to-Maturity	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Derivatives Accounted for as Cash Flow Hedges	Total AOCL

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Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ (145.6)	\$ (32.3)	\$ (17.4)	\$ 0.3	\$ (195.0)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		11.1		0.3	11.4
Amounts reclassified from AOCL (1)	2.8	9.9	1.6	(0.4)	13.9
Current period other comprehensive income (loss)	2.8	21.0	1.6	(0.1)	25.3
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$ (142.8)	\$ (11.3)	\$ (15.8)	\$ 0.2	\$ (169.7)

- (1) See the following table for details about these reclassifications.
(2) See Note 13.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following is a summary of the amounts reclassified from AOCL:

(in millions)	Amounts Reclassified from AOCL				Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2018	2017	2018	2017	
Details about components of AOCL:					
Amortization of pension and other postretirement plans items:					
Net actuarial loss	\$ (2.0)	\$ (1.7)	\$ (6.2)	\$ (5.1)	(1)
Prior service credit		0.2	0.2	0.6	(1)
	(2.0)	(1.5)	(6.0)	(4.5)	Income before income tax expense
	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.7	Income tax expense
	(1.5)	(0.9)	(4.5)	(2.8)	Net income
Reclassification adjustment for net realized gains (losses) on debt securities available-for-sale					
			0.1	(15.6)	Income before income tax expense (2)
				5.7	Income tax expense
			0.1	(9.9)	Net income
Amortization of unrealized losses on debt securities transferred to held-to-maturity					
	(0.9)	(0.9)	(3.0)	(2.6)	Income before income tax expense (3)
	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	Income tax expense
	(0.7)	(0.6)	(2.3)	(1.6)	Net income
Amortization of unrealized gains and losses on cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	(0.3)	0.3	(0.3)	0.6	(4)
Interest rate locks	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(4)
	(0.2)	0.4	(0.2)	0.7	Income before income tax expense
	0.1	(0.2)	0.1	(0.3)	Income tax expense

	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	0.4	Net income
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Total reclassifications for the period

\$ (2.3)	\$ (1.3)	\$ (6.8)	\$ (13.9)
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- (1) Included in the computation of net periodic benefit income (expense) reflected in other non-interest expense (see Notes 7 and 13 for additional details).
- (2) Included in other non-interest income.
- (3) Included in interest and dividend income - securities.
- (4) Included in interest expense - notes and debentures.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

NOTE 5. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The following is an analysis of People's United's basic and diluted earnings per common share (EPS), reflecting the application of the two-class method, as described below:

(in millions, except per common share data)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 113.5	\$ 87.3	\$ 324.6	\$ 220.4
Dividends paid on and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities		(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	\$ 113.5	\$ 87.2	\$ 324.4	\$ 220.0
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic EPS	341.4	336.9	340.6	327.6
Effect of dilutive equity-based awards	3.6	1.9	3.9	2.0
Weighted average common shares and common-equivalent shares for diluted EPS	345.0	338.8	344.5	329.6
EPS:				
Basic	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.67
Diluted	0.33	0.26	0.94	0.67

Unvested share-based payment awards, which include the right to receive non-forfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents, are considered to participate with common stock in undistributed earnings for purposes of computing EPS. Companies that have such participating securities, including People's United, are required to calculate basic and diluted EPS using the two-class method. Restricted stock awards granted by People's United prior to 2017 are considered participating securities. Calculations of EPS under the two-class method (i) exclude from the numerator any dividends paid or owed on participating securities and any undistributed earnings considered to be attributable to participating securities and (ii) exclude from the denominator the dilutive impact of the participating securities.

All unallocated Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) common shares and all common shares accounted for as treasury shares have been excluded from the calculation of basic and diluted EPS. Anti-dilutive equity-based awards totaling 6.8 million shares for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, and 10.2 million shares and 10.1 million shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, have also been excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****NOTE 6. GOODWILL AND OTHER ACQUISITION-RELATED INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Changes in the carrying amounts of People's United's goodwill for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

(in millions)	Operating Segment			Total
	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Wealth Management	
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 1,600.3	\$ 720.1	\$ 91.0	\$ 2,411.4
Acquisition of Vend Lease	23.8			23.8
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 1,624.1	\$ 720.1	\$ 91.0	\$ 2,435.2

(in millions)	Operating Segment			Total
	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Wealth Management	
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 1,222.1	\$ 679.6	\$ 91.0	\$ 1,992.7
Acquisition of:				
Suffolk Bancorp	229.8	40.5		270.3
LEAF	148.4			148.4
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$ 1,600.3	\$ 720.1	\$ 91.0	\$ 2,411.4

Recent acquisitions have been undertaken with the objective of expanding the Company's business, both geographically and through product offerings, as well as realizing synergies and economies of scale by combining with the acquired entities. For these reasons, a market-based premium was paid for the acquired entities which, in turn, resulted in the recognition of goodwill, representing the excess of the respective purchase prices over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired.

All of People's United's tax deductible goodwill was created in transactions in which the Company purchased the assets of the target (as opposed to purchasing the issued and outstanding stock of the target). At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, tax deductible goodwill totaled \$91.5 million and \$72.3 million, respectively.

People's United's other acquisition-related intangible assets totaled \$133.7 million and \$148.6 million at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. At September 30, 2018, the carrying amounts of other acquisition-related intangible assets were as follows: trade name (\$60.9 million); client relationship intangible (\$20.5 million); core

deposit intangible (\$18.1 million); trust relationship intangible (\$12.1 million); insurance relationship intangible (\$4.7 million); favorable lease agreement (\$0.5 million); non-compete agreements (\$0.4 million); and mutual fund management contracts, which are not amortized (\$16.5 million).

Amortization expense of other acquisition-related intangible assets totaled \$4.9 million and \$7.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$14.9 million and \$22.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Scheduled amortization expense attributable to other acquisition-related intangible assets for the full-year of 2018 and each of the next five years is as follows: \$19.9 million in 2018; \$18.4 million in 2019; \$16.8 million in 2020; \$15.0 million in 2021; \$13.5 million in 2022; and \$8.5 million in 2023. There were no impairment losses relating to goodwill or other acquisition-related intangible assets recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

NOTE 7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

People's United Employee Pension and Other Postretirement Plans

People's United maintains a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the People's Qualified Plan) that covers substantially all full-time and part-time employees who (i) meet certain age and length of service requirements and (ii) were employed by the Bank prior to August 14, 2006. Benefits are based upon the employee's years of credited service and either the average compensation for the last five years or the average compensation for the five consecutive years of the last ten years that produce the highest average.

New employees of the Bank starting on or after August 14, 2006 are not eligible to participate in the People's Qualified Plan. Instead, the Bank makes contributions on behalf of these employees to a qualified defined contribution plan in an annual amount equal to 3% of the employee's eligible compensation. Employee participation in this plan is restricted to employees who (i) are at least 18 years of age and (ii) worked at least 1,000 hours in a year. Both full-time and part-time employees are eligible to participate as long as they meet these requirements.

In July 2011, the Bank amended the People's Qualified Plan to freeze, effective December 31, 2011, the accrual of pension benefits for People's Qualified Plan participants. As such, participants will not earn any additional benefits after that date. Instead, effective January 1, 2012, the Bank began making contributions on behalf of these participants to a qualified defined contribution plan in an annual amount equal to 3% of the employee's eligible compensation.

In addition to the People's Qualified Plan, People's United continues to maintain a qualified defined benefit pension plan that covers former Chittenden employees who meet certain eligibility requirements (the Chittenden Qualified Plan). Effective December 31, 2005, accrued benefits were frozen based on participants' then-current service and pay levels. Interest continues to be credited on undistributed balances at a crediting rate specified by the Chittenden Qualified Plan. During April 2010, participants who were in payment status as of April 1, 2010, or whose accrued benefit as of that date was scheduled to be paid in the form of an annuity commencing May 1, 2010 based upon elections made by April 15, 2010, were transferred into the People's Qualified Plan.

People's United also continues to maintain a qualified defined benefit pension plan that covers former Suffolk Bancorp employees who meet certain eligibility requirements (the Suffolk Qualified Plan). Effective December 31, 2012, accrued benefits were frozen based on participants' then-current service and pay levels. Interest continues to be credited on undistributed balances at a crediting rate specified by the Suffolk Qualified Plan.

People's United's funding policy is to contribute the amounts required by applicable regulations, although additional amounts may be contributed from time to time. In February 2018, People's United made voluntary employer contributions of \$40 million to the People's Qualified Plan and \$10 million to the Chittenden Qualified Plan (none to the Suffolk Qualified Plan) in response to tax reform.

People's United also maintains (i) unfunded, nonqualified supplemental plans to provide retirement benefits to certain senior officers (the Supplemental Plans) and (ii) an unfunded plan that provides retirees with optional medical, dental and life insurance benefits (the Other Postretirement Plan). People's United accrues the cost of these postretirement benefits over the employees' years of service to the date of their eligibility for such benefit.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

Components of net periodic benefit (income) expense and other amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for the People's Qualified Plan, the Chittenden Qualified Plan and the Supplemental Plans (together the Pension Plans) and the Other Postretirement Plan are as follows:

Three months ended September 30 (in millions)	Pension Plans		Other Postretirement Plan	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net periodic benefit (income) expense:				
Interest cost	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2
Expected return on plan assets	(10.9)	(9.6)		
Recognized net actuarial loss	2.0	1.6		0.1
Recognized prior service credit		(0.2)		
Settlements	(0.5)	1.1		
Net periodic benefit (income) expense (1)	\$ (4.5)	\$ (2.2)	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.3

Nine months ended September 30 (in millions)	Pension Plans		Other Postretirement Plan	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net periodic benefit (income) expense:				
Interest cost	\$ 14.6	\$ 14.3	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6
Expected return on plan assets	(32.7)	(28.3)		
Recognized net actuarial loss	6.0	4.9	0.2	0.2
Recognized prior service credit	(0.2)	(0.6)		
Settlements	0.4	2.6		
Net periodic benefit (income) expense (1)	(11.9)	(7.1)	0.8	0.8

Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income (loss):

Net actuarial loss	(6.0)	(4.9)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Prior service credit	0.2	0.6		
Total pre-tax changes recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	(5.8)	(4.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)

Total recognized in net periodic benefit (income) expense and other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (17.7)	\$ (11.4)	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6
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(1) As discussed in Note 13, amounts are included in other non-interest expense for all periods presented.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Employee Stock Ownership Plan

In April 2007, People's United established an ESOP. At that time, People's United loaned the ESOP \$216.8 million to purchase 10,453,575 shares of People's United common stock in the open market. In order for the ESOP to repay the loan, People's United expects to make annual cash contributions of approximately \$18.8 million until 2036. Such cash contributions may be reduced by the cash dividends paid on unallocated ESOP shares, which, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, totaled \$3.5 million. At September 30, 2018, the loan balance totaled \$180.8 million.

Employee participation in this plan is restricted to those employees who (i) are at least 18 years of age and (ii) worked at least 1,000 hours within 12 months of their hire date or any plan year (January 1 to December 31) after their date of hire. Employees meeting the aforementioned eligibility criteria during the plan year must continue to be employed as of the last day of the plan year in order to receive an allocation of shares for that plan year.

Shares of People's United common stock are held by the ESOP and allocated to eligible participants annually based upon a percentage of each participant's eligible compensation. Since the ESOP was established, a total of 4,094,316 shares of People's United common stock have been allocated or committed to be released to participants' accounts. At September 30, 2018, 6,359,259 shares of People's United common stock, with a fair value of \$108.9 million at that date, have not been allocated or committed to be released.

Compensation expense related to the ESOP is recognized at an amount equal to the number of common shares committed to be released by the ESOP for allocation to participants' accounts multiplied by the average fair value of People's United's common stock during the reporting period. The difference between the fair value of the shares of People's United's common stock committed to be released and the cost of those common shares is recorded as a credit to additional paid-in capital (if fair value exceeds cost) or, to the extent that no such credits remain in additional paid-in capital, as a charge to retained earnings (if fair value is less than cost). Expense recognized for the ESOP totaled \$4.8 million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

NOTE 8. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, People's United is subject to various legal proceedings. Management has discussed with legal counsel the nature of these legal proceedings and, based on the advice of counsel and the information currently available, believes that the eventual outcome of these legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on People's United's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

NOTE 9. SEGMENT INFORMATION

See Segment Results included in Item 2 for segment information for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

NOTE 10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Accounting standards related to fair value measurements define fair value, provide a framework for measuring fair value and establish related disclosure requirements. Broadly, fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Accordingly, an "exit price" approach is required in determining fair value. In support of this principle, a fair value hierarchy has been established that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value, requiring entities to maximize the use of market or observable inputs (as more reliable measures) and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs generally require significant management judgment.

The three levels within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access at the measurement date (such as active exchange-traded equity securities or mutual funds and certain U.S. and government agency debt securities).

Level 2 Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as:

quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets (such as U.S. agency and GSE mortgage-backed securities);

quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in less active markets (such as certain U.S. and government agency debt securities, and corporate and municipal debt securities that trade infrequently); and

other inputs that (i) are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability (e.g. interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, default rates, etc.) or (ii) can be corroborated by observable market data (such as interest rate and currency derivatives and certain other securities).

Level 3 Valuation techniques that require unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value measurement of the asset or liability (such as pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that typically reflect management's own

estimates of the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability). People's United maintains policies and procedures to value assets and liabilities using the most relevant data available. Described below are the valuation methodologies used by People's United and the resulting fair values for those financial instruments measured at fair value on both a recurring and a non-recurring basis. For those financial instruments not measured at fair value either on a recurring or non-recurring basis, disclosure of each instrument's carrying amount and estimated fair value has been provided.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Trading Debt Securities, Equity Securities and Debt Securities Available-For-Sale

When available, People's United uses quoted market prices for identical securities received from an independent, nationally-recognized, third-party pricing service (as discussed further below) to determine the fair value of investment securities such as U.S. Treasury and agency securities and equity securities that are included in Level 1. When quoted market prices for identical securities are unavailable, People's United uses prices provided by the independent pricing service based on recent trading activity and other observable information including, but not limited to, market interest rate curves, referenced credit spreads and estimated prepayment rates where applicable. These investments include certain U.S. and government agency debt securities, corporate and municipal debt securities, and GSE mortgage-backed securities, all of which are included in Level 2.

The Company's available-for-sale debt securities are primarily comprised of GSE mortgage-backed securities. The fair value of these securities is based on prices obtained from the independent pricing service. The pricing service uses various techniques to determine pricing for the Company's mortgage-backed securities, including option pricing and discounted cash flow analysis. The inputs include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, benchmark securities, bids, offers, reference data, monthly payment information and collateral performance. At both September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the entire available-for-sale mortgage-backed securities portfolio was comprised of 10- and 15-year GSE securities. An active market exists for securities that are similar to the Company's GSE mortgage-backed securities, making observable inputs readily available.

Changes in the prices obtained from the pricing service are analyzed from month to month, taking into consideration changes in market conditions including changes in mortgage spreads, changes in U.S. Treasury security yields and changes in generic pricing of securities with similar duration. As a further point of validation, the Company generates its own month-end fair value estimate for all mortgage-backed securities, and state and municipal securities. While the Company has not adjusted the prices obtained from the independent pricing service, any notable differences between those prices and the Company's estimates are subject to further analysis. This additional analysis may include a review of prices provided by other independent parties, a yield analysis, a review of average life changes using Bloomberg analytics and a review of historical pricing for the particular security. Based on management's review of the prices provided by the pricing service, the fair values incorporate observable market inputs used by market participants at the measurement date and, as such, are classified as Level 2 securities.

Other Assets

As discussed in Note 7, certain unfunded, nonqualified supplemental plans have been established to provide retirement benefits to certain senior officers. People's United has funded two trusts to provide benefit payments to the extent such benefits are not paid directly by People's United, the assets of which are included in other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. When available, People's United determines the fair value of the trust assets using quoted market prices for identical securities received from a third-party nationally recognized pricing service.

Derivatives

People's United values its derivatives using internal models that are based on market or observable inputs including interest rate curves and forward/spot prices for selected currencies. Derivative assets and liabilities included in Level 2 represent interest rate swaps and caps, foreign exchange contracts, risk participation agreements, forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans and interest rate-lock commitments on residential mortgage loans.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following tables summarize People's United's financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Fair Value Measurements			Total
	Level 1	Using Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:				
Trading debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 8.3	\$	\$	\$ 8.3
Debt securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury and agency	652.1			652.1
GSE mortgage-backed securities		2,660.0		2,660.0
Equity securities	8.9			8.9
Other assets:				
Exchange-traded funds	39.1			39.1
Mutual funds	3.1			3.1
Fixed income securities		0.3		0.3
Interest rate swaps		45.9		45.9
Interest rate caps		3.6		3.6
Foreign exchange contracts		0.6		0.6
Forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans		0.2		0.2
Total	\$ 711.5	\$ 2,710.6	\$	\$ 3,422.1
Financial liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	\$	\$ 207.4	\$	\$ 207.4
Interest rate caps		3.6		3.6
Risk participation agreements (1)				
Foreign exchange contracts		0.4		0.4
Interest rate-lock commitments on residential mortgage loans		0.2		0.2
Total	\$	\$ 211.6	\$	\$ 211.6

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Fair Value Measurements			Total
	Level 1	Using Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:				
Trading debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 8.2	\$	\$	\$ 8.2
Debt securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury and agency	668.8			668.8
GSE mortgage-backed securities		2,456.5		2,456.5
Equity securities	8.7			8.7
Other assets:				
Exchange-traded funds	36.5			36.5
Mutual funds	3.5			3.5
Fixed income securities		1.3		1.3
Interest rate swaps		74.8		74.8
Interest rate caps		2.8		2.8
Foreign exchange contracts		0.1		0.1
Forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans		0.2		0.2
Total	\$ 725.7	\$ 2,535.7	\$	\$ 3,261.4
Financial liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	\$	\$ 84.9	\$	\$ 84.9
Interest rate caps		2.8		2.8
Risk participation agreements (1)				
Foreign exchange contracts		0.4		0.4
Interest rate-lock commitments on residential mortgage loans		0.2		0.2
Total	\$	\$ 88.3	\$	\$ 88.3

(1) At both September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the fair value of risk participation agreements totaled less than \$0.1 million (see Note 11).

There were no transfers into or out of the Level 1 or Level 2 categories during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 or 2017.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Loans Held-for-Sale

Residential mortgage loans held-for-sale are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value and are therefore measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. When available, People's United uses observable secondary market data, including pricing on recent closed market transactions for loans with similar characteristics. Accordingly, such loans are classified as Level 2 measurements. When observable data is unavailable, valuation methodologies using current market interest rate data adjusted for inherent credit risk are used, and such loans are included in Level 3.

Impaired Loans

Loan impairment is deemed to exist when full repayment of principal and interest according to the contractual terms of the loan is no longer probable. Impaired loans are reported based on one of three measures: (i) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate; (ii) the loan's observable market price; or (iii) the fair value of the collateral (less estimated cost to sell) if the loan is collateral dependent. Accordingly, certain impaired loans may be subject to measurement at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

People's United has estimated the fair values of these assets using Level 3 inputs, such as discounted cash flows based on inputs that are largely unobservable and, instead, reflect management's own estimates of the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing such loans and/or the fair value of collateral based on independent third-party appraisals for collateral-dependent loans. Such appraisals are based on the market and/or income approach to value and are subject to a discount (to reflect estimated cost to sell) that generally approximates 10%.

REO and Repossessed Assets

REO and repossessed assets are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value, less estimated selling costs, and are therefore measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. People's United has estimated the fair values of these assets using Level 3 inputs, such as independent third-party appraisals and price opinions. Such appraisals are based on the market and/or income approach to value and are subject to a discount (to reflect estimated cost to sell) that generally approximates 10%. Assets that are acquired through loan default are recorded as held-for-sale initially at the lower of the recorded investment in the loan or fair value (less estimated selling costs) upon the date of foreclosure/repossession. Subsequent to foreclosure/repossession, valuations are updated periodically and the carrying amounts of these assets may be reduced further.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following tables summarize People's United's assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis:

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Loans held-for-sale (1)	\$	\$ 15.2	\$	\$ 15.2
Impaired loans (2)			54.1	54.1
REO and repossessed assets (3)			15.1	15.1
Total	\$	\$ 15.2	\$ 69.2	\$ 84.4

As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Loans held-for-sale (1)	\$	\$ 16.6	\$	\$ 16.6
Impaired loans (2)			59.6	59.6
REO and repossessed assets (3)			19.4	19.4
Total	\$	\$ 16.6	\$ 79.0	\$ 95.6

- (1) Consists of residential mortgage loans; no fair value adjustments were recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.
- (2) Represents the recorded investment in originated impaired loans with a related allowance for loan losses measured in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. The total consists of \$42.0 million of Commercial loans and \$12.1 million of Retail loans at September 30, 2018. The provision for loan losses on impaired loans totaled \$7.7 million and \$4.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.
- (3) Represents: (i) \$8.7 million of commercial REO; (ii) \$4.4 million of residential REO; and (iii) \$2.0 million of repossessed assets at September 30, 2018. Charge-offs to the allowance for loan losses related to loans that were transferred to REO or repossessed assets totaled \$1.0 million and \$2.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Write downs and net loss on sale of foreclosed/repossessed assets charged to non-interest expense totaled \$0.1 million and \$(0.3) million for the same periods.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*****Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value***

The following tables summarize the carrying amounts, estimated fair values and placement in the fair value hierarchy of People's United's financial instruments that are not measured at fair value either on a recurring or non-recurring basis:

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 410.5	\$ 410.5	\$	\$	\$ 410.5
Short-term investments	127.5		127.5		127.5
Debt securities held-to-maturity	3,742.9		3,665.3	1.5	3,666.8
FHLB and FRB stock	312.4		312.4		312.4
Total loans, net (1)	31,907.2		6,582.7	24,805.5	31,388.2
Financial liabilities:					
Time deposits	6,035.9		5,997.6		5,997.6
Other deposits	27,174.3		27,174.3		27,174.3
FHLB advances	2,369.7		2,370.2		2,370.2
Federal funds purchased	735.0		735.0		735.0
Customer repurchase agreements	261.3		261.3		261.3
Other borrowings	26.0		26.0		26.0
Notes and debentures	885.6		892.5		892.5

(1) Excludes impaired loans totaling \$54.1 million measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 505.1	\$ 505.1	\$	\$	\$ 505.1
Short-term investments	377.5		377.5		377.5
Debt securities held-to-maturity	3,588.1		3,632.2	1.5	3,633.7
FHLB and FRB stock	312.3		312.3		312.3
Total loans, net (1)	32,281.3		6,632.2	25,495.3	32,127.5
Financial liabilities:					
Time deposits	5,454.3		5,441.1		5,441.1
Other deposits	27,602.0		27,602.0		27,602.0

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FHLB advances	2,774.4	2,775.3	2,775.3
Federal funds purchased	820.0	820.0	820.0
Customer repurchase agreements	301.6	301.6	301.6
Other borrowings	207.8	207.2	207.2
Notes and debentures	901.6	910.1	910.1

(1) Excludes impaired loans totaling \$59.6 million measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

NOTE 11. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

People's United uses derivative financial instruments as components of its market risk management (principally to manage interest rate risk (IRR)). Certain other derivatives are entered into in connection with transactions with commercial customers. Derivatives are not used for speculative purposes.

All derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Condition, reported at fair value and presented on a gross basis. Until a derivative is settled, a favorable change in fair value results in an unrealized gain that is recognized as an asset, while an unfavorable change in fair value results in an unrealized loss that is recognized as a liability.

The Company generally applies hedge accounting to its derivatives used for market risk management purposes. Hedge accounting is permitted only if specific criteria are met, including a requirement that a highly effective relationship exist between the derivative instrument and the hedged item, both at inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis. The hedge accounting method depends upon whether the derivative instrument is classified as a fair value hedge (i.e. hedging an exposure related to a recognized asset or liability, or a firm commitment) or a cash flow hedge (i.e. hedging an exposure related to the variability of future cash flows associated with a recognized asset or liability, or a forecasted transaction). Changes in the fair value of effective fair value hedges are recognized in current earnings (with the change in fair value of the hedged asset or liability also recorded in earnings). Changes in the fair value of effective cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) until earnings are affected by the variability in cash flows of the designated hedged item. Ineffective portions of hedge results are recognized in current earnings. Changes in the fair value of derivatives for which hedge accounting is not applied are recognized in current earnings.

People's United formally documents at inception all relationships between the derivative instruments and the hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as hedges to specific assets and liabilities, or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. People's United also formally assesses, both at inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair values or cash flows of the hedged items. If it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective or has ceased to be a highly effective hedge, People's United would discontinue hedge accounting prospectively. Gains or losses resulting from the termination of a derivative accounted for as a cash flow hedge remain in AOCL and are amortized to earnings over the remaining period of the former hedging relationship, provided the hedged item continues to be outstanding or it is probable the forecasted transaction will occur.

People's United uses the dollar offset method, regression analysis and scenario analysis to assess hedge effectiveness at inception and on an ongoing basis. Such methods are chosen based on the nature of the hedge strategy and are used consistently throughout the life of the hedging relationship.

Certain derivative financial instruments are offered to commercial customers to assist them in meeting their financing and investing objectives and for their risk management purposes. These derivative financial instruments consist primarily of interest rate swaps and caps, but also include foreign exchange contracts. The interest rate and foreign exchange risks associated with customer interest rate swaps and caps and foreign exchange contracts are mitigated by entering into similar derivatives having essentially offsetting terms with institutional counterparties.

Interest rate-lock commitments extended to borrowers relate to the origination of residential mortgage loans. To mitigate the IRR inherent in these commitments, People's United enters into mandatory delivery and best efforts contracts to sell adjustable-rate and fixed-rate residential mortgage loans (servicing released). Forward commitments to sell and interest rate-lock commitments on residential mortgage loans are considered derivatives and their respective estimated fair values are adjusted based on changes in interest rates.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives for which hedge accounting is not applied are recognized in current earnings, including customer derivatives, interest-rate lock commitments and forward sale commitments.

By using derivatives, People's United is exposed to credit risk to the extent that counterparties to the derivative contracts do not perform as required. Should a counterparty fail to perform under the terms of a derivative contract, the Company's counterparty credit risk is equal to the amount reported as a derivative asset in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. In accordance with the Company's balance sheet offsetting policy (see Note 12), amounts reported as derivative assets represent derivative contracts in a gain position, without consideration for derivative contracts in a loss position with the same counterparty (to the extent subject to master netting arrangements) and posted collateral. People's United seeks to minimize counterparty credit risk through credit approvals, limits, monitoring procedures, execution of master netting arrangements and obtaining collateral, where appropriate. Counterparties to People's United's derivatives include major financial institutions and exchanges that undergo comprehensive and periodic internal credit analysis as well as maintain investment grade credit ratings from the major credit rating agencies. As such, management believes the risk of incurring credit losses on derivative contracts with those counterparties is remote and losses, if any, would be immaterial.

Certain of People's United's derivative contracts contain provisions establishing collateral requirements (subject to minimum collateral posting thresholds) based on the Company's external credit rating. If the Company's senior unsecured debt rating were to fall below the level generally recognized as investment grade, the counterparties to such derivative contracts could require additional collateral on those derivative transactions in a net liability position (after considering the effect of master netting arrangements and posted collateral). There were no derivative instruments with such credit-related contingent features in a net liability position at September 30, 2018.

The following sections further discuss each class of derivative financial instrument used by People's United, including management's principal objectives and risk management strategies.

Interest Rate Swaps

People's United may, from time to time, enter into interest rate swaps that are used to manage IRR associated with certain interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

The Bank has entered into pay floating/receive fixed interest rate swaps to reduce its IRR exposure to the variability in interest cash flows on certain floating-rate commercial loans. The Bank has agreed with the swap counterparties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed-rate and floating-rate interest amounts calculated based on notional amounts totaling \$210 million. The floating-rate interest payments made under the swaps are calculated using the same floating rate received on the commercial loans. The swaps effectively convert the floating-rate one-month LIBOR interest payments received on the commercial loans to a fixed rate and consequently reduce the Bank's exposure to variability in short-term interest rates. These swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

The Bank has entered into a pay floating/receive fixed interest rate swap to hedge the change in fair value due to changes in interest rates of the Bank's \$400 million subordinated notes. The Bank has agreed with the swap counterparty to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed-rate and floating-rate interest amounts

calculated based on a notional amount of \$375 million. The fixed-rate interest payments received on the swap will essentially offset the fixed-rate interest payments made on these notes, notwithstanding the notional difference between these notes and the swap. The floating-rate interest amounts paid under the swap are calculated based on three-month LIBOR plus 126.5 basis points. The swap effectively converts the fixed-rate subordinated notes to a floating-rate liability. This swap is accounted for as a fair value hedge.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Customer Derivatives

People's United enters into interest rate swaps and caps with certain of its commercial customers. In order to minimize its risk, these customer interest rate swaps (pay floating/receive fixed) and caps have been offset with essentially matching interest rate swaps (pay fixed/receive floating) and caps with People's United's institutional counterparties. Hedge accounting has not been applied for these derivatives. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of all such interest rate swaps and caps are recognized in current earnings.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

Foreign exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency on a future date at a contractual price. People's United uses these instruments on a limited basis to (i) eliminate its exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates on certain of its commercial loans that are denominated in foreign currencies and (ii) provide foreign exchange contracts on behalf of commercial customers within credit exposure limits. Gains and losses on foreign exchange contracts substantially offset the translation gains and losses on the related loans.

Risk Participation Agreements

People's United enters into risk participation agreements under which it may either assume or sell credit risk associated with a borrower's performance under certain interest rate derivative contracts. In those instances in which People's United has assumed credit risk, it is not a party to the derivative contract and has entered into the risk participation agreement because it is also a party to the related loan agreement with the borrower. In those instances in which People's United has sold credit risk, it is a party to the derivative contract and has entered into the risk participation agreement because it sold a portion of the related loan. People's United manages its credit risk under risk participation agreements by monitoring the creditworthiness of the borrower, based on its normal credit review process. The notional amounts of the risk participation agreements reflect People's United's pro-rata share of the derivative contracts, consistent with its share of the related loans.

Forward Commitments to Sell Residential Mortgage Loans and Related Interest Rate-Lock Commitments

People's United enters into forward commitments to sell adjustable-rate and fixed-rate residential mortgage loans (all to be sold servicing released) in order to reduce the market risk associated with originating loans for sale in the secondary market. In order to fulfill a forward commitment, People's United delivers originated loans at prices or yields specified by the contract. The risks associated with such contracts arise from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the contract terms or People's United's inability to originate the necessary loans. Gains and losses realized on the forward contracts are reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income as a component of the net gains on sales of residential mortgage loans. In the normal course of business, People's United will commit to an interest rate on a mortgage loan application at the time of application, or anytime thereafter. The risks associated with these interest rate-lock commitments arise if market interest rates change prior to the closing of these loans. Both forward sales commitments and interest rate-lock commitments made to borrowers on held-for-sale loans are accounted for as derivatives, with changes in fair value recognized in current earnings.

Interest Rate Locks

In connection with its planned issuance of senior notes in the fourth quarter of 2012, People's United entered into U.S. Treasury forward interest rate locks (T-Locks) to hedge the risk that the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield component of the underlying coupon of the fixed-rate senior notes would rise prior to establishing the fixed interest rate on the senior notes. Upon pricing the senior notes, the T-Locks were terminated and the unrealized gain of \$0.9 million was included (on a net-of-tax basis) as a component of AOCL. The gain is being recognized as a reduction of interest expense over the ten-year period during which the hedged item (\$500 million senior note issuance) affects earnings.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The table below provides a summary of the notional amounts and fair values (presented on a gross basis) of derivatives outstanding:

(in millions)	Type of Hedge	Notional Amounts		Fair Values (1)			
		Sept. 30, 2018	Dec. 31, 2017	Assets		Liabilities	
		Sept. 30, 2018	Dec. 31, 2017	Sept. 30, 2018	Dec. 31, 2017	Sept. 30, 2018	Dec. 31, 2017
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:							
Interest rate swaps:							
Commercial customers	N/A	\$ 6,576.2	\$ 5,769.1	\$ 17.5	\$ 64.7	\$ 199.1	\$ 61.2
Institutional counterparties	N/A	6,282.0	5,775.9	28.4	10.1	8.3	23.7
Interest rate caps:							
Commercial customers	N/A	313.0	649.2			3.6	2.8
Institutional counterparties	N/A	313.0	649.2	3.6	2.8		
Risk participation agreements (2)	N/A	455.4	439.4				
Foreign exchange contracts	N/A	99.2	46.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4
Forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans	N/A	18.9	16.4	0.2	0.2		
Interest rate-lock commitments on residential mortgage loans	N/A	24.0	18.3			0.2	0.2
Total				50.3	77.9	211.6	88.3
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments:							
Interest rate swaps:							
Subordinated notes	Fair value	375.0	375.0				
Loans	Cash flow	210.0	210.0				
Total							
Total fair value of derivatives				\$ 50.3	\$ 77.9	\$ 211.6	\$ 88.3

(1) Assets are recorded in other assets and liabilities are recorded in other liabilities.

(2) Fair value totaled less than \$0.1 million at both dates.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following table summarizes the impact of People's United's derivatives on pre-tax income and AOCL:

Nine months ended September 30 (in millions)	Type of Hedge	Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings (1)		Amount of Pre-Tax Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCL	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:					
Interest rate swaps:					
Commercial customers	N/A	\$ (177.1)	\$ 44.2	\$	\$
Institutional counterparties	N/A	184.5	(38.4)		
Interest rate caps:					
Commercial customers	N/A	(0.7)	1.2		
Institutional counterparties	N/A	0.8	(0.7)		
Foreign exchange contracts	N/A	0.6	0.3		
Risk participation agreements	N/A	0.2	0.5		
Forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans	N/A		0.1		
Interest rate-lock commitments on residential mortgage loans	N/A		(0.1)		
Total		8.3	7.1		
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments:					
Interest rate swaps	Fair value	(1.8)	4.5		
Interest rate swaps	Cash flow	(0.3)	0.6	(3.1)	0.4
Interest rate locks	Cash flow	0.1	0.1		
Total		(2.0)	5.2	(3.1)	0.4
Total		\$ 6.3	\$ 12.3	\$ (3.1)	\$ 0.4

(1) Amounts recognized in earnings are recorded in interest income, interest expense or other non-interest income for derivatives designated as hedging instruments and in other non-interest income for derivatives not designated as hedging instruments.

NOTE 12. BALANCE SHEET OFFSETTING

Assets and liabilities relating to certain financial instruments, including derivatives, may be eligible for offset in the Consolidated Statements of Condition and/or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements. People's United's derivative transactions with institutional counterparties are generally executed under International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) master agreements, which include right of set-off provisions that provide for a single net settlement of all interest rate swap positions, as well as collateral, in the event of default on, or the termination of, any one contract. Nonetheless, the Company does not, except as indicated below, offset asset and liabilities under such arrangements in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) characterizes variation margin payments for over-the-counter derivatives that clear as settlements rather than collateral. Accordingly, the Company's accounting policies classify, for accounting and presentation purposes, variation margin payments deemed to be legal settlements as a single unit of account with the related derivative(s). At both September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, this presentation impacted one of the Company's institutional counterparties. As such, People's United has, subject to the corresponding enforceable master netting arrangement, netted the institutional counterparty's CME derivative position and offset the counterparty's variation margin payments in the Consolidated Statement of Condition as of both dates.

Collateral (generally in the form of marketable debt securities) pledged by counterparties in connection with derivative transactions is not reported in the Consolidated Statements of Condition unless the counterparty defaults. Collateral that has been pledged by People's United to counterparties continues to be reported in the Consolidated Statements of Condition unless the Company defaults.

The following tables provide a gross presentation, the effects of offsetting, and a net presentation of the Company's financial instruments that are eligible for offset in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. The collateral amounts in these tables are limited to the outstanding balances of the related asset or liability (after netting is applied) and, therefore, instances of overcollateralization are not presented. In the tables below, the Net Amount Presented of the derivative assets and liabilities can be reconciled to the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments in Note 11. The Company's derivative contracts with commercial customers and customer repurchase agreements are not subject to master netting arrangements and, therefore, have been excluded from the tables below.

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Gross Amount Recognized	Gross Amount Offset	Net Amount Presented	Gross Financial Instruments	Amounts Not Offset Collateral	Net Amount
Financial assets:						
Interest rate swaps:						
Counterparty A	\$ 5.1	\$	\$ 5.1	\$ (1.0)	\$ (4.1)	\$
Counterparty B	4.4		4.4	(2.7)	(1.7)	
Counterparty C	10.3		10.3	(1.2)	(9.1)	
Counterparty D	6.3		6.3	(1.4)	(4.9)	
Counterparty E						
Other counterparties	5.9		5.9	(0.1)	(5.7)	0.1
Foreign exchange contracts	0.6		0.6			0.6
Total	\$ 32.6	\$	\$ 32.6	\$ (6.4)	\$ (25.5)	\$ 0.7
Financial liabilities:						
Interest rate swaps:						
Counterparty A	\$ 1.0	\$	\$ 1.0	\$ (1.0)	\$	\$
Counterparty B	2.7		2.7	(2.7)		

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Counterparty C	1.2	1.2	(1.2)	
Counterparty D	1.4	1.4	(1.4)	
Counterparty E	1.9	1.9		1.9
Other counterparties	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	
Foreign exchange contracts	0.4	0.4		0.4
Total	\$ 8.7	\$ 8.7	\$ (6.4)	\$ 2.3

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Gross Amount Recognized	Gross Amount Offset	Net Amount Presented	Gross Amounts Financial Instruments	Not Offset Collateral	Net Amount
Financial assets:						
Interest rate swaps:						
Counterparty A	\$ 2.6	\$	\$ 2.6	\$ (2.5)	\$	\$ 0.1
Counterparty B	1.6		1.6	(1.6)		
Counterparty C	2.6		2.6	(2.6)		
Counterparty D	3.5		3.5	(3.5)		
Counterparty E						
Other counterparties	2.6		2.6	(0.2)	(2.4)	
Foreign exchange contracts	0.1		0.1			0.1
Total	\$ 13.0	\$	\$ 13.0	\$ (10.4)	\$ (2.4)	\$ 0.2
Financial liabilities:						
Interest rate swaps:						
Counterparty A	\$ 2.5	\$	\$ 2.5	\$ (2.5)	\$	\$
Counterparty B	5.6		5.6	(1.6)	(4.0)	
Counterparty C	2.8		2.8	(2.6)	(0.2)	
Counterparty D	4.7		4.7	(3.5)	(1.2)	
Counterparty E	7.3		7.3			7.3
Other counterparties	0.8		0.8	(0.2)	(0.6)	
Foreign exchange contracts	0.4		0.4			0.4
Total	\$ 24.1	\$	\$ 24.1	\$ (10.4)	\$ (6.0)	\$ 7.7

Resale and repurchase agreements represent agreements to purchase/sell securities subject to an obligation to resell/repurchase the same or similar securities. People's United accounts for securities resale agreements as secured lending transactions and securities repurchase agreements as secured borrowings since the transferor maintains effective control over the transferred securities and the transfer meets the other criteria for such accounting. The securities are pledged by the transferor as collateral and the transferee has the right by contract to repledge that collateral provided the same collateral is returned to the transferor upon maturity of the underlying agreement. The fair value of the pledged collateral approximates the recorded amount of the secured loan or borrowing. Decreases in the fair value of the transferred securities below an established threshold require the transferor to provide additional collateral.

Table of Contents**People's United Financial, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

The following tables show the extent to which assets and liabilities exchanged under resale and repurchase agreements have been offset in the Consolidated Statements of Condition. These agreements: (i) are entered into simultaneously with the same financial institution counterparty; (ii) have the same principal amounts and inception/maturity dates; and (iii) are subject to a master netting arrangement that contains a conditional right of offset upon default. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company posted as collateral marketable securities with fair values of \$463.9 million and \$453.8 million, respectively, and, in turn, accepted as collateral marketable securities with fair values of \$453.8 million and \$461.9 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2018 (in millions)	Gross Amount Recognized	Gross Amount Offset	Net Amount Presented
Total resale agreements	\$ 450.0	\$ (450.0)	\$
Total repurchase agreements	\$ 450.0	\$ (450.0)	\$
As of December 31, 2017 (in millions)	Gross Amount Recognized	Gross Amount Offset	Net Amount Presented
Total resale agreements	\$ 450.0	\$ (450.0)	\$
Total repurchase agreements	\$ 450.0	\$ (450.0)	\$

NOTE 13. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS***Standards effective in 2018******Revenue Recognition***

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) amended its standards with respect to revenue recognition. The amended guidance serves to replace all current GAAP guidance on this topic and eliminate all industry-specific guidance, providing a unified model to determine when and how revenue is recognized. The underlying principle is that a company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The amendments also require enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. As originally issued, this new guidance, which can be applied retrospectively or through the use of the cumulative effect transition method, was to become effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15,

2016 (January 1, 2017 for People's United) and early adoption was not permitted.

In July 2015, the FASB approved a one-year deferral of the effective date (January 1, 2018 for People's United) with early adoption, as of the original effective date, permitted. The FASB subsequently issued amendments to clarify the implementation guidance and add some practical expedients in certain areas, including: (i) principal versus agent considerations; (ii) the identification of performance obligations; and (iii) certain aspects of the accounting for licensing arrangements. These amendments did not change the core principle of the guidance and are effective for and follow the same transition requirements as the core principle.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

The Company's revenue is comprised of net interest income on financial assets and financial liabilities (approximately 75-80%) and non-interest income (approximately 20-25%). The scope of the guidance explicitly excludes net interest income as well as other revenues associated with financial assets and financial liabilities, including loans, leases, securities and derivatives. Accordingly, the majority of the Company's revenues are not affected. Certain other recurring revenue streams included in non-interest income are within the scope of the guidance, including service charges and fees on deposit accounts as well as card-based and other non-deposit fees (all included within bank service charges), and revenues associated with certain products and services offered by the Company's investment management, insurance and brokerage businesses.

In completing its assessment of those revenue streams within the scope of the guidance, the Company identified one revenue source for which the timing of recognition changes under the new standard. The Company previously recognized revenue for certain insurance brokerage activities, such as installments on agency bill, direct bill and contingent commission revenue, over a period of time either due to the transfer of value to customers or as the remuneration becomes determinable. Under the new guidance, certain of these revenues, as well as certain costs associated with originating such policies, are now substantially recognized on the effective date of the associated policies when control of the policy transfers to the customer.

The guidance was adopted on January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method and resulted in a cumulative-effect transition adjustment which served to increase opening retained earnings by \$0.6 million (net-of-tax). While the adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, its current accounting policies and practices or the timing or amount of revenue recognized, the Company has, where appropriate, completed the necessary changes to its business processes, systems and internal controls in order to support the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of the new standard.

For revenue streams within the scope of the guidance, the Company applies the following steps when recognizing revenue from contracts with customers: (i) identify the contract; (ii) identify the performance obligation; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation; and (v) recognize revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied. The Company's contracts with customers are generally short-term in nature, typically due within one year or less, or cancellable by the Company or the customer upon a short notice period. Performance obligations for customer contracts are generally satisfied at a single point in time, typically when the transaction is complete, or over time. For performance obligations satisfied over time, the value of the products/services transferred to the customer are evaluated to determine when, and to what degree, performance obligations have been satisfied. Payments from customers are typically received, and revenue recognized, concurrent with the satisfaction of our performance obligations. In most cases, this occurs within a single financial reporting period. For payments received in advance of the satisfaction of our performance obligations, revenue recognition is deferred until such time the performance obligations have been satisfied. In cases where a payment has not been received despite satisfaction of our performance obligations, an estimate of the amount due is accrued in the period our performance obligations have been satisfied. For contracts with variable components, amounts for which collection is probable are accrued.

The following summarizes the Company's performance obligations for those revenue streams deemed to be within the scope of the guidance:

Service charges and fees on deposit accounts Service charges and fees on deposit accounts consist of monthly account maintenance and other related fees. The Company's performance obligation for monthly service fees is generally satisfied, and the related revenue recognized, over the period in which the service is provided. Other deposit account related fees, including overdraft charges, are largely transactional-based, and therefore, the Company's performance obligation is satisfied, and related revenue recognized, at a point in time. Payment for service charges on deposit accounts is primarily received immediately or in the following month through a direct charge to customers accounts.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Card-based and other non-deposit fees Card-based and other non-deposit fees are comprised, primarily, of debit and credit card income and ATM fees. Debit and credit card income is primarily comprised of interchange fees earned whenever the Company's debit and credit cards are processed through card payment networks. ATM fees are largely transactional-based and, therefore, the Company's performance obligation is satisfied, and related revenue recognized, at a point in time. Payment is typically received immediately or in the following month.

Investment management fees Investment management income is primarily comprised of fees earned from the management and administration of trusts and other customer assets. The Company's performance obligation is generally satisfied over time and the resulting fees are recognized monthly, based upon the month-end market value of the assets under management and the applicable fee rate. Payment is generally received a few days after month end through a direct charge to customers' accounts. The Company's performance obligation for these transactional-based services is generally satisfied, and related revenue recognized, at a point in time (i.e. as incurred). Payment is received shortly after services are rendered.

Insurance commissions and fees The Company's insurance revenue has two distinct performance obligations. The first performance obligation is the selling of the policy as an agent for the carrier. This performance obligation is satisfied upon binding of the policy. The second performance obligation is the ongoing servicing of the policy which is satisfied over the life of the policy. For employee benefits, the payment is typically received monthly. For property and casualty, payments can vary but are typically received at, or in advance of, the start of the policy period.

Brokerage commissions and fees Brokerage commissions and fees primarily relate to investment advisory and brokerage activities as well as the sale of mutual funds and annuities. The Company's performance obligation for investment advisory services is generally satisfied, and the related revenue recognized, over the period in which the services are provided. Fees earned for brokerage activities, such as facilitating securities transactions, are generally recognized at the time of transaction execution. The performance obligation for mutual fund and annuity sales is satisfied upon sale of the underlying investment and, therefore, the related revenue is primarily recognized at the time of sale. Payment for these services is typically received immediately or in advance of the service.

The Company generally acts in a principal capacity, on its own behalf, in the majority of its contracts with customers. In such transactions, revenue and the related costs to provide our services are recognized on a gross basis in the financial statements. In some cases, the Company may act in an agent capacity, deriving revenue by assisting other entities in transactions with our customers. In such transactions, revenue and the related costs to provide our services are recognized on a net basis in the financial statements. The extent of the Company's activities for which it acts as an agent (and for which the related revenue and expense has been presented on a net basis) is immaterial.

Presentation of Deferred Taxes

In November 2015, the FASB amended its standards with respect to the presentation of deferred income taxes to eliminate the requirement to separate deferred income tax liabilities and assets into current and noncurrent amounts in a classified statement of condition, thereby simplifying the presentation of deferred income taxes. This amendment, which is being applied prospectively, became effective for People's United on January 1, 2018 and did not have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In January 2016, the FASB amended its standards to address certain aspects of recognition, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. The amended guidance (i) requires that equity investments (other than equity method investments) be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income and (ii) simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by permitting a qualitative assessment to identify impairment. Both FRB-NY and FHLB stock will continue to be presented at cost. The guidance also contains additional disclosure and presentation requirements associated with financial instruments. Specifically, the standard emphasizes the existing requirement to use exit price when determining fair value for disclosure purposes, clarifying that entities should not make use of a practicability exception in determining the fair value of loans.

This amendment became effective for People's United on January 1, 2018. The cumulative effect transition method was applied to all outstanding instruments as of the date of adoption, while changes to the accounting for equity investments without readily determinable fair values will be applied prospectively. At December 31, 2017, the Company's securities portfolio included equity securities with an amortized cost of \$9.6 million and a fair value of \$8.7 million. Accordingly, upon adoption of the guidance, a cumulative-effect transition adjustment, representing the cumulative unrealized loss (net-of-tax) within AOCL, was recorded which served to decrease opening retained earnings by \$0.6 million. Any further changes in the fair value of equity securities have been recorded in net income. Given the current composition of the Company's securities portfolio, the standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. The additional disclosure and presentation requirements set forth in the standard, including the Company's approach to determining the fair value of its held-for-investment loan portfolio for disclosure purposes, have been reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Condition and Note 10, as applicable.

Statement of Cash Flows: Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments

In August 2016, the FASB amended its standards to address the classification of certain cash receipts and payments within the statement of cash flows. Specifically, the amended guidance addresses the following: (i) debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs; (ii) settlement of zero-coupon bonds; (iii) contingent payments made after a business combination; (iv) proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims; (v) proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, including bank-owned life insurance policies; (vi) distributions received from equity method investees; (vii) beneficial interests in securitization transactions; and (viii) separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. This amendment, which is required to be applied retrospectively, became effective for People's United on January 1, 2018 and did not have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. The classification of cash receipts and payments, as required by the standard and applicable to the Company, has been reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Asset Derecognition and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets

In February 2017, the FASB amended its standards to clarify the scope of its guidance on derecognition of a nonfinancial asset and provide additional guidance on the definition of in-substance nonfinancial assets and partial

sales of nonfinancial assets. Under prior guidance, several different accounting models existed for use in evaluating whether the transfer of certain assets qualified for sale treatment. The amended guidance reduces the number of potential accounting models that might apply and clarifies which model does apply in various circumstances. This amendment, which is being applied prospectively, became effective for People's United on January 1, 2018 and did not have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost

In March 2017, the FASB amended its standards to (i) require that the service cost component of net benefit cost associated with pension and postretirement plans be reported in the same line item in which the related employees compensation cost is reported and (ii) specify that only the service cost component is eligible for capitalization. The other components of net benefit cost, which may not be capitalized, are to be presented separately. This amendment, which is required to be applied retrospectively, became effective for People's United on January 1, 2018. Accordingly, net periodic pension and postretirement benefit income (a result of the expected return on plan assets exceeding the sum of the other components) previously reported within compensation and benefits expense is now reported within other non-interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, \$1.9 million and \$6.3 million, respectively, of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit income has been reclassified in accordance with the requirements of the standard.

Stock Compensation

In July 2017, the FASB amended its standards with respect to share-based payment awards to provide explicit guidance pertaining to the provisions of modification accounting. The amendment clarifies that an entity should not account for the effects of a modification if the award's fair value, vesting conditions and classification (as either debt or equity) are the same immediately before and after the modification. This amendment, which is being applied prospectively to awards modified on or after the adoption date, became effective for People's United on January 1, 2018 and did not have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Standards effective in 2019

Accounting for Leases

In February 2016, the FASB amended its standards with respect to the accounting for leases. The amended guidance serves to replace all current GAAP guidance on this topic and requires that an operating lease be recognized on the statement of condition as a right-of-use asset along with a corresponding liability representing the rent obligation. Key aspects of current lessor accounting generally remain unchanged from existing guidance, although the definition of eligible initial direct costs (IDC) has been amended. Most notably, this standard is expected to result in an increase to assets and liabilities recognized and, therefore, increase risk-weighted assets for regulatory capital purposes. The guidance will become effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018 (January 1, 2019 for People's United) and, as originally issued, requires the use of the modified retrospective transition approach for existing leases that have not expired before the date of initial application.

In July 2018, the FASB issued two targeted improvements to the standard with the objective of reducing the cost and complexity of implementing the guidance. These amendments, which have the same effective date and transition requirements as the new lease standard, serve to (i) introduce an optional transition method allowing entities to recognize a cumulative-effect transition adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption rather than in the earliest period presented and (ii) provide a practical expedient whereby lessors can elect, by class of underlying asset, to not separate lease and related non-lease components if certain criteria are met.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

The Company plans to elect the optional transition method which will result in the modified retrospective approach being applied on January 1, 2019 (as opposed to January 1, 2017). The Company also expects to elect certain transition relief options provided in the standard, including the package of practical expedients. These relief options allow the Company to forego (i) the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from short-term leases (i.e. leases with terms of twelve months or less) and (ii) a reassessment as to: (a) whether expired or existing contracts are or contain leases; (b) the lease classification for expired or existing leases; and (c) whether previously capitalized IDC for existing leases would qualify for capitalization under the standard. At this time, the Company does not plan to elect the hindsight practical expedient which allows entities to use hindsight when determining lease term and impairment of right-of-use assets.

In preparing for adoption, the Company has formed a cross-functional working group comprised of individuals from various disciplines, including procurement, real estate and finance, to evaluate the amended guidance and its potential impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements. To date, the Company has identified several areas that are within the scope of the guidance, including (i) its contracts with respect to leased real estate and office equipment and (ii) lease agreements entered into with customers of the Company's equipment financing businesses. The Company continues to evaluate various service contracts in order to determine whether embedded leases exist that are deemed to be in scope.

At this time, the most significant impact is believed to relate to real estate (primarily branch locations) and office equipment subject to non-cancelable operating lease agreements entered into by the Company as lessee. The amount of the right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities recorded upon adoption will be based, primarily, on the present value of unpaid future minimum lease payments, the amount of which is dependent upon the population of leases in effect at the date of adoption, as well as assumptions with respect to renewals and/or extensions and the interest rate used to discount the future lease obligations. As of December 31, 2017, the Company reported approximately \$353 million in future minimum lease payments due under such agreements. While these leases represent a majority of the leases within the scope of the standard, the lease portfolio is subject to change as a result of the execution of new leases and/or termination of existing leases prior to the effective date. Further, the Company will continue to review contracts up through the effective date and may identify additional leases within the scope of the standard. The Federal banking agencies have indicated that to the extent a right-of-use asset arises due to a lease of a tangible asset (e.g. building or equipment), the asset should be: (i) treated as a tangible asset not subject to deduction from regulatory capital; (ii) risk-weighted at 100%; and (iii) included in total assets for leverage capital purposes.

As it relates to lease agreements entered into with equipment financing customers, and for which the Company acts as lessor, the impact is most likely to be related to the definition of eligible IDC under the new guidance. Specifically, the standard maintains a narrower definition of IDC which may result in the Company recognizing immediately (rather than deferring) certain lease origination-related expenses. Such expenses would be offset by the recognition of a higher yield on the underlying leases over their contractual term.

Premium Amortization - Purchased Callable Debt Securities

In April 2017, the FASB amended its standards to shorten the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium, requiring such premiums to be amortized to the earliest call date unless applicable guidance related to certain pools of securities is applied to consider estimated prepayments. Under prior guidance, entities were

generally required to amortize premiums on individual, non-pooled callable debt securities as a yield adjustment over the contractual life of the security. This amendment, which does not change the accounting for callable debt securities held at a discount, is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 (January 1, 2019 for People's United) with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Derivatives and Hedging

In August 2017, the FASB amended its standards with respect to the accounting for derivatives and hedging, simplifying existing guidance in order to enable companies to more accurately portray the economic effects of risk management activities in the financial statements and enhancing the transparency and understandability of hedge results through improved disclosures. This new guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018 (January 1, 2019 for People's United) with early adoption permitted. Given the limited number of derivatives currently designated as hedging instruments, the adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

In February 2018, as a result of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Act), the FASB issued new accounting guidance providing entities with the option to reclassify, from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings, certain stranded tax effects resulting from application of the Act. An entity that elects to do so must provide the following disclosures in the period of adoption: (i) that an election was made to reclassify the income tax effects of the Act from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings and (ii) a description of other income tax effects related to the application of the Act that were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings, if any (e.g. income tax effects other than the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate on gross deferred tax amounts and related valuation allowances). Regardless of whether an entity elects to adopt the guidance or not it is required to disclose its accounting policy for releasing income tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income (e.g. the portfolio approach or the security-by-security approach).

The guidance is effective for all organizations for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 (January 1, 2019 for People's United), including interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted. Entities electing to apply the guidance should do so (i) as of the beginning of the period of adoption or (ii) retrospectively to each period in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate is recognized.

The Company elected to early adopt this amendment effective January 1, 2018 (for the reporting period ending on March 31, 2018). Upon adoption, \$37.9 million, representing the income tax effects of the Act as well as the indirect impacts from the decreased federal tax effect on future state tax benefits, was reclassified from AOCL to retained earnings. The reclassification adjustment, which related to: (i) the net actuarial loss on defined benefit pension and postretirement plans; (ii) the net unrealized loss on debt securities available-for-sale and debt securities transferred to held-to-maturity; and (iii) the net unrealized loss on derivatives accounted for as cash flow hedges, served to increase regulatory capital by \$37.9 million, which resulted in an approximate 11 basis point increase in the risk-based capital ratios of both the Company and the Bank.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Standards effective in 2020

Financial Instruments – Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB amended its standards with respect to certain aspects of measurement, recognition and disclosure of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments, including available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. The amendment is to be applied through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective (that is, a modified-retrospective approach). For certain assets (such as debt securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized before the effective date and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration), a prospective transition approach is required. For public business entities, this new amendment is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019 (January 1, 2020 for People's United) and earlier application is permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2018. While early adoption is permitted, the Company does not expect to elect that option.

In preparing for adoption, the Company has established a cross-functional working group comprised of individuals from various disciplines, including credit, risk management, information technology and finance. That working group, which is subject to the Company's established corporate governance and oversight structure, is responsible for: (i) identifying key interpretative issues; (ii) determining the appropriate level of portfolio segmentation; (iii) reviewing historical data so as to identify potential data and resource gaps; and (iv) evaluating existing credit loss forecasting models and processes in order to determine what modifications may be required. To date, implementation efforts have focused on: (i) establishing the Company's portfolio segmentation; (ii) fulfilling the data requirements of the standard according to the established portfolio segmentation; and (iii) purchasing and installing a third-party vendor solution that will aid in the application of the standard. Currently, the working group, in conjunction with an advisory consultant, is devoting considerable time to model selection and development, which includes an assessment of how existing credit models used to comply with other regulatory requirements may be leveraged. In addition, the working group is actively monitoring interpretative guidance issued by standard setters while also considering the relevant internal controls and processes necessary to support the requirements of the new standard.

As a result of the required change in approach toward determining estimated credit losses from the current incurred loss model to one based on estimated cash flows over a loan's contractual life, adjusted for prepayments (a life of loan model), the Company expects the new guidance will result in an increase in the allowance for loan losses, particularly for longer duration portfolios. The Company also expects the new guidance may result in an allowance for debt securities. In both cases, the extent of the change is indeterminable at this time as it will be dependent upon portfolio composition and credit quality at the adoption date, as well as economic conditions and forecasts at that time. To date, no formal guidance has been issued by either the Company's or the Bank's primary regulators with respect to how the impact of the amended standard is to be treated for regulatory capital purposes. However, in April 2018, the federal banking agencies issued a proposal for public comment that would serve to revise the regulatory capital rules to, among other things, provide banks an option to phase-in, over three years, the regulatory capital effects of the standard.

Table of Contents

People's United Financial, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the FASB amended its standards with respect to goodwill, simplifying how an entity is required to conduct the impairment assessment by eliminating Step 2, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation, from the goodwill impairment test. Instead, goodwill impairment will now be measured as the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. An entity will still have the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine if a quantitative impairment test is necessary. For public business entities, this new guidance is effective in fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019 (January 1, 2020 for People's United) and is to be applied prospectively. Early adoption is permitted for any impairment tests performed after January 1, 2017. This amendment, which the Company elected to early adopt effective January 1, 2018, is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Disclosure Requirements - Fair Value Measurement

In August 2018, the FASB issued targeted amendments that serve to eliminate, add and modify certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Among the changes, entities will no longer be required to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, but will be required to disclose the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. These amendments are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (January 1, 2020 for People's United) and early adoption is permitted. Entities may also elect to early adopt the eliminated and/or modified disclosure requirements and delay adoption of the new disclosure requirements until their effective date. As the amendments simply serve to revise disclosure requirements, they are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Standards effective in 2021

Disclosure Requirements - Defined Benefit Plans

In August 2018, the FASB issued targeted amendments that serve to make minor changes to the disclosure requirements for employers that sponsor defined benefit pension and/or other postretirement benefit plans. More specifically, the amendments (i) remove disclosures that are no longer considered cost beneficial, (ii) clarify the specific requirements of selected disclosures and (iii) add disclosure requirements identified as relevant. These amendments are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2020 (January 1, 2021 for People's United) and early adoption is permitted. As the amendments simply serve to revise disclosure requirements, they are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Acquisition of First Connecticut Bancorp, Inc.

Effective October 1, 2018, People's United completed its acquisition of First Connecticut Bancorp, Inc. (First Connecticut) based in Farmington, Connecticut. Accordingly, People's United's consolidated financial statements as of and for the periods ended September 30, 2018 do not include amounts for First Connecticut. At the acquisition date, First Connecticut had total loans of \$2.97 billion, total deposits of \$2.40 billion and operated 25 branch locations throughout central Connecticut and western Massachusetts.

The fair value of the consideration transferred in the First Connecticut acquisition totaled \$486.4 million and consisted of 28.4 million shares of People's United common stock. Merger-related expenses totaling \$1.5 million relating to this transaction were recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Table of Contents

Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

Periodic and other filings made by People's United Financial, Inc. (People's United or the Company) with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) may, from time to time, contain information and statements that are forward-looking in nature. Such filings include the Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and may include other forms such as proxy statements. Other written or oral statements made by People's United or its representatives from time to time may also contain forward-looking statements.

In general, forward-looking statements usually use words such as expect, anticipate, believe, should, and similar expressions, and include all statements about People's United's operating results or financial position for future periods. Forward-looking statements represent management's beliefs, based upon information available at the time the statements are made, with regard to the matters addressed; they are not guarantees of future performance.

All forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause People's United's actual results or financial condition to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by such statements. Factors of particular importance to People's United include, but are not limited to: (1) changes in general, international, national or regional economic conditions; (2) changes in interest rates; (3) changes in loan default and charge-off rates; (4) changes in deposit levels; (5) changes in levels of income and expense in non-interest income and expense related activities; (6) changes in accounting and regulatory guidance applicable to banks; (7) price levels and conditions in the public securities markets generally; (8) competition and its effect on pricing, spending, third-party relationships and revenues; (9) the successful integration of acquisitions; and (10) changes in regulation resulting from or relating to financial reform legislation.

All forward-looking statements can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Consequently, no forward-looking statement can be guaranteed. People's United does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Completed Acquisition

Effective October 1, 2018, People's United completed its acquisition of First Connecticut Bancorp, Inc. (First Connecticut) based in Farmington, Connecticut. Accordingly, People's United's consolidated financial statements as of and for the periods ended September 30, 2018 do not include amounts for First Connecticut. At the acquisition date, First Connecticut had total loans of \$2.97 billion, total deposits of \$2.40 billion and operated 25 branch locations throughout central Connecticut and western Massachusetts.

The fair value of the consideration transferred in the First Connecticut acquisition totaled \$486.4 million and consisted of 28.4 million shares of People's United common stock. Merger-related expenses totaling \$1.5 million relating to this transaction were recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Table of Contents**Selected Consolidated Financial Information**

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	Sept. 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	Sept. 30, 2017	Sept. 30, 2018	Sept. 30, 2017
(dollars in millions, except per common share data)					
Earnings Data:					
Net interest income (fully taxable equivalent)	\$ 313.0	\$ 307.8	\$ 295.8	\$ 922.9	\$ 839.1
Net interest income	306.4	301.2	284.6	903.4	808.1
Provision for loan losses	8.2	6.5	7.0	20.1	18.5
Non-interest income	92.3	94.9	89.3	277.6	265.6
Non-interest expense (1)	241.3	248.6	237.1	733.4	720.5
Income before income tax expense	149.2	141.0	129.8	427.5	334.7
Net income	117.0	110.2	90.8	335.1	230.9
Net income available to common shareholders (1)	113.5	106.7	87.3	324.6	220.4
Selected Statistical Data:					
Net interest margin (2)	3.15%	3.10%	3.04%	3.10%	2.94%
Return on average assets (1),(2)	1.06	1.00	0.84	1.01	0.73
Return on average common equity (2)	8.0	7.6	6.4	7.7	5.6
Return on average tangible common equity (1),(2)	14.5	13.9	11.8	14.1	10.0
Efficiency ratio (1)	56.7	58.4	57.3	58.2	58.3
Common Share Data:					
Earnings per common share:					
Basic	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.67
Diluted (1)	0.33	0.31	0.26	0.94	0.67
Dividends paid per common share	0.1750	0.1750	0.1725	0.5225	0.5150
Common dividend payout ratio (1)	52.9%	56.2%	66.8%	55.1	