



**Fresno Branch** 663 West Nees Ave (559) 225-1700

**KINGSBURG BRANCH** 1580 Draper St. (559) 8**02-1**070

**Porterville Branch** 65 West Olive Ave. (559) 306-1300

**Visalia Branch** 501 West Main St. (559) 802-1000

**Yuba City Branch** 700 Plumas St. (530) 674-8900

www.suncrestbank.com

# verse future the future community banking

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2016 Annual Report





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## **Board of Directors**



#### William A. Benneyan, Chairman

Bill was born and educated in Fresno, CA, and is a graduate of California State University, Fresno. He has lived in the Visalia, Lindsay and Fresno areas his entire life. Bill is a Certified Public Accountant and owned a CPA practice in Lindsay and Visalia. Bill is also a custom home builder and is currently the President of Benart S&L Custom Homes. Bill is the former Vice-Chairman of Mineral King National Bank, a highly successful community bank in Visalia that sold to Vallicorp in 1994 and served on the Vallicorp Board of Directors until its sale to Westamerica Bank. Bill then served on the Central Valley Advisory Board for Westamerica Bank.



#### **David C. Crinklaw**

Dave is a resident of Exeter, with business interests throughout the Central Valley. Dave sold his home construction business in 2000 and now specializes in commercial construction. He also farms grapes in Fresno and Tulare counties and manages a farm services company serving the Central Valley.

Darrell Tunnell



#### Garv E. Esaiian

Darrell was born in Porterville and raised in Terra Bella. He moved

to Visalia in 1979, where he began working in the aircraft repair

and maintenance field. In 1984 Darrell received his airframe and

power plant certificate from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Darrell has owned Aircraft Mechanical Services, Inc., which is the

Visalia Airport fixed base operator (FBO) since 1988. Darrell is

active in many sports and is an active contributor to school and

civic organizations. He is also a proud supporter of the American

Cancer Society and Wounded Warrior Project.

Gary has lived in the Lemoore area most of his life. He farms in Kings, Fresno and Tulare counties and manages real estate development interests here and in San Luis Obispo County. Gary serves on the Board of the Westlands Water District and the San Joaquin Valley Cotton Board, and is active in local farm bureaus and chambers of commerce.



#### Florencio "Frank" Paredez

A native of Tulare County, Frank graduated from College of the Sequoias and farms in the Exeter area. He owns a packinghouse and the Hungry Hollow Borrow Pit in Porterville and is active in local and San Francisco-based farmers' markets. Frank has been active on many boards of directors for organizations throughout Tulare County.

**Ciaran McMullan, President & CEO** 

Ciaran is a native of the agricultural north

west of Northern Ireland. He held senior

roles in banking in Europe and Australia

served as Chairman of the Great Western

Bancorporation, CEO of National Australia

and as a Managing Director with Capello

before moving to the U.S., where he

Bank Americas based in the Midwest,

Capital Corporation in California. His

expertise is in agribusiness and small business banking, and in developing and building banking businesses. He is a graduate of Stirling University and Sheffield Hallam University in the UK, and attended

Harvard Business School's Executive

Education Program in Agribusiness.



#### Marc R. Schuil, Vice Chairman

Marc is a co-founder of Schuil & Associates and has partnered with his two brothers, Mike Schuil and Rick Schuil for over 30 years. Marc earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Fresno State University and an MBA in Finance and Marketing from the University of Southern California. In addition to holding his broker's license in the state of California, he is currently an active licensed broker in the states of California, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, Iowa, South Dakota, Oregon, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. Marc's strong investment and analytical skills have assisted him in evaluating profit potentials of various agricultural opportunities. Marc has been involved in a variety of civic organizations.



### **Michael E. Thurlow**

Mike is a native of the Reedley/Kingsburg area, and is a graduate of Reedley High, Reedley College and California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo. Mike is an owner/ manager of a produce company that stores, packs and ships fruit raised in the South Valley. Mike is active in the community personally and through his business.





## **Eric M. Shannon**

Eric's family has been farming in the area for more than 100 years and Eric continues that tradition. A graduate of UC Davis, Eric farms and is active in real estate development projects in the Visalia area. He served as president of his Rotary Club and is active in many other organizations.



#### Dale B. Margosian

Born in Dinuba, Dale is a longtime resident of Porterville and a graduate of California State University, Fresno. He has managed a thriving CPA practice in Porterville for over 28 years and participates in many civic organizations.





#### **Daniel C. Jacuzzi**

A lifelong resident of the Yuba-Sutter area, Dan is a real estate broker and owner of Century 21 Select Real Estate, Select School of Real Estate, Stanford Mortgage, Select Property Management and Coldwell Banker Select of Nevada. His companies employ nearly 1,000 people throughout Northern California, Lake Tahoe and Northern Nevada. Dan was named Realtor Broker of the Year in 1995 and 1999, and his brokerage firm has been recognized by Realtor Magazine as one of the "Top 100 Largest Real Estate Firms" in the nation. He is an active member of the Association of Realtors in Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer, Butte, Yuba and Sutter counties.

#### **Eric Wilkins**

Eric was formerly the Vice Chairman of Security First Bank, and was born and raised in Fresno. He received an Associates of Arts degree from Santa Barbara City College and his Bachelor of Political Science degree from University of California, Santa Barbara. Eric, along with his family, owns and operates Wilkins Enterprises. The company specializes in the development, construction and management of office and industrial buildings in the Central Valley. Eric holds a license as a real estate broker from the State of California and an "A" class general engineering contractor's license also issued by the State. He sat as chair of the Oakhurst Citizens Advisory Committee and has been a member of the public relations committee for Madera County Maintenance District 22, and is a member of the Eastern Madera County Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the National Association of Realtors and the California Association of Realtors.



#### **Matthew B. Pomeroy**

Born and raised in Yuba City, Matt has been a self-employed contractor with Pomeroy Construction for 20 years, building custom homes in the Yuba County foothills. Matt and his brother, Jarrod, took over their family farming operation in 2011, growing peaches, prunes and walnuts. Matt was a founding board member of Sutter Community Bank. He built his own home in the foothills and enjoys spending time with his wife and two sons.

## Dear Shareholders and Customers,

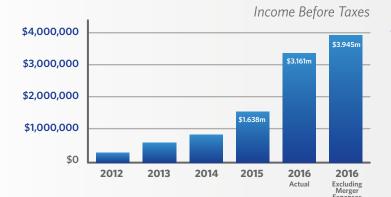
On behalf of the Suncrest Bank Board of Directors, we are pleased to present our annual report for 2016. It has been a truly remarkable year for our bank.

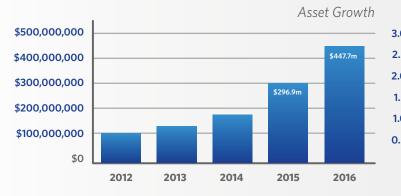
#### Named to the OTCQX Top 50 Stocks for 2016

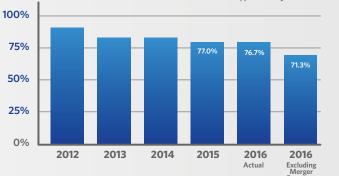
This year our strategic plan has really started to pay-off in terms of our stock market performance, with Suncrest Bank being named to the 2017 OTCQX® Best 50 List. This is an annual ranking of the top 50 U.S. and international companies traded on the OTCQX market. The ranking is calculated based on an equal weighting of one-year total shareholder return and average daily dollar volume growth in the calendar year 2016. Suncrest Bank was ranked number 15 on the list, ranking us as the second best performing bank stock on the OTCQX market.

#### **Record Breaking Results**

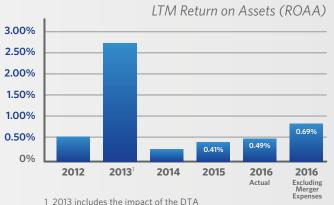
We also had a record breaking year in terms of our financial results. At December 31, 2016, our assets totaled \$447.7 million which is an increase of \$150.8 million, or 51% over the prior years ending balance. Our loan portfolio grew by \$98.9 million to \$307.7 million, a 47 % increase over 2015, and our total deposits grew by \$132.3 million and ended the year at \$389.0 million, a 52% increase over the prior year. Our net income for the year was \$1,733,000 or \$2,263,000 excluding one-time expenses associated with our acquisition of Security First Bank in December 2016. Both our Return on Average Assets (ROAA) and our Efficiency Ratio have continued to improve in line with our strategic growth trajectory and were 0.49% (or 0.69% excluding one-time expenses) and 76.7% (or 71.3% excluding one-time expenses) respectively.







Efficiency Ratio



#### One of the fastest growing banks in country

In the fall of 2013, we set for ourselves the ambitious target of reaching \$500 million in total assets within five years. We are 90% of the way to reaching that goal with nearly two years to spare, and have grown our total assets by 348% since 2013<sup>2</sup>. This outstanding growth rate places Suncrest Bank as the 23rd fastest growing bank in the US and 3rd fastest growing bank in the State of California, and is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our Board, management and entire employee group.

2 % growth in total assets from 3/31/13 to 12/31/16

	fastest growing bank A OUT OF APPROX. 190 SINCE 2013	2	<b>23</b> <sup>rd</sup> fastest growing bank IN THE US OUT OF APPROX. 6,800 SINCE 2013 <sup>2</sup>			
Rank	Name	Percent	Rank	Name	State	Percent
1	Banc of California	569	21	First Foundation Bank	CA	359
2	First Foundation Bank	359	22	Sunshine Bank	FL	355
3	Suncrest Bank	348	23	Suncrest Bank	СА	348
4	Premier Business Bank	347	24	Premier Business Bank	CA	347
5	Pacific Western Bank	314	25	ConnectOne Bank	NJ	340

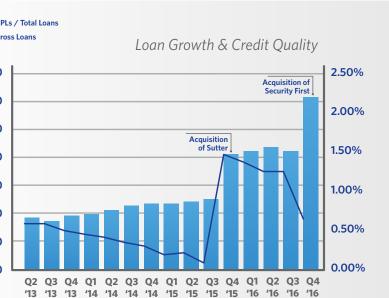
Source: Bankshape www.bankshape.com

#### **Prudent and Profitable Growth**

Through this period of rapid growth we have steadily improved the credit quality of our portfolio. In fact, the legacy Suncrest Bank has had less than \$100,000 in net charge-offs since its inception. We did acquire a small distressed loan pool as a result of our acquisition of Sutter Community Bank in December 2015, consisting of approximately \$3.8 million in non-performing loans and \$0.6 million in OREO, and we have been able to manage that down significantly and non-performing assets improved to 0.47% of total assets at December 31, 2016.

NF
\$350
\$300
\$250
\$200
\$150
\$100
\$50
\$0

Source: Bankshape www.bankshape.com



#### 5

#### **Prudent and Profitable Growth (continued)**

In addition, we have been able to maintain an average loan yield of approximately 5.5% throughout this same period of rapid growth, while significantly reducing our average cost of deposits by over 20 basis points.





#### Acquisition of Security First Bank

In December of 2016, we completed the acquisition of Security First Bank in Fresno, California, welcoming their shareholders, customers and staff to the Suncrest family. Former Vice Chairman, Eric Wilkins joined the Board of Suncrest Bank and former President and CEO, Steve Jones, joined us as our Chief Operating Officer. A number of the former Security First Bank Board Directors have also established a local advisory Board to support our Fresno market team as they continue to build our business in that community. The transaction was attractively priced and structured for both sets of shareholders. We minimized dilution for existing shareholders, with pre-merger tangible book value per share expected to be earned back in just over one year, and Security First Bank shareholders, who opted to take stock in the transaction, have seen a 67% increase in the value of their holdings based on a 12/30/16 closing price for SBKK of \$10.50.

#### **Our Local Market Business Model**

At the heart of our success has been our Local Market Business Model. We have four distinct market areas - Visalia-Kingsburg, Porterville, Yuba-Sutter and Fresno - each one led by a Market President, with considerable local decision making authority, focused on growing only locally sourced deposits that are in turn only used to fund small business and ag lending in their respective markets. In each market, we have either Main Board Directors or Local Advisory Board Directors and these Directors actively support their Market Presidents in the building of their businesses. In many ways, each of our main branches feel and operate like standalone community banks run by people from the local area, for people in the local area, supported by a group of local community leaders. This model has been in place since early 2014 for both Visalia and Porterville and in that time we have increased our market share<sup>3</sup> from 2.67% to 5.36% in Visalia (growth of 101%) and from 3.85% to 8.18% in Porterville (growth of 112%). The model has been in place in Yuba-Sutter since January of 2016, just after we acquired Sutter Community Bank, and we are currently in the process of implementing it in Fresno, following the acquisition of Security First Bank in December of 2016. Our market share in each of those communities is 3.65% and 0.64%<sup>4</sup> respectively. and we expect to see similar growth rates to those achieved in our Visalia and Porterville markets, over the next three years.

#### The Future of Community Banking

We designed our Local Market Business Model by leaning heavily on the lessons of the past and the way banking "used to be", back in the day when your local branch manager could make decisions on the spot and all your banking and lending needs could be served in one place. However, that doesn't mean we are living in the past. We are equally committed to ensuring we make the best use of modern technology to serve our customer needs quickly and effectively, and that we continue to innovate how our products and services are delivered to the customers and communities we serve. We believe our new state-ofthe-art flagship branch in downtown Visalia reflects this commitment and represents the future of community banking, where simple transactions are executed effortlessly using new digital technology but where important conversations about your financial needs are held face-to-face in a welcoming, modern and community-focused environment. The new branch, which we will use as a template to make improvements throughout our network, includes a commercial coffee shop and café, an open plan layout utilizing cash recycler stations rather than the traditional teller line, paperless iPad enabled new account opening, and a giant video wall and community presentation space that our clients and local community can utilize for meetings and audio-visual presentations to help support their own businesses or local events. We believe this combination of technology together with face-to-face interaction truly is the future of community banking.

In closing, we want to thank our Board of Directors for their continued guidance and commitment, and all our shareholders and customers for their ongoing investment and support.

Willin albamayon Curile

William A. Bennevan Chairman

**Ciaran McMullan** President & CEO

3 Source: www.FDIC.gov. Market share data as at 6/30/13 compared to 6/30/16 4 Source: www.FDIC.gov. Market share data as at 6/30/16



## Visalia-Kingsburg

## DEFINING THE FUTURE OF COMMUNITY BANKING.

Our Local Market Business Model has been in place in Visalia since January of 2014, and in that time Suncrest has truly become the leading community banking institution in the market. We have increased our market share[1] from 2.67% to 5.36%, which is a growth rate of 101%, and at the end of 2016 our total deposits stood at over \$145 million. In that same period we have grown our total loans in the Visalia market by nearly 50% to over \$90 million. With the recent sale of Valley Business Bank in March of 2017 to a large out-of-area institution, Suncrest Bank is now the only locally owned and operated community bank in Visalia, positioning us as the leader in offering the kind of customer service and personal attention that only a truly local community bank can provide.

Following the closures of the Citibank and JP Morgan Chase branches in the City of Kingsburg, CA, in early 2015 we moved quickly to open a full service branch in that vibrant and growing community. Kingsburg's population has grown by 27% since 2000, and its median household income stands at \$60,361, which is 13% above the national median. We opened in June of 2015, and in our first full year of operation we grew our market share from zero to 6.74%[2]. By the end 2016, under the leadership of Olga Viveros and her team, we had grown our total deposits in less than 18 months to just under \$15 million.

In January of 2017, we opened our new state-of-the-art flagship branch facility in downtown Visalia. It utilizes the most up to date digital technologies, such as iPads, Cash Recyclers and Image-enabled ATMs to serve our customers more efficiently, while also ensuring that important conversations about our customers' financial needs are held in a welcoming, private and community-focused environment. In addition, the bank has partnered with local restaurateur, James Jessen, to establish Tazz.Coffee, a fully operational commercial Coffee Shop and



#### **Dave Brett,** Visalia Market President

"We are immensely proud to be the only truly local community bank in Visalia. Our roots in this market are deep, our sense of community is strong, and I can guarantee our personal service is second-to-none."

Café, located within the branch itself. Tazz.Coffee is open to the public 6 days per week from 6:30am to 6:30pm, (12 noon on Saturday) and Suncrest customers and staff receive special discounts on all Tazz.Coffee merchandise.

The new branch represents a complete re-design of the old-style bank layout. We have removed the traditional teller line and replaced it with a number of cash recycler stations, where any member of staff can assist a customer with a withdrawal or deposit up to five times quicker than an average teller transaction. We have also introduced a concierge desk, private account opening areas, a dedicated merchant teller area, and private viewing booths for our over 1,700 Safe Deposit Boxes. Our fully equipped conference room is available for anyone in the community to host a private meeting. Our multi-screen presentation space is truly a one-of-kind feature that allows local businesses, community organizations or non-profits to host special audio-visual presentations, movie evenings, viewing parties, or marketing events utilizing a giant nine-screen video wall and surroundsound audio equipment.

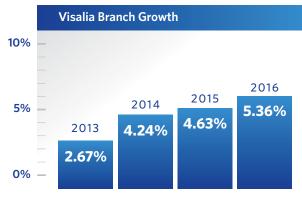
In the first three months since launching our new branch we have opened 175 new accounts and added over \$14 million in new deposits. We believe this investment in the Visalia community, under the leadership of Dave Brett, not only positions us as the number one community bank in Visalia but also represents the future of community banking for years to come.

#### Olga Viveros, Kingsburg Branch Manager

a perfect match!"

"This is a community that really appreciates the importance of having its own local community bank. Kingsburg and Suncrest are

#### Visalia Deposit Market Share Increased by over 100%



Based on FDIC deposit market share data

Footnotes: 1. Source: www.FDIC.gov. Market share data as at 6/30/13 compared to 6/30/16 2. Source: www.FDIC.gov. Market share data as at 6/30/16

### **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

Kingsburg Swedish Festival Baseball Field Scoreboard Dedication Chamber Mixer Harvest Moon Festival Halloween Business Candy Event Volunteer/Softball Coaching Kcaps Xmas Toy Wrapping & Giveaway

#### VISALIA

CSET- Board Member Potato Head Project Lake Isabella Fire Victims Donations AmVets Memorial Day BBQ Donation Race for Hunger Visalia Rescue Mission / Christmas Donations Habitat for Humanity United Way of Tulare County Visalia Chamber of Commerce Bible Study Fellowship Young Entrepreneurs Academy Hinds Hospice Angel Baby Walk and Donations Collected A Legacy of Love (Pregnancy & Infant Loss Support Group) Visalia Rescue Mission Motorcycle Run/Christmas



## 501 Main Street

## CUSTOMER FOCUSED DESIGN. SERVICE FOCUSED TECHNOLOGY. COMMUNITY FOCUSED FACILITY.

- Commercial Coffee Shop and Café
- Concierge Desk
- iPad Enabled New Account Opening
- Cash Recycler Machines
- State-of-the-Art Audio Visual Equipment
- Community Board Room & Work Area
- Community Multi-Screen Presentation Area
- Private New Account Opening Areas

• Private Viewing Areas for Safe Deposit Boxes

- Fully Refurbished Vault
- Private Merchant Teller Area
- Solar Tube Lighting

iPad Enabled New Account Opening

S.C.Y

Stand unt

Community Multi-Screen Presentation Area

10

TAZZ.COFFEE

Commercial Coffee Shop and Café

Community Board Room

40-

Cash Recycler Machines

Community Work Area



## Porterville

## COMMITTED TO COMMUNITY. COMMITTED TO AGRICULTURE.

Dustin Della, who became our Market President in February of 2014, has deep roots in the Porterville community and his family have been farmers and dairymen in the area for four generations. Over the last three years he and his market team have achieved exceptional business growth. Our deposit market share[1] has more than doubled from 3.85% to 8.18%, and our total deposits have grown by 120% to over \$80 million by the end of 2016. Our total loans have increased by an outstanding 225% over the same period, to approximately \$79 million, and we have more than tripled the number of customer relationships we are managing in our Porterville branch.

Over half of our loan growth has been in the farming and agribusiness sectors, in the immediate Porterville area and throughout Tulare County. We have developed strong and mutually rewarding business relationships across the entire agricultural value chain – from farm inputs suppliers to growers in the nut, citrus and grape sectors through to agricultural product processors and marketing and export businesses. We are committed to supporting the local farming sector in Porterville, and our team has developed deep expertise in the industry. Beyond agriculture, we have supported local businesses and investors to acquire commercial real estate, finance equipment purchases, supplement working capital needs and fund production operations, across a wide variety of industry sectors.

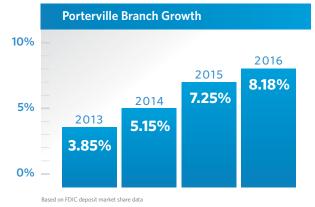
As we continue to build on our success, we will be refurbishing our branch office at 65 Olive Street and will be introducing many of the unique features of the new Visalia market location.



#### **Dustin Della,** *Market President, Porterville*

"It is our shared belief in the core values of the Porterville community that drives us to provide the highest possible level of service to each and every one of our customers."

#### Porterville Deposit Market Share Increased by over 112%



Footnote

1. Source: www.FDIC.gov. Market share data as at 6/30/13 compared to 6/30/16

#### **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

Advisory Board PHS PAB Attend CASA Fundraiser in Visalia Boys and Girls Club of Porterville Business Partner for a Day Chili Cook Off Denim Days **Eagles Lodge** Family Crisis Center Diaper Drive/ Toy Drive Habitat for Humanity Heritage Foundation Lindsay Rib-Cook Off MHS Dress for Success NJB Board of Directors P.A.D.S. Board and Finance Committee Meeting PAB PHS Baseball Dinner PHS Freshman Orientation PHS PAB Final Project Judging Porterville Breakfast Lions Porterville Chamber Events Porterville Fair Board and Livestock Auction PUSD P8 Rotary Sierra View Foundation Donation Springville Rodeo St Anne's School Dinner Steve Kurz Wheelchair Fundraiser Donations Teach Children to Save, Various Schools Transport a Vehicle for Heritage Foundation VADS Vandalia 4-H



## Yuba-Sutter

## DRIVING SHAREHOLDER VALUE.

In December of 2015 we completed our merger with Sutter Community Bank and established the new Suncrest Bank name in the Yuba-Sutter market. Shortly thereafter we appointed native son Aman Bains as our local Market President, and established a Local Advisory Board made up of former Sutter Community Bank Directors and shareholders. In the eighteen months since the merger was announced in July of 2015 to the end of December 2016, former Sutter Community Bank shareholders saw an increase of over 100% in the value of their holdings[1] and a significant increase in the daily trading volume of our stock, allowing them to easily realize those gains in value.

In addition, tangible book value share dilution was minimized for the legacy Suncrest shareholders, and earned back in just over three months post-merger close, with the deal being immediately accretive to EPS in the same quarter that it closed.

Over the course of 2016 our market team has been establishing Suncrest's broader deposit product and service set in the Yuba-Sutter market including: Kasasa High-Interest Checking, Suncrest Gold Account, Flat-Rate Analysis Accounts for Business and Mobile Deposit for consumers and businesses. In addition, we have been actively managing the small nonperforming asset pool (approximately \$4.5 million in classified loans and OREO) acquired through the merger, and as at the end of the first quarter of 2017 that non-performing pool had been reduced to approximately \$1.9 million. The groundwork our team has done over the last twelve months, together with the full implementation of our Local Market Business Model has positioned us to achieve significant growth in the Yuba-Sutter Market over the next three to five years.

#### Footnotes:

1. Based on July 24, 2015 closing price for SUTB of \$5.99 versus December 30, 2016 closing price for SBKK of \$10.50 (equivalent of \$12.60 when the exchange ratio is applied).

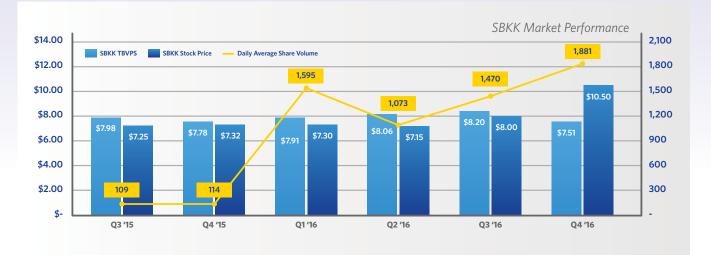


#### **Aman Bains,** *Market President, Yuba-Sutter*

"As one of the original investors in the old Sutter Community Bank myself, I have been delighted with how well our merger with Suncrest has worked out, for both shareholders and customers."

#### **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

4-H leader Alzheimers Run/Walk Bike Around the Buttes Diabetes Fundraiser Chamber of Yuba City Elegant Soirée Family Soup Farm to Fork/ Shred Day FFA Fundraiser **GIBT Basketball Tournament** High School Grad Night Hope Point Ladies Lindhurst High School Intro to Banking Mary Covillaud School Marysville Roundup Northern CA District Ladies Board Pink October Relay for Life REST Rotary Crab Feed Rotary Sodbuster Fundraiser Sutter Yuba City Behavior Health **Toys for Tots** United Way Western Farmworkers



#### Tangible Book Value Earnback \$8.60 TBVPS Above Pre-deal TBVPS SBKK TBVPS \$8.40 \$8.20 \$8.00 \$8.06 \$7.98 \$7.80 \$7.60 \$7.40 \$7.20 \$7.00 Q3 '15 Q4 '15 Q1 '16 Q2 '16 Q3 '16

# **Construction Financ**

991-6154



## Fresno

## **BUILDING ON SOLID** FOUNDATIONS.

Security First Bank opened its doors February of 2007 and in the intervening almost ten years it not only survived the financial crisis of 2008 and 2009 but thrived and grew through challenging economic times. Through its partnership with Fresno State providing scholarship opportunities for Student Athletes, support of numerous community events and nonprofits, and reputation for outstanding customer service, Security First was one of the most well-known and recognizable community banks in the Fresno market.

In December of 2016, Suncrest Bank and Security First Bank merged to create an even stronger community bank. With the same deep commitment to customer service and community involvement, together with an increased lending capacity and expanded product set, we truly are "better together."

Prior to the completion of the merger, Suncrest opened what's commonly referred to as a "Loan Production Office" or LPO in Fresno, in March 2016. During its first nine months of operation, under the leadership of local Market President Jennette Williams, we added over \$10 million in new lending commitments together with just under \$5 million in new deposit relationships. Upon completion of the merger, our LPO was combined with the former Security First main branch, which now operates under the Suncrest Bank name at 633 West Nees Avenue, on the corner of Palm and Nees in Fresno.

## Jennette Williams, **Fresno Market President**

(& Neil Voss, Commercial Banking Specialist)

"It is an honor to lead such a dedicated and enthusiastic team and to help them build on the success they have achieved here in Fresno over the last ten years."



#### **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

14th District Legionnaire Ag One Foundation Alzheimer's Foundation American Heart Association Better Business Bureau of San Joaquin Valley Boys & Girls Clubs of Fresno County **Bright Horizons Buchanan Foundation Bullard Talent Bulldog Foundation** CALCPA California State University, Fresno CASA CCSI Converge Worldwide (Formerly Baptist General Conference) **Crime Stoppers Economic Development Corporation Entrepreneurial Training Center Executive Women's Golf Association** First Tee Fresno Art Museum Fresno Bee Newspapers in Education Fresno Bully Rescue Fresno Business Council Fresno Community Development Financial Institution Fresno County Young Lawyers Association **Fresno HOPE Animal Foundation** Fresno Police Chaplaincy Fresno State Alumni Association Fresno/Madera Youth for Christ Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce Hindu Temple of Fresno **HOPE** Animal Foundation Hope Lutheran Church Internal Training Services **Junior Company Foundation** Leukemia Lymphoma Society New Covenant Community Church First Lego League **Risk Management Association** Riverpark Little League Rotary Clubs of Fresno and Clovis Rotary Storyland/Playland of Fresno SCORE St Agnes Hospital Valley Center for the Blind Valley Children's Hospital Valley Public Radio Valley Small Business Development Corporation Youth Orchestras of Fresno



## Better together. Security First Bank and Suncrest Bank are

Same Friendly Faces The friendly faces that greet you at the bank won't change and neither will their commitment to providing the highest levels of personal service.

**Unique Checking Account** We will be offering Suncrest's innovative Kasasa High Interest account. Look out for the account soon!

Higher Lending Limits The partnership will allow our new bank to serve a wider range of local businesses with the ability to offer loans up to \$14 million to gualified borrowers



Fresno Branch 663 W Nees Ave. (559) 225-1700

www.suncrestbank.com



uniting to better serve the Fresno community.



## Increased Community Re-investment

Both Security First Bank and Suncrest Bank passionately believe in re-investing profits back into our local communities

#### Locally Managed

The new bank will continue to be led by a local Market President supported by a local Board, with decisions made right here in Fresno.

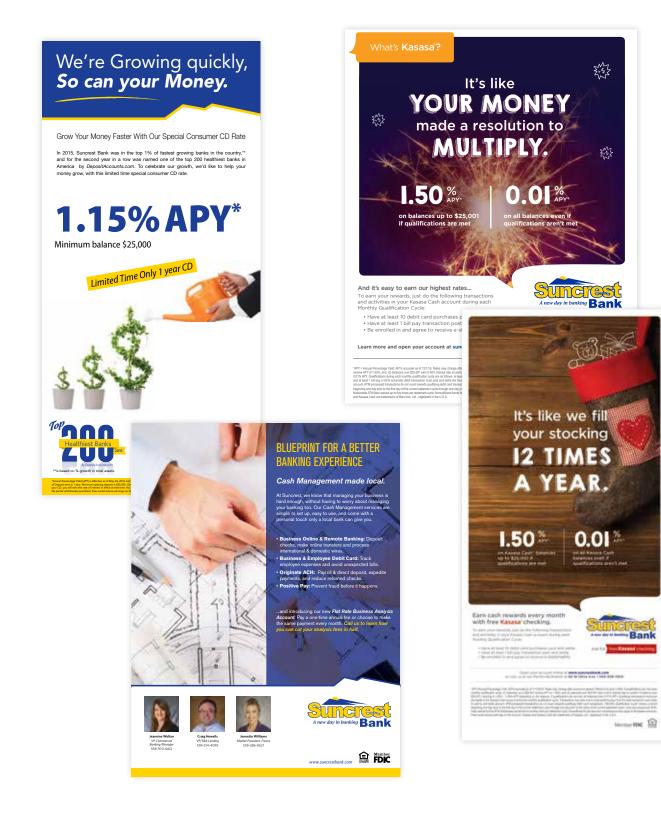


#### Focused on Agribusiness

Combined with Suncrest's Agribusiness Division. the new bank will be one of the strongest ag lenders in the region, with deep local knowledge and highly competitive products



## 2016 Marketing & Advertising Campaigns







BANK. SIP. INNOVATE. Experience the Future of Community Banking in Downtown Visalia 501 W. MAIN ST., VISALIA • (559) 802-1000 with Tazz.Coffee to offer Visalia a bank, coffee shop, café and meetin ! Featuring free wifi, a giant video wall a

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Vavrinek, Trine, Day & Co., LLP Certified Public Accountants

Board of Directors and Shareholders of Suncrest Bank

**Report on Financial Statements** 

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Suncrest Bank, which are comprised of the statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Suncrest Bank as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Vaurinele, Trine, Day + Co., LLP Laguna Hills, California

March 29, 2017



#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION **DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015**

\$447,652,628

\$296,883,111

## ASSETS

## LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	2016	2015		2016	2015
			Deposits:		
Cash and Due from Banks	15,567,875	5,370,556	Noninterest-bearing Demand	\$122,835,165	\$ 84,064,420
Federal Funds Sold	36,979,000	8,691,000	Savings, NOW and Money Market Accounts	181,779,826	114,593,224
Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks	10,000,000	10,000,000	Time Deposits Under \$250,000	44,831,946	31,588,069
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	62,546,875	24,061,556	Time Deposits \$250,000 and Over	39,539,342	26,431,525
			TOTAL DEPOSITS	388,986,279	256,677,238
			Accrued Interest and Other Liabilities	1,375,691	874,392
Investment Securities Available for Sale	53,567,064	54,342,949	TOTAL LIABILITIES	390,361,970	257,551,630
Loans:			Commitments and Contingencies - Notes E and K		
Real Estate - Other	229,229,127	163,553,994			
Construction and Land Development	14,276,680	4,945,745	Shareholders' Equity:		
Commercial and Industrial	63,878,883	39,530,750	Preferred Stock - No par value, 10,000,000 Shares		
Consumer	352,881	807,079	Authorized, None Outstanding	-	-
TOTAL LOANS	307,737,571	208,837,568	Common Stock - No par value, 25,000,000 Shares Authorized,		
Deferred Loan Fees, Net of Costs	( 219,817)	( 458,940)	Shares Issued and Outstanding, 6,979,497 in 2016 and		
Allowance for Loan Losses	( 2,496,163)	( 2,245,566)	4,999,895 in 2015	57,046,519	40,653,892
NET LOANS	305,021,591	206,133,062	Additional Paid-in Capital	1,851,183	1,703,561
			Accumulated Deficit	( 1,210,042)	( 2,942,986)
Federal Home Loan Bank and Other Bank Stock, at Cost	3,152,891	1,465,968	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Loss - Net	( 1,210,012)	( _,,,,)
Premises and Equipment	4,218,360	2,778,028	Unrealized Loss on Securities Available for Sale,		
Other Real Estate Owned	788,842	649,092	Net of Taxes of \$275,882 in 2016 and \$57,668 in 2015	( 397,002)	( 82,986)
Bank Owned Life Insurance	5,114,446	2,080,857	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	57,290,658	39,331,481
Net Deferred Tax Assets	5,661,000	3,507,000		\$ 447,652,628	\$ 296,883,111
Goodwill	3,325,220	-		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	i
Core Deposit Intangible	1,576,611	428,000			
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	2,679,728	1,436,599			

## SUNCREST BANK

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION **DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015**

## STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016	2015
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest and Fees on Loans	\$ 12,905,528	\$ 8,196,445
Interest on Investment Securities	861,307	725,238
Interest on Federal Funds Sold and Other	336,770	118,602
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	14,103,605	9,040,285
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Interest on Savings Deposits, NOW and Money Market Accounts	203,798	161,343
Interest on Time Deposits	448,644	226,177
Interest on Other Borrowings	3,806	5
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	656,248	387,525
NET INTEREST INCOME	13,447,357	8,652,760
Provision for Loan Losses	235,000	522,275
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER		
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	13,212,357	8,130,485
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Service Charges, Fees, and Other Income	535,563	201,997
Bargain Purchase Gain on Acquisition of Sutter Community Bank	-	314,499
Gain on Sale of Loans	568,612	240,378
	1,104,175	756,874
NONINTEREST EXPENSE		
Salaries and Employee Benefits	6,092,427	4,182,051
Occupancy Expenses	962,162	704,671
Equipment Expenses	370,703	180,299
Other Expenses	3,730,596	2,182,623
	11,155,888	7,249,644
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3,160,644	1,637,715
Income Taxes NET INCOME	<u>1,427,700</u> \$ 1,732,944	729,061 \$ 908,654
<b>NET INCOME PER SHARE - BASIC</b>	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.25
<b>NET INCOME PER SHARE - DILUTED</b>	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.25

Net Income **OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS:** Unrealized Gains and (Losses) on Securities Available for Sale: Change in Net Unrealized Loss Income Taxes (Benefit): Change in Net Unrealized Loss

## TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## SUNCREST BANK

### STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

2016	2015
\$1,732,944	\$ 908,654
<u>(532,230)</u>	( <u>121,698)</u>
(532,230)	( <u>121,698)</u>
( 218,214)	( <u>49,896)</u>
( 218,214)	( <u>49,896)</u>
( <u>314,016)</u>	( 71,802)
\$1,418,928	\$ 836,852

#### SUNCREST BANK

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	Comm	on Stock	Additional		Accumulated Other	
	Number of		Paid-in	Accumulated	Comprehensive	
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Loss	Total
Balance January 1, 2015	2,649,634	\$ 24,126,478	\$ 1,614,538	\$( 3,851,640)	\$( 11,184)	\$ 21,878,192
Net Income				908,654		908,654
Stock-based Compensation			185,413			185,413
Issuance of Stock to Employees						
in Exchange for Services Rendered	13,770	96,390	( 96,390)	1		-
Issuance of Common Stock, net						
of Expenses of \$324,959	1,192,075	8,019,566				8,019,566
Issuance of Stock in the Acquisition						
of Sutter Community Bank	1,144,416	8,411,458				8,411,458
Other Comprehensive						
Loss, Net of Taxes					( 71,802)	( 71,802)
Balance at December 31, 2015	4,999,895	40,653,892	1,703,561	( 2,942,986)	( 82,986)	39,331,481
Net Income				1,732,944		1,732,944
Stock-based Compensation			283,432			283,432
Stock Options Exercised	23,000	145,050				145,050
Issuance of Stock to Employees						
in Exchange for Services Rendered	19,330	135,810	( 135,810)	)		-
Issuance of Common Stock, net						
of Expenses of \$338,904	848,486	6,661,105				6,661,105
Issuance of Stock in the Acquisition						
of Security First Bank	1,088,786	9,450,662				9,450,662
Other Comprehensive						
Loss, Net of Taxes					( 314,016)	( 314,016)
Balance at December 31, 2016	6,979,497	\$ 57,046,519	\$ 1,851,183	\$( 1,210,042)	\$( 397,002)	\$ 57,290,658

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Deferred Tax (Benefit) Expense Earnings on Bank owned Life Insurance Gain on Sale of Other Real Estate Owned Gain on Sale of Loans Loans Originated for Sale Proceeds from Sale of Loans Bargain Purchase Gain Other Items NET CASH FROM OPERATING **INVESTING ACTIVITIES** Purchase of Available-for-Sale Securities Maturities of Available-for-Sale Securities Net Increase in Loans Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank Stock Proceeds from Sale of Other Real Estate Owned Cash (Paid) Acquired in Acquisition Purchase of Premises and Equipment NET CASH FROM INVESTING FINANCING ACTIVITIES Net Increase in Demand Deposits and Savings Account Net Change in Time Deposits Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock, Net Proceeds from Exercise of Stock Options NET CASH FROM FINANCING NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH E Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information Interest Paid Taxes Paid

**OPERATING ACTIVITIES** 

From Operating Activities:

Depreciation and Amortization Stock-based Compensation Provision for Loan Losses

Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash

Net Income

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

#### SUNCREST BANK

#### **STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS** FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

		2016		2015
	\$	1,732,944	\$	908,654
		546,429		242,997
		283,432		185,413
	(	235,000		522,275
	(	196,000)	(	332,000
	(	62,710)	(	4,938)
	(	13,028)	(	-
	(	568,612)	(	240,378)
	(	6,255,627) 6,881,502	(	2,310,293)
		6,881,592	(	2,587,287 314,499)
	(	412,572)	(	359,052
G ACTIVITIES		2,170,848		2,267,570
GACHVIILS		2,170,040		2,207,370
	(	21,078,836)		39,770,988)
		30,660,376		27,548,880
	(			37,381,921)
	(	299,100)	(	427,700)
		26,278		-
	(			14,489,998
		1,869,458)		2,353,093)
G ACTIVITIES	(	16,578,136)	(	37,894,824)
unts		26,196,602		31,374,390
		19,889,850	(	174,240)
		6,661,105		8,019,566
		145,050		-
G ACTIVITIES		52,892,607		39,219,716
EQUIVALENTS		38,485,319		3,592,462
		24,061,556		20,469,094
END OF YEAR	\$	62,546,875	\$	24,061,556
n .				
n:	\$	639,386	¢	371,072
	ծ \$	2,005,000	\$ \$	455,000
	Ф	2,003,000	Ф	455,000

#### **NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### Nature of Operations

The Bank has been incorporated in the State of California and organized as a single operating segment that operates five full-service branches in Visalia, Porterville, Kingsburg, Fresno and Yuba City, California. The Bank's primary source of revenue is providing loans to customers, who are predominately small and middlemarket businesses and individuals located primarily in the Central Valley of California.

#### Subsequent Events

The Bank has evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through March 29, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

#### Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, due from banks, interest bearing deposits with original maturity of 90 days or less and federal funds sold. Generally, federal funds are sold for periods of 90 days or less.

#### Cash and Due from Banks

Banking regulations require that banks maintain a percentage of their deposits as reserves in cash or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The Bank was in compliance with its reserve requirements as of December 31, 2016.

The Bank maintains amounts due from banks, which may exceed federally insured limits. The Bank has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

#### Investment Securities

Bonds, notes, and debentures for which the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are reported at cost, adjusted for premiums and discounts that are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the period of maturity.

### **NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued**

#### Investment Securities - Continued

Investments not classified as trading securities nor as held-to-maturity securities are classified as available-forsale securities and recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities are excluded from net income and reported as an amount net of taxes as a separate component of other comprehensive income included in shareholders' equity. Premiums and discounts on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities are amortized or accreted into income using the interest method. Realized gains or losses of held-to-maturity or available-for-sale securities are recorded using the specific identification method.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on at least a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. For securities in an unrealized loss position, management considers the extent and duration of the unrealized loss, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, a security in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings. For debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment is split into two components as follows; OTTI related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement and; OTTI related to other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis. For equity securities, the entire amount of impairment is recognized through earnings.

#### Loans Held for Sale

Government Guaranteed loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or estimated market value in the aggregate. Net unrealized losses are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to income. Gains or losses realized on the sales of loans are recognized at the time of sale and are determined by the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying value of the loans sold, adjusted for any servicing asset or liability. Gains and losses on sales of loans are included in noninterest income.

#### Loans

Loans receivable that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances reduced by any charge-offs or specific valuation accounts and net of deferred fees or costs on originated loans, or unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans. Loan origination fees and certain direct origination costs are capitalized and recognized as an adjustment of the yield of the related loan.

#### SUNCREST BANK

#### NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

#### Loans - Continued

Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated as nonaccrual loans. The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when principal or interest is past due 90 days based on the contractual terms of the loan or when, in the opinion of management, there is reasonable doubt as to collectability. When loans are placed on nonaccrual status, all interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed against current period interest income. Income on nonaccrual loans is subsequently recognized only to the extent that cash is received and the loan's principal balance is deemed collectible. Interest accruals are resumed on such loans only when they are brought current with respect to interest and principal and when, in the judgment of management, the loans are estimated to be fully collectible as to all principal and interest.

#### Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Management estimates the allowance balance required using past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other factors. Allocations of the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged off. Amounts are charged-off when available information confirms that specific loans or portions thereof, are uncollectible. This methodology for determining charge-offs is consistently applied to each segment.

The Bank determines a separate allowance for each portfolio segment. The allowance consists of specific and general reserves. Specific reserves relate to loans that are individually classified as impaired. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting all amounts when due. Measurement of impairment is based on the expected future cash flows of an impaired loan, which are to be discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or measured by reference to an observable market value, if one exists, or the fair value of the collateral for a collateral-dependent loan. The Bank selects the measurement method on a loan-byloan basis except that collateral-dependent loans for which foreclosure is probable are measured at the fair value of the collateral.

The Bank recognizes interest income on impaired loans based on its existing methods of recognizing interest income on nonaccrual loans. Loans, for which the terms have been modified resulting in a concession, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered troubled debt restructurings and classified as impaired with measurement of impairment as described above.

If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so that the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral.

#### **NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued**

#### Allowance for Loan Losses - Continued

General reserves cover non-impaired loans and are based on peer bank historical loss rates for each portfolio segment, adjusted for the effects of qualitative or environmental factors that are likely to cause estimated credit losses as of the evaluation date to differ from the portfolio segment's historical loss experience. Qualitative factors include consideration of the following: changes in lending policies and procedures; changes in economic conditions; changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio; changes in the experience, ability and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; changes in the volume and severity of past due, nonaccrual and other adversely graded loans; changes in the loan review system; changes in the value of the underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans; concentrations of credit and the effect of other external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements.

Portfolio segments identified by the Bank include real estate – other, construction and land development, commercial and industrial, and consumer loans. Relevant risk characteristics for these portfolio segments generally include debt service coverage, loan-to-value ratios and financial performance on non-consumer loans and credit scores, debt-to income, collateral type and loan-to-value ratios for consumer loans.

#### Certain Acquired Loans

As part of business acquisition, the Bank acquired certain loans that have shown evidence of credit deterioration since origination. These acquired loans are recorded at the allocated fair value, such that there is no carryover of the seller's allowance for loan losses. Such acquired loans are accounted for individually. The Bank estimates the amount and timing of expected cash flows for each purchased loan, and the expected cash flows in excess of the allocated fair value is recorded as interest income over the remaining life of the loan (accretable yield). The excess of the loan's contractual principal and interest over expected cash flows is not recorded (non-accretable difference). Over the life of the loan, expected cash flows continue to be estimated. If the present value of expected cash flows is less than the carrying amount, a loss is recorded through the allowance for loan losses. If the present value of expected cash flows is greater than the carrying amount, it is recognized as part of future interest income

### Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") Stock

The Bank is a member of the FHLB system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

#### SUNCREST BANK

#### NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

#### Other Real Estate Owned

Real estate acquired by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure is recorded at fair value at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis by a charge to the allowance for loan losses, if necessary. Other real estate owned is carried at the lower of cost or fair value, less estimated costs to sell. Fair value is based on current appraisals less estimated selling costs. Any subsequent write-downs are charged against operating expenses. Operating expenses of such properties, net of related income, and gains and losses on their disposition are included in other operating expenses. As of December 31, 2016 other real estate owned consisted of vacant land and commercial real estate. The Bank did not have any foreclosures in process as of December 31, 2016.

#### Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, which ranges from three to ten years for furniture and equipment and forty years for premises. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the remaining lease term, whichever is shorter. Expenditures for betterments or major repairs are capitalized and those for ordinary repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred.

#### Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is generally determined as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree, over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but tested for impairment at least annually. The Bank has selected December 31 as the date to perform the annual impairment test. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values. Goodwill is the only intangible asset with an indefinite life on the balance sheet.

Other intangible assets consist of core deposit intangible assets arising from whole bank acquisitions. They are initially measured at fair value and then amortized over their estimated useful lives of approximately seven years. Amortization expense in 2016 was \$65,000 and in 2015 was \$0. Future amortization expense for the next five years is approximately \$208,000 per year.

#### Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been relinquished. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when the assets have been isolated from the Bank, the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and the Bank does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

## NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

#### Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method, which recognizes a liability or asset representing the tax effects, based on current tax law, of future deductible or taxable amounts attributable to events that have been recognized in the financial statements. A valuation allowance is established to reduce the deferred tax asset to the level at which it is "more likely than not" that the tax asset or benefits will be realized. Realization of tax benefits of deductible temporary differences and operating loss carryforwards depends on having sufficient taxable income of an appropriate character within the carryforward periods.

The Bank has adopted guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") that clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return and provides that the tax effects from an uncertain tax position can be recognized in the financial statements only if, based on its merits, the position is more likely than not to be sustained on audit by the taxing authorities. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recorded as part of income tax expense.

#### Earnings Per Share ("EPS")

Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity.

### **Comprehensive Income**

Changes in unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities is the only component of accumulated other comprehensive income for the Bank.

## **Financial Instruments**

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank has entered into off-balance sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit, and standby letters of credit as described in Note K. Such financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements when they are funded or related fees are incurred or received.

#### Stock-Based Compensation

The Bank recognizes the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of stock options, or other equity instruments, based on the grant-date fair value of those awards. This cost is recognized over the period which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, generally the vesting period. See Note L for additional information on the Bank's stock option plan.

#### Advertising Costs

The Bank expenses the costs of advertising in the period incurred.

### SUNCREST BANK

#### NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

#### Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Current accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The guidance describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a Bank's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

See Note N for more information and disclosures relating to the Bank's fair value measurements.

#### Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2015 financial statements to conform to the presentation used in 2016. These reclassifications had no impact of the Bank's previously reported financial statements.

#### Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Effective

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This Update requires an entity to recognize revenue as performance obligations are met, in order to reflect the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity is entitled to receive for those goods or services. The following steps are applied in the updated guidance: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when, or as, the entity satisfies a performance obligation. These amendments are effective for public business entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period and one year later for nonpublic business entities. Early adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that period. The Bank is currently evaluating the effects of ASU 2014-09 on its financial statements and disclosures.

#### **NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued**

#### Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Effective - Continued

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments-Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Subtopic 825-10). Changes made to the current measurement model primarily affect the accounting for equity securities and readily determinable fair values, where changes in fair value will impact earnings instead of other comprehensive income. The accounting for other financial instruments, such as loans, investments in debt securities, and financial liabilities is largely unchanged. The Update also changes the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments including a requirement that public business entities use exit price when measuring the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost for disclosure purposes. This Update is generally effective for public business entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years and one vear later for nonpublic business entities. The Bank is currently evaluating the effects of ASU 2016-01 on its financial statements and disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The most significant change for lessees is the requirement under the new guidance to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases not considered short-term leases, which is generally defined as a lease term of less than 12 months. This change will result in lessees recognizing right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases currently accounted for as operating leases under current lease accounting guidance. The amendments in this Update are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 for public business entities and one year later for all other entities. The Bank is currently evaluating the effects of ASU 2016-02 on its financial statements and disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (Topic 718.) ASU 2016-09 includes provisions intended to simplify various aspects related to how share-based payments are accounted for and presented in the financial statements. Under ASU 2016-09, excess tax benefits and certain tax deficiencies will no longer be recorded in additional paid-in capital ("APIC"). Instead, they will record all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement, and APIC pools will be eliminated. In addition, the guidance requires excess tax benefits be presented as an operating activity on the statement of cash flows rather than as a financing activity. ASU 2016-09 also permits an accounting policy election for the impact of forfeitures on the recognition of expense for share-based payment awards. Forfeitures can be estimated, as required today, or recognized when they occur. This guidance is effective for public business entities for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and for nonpublic business entities annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted, but all of the guidance must be adopted in the same period. The Bank is currently evaluating the provisions of ASU 2016-09 to determine the potential impact on its financial statements and disclosures.

#### SUNCREST BANK

#### NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

#### Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Effective - Continued

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (Topic 326). This ASU significantly changes how entities will measure credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that aren't measured at fair value through net income. In issuing the standard, the FASB is responding to criticism that today's guidance delays recognition of credit losses. The standard will replace today's "incurred loss" approach with an "expected loss" model. The new model, referred to as the current expected credit loss ("CECL") model, will apply to: (1) financial assets subject to credit losses and measured at amortized cost, and (2) certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This includes, but is not limited to, loans, leases, held-to-maturity securities, loan commitments, and financial guarantees. The CECL model does not apply to available-for-sale ("AFS") debt securities. For AFS debt securities with unrealized losses, entities will measure credit losses in a manner similar to what they do today, except that the losses will be recognized as allowances rather than reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. As a result, entities will recognize improvements to estimated credit losses immediately in earnings rather than as interest income over time, as they do today. The ASU also simplifies the accounting model for purchased credit-impaired debt securities and loans. ASU 2016-13 also expands the disclosure requirements regarding an entity's assumptions, models, and methods for estimating the allowance for loan and lease losses. In addition, public business entities will need to disclose the amortized cost balance for each class of financial asset by credit quality indicator, disaggregated by the year of origination. ASU No. 2016-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 for SEC filers, one year later for non SEC filing public business entities and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020 for nonpublic business entities and interim periods within the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption is permitted for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Entities will apply the standard's provisions as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective (i.e., modified retrospective approach). The Bank is currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2016-13 for potential impact on its financial statements.

#### **NOTE B - ACQUISITIONS**

The Bank accounted for the following acquisitions under the acquisition method of accounting. The acquired assets, assumed liabilities and identifiable intangible assets were recorded at their respective acquisition date fair values. The Bank determined the fair value of the securities, loans, core deposit intangible and deposits with the assistance of third party valuations. The fair value of other real estate owned ("OREO") was based on appraisals.

The estimated fair value in these acquisitions is subject to refinement as additional information relative to the closing date fair values become available through the measurement period, which can extend for up to one year after the closing date of the transaction. While additional significant changes to the closing date fair values are not expected, any information relative to the changes in these fair values will be evaluated to determine if such changes are due to events and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date.

#### Acquisition of Security First Bank

On December 16, 2016, the Bank acquired all the assets and assumed all the liabilities of Security First Bank ("SFB") in exchange for Bank stock and cash. The Bank issued 1,088,786 shares of Bank common stock with a fair value of \$8.68 per share and cash in the amount of \$8,982,500, for a total transaction value of approximately \$18.4 million. SFB operated one branch in Fresno, California. The Bank acquired SFB as the location and culture fit within the Bank's strategic plans for expansion.

Goodwill in the amount of \$3.3 million was recognized in this acquisition. Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from net assets acquired that are not individually identified and separately recognized and is attributable to synergies expected to be derived from the combination of the two entities. Goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes.

For loans acquired from SFB, the contractual amounts due, expected cash flows to be collected and fair value as of December 16, 2016 were as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Contractual Amounts Due Cash Flows not Expected to be Collected Expected Cash Flows Interest Component of Expected Cash Flows Fair Value of Acquired Loans

#### SUNCREST BANK

Pu	rchased	А	ll Other
C	Credit-	А	cquired
In	npaired		Loans
\$	3,294	\$	91,638
	538		-
	2,756		91,638
	117		15,544
\$	2,639	\$	76,094

#### **NOTE B - ACQUISITIONS - Continued**

The following table represents the assets acquired and liabilities assumed of SFB as of December 16, 2016 and the fair value adjustments and the amounts recorded by the Bank in 2016 under the acquisition method of accounting (dollar amounts in thousands):

	SFB Book Value			r Value 1stments	Fair Value	
ASSETS ACQUIRED						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	5,541	\$	-	\$	5,541
Investment Securities		9,428		-		9,428
Loans, Gross		80,401	(	1,668)		78,733
Allowance for Loan Losses	(	1,719)		1,719		-
Other Bank Stock		1,385		-		1,385
Premises and Equipment		25		-		25
Bank Owned Life Insurance		2,971		-		2,971
Other Real Estate Owned		188	(	35)		153
Deferred Tax Assets		2,372	(	577)		1,795
Core Deposit Intangible		-		1,214		1,214
Accrued Interest and Other Assets		501		-		501
<b>Total Assets Acquired</b>	\$	101,093	\$	653	\$	101,746
LIABILITIES ASSUMED						
Deposits	\$	86,206	\$	16	\$	86,222
Other Liabilities		426	_(	10)		416
<b>Total Liabilities Assumed</b>		86,632		6		86,638
Excess of Assets Acquired						
Over Liabilities Assumed		14,461		647		15,108
	\$	101,093	\$	653		
Stock and Cash Consideration						18,433
Recorded as Goodwill on Acquisition					\$(	3,325)

#### **NOTE B - ACQUISITIONS - Continued**

#### Acquisition of Sutter Community Bank

On December 11, 2015, the Bank acquired all the assets and assumed all the liabilities of Sutter Community Bank ("SCB") in exchange for Bank stock. The Bank issued 1,144,416 shares of Bank common stock with a fair value of \$7.35 per share total transaction value of approximately \$8,411,000. SCB operated one branch in Yuba City, California. The Bank acquired SCB as the location and culture fit within the Bank's strategic plans for expansion.

A bargain purchase gain totaling \$314,499 resulted from the acquisition and is included as a component of noninterest income in the statements of income.

For loans acquired from SCB, the contractual amounts due, expected cash flows to be collected and fair value as of December 11, 2015 were as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Contractual Amounts Due Cash Flows not Expected to be Collected Expected Cash Flows Interest Component of Expected Cash Flows Fair Value of Acquired Loans

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles there was no carryover of the allowance for loan losses that had been previously recorded by SFB or SCB.

#### SUNCREST BANK

Pu	rchased	А	All Other		
C	Credit-	Acquired			
In	npaired	Loans			
\$	2,554	\$	60,193		
	364		-		
	2,190		60,193		
	237		15,945		
\$	1,953	\$	44,248		

#### **NOTE B - ACQUISITIONS - Continued**

The following table represents the assets acquired and liabilities assumed of SCB as of December 11, 2015 and the fair value adjustments and the amounts recorded by the Bank in 2015 under the acquisition method of accounting (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Bo	SCB ok Value		r Value 1stments	 Fair Value
ASSETS ACQUIRED					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	14,490	\$	-	\$ 14,490
Investment Securities		1,906	(	81)	1,825
Loans, Gross		47,538	(	1,337)	46,201
Allowance for Loan Losses	(	1,493)		1,493	-
Other Bank Stock		398		-	398
Premises and Equipment		86		-	86
Bank Owned Life Insurance		2,076		-	2,076
Other Real Estate Owned		1,171	(	522)	649
Deferred Tax Assets		1,495		77	1,572
Core Deposit Intangible		-		428	428
Accrued Interest and Other Assets		558	_(	219)	 339
Total Assets Acquired	\$	68,225	\$(	161)	\$ 68,064
LIABILITIES ASSUMED					
Deposits	\$	58,977	\$	84	\$ 59,061
Other Liabilities		287	_(	10)	 277
<b>Total Liabilities Assumed</b>		59,264		74	59,338
Excess of Assets Acquired					
Over Liabilities Assumed		8,961	_(	235)	8,726
	\$	68,225	\$(	161)	
Stock Consideration					8,411
Recorded Gain on Acquisition					\$ 315

### **NOTE C - INVESTMENT SECURITIES**

Debt and equity securities have been classified in the statements of financial condition according to management's intent. The amortized cost of securities and their approximate fair values at December 31 were as follows:

		Gr	oss		Gross			
	Amortized	Unrea	alized	U	nrealized	Fair		
	Cost	Gains		Gains Losses		Losses	Value	
<b>December 31, 2016</b>								
Available-for-Sale Securities:								
U.S. Government and								
Agency Securities	\$19,963,727	\$	810	\$(	376,550)	\$19,587,987		
Mortgaged-Backed								
Securities	34,052,938	70	0,825	(	367,969)	33,755,794		
Obligations of State and Political								
Subdivisions	223,283		-		-	223,283		
	\$54,239,948	\$ 7	1,635	\$(	744,519)	\$53,567,064		
<b>December 31, 2015</b>								
Available-for-Sale Securities:								
U.S. Government and								
Agency Securities	\$27,505,350	\$ 1:	5,261	\$(	76,102)	\$27,444,509		
Mortgaged-Backed								
Securities	26,978,253	11	6,815	(	196,628)	26,898,440		
	\$54,483,603	\$ 132	2,076	\$(	272,730)	\$54,342,949		

ected maturities are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Available-for-S
	Amortized
	Cost
Due within One Year	\$ 3,501,823
Due from One Year to Five Years	17,512,654
Due from Five to Ten Years	29,371,547
Due after Ten Years	3,853,924
	\$54,239,948

No securities were sold during 2016 and 2015.

## SUNCREST BANK

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015**

-Sale Securities Fair Value \$ 3,499,622 17,160,646 29,135,294 3,771,502 \$53,567,064

### **NOTE C - INVESTMENT SECURITIES - Continued**

The gross unrealized loss and related estimated fair value of investment securities that have been in a continuous loss position for less than twelve months and over twelve months at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	Less than Twelve Months			Over Twe	ve Months	Total			
	Unrealized		Ur	nrealized		Unrealized			
December 31, 2016	Losses	Fair Value	I	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value		
U.S. Government and									
Agency Securities	\$( 374,985)	\$18,088,742	\$(	1,565)	\$ 498,435	\$( 376,550)	\$ 18,587,177		
Mortgaged-Backed									
Securities	(367,969)	21,629,266		-		(367,969)	21,629,266		
	\$( 742,954)	\$39,718,008	\$(	1,565)	\$ 498,435	\$( 744,519)	\$40,216,443		
December 31, 2015									
U.S. Government and									
Agency Securities	\$( 64,634)	\$13,176,698	\$(	11,468)	\$1,488,330	\$( 76,102)	\$ 14,665,028		
Mortgaged-Backed									
Securities	(196,628)	20,970,132		-	-	(196,628)	20,970,132		
	\$( 261,262)	\$34,146,830	\$(	11,468)	\$1,488,330	\$(272,730)	\$ 35,635,160		

As of December 31, 2016, the Bank has one U.S. government agency security that has been in an unrealized loss position over 12 months. The unrealized loss on this investment security has not been recognized into income as management does not intend to sell, and it is not "more likely than not" that management would be required to sell the security prior to its anticipated recovery, and the decline in fair value is largely due to change in interest rates. The fair value is expected to recover as the bond approaches maturity.

Securities with a fair value of approximately \$3.5 million were pledged to the Federal Home Loan Bank as discussed in Note G.

#### **NOTE D - LOANS**

The Bank's loan portfolio consists primarily of loans to borrowers within the Central Valleys of California. Although the Bank seeks to avoid concentrations of loans to a single industry or based upon a single class of collateral, real estate and real estate associated businesses are among the principal industries in the Bank's market area and, as a result, the Bank's loan and collateral portfolios are, to some degree, concentrated in those industries.

A summary of the changes in the allowance for loan loss

Balance at Beginning of Year	
Additions to the Allowance Charged to Expense	
Recoveries on Loans Charged-Off	

Less Loans Charged-Off

#### SUNCREST BANK

sses as of December 31 follows	s:
--------------------------------	----

2016	2015
\$ 2,245,566	\$ 1,723,391
235,000	522,275
15,597	
2,496,163	2,245,666
	( 100)
\$ 2,496,163	\$ 2,245,566

#### **NOTE D - LOANS - Continued**

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the year 2016 and 2015 and the recorded investment in loans and impairment method as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 by portfolio segment:

December 31, 2016	]	Real Estate - Other	a	nstruction nd Land velopment		commercial and Industrial	Consumer			Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:										
Beginning of Year	\$	1,521,184	\$	47,137	\$	612,905	\$	64,340	\$	2,245,566
Provisions		225,011		15,458		22,230	(	27,699)		235,000
Charge-offs		-		-		-		-		-
Recoveries		-		-		15,597		-		15,597
	\$	1,746,195	\$	62,595	\$	650,732	\$	36,641	\$	2,496,163
End of Year Reserves:										
Specific	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
General		1,746,195		62,595		650,732		36,641		2,496,163
Purchased Credit Impaired Loans		-		-		-		-		-
	\$	1,746,195	\$	62,595	\$	650,732	\$	36,641	\$	2,496,163
Loans Evaluated for Impairment:										
Individually	\$	1,039,740	\$	-	\$	40,256	\$	10,318	\$	1,090,314
Collectively		224,115,715	14	,276,680		63,727,194		342,563		302,462,152
Purchased Credit Impaired Loans		4,073,672		-	111,433			-		4,185,105
r arenasea create impañea Boans	\$	229,229,127	\$14	,276,680	\$ 63,878,883		\$	352,881	\$	307,737,571
	-		4 -	,_ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<u> </u>	,.,.,	-	,	+	,
December 31, 2015 Allowance for Loan Losses:										
Beginning of Year	\$	1,167,486	\$	48,676	\$	474,196	\$	33,033	\$	1,723,391
Provisions	Ψ	353,698	¢ (	1,539)	Ψ	138,809	Ψ	31,307	Ψ	522,275
Charge-offs			(	1,337)		(100)		51,507		(100)
Recoveries		_				(100)				(100)
Recoveries	\$	1,521,184	\$	47,137	\$	612,905	\$	64,340	\$	2,245,566
End of Year Reserves:	Ψ	1,521,101	Ψ	17,157	-	012,905	Ψ	01,510	Ψ	2,213,300
Specific	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
General	ψ	1,521,184	ψ	47,137	ψ	612,905	ψ	64,340	φ	2,245,566
Purchased Credit Impaired Loans		1,521,164		47,137		012,905		04,340		2,245,500
Turchased Credit Impared Loans	\$	1,521,184	\$	47,137	\$	612,905	\$	64,340	\$	2,245,566
									_	
Loans Evaluated for Impairment:										
Individually	\$	3,313,570	\$	241,563	\$	83,534	\$	4,541	\$	3,643,208
Collectively		158,612,919	4	,704,182		39,350,625		802,538		203,470,264
Purchased Credit Impaired Loans		1,627,505		-		96,591		-		1,724,096
	\$	163,553,994	\$4	,945,745	\$	39,530,750	\$	807,079	\$	208,837,568

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015**

#### **NOTE D - LOANS - Continued**

The Bank categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as current financial information, historical payment experience, collateral adequacy, credit documentation, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Bank analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis typically includes larger, non-homogeneous loans such as commercial real estate and commercial and industrial loans. This analysis is performed on an ongoing basis as new information is obtained. The Bank uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

Pass - Loans classified as pass include loans not meeting the risk ratings defined below.

Special Mention - Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date.

Substandard - Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Impaired - A loan is considered impaired, when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Additionally, all loans classified as troubled debt restructurings are considered impaired.

The risk category of loans by class of loans was as follows as of December 31, 2016:

		Special			
<b>December 31, 2016</b>	Pass	Mention	Substandard	Impaired	Total
Real Estate Other:					
Commercial	\$109,194,259	\$ 1,024,221	\$ 7,036,696	\$ 1,039,740	\$ 118,294,916
Farmland	55,832,554	-	-	-	55,832,554
1-4 Family Residential	38,218,578	-	536,340	-	38,754,918
Multifamily Residential	16,346,739	-	-	-	16,346,739
Construction and Land Development	14,123,109	127,446	26,125	-	14,276,680
Commercial and Industrial	63,227,310	348,271	263,046	40,256	63,878,883
Consumer	342,563			10,318	352,881
	\$297,285,112	\$ 1,499,938	\$ 7,862,207	\$ 1,090,314	\$ 307,737,571

### SUNCREST BANK

## **NOTE D - LOANS - Continued**

The risk category of loans by class of loans was as follows as of December 31, 2015:

Special										
<b>December 31, 2015</b>	Pass	Mention	Substandard	Impaired		Total				
Real Estate Other:										
Commercial	\$ 63,087,928	\$ 432,121	\$ 2,002,513	\$ 3,313,570	\$	68,836,132				
Farmland	57,045,546	-	-	-		57,045,546				
1-4 Family Residential	26,575,768	-	619,303	-		27,195,071				
Multifamily Residential	10,477,245	-	-	-		10,477,245				
Construction and Land Development	4,661,388	-	42,794	241,563		4,945,745				
Commercial and Industrial	39,324,577	10,456	112,183	83,534		39,530,750				
Consumer	802,538			4,541		807,079				
	\$201,974,990	\$ 442,577	\$ 2,776,793	\$ 3,643,208	\$	208,837,568				

Past due and nonaccrual loans presented by loan class were as follows as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	30-59 Days		60-89 Days		Over 90 Days			
<b>December 31, 2016</b>	H	Past Due	]	Past Due	Pas	t Due	Nonaccrual	
Real Estate Other:								
Commercial	\$	-	\$	749,934	\$	-	\$	1,039,740
Farmland				-		-		-
1-4 Family Residential		-		-		-		-
Multifamily Residential		-		-		-		-
Construction and Land Development		-		185,958		-		-
Commercial and Industrial		10,000		-		-		40,256
Consumer		-		33,494		-		10,318
	\$	10,000	\$	969,386	\$	-	\$	1,090,314
<b>December 31, 2015</b>								
Real Estate Other:								
Commercial	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,566,890
Farmland				-		-		-
1-4 Family Residential		-		-		-		33,201
Multifamily Residential		-		-		-		-
Construction and Land Development		-		-		-		241,563
Commercial and Industrial		39,125		-		-		185,896
Consumer		-		-		-		4,541
	\$	39,125	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,032,091

#### **NOTE D - LOANS - Continued**

Information relating to individually impaired loans presented by class of loans was as follows as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

			Impaire	d Loans					
	Unpaid							Average	Interest
	Principal	Recorded	ed Without Specific With Specific			Rel	ated	Recorded	Income
December 31, 2016	Balance	Investment	Allowance	Allowa	ance	Allow	vance	Investment	Recognized
Real Estate Other:									
Commercial	\$2,040,093	\$1,039,740	\$1,039,740	\$	-	\$	-	\$1,125,531	\$ -
Farmland	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
1-4 Family Residential	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
Multifamily Residential	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
Construction and Land Development	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
Commercial and Industrial	50,602	40,256	40,256		-		-	22,932	-
Consumer	10,651	10,318	10,318		-		-	2,880	
	\$2,101,346	\$1,090,314	\$1,090,314	\$		\$		\$1,151,343	\$ -
December 31, 2015									
Real Estate Other:									
Commercial	\$3,910,827	\$3,313,570	\$3,313,570	\$	-	\$	-	\$2,059,000	\$ 138,708
Farmland	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
1-4 Family Residential	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
Multifamily Residential	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
Construction and Land Development	331,898	241,563	241,563		-		-	20,000	-
Commercial and Industrial	141,960	83,534	83,534		-		-	7,000	-
Consumer	6,470	4,541	4,541		-		-	500	
	\$4,391,155	\$3,643,208	\$3,643,208	\$	-	\$	-	\$2,086,500	\$ 138,708

The outstanding balance and carrying amount of purchased credit impaired loans as of December 31, 2016 were as follows:

Outstanding Balance Carrying Amount

## SUNCREST BANK

 2016	_	2015
\$ 5,841,817		\$ 2,511,906
\$ 4,185,105		\$ 1,724,096

#### **NOTE D - LOANS - Continued**

The change in accretable discount on purchased credit impaired loans during the period was as follows:

	2016			2015
Balance at January 1	\$	21,637	\$	-
New Loans Purchased		43,556		236,707
Accretion of Income		-		-
Reversals (Sales and Foreclosures)		-		-
Restructuring as TDR		-		-
Transfer to Nonaccretable Discount		-	(	215,070)
Balance at December 31	\$	65,193	\$	21,637

Income is not recognized on certain purchased loans if the Bank cannot reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected. The carrying amount of such loans was \$3.8 million and \$1.3 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

#### **NOTE E - PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT**

A summary of premises and equipment as of December 31 follows:

	2016	2015
Land	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
Building	1,317,529	1,317,517
Leasehold Improvements	1,398,649	1,362,552
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	1,285,554	1,262,844
Construction in Progress	1,722,704	7,550
	6,324,436	4,550,463
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	( 2,106,076)	( 1,772,435)
	\$ 4,218,360	\$ 2,778,028

The Bank has operating leases for branches than will expire at various dates through June 2035. The leases include provisions for periodic rent increases as well as payment by the lessee of certain operating expenses. The leases also include provisions for options to extend the lease. The rental expense relating to the leases and other short term rentals was approximately \$429,000 and \$344,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

#### **NOTE E - PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT - Continued**

At December 31, 2016, the future lease rental payable under noncancellable operating lease commitments for the branches was as follows:

2017	\$ 410,906
2018	370,088
2019	338,351
2020	345,624
2021	174,842
Thereafter	1,826,878
	\$ 3,466,689

The minimum rental payments shown above are given for the existing lease obligations and are not a forecast of future rental expense.

#### **NOTE F - DEPOSITS**

At December 31, 2016, the scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows:

2017	\$ 72,829,859
2018	3,044,313
2019	1,600,234
2020	292,439
2021	6,604,443
	\$ 84,371,288

#### **NOTE G - OTHER BORROWINGS**

The Bank may borrow up to \$22.5 million overnight on an unsecured basis from its correspondent banks. As of December 31, 2016, the Bank has no amounts outstanding under these arrangements.

In addition, the Bank is also a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") and has arranged a secured borrowing line with that institution, secured by the assets of the Bank. Under this line, the Bank may borrow up to approximately \$95.7 million subject to providing adequate collateral and continued compliance with the Advances and Security Agreement and other eligibility requirements established by the FHLB. The Bank has pledged \$3.5 million of investment securities and \$215.1 million of loans as collateral for this line. As of December 31, 2016 the Bank had a \$22.0 million outstanding Letter of Credit under this arrangement to secure public monies.

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## **NOTE H - OTHER EXPENSES**

Other expenses as of December 31 are comprised of the following:

	2016	2015
Professional Fees	\$ 1,501,888	\$ 817,560
Data Processing	858,393	533,983
Office Expenses	248,945	213,832
Marketing and Business Promotion	397,390	170,806
Insurance	75,249	47,533
Regulatory Assessments	200,689	150,418
Other Expenses	448,042	248,491
	\$ 3,730,596	\$ 2,182,623

## **NOTE I - INCOME TAXES**

The provision (benefit) for income taxes for the years ended December 31, consists of the following:

	 2016	 2015
Current:		
Federal	\$ 1,246,518	\$ 296,019
State	 377,182	 101,042
	1,623,700	397,061
Deferred	 (196,000)	 332,000
	\$ 1,427,700	\$ 729,061

The Bank is subject to federal income tax and franchise tax of the state of California. Income tax returns for the years ending after December 31, 2012 are open to audit by the federal authorities and income tax returns for the years ending after December 31, 2011 are open to audit by state authorities. The Bank does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months.

As of December 31, 2016, the Bank has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$4,000,000 and \$7,318,000 for Federal and California franchise tax purposes, respectively. The use of the net operating loss carryforwards is limited by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Service Code and ranges from \$219,000 per year to \$321,000 per year. California net operating loss carryforwards, to the extent not used will begin to expire in 2028.

#### **NOTE I - INCOME TAXES - Continued**

A comparison of the federal statutory income tax rates to the Bank's effective income tax rates follows:

	2010	2015				
	Amount	Rate		Amount		Rate
Statutory Federal Tax	\$ 1,075,000	34.0%	\$	557,000		34.0%
State Tax, Net of Federal Benefit	238,000	7.5%		117,000		7.1%
Stock-based Compensation	9,000	0.3%		30,000		1.8%
Merger Expenses	57,000	1.8%		70,000		4.3%
Bargain Purchase Gain	-	-	(	107,000)	(	6.5%)
Other Items, Net	48,700	1.5%		62,061		3.8%
Actual Tax Expense (Benefit)	\$ 1,427,700	45.1%	\$	729,061		44.5%

Deferred taxes are a result of differences between income tax accounting and generally accepted accounting principles with respect to income and expense recognition. The following is a summary of the components of the net deferred tax asset accounts recognized in the accompanying statement of financial condition at December 31:

Deferred Tax Assets:
Pre-Opening Expenses
Allowance for Loan Losses Due to Tax Limitations
Depreciation Differences
Other Real Estate Owned Differences
Operating Loss Carryforwards
Unrealized Loss on Available-for-Sale Securities
Stock-Based Compensation
Nonaccrual Differences
Purchase Accounting Adjustments
Other Assets and Liabilities

Deferred Tax Liabilities: Other Assets and Liabilities

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2016	2015
\$ 416,000	\$ 432,000
326,000	756,000
332,000	252,000
787,000	713,000
1,884,000	149,000
276,000	58,000
409,000	352,000
389,000	240,000
651,000	469,000
550,000	270,000
6,020,000	3,691,000
( 359,000)	( 184,000)
( 359,000)	( 184,000)
\$ 5,661,000	\$ 3,507,000

#### **NOTE J - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank has granted loans to certain directors and the companies with which they are associated. The total outstanding principal and commitment of these loans at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$5,441,000 and \$5,383,000, respectively.

Also, in the ordinary course of business, certain executive officers, directors and companies with which they are associated have deposits with the Bank. The balances of these deposits at December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to approximately \$22.9 million and \$26.5 million, respectively.

#### **NOTE K - COMMITMENTS**

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into financial commitments to meet the financing needs of its customers. Those instruments involve to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk not recognized in the Bank's financial statements.

The Bank's exposure to loan loss in the event of nonperformance on commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for loans reflected in the financial statements.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank had the following outstanding financial commitments whose contractual amount represents credit risk:

	2016	2015
Commitments to Extend Credit	\$ 47,009,000	\$ 33,130,000

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Bank evaluates each client's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained if deemed necessary by the Bank is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. The majority of the Bank's commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit are secured by real estate or cash, respectively.

The Bank is involved in various litigation, which has arisen in the ordinary course of its business. In the opinion of management, the disposition of such pending litigation will not have material effect on the Bank's financial statements.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015**

#### **NOTE L - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS**

The Bank's 2007 Stock Option Plan was approved by its shareholders in July 2008. Under the terms of the 2007 Stock Option Plan, officers and key employees may be granted both nongualified and incentive stock options and directors and organizers, who are not also an officer or employee, may only be granted nonqualified stock options. This plan was replaced by the 2013 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan.

The Bank's 2013 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan ("2013 Plan") was approved by its shareholders in May 2013. Under the terms of the 2013 Plan, officers and key employees may be granted both nonqualified and incentive stock options and directors and other consultants, who are not also an officer or employee, may only be granted nonqualified stock options. The 2013 Plan also permits the grant of stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), restricted shares, deferred shares, performance shares and performance unit awards. The 2013 Plan provides for the total number of awards of common stock that may be issued over the term of the plan not to exceed 573,533 shares, of which a maximum of 400,000 shares may be granted as incentive stock options. The aggregated number of awards that may be granted to an individual participant may not exceed 100,000 shares per year. Stock options and performance share and unit awards are granted at a price not less than 100% of the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. The 2013 plan provides for accelerated vesting if there is a change of control as defined in the 2013 Plan. Equity awards generally vest over three to five years. Stock options expire no later than ten years from the date of grant.

The Bank recognized stock-based compensation cost of \$283,000 and \$185,000 for the periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Bank also recognized income tax benefits related to stock-based compensation of \$105,000 in 2016 and \$40,000 in 2015.

The fair value of each option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the weighted-average assumptions presented below:

		2016	 201
Expected Volatility		36.00%	43
Expected Term	6	.25 Years	6.04
Expected Dividends		None	
Risk Free Rate		1.25%	1
Grant Date Fair Value	\$	2.80	\$

Since the Bank has a limited amount of historical stock activity the expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of similar banks that have a longer trading history. The expected term represents the estimated average period of time that the options remain outstanding. Since the Bank does not have sufficient historical data on the exercise of stock options, the expected terms is based on the "simplified" method that measures the expected term as the average of the vesting period and the contractual term. The risk free rate of return reflects the grant date interest rate offered for a comparable U.S. Treasury bonds over the expected term of the options.

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3.28% Years None 1.23% 3.00

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015**

#### **NOTE L - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS - Continued**

A summary of the status of the Bank's stock options as of December 31, 2016 and changes during the year ended thereon is presented below:

	Shares	A Ez	eighted- verage xercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term	1	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at Beginning of Year	409,730	\$	8.59			
Cancelled	-	\$	-			
Granted	5,000	\$	7.50			
Exercised	( 23,000)	\$	6.31			
Forfeited	( 32,000)	\$	9.81			
Outstanding at End of Year	359,730	\$	8.61	4.66 Years	\$	680,965
Options Exercisable	256,730	\$	9.24	3.10 Years	\$	324,715

As of December 31, 2016, there was approximately \$204,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the outstanding stock options that will be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.76 years.

During 2015 the Bank cancelled 90,000 options with a weighted-average exercise price of \$10.00 held by directors and granted 90,000 options that expire in ten years and vest over three years. This is treated as a modification and the incremental increase in the fair value was \$1.83 per option. Additional compensation expense of \$55,000 and \$14,000 was recognized in 2016 and 2015, respectively, as a result of the modification.

### **NOTE L - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS - Continued**

A summary of the status of the Bank's deferred share awards as of December 31, 2016 and changes during the year ended thereon is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2016	18,408	\$ 7.00
New Deferred Share Awards	48,931	\$ 8.04
Shares Vested and Issued	( 19,330)	\$ 7.03
Shares Forfeited	( 78)	\$ 7.00
Nonvested at December 31, 2016	47,931	\$ 8.05

As of December 31, 2016 there was approximately \$293,000 of unrecognized compensation cost related to the restricted stock grants that will be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.4 years. The fair value of shares issued in 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$138,000 and \$111,000, respectively.

#### NOTE M - EARNINGS PER SHARE ("EPS")

The following is a reconciliation of net income and shares outstanding to the income and number of shares used to compute EPS:

	20	16	2015		
	Income	Shares Income		Shares	
Net Income as Reported	\$ 1,732,944		\$ 908,654		
Shares Outstanding at Year-End		6,979,497		4,999,895	
Impact of Weighting Shares					
Issued During the Year		(1,873,829)		(1,304,389)	
Used in Basic EPS	1,732,944	5,105,669	908,654	3,695,506	
Dilutive Effect of Outstanding					
Deferred Shares		12,118		12,252	
Used in Dilutive EPS	\$ 1,732,944	5,117,787	\$ 908,654	3,707,758	

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 there were 359,730 and 385,730, respectively, stock options that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per shares because to do so would have been antidilutive.

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#### **NOTE N - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

The following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value:

#### Securities:

The fair values of securities available for sale are determined by matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2).

#### Other Real Estate Owned:

Nonrecurring adjustments to certain commercial and residential real estate properties classified as other real estate owned ("OREO") are measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value, less costs to sell. Fair values are generally based on third party appraisals or broker opinions, which are frequently adjusted by management to reflect current conditions and estimated selling costs, resulting in a Level 3 classification. In cases where the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, less costs to sell, an impairment loss is recognized.

Appraisals for other real estate owned are performed by certified general appraisers whose qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by the Bank. Once received, a member of the loan department reviews the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal as well as the overall resulting fair value. The Bank also determines what additional adjustments, if any, should be made to the appraisal values on any remaining other real estate owned to arrive at fair value. No significant adjustments to appraised values have been made as a result of this process as of December 31, 2016.

#### **NOTE N - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT - Continued**

The following table provides the hierarchy and fair value for each major category of assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31:

		Fair Va	alue Measurement	leasurements Using:				Т	
	Lev	Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Tota		Total	lLoss				
December 31, 2016									
Assets measured at fair value of	n								
a recurring basis									
Securities Available for Sale	\$	-	\$53,567,064	\$	-	\$5	3,567,064	\$	
Assets Measured at Fair Value									
on a Non-recurring Basis									
Other Real Estate Owned, Net	\$	-	\$ -	\$	788,842	\$	788,842	\$	
December 31, 2015									
Assets measured at fair value of	n								
a recurring basis									
Securities Available for Sale	\$	-	\$54,342,949	\$	-	\$5	4,342,949	\$	
Assets Measured at Fair Value									
on a Non-recurring Basis									
Other Real Estate Owned, Net	\$	-	\$ -	\$	649,092	\$	649,092	\$	

	Fair Value		Unobservable	
<b>December 31, 2016</b>	Amount	Valuation Technique	Input	Range
Other Real Estate Owned	\$ 788,842	Third Party Appraisals	Liquidation and Selling Costs	8% to 50%
December 31, 2015 Other Real Estate Owned	\$ 649,092	Third Party Appraisals	Liquidation and Selling Costs	8% to 50%

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#### **NOTE O - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the asset or obligation could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market value exists for a significant portion of the financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and matters of judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Fair value estimates are based on financial instruments both on and off the balance sheet without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Additionally, tax consequences related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a potential effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in many of the estimates.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of significant financial instruments not previously presented:

#### *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximate the fair values of those assets due to the short-term nature of the assets.

#### Loans

For variable rate loans that re-price frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying amounts. The fair values for all other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers with similar credit quality.

#### Federal Home Loan Bank Stock and Other Bank Stock

The fair value of Federal Home Loan Bank Stock and other Bank stock is not readily determinable due to the lack of its transferability.

#### Noninterest-Bearing and Interest Bearing Demand Deposits

The fair values for noninterest-bearing deposits and interest-bearing demand deposits are equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date, which is the carrying amount.

#### Interest-Bearing Time Deposits

The fair values for fixed rate certificates of deposits are estimated using a cash flow analysis, discounted at interest rates being offered at each reporting date by the Bank for certificates with similar remaining maturities.

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## **NOTE O - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - Continued**

#### **Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments**

The fair value of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements. The fair value of these financial instruments is not material.

The fair value hierarchy level and estimated fair value of significant financial instruments at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are summarized as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

		20	)16	20	)15	
	Fair Value	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair	
	Hierarchy	Value	Value	Value	Value	
al Assets:						
and Cash Equivalents	Level 1	\$ 62,547	\$ 62,547	\$ 24,062	\$ 24,062	
tment Securities	Level 2	53,567	53,567	54,343	54,343	
s, net	Level 2	305,022	303,888	206,133	205,266	
3 and Other Bank Stock		3,153	N/A	1,466	N/A	
al Liabilities:						
nterest-Bearing and Interest-Bearing						
mand Deposits	Level 1	304,615	304,615	198,658	198,658	
est-Bearing Time Deposits	Level 2	84,371	84,134	58,019	57,918	

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		20	)16	20	)15
	Fair Value	Fair Value Carrying		Carrying	Fair
	Hierarchy	Value	Value	Value	Value
Financial Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Level 1	\$ 62,547	\$ 62,547	\$ 24,062	\$ 24,062
Investment Securities	Level 2	53,567	53,567	54,343	54,343
Loans, net	Level 2	305,022	303,888	206,133	205,266
FHLB and Other Bank Stock		3,153	N/A	1,466	N/A
Financial Liabilities:					
Noninterest-Bearing and Interest-Bearing					
Demand Deposits	Level 1	304,615	304,615	198,658	198,658
Interest-Bearing Time Deposits	Level 2	84,371	84,134	58,019	57,918

#### **NOTE P - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN**

The Bank adopted a 401(k) Plan for its employees in 2008. Under the plan, eligible employees may defer a portion of their salaries. The plan also provides for a non-elective discretionary contribution by the Bank. The Bank made \$42,000 in contributions for 2016 and no contributions for 2015.

#### **NOTE Q - REGULATORY MATTERS**

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory - and possibly additional discretionary - actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve guantitative measures of their assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

In July, 2013, the federal bank regulatory agencies approved the final rules implementing the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. banks (Basel III rules). The new rules, Basel III, became effective on January 1, 2015, with certain of the requirements phased-in over a multi-year schedule, and fully phased in by January 1, 2019. Under the Basel III rules, the Bank must hold a capital conservation buffer above the adequately capitalized risk-based capital ratios. The capital conservation buffer is being phased in from 0.0% in 2015 to 2.5% by 2019. The capital conservation buffer for 2016 is 0.625%. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total, Tier 1 and CET1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements.

As of December 31, 2016, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action (there are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category). To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum ratios as set forth in the table below.

#### **NOTE Q - REGULATORY MATTERS - Continued**

The following table also sets forth the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios (dollar amounts in thousands):

			Amount of Capital Required			
			To Be Well-			Well-
			Capitalized			lized
			For Capital Under Prom			rompt
			Adequacy Corrective			etive
	Actual		Purposes		Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2016:						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$54,599	14.5%	\$30,074	8.0%	\$37,592	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$52,095	13.9%	\$22,555	6.0%	\$30,074	8.0%
CET1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$52,095	13.9%	\$16,917	4.5%	\$24,435	6.5%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	\$52,095	11.7%	\$17,811	4.0%	\$22,264	5.0%
As of December 31, 2015:						
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$41,357	17.0%	\$19,464	8.0%	\$24,330	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$39,103	16.1%	\$14,598	6.0%	\$19,464	8.0%
CET1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$39,103	16.1%	\$10,949	4.5%	\$15,815	6.5%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	\$39,103	13.2%	\$11,882	4.0%	\$14,852	5.0%

			Amount of Capital Required				
			To Be V			Well-	
			Capitalize			lized	
			For Capital Under Pro		rompt		
			Adequacy Con			rective	
	Actu	al	Purposes		Provisions		
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	
<u>s of December 31, 2016:</u>							
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$54,599	14.5%	\$30,074	8.0%	\$37,592	10.0%	
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$52,095	13.9%	\$22,555	6.0%	\$30,074	8.0%	
CET1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$52,095	13.9%	\$16,917	4.5%	\$24,435	6.5%	
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	\$52,095	11.7%	\$17,811	4.0%	\$22,264	5.0%	
s of December 31, 2015:							
Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$41,357	17.0%	\$19,464	8.0%	\$24,330	10.0%	
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$39,103	16.1%	\$14,598	6.0%	\$19,464	8.0%	
CET1 Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$39,103	16.1%	\$10,949	4.5%	\$15,815	6.5%	
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	\$39,103	13.2%	\$11,882	4.0%	\$14,852	5.0%	

The California Financial Code provides that a bank may not make a cash distribution to its shareholders in excess of the lesser of the bank's undivided profits or the bank's net income for its last three fiscal years less the amount of any distribution made to the bank's shareholders during the same period.

#### SUNCREST BANK



