



SUMMIT
STATE BANK

**2015 ANNUAL REPORT
ON FORM 10-K**

To Our Shareholders and Friends:

Summit State Bank continued its strong performance in 2015 with net income and diluted earnings per share increasing 10% over 2014. Summit State Bank also surpassed \$500 million in total assets as a result of a successful strategy targeting local Sonoma County businesses for loan and deposit growth.

2015 Highlights

- Net income available for common stockholders increased to \$5,938,000 from \$5,347,000 in 2014 representing an increase in diluted earnings per share to \$1.23 in 2015 from \$1.11 in 2014.
- The quarterly dividend was increased by 9% to \$0.12 in the first quarter of 2015.
- Return on average assets was 1.24% and return on average common equity was 10.6% compared to 1.19% and 10.4% in 2014.
- Strong loan origination was experienced with \$94 million in production in 2015, increasing net loans by 22% over 2014.
- Demand deposits increased 20% during 2015 and has been instrumental at maintaining the Bank's net interest margin. We continued our success in improving the deposit mix to improve our funding costs.
- Asset quality continued to improve as the last foreclosed property owned by the Bank was sold with a gain of \$1,125,000. Additionally, the improved loan quality allowed for a recapture of \$800,000 in provisions for loan losses made in prior years.
- The combination of a strong increase in loans, funded by deposits, has increased the Bank's assets to \$513 million, a 12% increase over the \$460 million in assets at the end of 2014.
- The Bank continues to be a leader in serving nonprofits. Summit was named as one of the Top 75 Corporate Philanthropists in the San Francisco Bay Area for the third year in a row.

Future Outlook

Summit State Bank is fortunate to operate in the diversified and affluent area of Sonoma Wine Country. We are set to continue strong growth in our loan generation and core deposit funding and are positioned well to react to any changes in the economic climate.

The Directors and staff of Summit State Bank appreciate your support as our shareholders during these past years. We look forward to prospering together in 2016 and beyond!

Sincerely,



Allan J. Hemphill
Chairman



Thomas M. Duryea
President and Chief Executive Officer

Directors:

Jeffery B. Allen
President
Allen Land Design

James E. Brush
Business Consultant

Josh C. Cox, Jr.
Banking Consultant
Josh Cox & Associates

Mark J. DeMeo, M.D.
Physician

Thomas M. Duryea
President and Chief Executive Officer
Summit State Bank

Todd R. Fry
Chief Accounting Officer
Installed Building Products, Inc.

Allan J. Hemphill
President
Hemphill and Associates

Ronald A. Metcalfe
Principal
Call & Metcalfe Certified Public Accountants, P.C.

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Environmental and Engineering Consultant
Coddling Investments, Inc.

Nicholas J. Rado
President
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Marshall T. Reynolds
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Champion Industries, Inc.

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Executive Officers:

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President and Chief Executive Officer

Dennis E. Kelley
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Linda Bertauche
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Brandy A. Seppi
Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer

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Investor Relations

**SUMMIT STATE BANK
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K**

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Selected Financial Data

	Year Ended December 31				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
(in thousands except per share data)					
Income statement data:					
Interest income	\$ 18,573	\$ 17,933	\$ 17,841	\$ 18,278	\$ 18,678
Net interest income before provision for (reversal of) loan losses	17,637	16,917	16,566	16,249	15,750
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	(800)	(1,400)	50	3,360	3,650
Total non-interest income	2,645	1,995	1,668	3,498	1,926
Total non-interest expense	10,823	10,982	10,833	10,521	10,234
Income before income taxes	10,259	9,330	7,351	5,866	3,792
Income taxes	4,229	3,845	3,030	2,418	1,564
Net income	\$ 6,030	\$ 5,485	\$ 4,321	\$ 3,448	\$ 2,228
Preferred dividend	92	138	253	521	651
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 5,938	\$ 5,347	\$ 4,068	\$ 2,927	\$ 1,577
Selected balance sheet data:					
Assets	\$ 513,365	\$ 459,675	\$ 454,074	\$ 444,896	\$ 387,625
Loans, net	343,217	279,798	282,667	275,877	269,963
Earning assets	501,192	444,550	433,283	426,414	374,427
Deposits	397,246	355,259	341,268	341,004	312,058
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	55,800	35,000	48,500	40,000	13,750
Shareholders' equity	57,325	67,580	61,630	62,870	61,009
Balance sheet data - average					
Assets	\$ 485,396	\$ 460,774	\$ 441,583	\$ 410,291	\$ 377,126
Loans, net	314,806	289,948	279,326	275,505	279,405
Earning assets	474,751	445,977	426,819	393,941	363,042
Deposits	372,778	358,278	342,406	324,428	307,031
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	46,102	36,341	35,437	22,545	10,763
Shareholders' equity	65,061	64,864	62,480	61,812	58,109
Selected per common share data:					
Earnings per common share - basic	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.33
Earnings per common share - diluted	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.33
Weighted average shares used to calculate earnings per common share - basic	4,783	4,778	4,761	4,745	4,745
Weighted average shares used to calculate earnings per common share - diluted	4,838	4,831	4,794	4,746	4,745
Common shares outstanding at year end	4,783	4,778	4,778	4,745	4,745
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.36
Book value per common share	\$ 11.99	\$ 11.28	\$ 10.04	\$ 10.37	\$ 9.98
Tangible book value per common share (1)	\$ 11.12	\$ 10.42	\$ 9.18	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.11
Selected ratios:					
Return on average common equity	10.60%	10.44%	8.33%	6.08%	3.33%
Return on average assets	1.24%	1.19%	0.98%	0.84%	0.59%
Common dividend payout ratio	38.67%	39.31%	49.19%	58.35%	108.31%
Net interest margin	3.72%	3.79%	3.88%	4.12%	4.34%
Efficiency ratio (2)	53.78%	58.81%	59.67%	60.45%	60.48%
Average equity to average assets	13.40%	14.08%	14.15%	15.07%	15.41%
Tier 1 leverage capital ratio	10.53%	13.72%	13.22%	13.37%	14.46%
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.31%	1.28%	2.29%	2.18%	3.45%
Nonperforming loans to total loans	0.46%	0.64%	1.95%	1.72%	4.46%
Net charge-offs to average loans	(0.12)%	(0.39)%	0.14%	1.10%	1.54%
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.36%	1.81%	1.88%	2.04%	1.96%

(1) Common tangible equity excludes goodwill.

(2) Non-interest expenses to net interest and non-interest income, net of securities gains (losses) and building legal settlement.

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains certain statements that are forward-looking within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates” and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as “will,” “should,” “would” and “could” are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Readers of this annual report of the Summit State Bank (also referred to as we, us or our) should not rely solely on the forward-looking statements and should consider all uncertainties and risks throughout the report.

Forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our future results and shareholder values may differ significantly from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The statements are representative only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement. However, your attention is directed to any further disclosures made on related subjects in any subsequent reports we may file with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), including on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, in the event we become required to make such filings.

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion provides additional information about the financial condition of Summit State Bank (“the Bank”) at December 31, 2015 and 2014 and results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. The following analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and the notes thereto prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of the Bank’s results of operations and financial condition are based upon financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Bank’s management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense, and the related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements. These estimates are discussed in more detail under “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates.”

The Bank believes these estimates and assumptions to be reasonably accurate; however, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or circumstances. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near-term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, consideration of goodwill impairment and consideration of potential other than temporary impairment on investment securities and other financial instruments.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is determined first and foremost by promptly identifying potential credit weaknesses that could jeopardize repayment. The Bank's process for evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses includes determining estimated loss percentages for each credit based on the Bank's historical loss experience and other factors in the Bank's credit grading system and accompanying risk analysis for determining an adequate level of the allowance. The risks are assessed by rating each account based upon paying habits, loan to collateral value ratio, financial condition and level of classifications. The allowance for loan losses was \$4,731,000 at December 31, 2015 compared to \$5,143,000 at December 31, 2014.

The Bank maintains the allowance for loan losses to provide for probable incurred losses in the loan portfolio. Additions to the allowance for loan losses are established through a provision charged to expense. All loans which are judged to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance while any recoveries are credited to the allowance. The Bank's policy is to charge off any known losses at the time of determination. Any unsecured loan more than 90 days delinquent in payment of principal or interest and not in the process of collection is charged off in total. Secured loans are evaluated on a case by case basis to determine the ultimate loss potential to us subsequent to the liquidation of collateral. In those cases where we believe we are inadequately protected, a charge-off will generally be made to reduce the loan balance to a level equal to the liquidation value of the collateral unless we believe the collateral deficiency may be overcome by borrower cash flows.

The Bank's loan policy provides procedures designed to evaluate and assess the credit risk factors associated with the loan portfolio, to enable the Bank to assess such credit risk factors prior to granting new loans and to evaluate the sufficiency of the allowance for loan losses. The Bank conducts an assessment of the allowance on a monthly basis and undertakes a more critical evaluation quarterly. At the time of the quarterly review, the Board of Directors will examine and approve the adequacy of the allowance. The quarterly evaluation includes an assessment of the following factors: any external loan review and any recent regulatory examination, estimated potential loss exposure on each pool of loans, concentrations of credit, value of collateral, the level of delinquent and non-accrual loans, trends in loan volume, effects of any changes in lending policies and procedures, changes in lending personnel, current economic conditions at the local, state and national level and historical losses and recoveries.

Goodwill. We assess the carrying value of our goodwill at least annually in order to determine if this intangible asset is impaired. In reviewing the carrying value of our goodwill, we assess the recoverability of such assets by evaluating the fair value of the related business unit. If the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount of the excess and the carrying value of goodwill is reduced accordingly. Any impairment would be required to be recorded during the period identified.

Accounting standards require an annual evaluation of goodwill for impairment using various estimates and assumptions. The market price of the Bank's common stock at the close of business on December 31, 2015 was \$13.76 per common share compared to a book value of \$11.99 per common share.

Investment Securities. We are obligated to assess, at each reporting date, whether there is an “other-than-temporary” impairment to our investment securities. Such impairment, if related to credit losses, must be recognized in current earnings rather than in other comprehensive income or loss, net of tax. We examine all individual securities that are in an unrealized loss position at each reporting date for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI). Specific investment level factors we examine to assess impairment include, the severity and duration of the unrealized loss, the nature, financial condition and results of operations of the issuers of the securities and whether there has been any cause for default on the securities or any adverse change in the rating of the securities by the various rating agencies, as well as whether the decline in value is credit or liquidity related. Additionally, we reexamine our financial resources and our overall intent and ability to hold the securities until their fair values recover. There were no OTTI recorded in 2015, 2014 or 2013. We do not believe that we have any investment securities with material unrealized losses that would be deemed to be “other-than-temporarily impaired” as of December 31, 2015. Investment securities are discussed in more detail under “Investment Portfolio.”

Overview

The Bank is a community bank serving Sonoma, Napa, San Francisco and Marin Counties in California. It operates through five offices located in Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Rohnert Park and Healdsburg. The Bank was founded as a savings and loan in 1982 under the name Summit Savings. On January 15, 1999, the Bank converted its charter to a California state-chartered commercial bank and thereby became subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the California Department of Business Oversight and the FDIC.

Results of Operations

Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

The Bank’s primary source of income is net interest income, which is the difference between interest income and fees derived from earning assets and interest paid on liabilities which fund those assets. Net interest income, expressed as a percentage of total average interest earning assets, is referred to as the net interest margin. The Bank’s net interest income is affected by changes in the volume and mix of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities. It is also affected by changes in yields earned on interest earning assets and rates paid on interest bearing deposits and other borrowed funds. The Bank also generates non-interest income, including transactional fees, service charges, office lease income, gains and losses on investment securities and gains on sold government guaranteed loans originated by the Bank. Non-interest expenses consist primarily of employee compensation and benefits, occupancy and equipment expenses and other operating expenses. The Bank’s results of operations are also affected by its provision for loan losses. Results of operations may also be significantly affected by other factors including general economic and competitive conditions, mergers and acquisitions of other financial institutions within the Bank’s market area, changes in market interest rates, government policies, and actions of regulatory agencies.

Net Income

The Bank had net income of \$6,030,000 and net income available for common stockholders, which deducts the preferred dividends, of \$5,938,000, or \$1.23 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to net income of \$5,485,000 and net income available for common stockholders of \$5,347,000, or \$1.11 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2014, and net income of \$4,321,000 and net income available for common stockholders of \$4,068,000, or \$0.85 per diluted share, for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The Return on average assets was 1.24%, 1.19% and 0.98% for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Although various factors effected the change in net income between the years which are discussed in the following sections of this Management's Discussion and Analysis, the years 2015 and 2014 benefited by the reversal of provisions for loan losses and net gains on the sale of other real estate owned. The return on average assets was 1.01% for 2015 and 1.00% for 2014, without the impacts of the reversals of the provision for loan losses and the net gains on other real estate owned.

Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin

Net interest income was \$17,637,000 and the net interest margin was 3.72% for the year ended December 31, 2015, which represented a \$720,000 or 4.3% increase over 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2014, net interest income was \$16,917,000 and the net interest margin was 3.79%, which was an increase of \$351,000 or 2.1% over 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2013, net interest income was \$16,566,000 and the net interest margin was 3.88%. At December 31, 2015, approximately 66.9% of the Bank's assets were comprised of net loans and 26.2% of investment securities compared to 60.9% of net loans and 29.3% of investment securities at December 31, 2014.

The yield on average interest earning assets declined each year from 2014 to 2015 and 2013 to 2014. The yield on average interest earning assets was 3.91% for the year ended December 31, 2015, 4.02% for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 4.18% for the year ended December 31, 2013. The changes in the overall yield on average earning assets between the years was primarily attributable to the effects of changes in general market interest rates impacting the re-pricing of the Bank's variable rate loan portfolio and calls on higher yielding government agency securities. Additionally, term real estate loans are refinanced and new loans are generated at the lower current market interest rates.

In 2015, average earning assets increased 6.5% with average investment securities increasing 2.7% and average loans increasing 8.6%. In 2014, average earning assets increased 4.5% with average investment securities increasing 5.5% and average loans increasing 3.8%.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the cost of average interest bearing liabilities was 0.28% compared with a cost of average interest bearing liabilities of 0.31% for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 0.40% for the year ended December 31, 2013. The changes in cost of funds have been driven by the changing market interest rates over the periods. Additionally, the

Bank experienced growth in lower cost demand, savings and money market deposits in 2013 through 2015.

The following table presents condensed average balance sheet information for the Bank, together with interest rates earned and paid on the various sources and uses of its funds for each of the periods presented. Average balances are based on daily average balances. Nonaccrual loans are included in loans with any interest collected reflected on a cash basis.

Average Balance Sheets and Analysis of net Interest Income

	Year Ended December 31,								
	2015			2014			2013		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Rate
(in thousands)									
Assets									
Interest earning assets:									
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	\$ 18,738	41	0.22%	\$ 18,040	\$ 39	0.22%	\$ 17,429	\$ 40	0.23%
Federal funds sold	1,945	3	0.17%	1,801	3	0.17%	-	-	0.00%
Time deposits with banks	979	14	1.45%	1,601	20	1.25%	2,452	26	1.06%
Taxable investment securities	138,283	3,992	2.89%	134,587	3,823	2.84%	127,612	3,574	2.80%
Loans, net of unearned income (1)	314,806	14,523	4.61%	289,948	14,048	4.85%	279,326	14,201	5.08%
Total earning assets/interest income	474,751	18,573	3.91%	445,977	17,933	4.02%	426,819	17,841	4.18%
Non-earning assets	15,558			20,059			20,803		
Allowance for loan losses	(4,913)			(5,262)			(6,039)		
Total assets	\$ 485,396			\$ 460,774			\$ 441,583		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity									
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Deposits:									
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 53,883	54	0.10%	\$ 52,906	35	0.07%	\$ 41,684	29	0.07%
Savings and money market	90,315	135	0.15%	82,767	148	0.18%	80,678	160	0.20%
Time deposits	144,175	568	0.39%	155,957	666	0.43%	161,987	971	0.60%
FHLB advances	46,102	179	0.39%	36,341	167	0.46%	35,437	115	0.32%
Total interest-bearing liabilities/interest expense	334,475	936	0.28%	327,971	1,016	0.31%	319,786	1,275	0.40%
Non interest-bearing deposits	84,405			66,648			58,057		
Other liabilities	1,455			1,291			1,260		
Total liabilities	420,335			395,910			379,103		
Shareholders' equity	65,061			64,864			62,480		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 485,396			\$ 460,774			\$ 441,583		
Net interest income and margin (2)		\$ 17,637	3.72%		\$ 16,917	3.79%		\$ 16,566	3.88%
Net interest spread (3)			3.63%			3.71%			3.78%

- (1) The net amortization of deferred fees and costs on loans included in interest income was \$(189,000), \$92,000 and \$149,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- (2) Net interest margin is computed by dividing net interest income by average total earning assets.
- (3) Net interest spread is the difference between the average rate earned on average total earning assets and the average rate paid on average total interest bearing liabilities.

The following table shows the change in interest income and interest expense and the amount of change attributable to variances in volume and rates. The unallocated change in rate or volume variance has been allocated between the rate and volume variances in proportion to the absolute dollar amount in the change of each.

Volume and Yield/Rate Variances

	2015 Compared to 2014			2014 Compared to 2013		
	Change Due to			Change Due to		
(Dollars in thousands)	Volume	Rate	Net	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest income:						
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ (1)
Time deposits with banks	(7)	1	(6)	(8)	2	(6)
Taxable investment securities	106	63	169	198	51	249
Federal funds sold	-	-	-	3	-	3
Loans, net	1,167	(692)	475	529	(682)	(153)
Total interest income	1,268	(628)	640	723	(631)	92
Interest expense:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	1	18	19	7	(1)	6
Savings and money market	13	(26)	(13)	4	(16)	(12)
Time deposits	(52)	(46)	(98)	(37)	(268)	(305)
FHLB advances	40	(28)	12	3	49	52
Total interest expense	2	(82)	(80)	(23)	(236)	(259)
Increase (decrease) in net interest income	\$ 1,266	\$ (546)	\$ 720	\$ 746	\$ (395)	\$ 351

Provision for Loan Losses

The Bank maintains an allowance for loan losses for probable incurred losses that are expected as an incidental part of the banking business. Write-offs of loans are charged against the allowance for loan losses, which is adjusted periodically to reflect changes in the volume of outstanding loans and estimated losses due to changes in the financial condition of borrowers or the value of property securing nonperforming loans, or changes in general economic conditions and other qualitative factors. Additions to the allowance for loan losses are made through a charge against income referred to as the “provision for loan losses.”

The Bank’s loan policy provides procedures designed to evaluate and assess the credit risk factors associated with the loan portfolio, to enable management to assess such credit risk factors prior to granting new loans and to evaluate the sufficiency of the allowance for loan losses. Management conducts an assessment of the allowance for loan losses on a monthly basis and undertakes a more critical evaluation quarterly. At the time of the quarterly review, the Board of Directors evaluates and formally approves the adequacy of the allowance. The quarterly evaluation includes an assessment of the following factors: any external loan review and regulatory examination, estimated probable loss exposure on each pool of loans, concentrations

of credit, value of collateral, the level of delinquent and non-accrual loans, trends in loan volume, effects of any changes in the lending policies and procedures, changes in lending personnel, current economic conditions at the local, state and national level, and a migration analysis of historical losses and recoveries for the prior twelve quarters.

At December 31, 2015, the Bank's allowance for loan losses totaled \$4,731,000 or 1.36% of outstanding loans, compared with an allowance for loan losses of \$5,143,000, or 1.81% of outstanding loans at December 31, 2014 and \$5,412,000, or 1.88% of outstanding loans at December 31, 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Bank reversed \$800,000 in the Allowance for Loan Losses, which is recorded as a negative provision for loan losses in the Consolidated Statements of Income and for the year ended December 31, 2014, the Bank reversed \$1,400,000 in Allowance for Loan Losses. The reversals were attributable to net recoveries of previously charged-off loans of \$388,000 during 2015 and \$1,131,000 during 2014 and improved credit quality measures of the loan portfolio with the resulting reduction in Allowance for Loan Loss allocations. There were \$50,000 and \$3,360,000 in provisions for loan losses expensed in 2013 and 2012. The higher provision expensed in 2012 was attributable to continued charge-offs and loan portfolio quality indicators as a result of the economic downturn.

Non-interest Income

The following table summarizes non-interest income recorded for the years indicated.

(in thousands)	Non-interest Income		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 702	\$ 614	\$ 566
Rental income	532	523	516
Net securities gains	157	239	80
Net gains on other real estate owned	1,125	73	34
Loan servicing, net	10	12	14
Other income	119	534	458
Total non-interest income	<u>\$ 2,645</u>	<u>\$ 1,995</u>	<u>\$ 1,668</u>

Service charges on deposit accounts were \$702,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$614,000 and \$566,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Bank has experienced an increase in demand deposits, and the increase in service charges has primarily resulted from the addition of commercial analysis checking accounts and increased debit card transactions.

The Bank owns its headquarters building with approximately half of the office space leased to nonaffiliated tenants. The building was fully leased at December 31, 2015. Lease income from this office building was \$532,000, \$523,000 and \$516,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. The leases have annual rent increases.

Net securities gains can vary significantly from year to year based on the amount of securities sold or called and the net gain or loss realized. Additionally, gains or losses are highly

dependent on the interest rate environment and its impacts on the fair market value of investment securities. In 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Bank sold or had calls on various government agency and corporate bonds with a net gain of \$157,000 in 2015, \$239,000 in 2014 and \$80,000 in 2013.

Net gains on other real estate owned arises when the Bank sells foreclosed properties. The gain of \$1,125,000 recorded in 2015 was the result of one property sold. The Bank has no other real estate owned at December 31, 2015.

Other income for each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was primarily attributable to rental income on foreclosed properties owned by the Bank. The rental income on these properties was \$118,000, \$442,000 and \$425,000 for 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Non-interest Expenses

The following table summarizes non-interest expenses recorded for the years indicated.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 5,646	\$ 5,530	\$ 5,327
Occupancy and equipment	1,313	1,347	1,453
Other expenses	3,864	4,105	4,053
Total	<u>\$ 10,823</u>	<u>\$ 10,982</u>	<u>\$ 10,833</u>

Non-interest expenses, or also referred to as operating expenses, is commonly expressed as a percentage of average assets for the period and as a percentage of operating revenues, or the efficiency ratio. The efficiency ratio divides the non-interest expenses by total revenues, which is defined as net interest income plus non-interest income, excluding net security gains. The non-interest expenses as a percent of annual average assets for 2015 was 2.2% and were 2.4% for 2014 and 2.5% for 2013. The efficiency ratio for 2015 was 53.8% and was 58.8% for 2014 and 59.7% for 2013. The Bank realized a gain on the sale of other real estate owned in 2015 of \$1,125,000. If this gain is excluded in the calculation of the efficiency ratio, then it would be 57.0% for 2015.

Salaries and employee benefits expense was relatively unchanged in 2013 to 2015. Annual salaries and bonuses have increased during the years and have been partially offset by deferred loan origination costs attributable to loan generation during the years. The deferred loan origination costs netted against salaries and employee benefits were \$950,000, \$709,000 and \$824,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. Full time equivalent employee levels were 60, 60 and 58 at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Occupancy and equipment expenses decreased 2.5% in 2015 compared to 2014 and decreased 7.3% in 2014 compared to 2013. Occupancy expenses include costs incurred with the Bank's

owned headquarters building and four leased branch office buildings. The declines in expenses were due to lower rental rates on the branch offices and reduced depreciation expense.

The following table summarizes the categories of other expenses.

Other Expenses

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Data processing	\$ 925	\$ 816	\$ 845
Professional fees	557	732	519
Director fees and expenses	452	464	514
Nasdaq listing and regulatory license expense	136	121	121
Advertising and promotion	655	682	620
Deposit and other insurance premiums	359	434	481
Telephone and postage	75	67	71
Other real estate owned expenses	64	200	281
Other expenses	641	589	601
	\$ 3,864	\$ 4,105	\$ 4,053

Data processing expenses are dependent on the Bank's implementation of new electronic delivery platforms such as mobile banking, and per account and transaction expenses from the Bank's third party data service provider increase, corresponding to the increase in the number of new deposit and loan customers.

Professional fees vary depending on the use of legal, audit and consulting services. Legal services utilized by the Bank were a significant component as a result of problem loan resolutions. Director fees and expenses vary dependent on the number of directors, travel expenses incurred by directors for attendance of Board and committee meetings and director training expenses. Advertising and promotion expenses are dependent on the Bank's business development activities and targeted nonprofit charity business customers.

Other Real Estate Owned (OREO) expenses pertain to the maintenance of owned properties through foreclosure. The Bank sold all its OREO and no properties were owned at December 31, 2015. See "Non-interest Income" for a discussion of OREO lease income and net gains on sale of OREO.

Miscellaneous other expenses are incurred as a result of general operations.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Bank accrues income tax expense based on the anticipated tax rates during the financial period covered. The provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$4,229,000, \$3,845,000 and \$3,030,000. The combined effective Federal and State corporate income tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were 41.2%.

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2015 and 2014

Investment Portfolio

Securities classified as available-for-sale for accounting purposes are recorded at their fair value on the balance sheet. Securities classified as held-to-maturity are recorded at amortized cost. At December 31, 2015, investment securities comprised 26.2% of total assets and 27.1% of earning assets. At December 31, 2014, investment securities comprised 29.3% of total assets and 30.9% of earning assets. At December 31, 2015, there were \$5,988,000 in investment securities classified as held-to-maturity and \$9,997,000 at December 31, 2014. The decline in held-to-maturity securities was attributable to securities being called. Securities classified as available-for-sale were \$128,599,000 and \$124,723,000 for the 2015 and 2014 respective year ends. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities (e.g., unrealized holding gains or losses) are reported as “other comprehensive income (loss),” net of tax, and carried as accumulated other comprehensive income or loss within shareholders’ equity until realized. The accumulated other comprehensive income was an unrealized gain position of \$501,000 at December 31, 2015 and \$708,000 at December 31, 2014.

The Bank utilizes the investment portfolio to manage liquidity and attract funding that requires collateralization. At December 31, 2015, investment securities with a fair value of \$39,235,000, or 29% of the portfolio, were pledged to secure State of California deposits. This compares to \$51,948,000, or 39% of the portfolio pledged at December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, securities with a par value of \$70,682,000 were callable within one year.

Investment Securities

(in thousands)	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Held-to-maturity:			
Government agencies	\$ 5,988	\$ 9,977	\$ 15,558
Available-for-sale:			
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 9,992	\$ 7,999	\$ -
Government agencies	73,465	69,815	63,105
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	8,118	4,394	5,184
Corporate debt	37,024	42,515	44,543
Municipal securities	-	-	736
Total available-for-sale	<u>128,599</u>	<u>124,723</u>	<u>113,568</u>
Total investment securities	<u>\$ 134,587</u>	<u>\$ 134,700</u>	<u>\$ 129,126</u>

The composition of the investment portfolio by major category and contracted maturities or repricing of debt investment securities at December 31, 2015 are shown below.

**Contractual Maturity or Repricing Schedule and Weighted Average Yields of Securities
As of December 31, 2015**

(in thousands)	Within One Year		After One But Within Five Years		After Five But Within Ten Years		After Ten Years	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
	Held-to-maturity:							
Government agencies	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 5,988	2.15%
Available-for-sale:								
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 7,998	0.47%	\$ 1,994	0.90%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-
Government agencies	-	-	8,689	1.98%	55,335	2.57%	9,441	3.13%
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,118	2.84%
Corporate debt	1,567	2.21%	24,300	3.86%	11,157	3.55%	-	-
Municipal securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total available-for-sale	<u>9,565</u>	<u>0.76%</u>	<u>34,983</u>	<u>3.22%</u>	<u>66,492</u>	<u>2.73%</u>	<u>17,559</u>	<u>3.00%</u>
Total investment securities	<u>\$ 9,565</u>	<u>0.76%</u>	<u>\$ 34,983</u>	<u>3.22%</u>	<u>\$ 66,492</u>	<u>2.73%</u>	<u>\$ 23,547</u>	<u>2.78%</u>

As of December 31, 2015 the Bank did not own securities of any single issuer (other than U.S. Government agencies) whose aggregate book value was in excess of 10% of the Bank's total equity at the time of purchase.

Loan Portfolio

Loan categories used in presentations in this report conform to the categorizations used by regulatory Called Reports as described by the instructions issued by the Federal Financial Interagency Examination Council (FFIEC).

The following table shows the composition of the Bank's loan portfolio by amount and percentage of total loans for each major loan category at the dates indicated.

Loans

(in thousands)	December 31,											
	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011			
Commercial & agricultural (1)	\$ 75,018	21.6%	\$ 68,371	24.0%	\$ 63,848	22.2%	\$ 66,097	23.5%	\$ 58,665	21.3%		
Real Estate - commercial	175,374	50.4%	145,565	51.1%	150,292	52.2%	133,967	47.6%	125,526	45.6%		
Real estate - construction and land	11,341	3.3%	11,175	3.9%	11,419	4.0%	10,723	3.8%	11,357	4.1%		
Real Estate - single family	63,899	18.4%	46,590	16.4%	50,963	17.7%	51,649	18.3%	55,240	20.1%		
Real Estate - multifamily	21,664	6.2%	13,095	4.6%	11,411	4.0%	18,632	6.6%	22,794	8.3%		
Consumer & lease financing	652	0.2%	145	0.1%	146	0.1%	558	0.2%	1,792	0.7%		
	<u>347,948</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>284,941</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>288,079</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>281,626</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>275,374</u>	<u>100%</u>		
LESS:												
Allowance for Loan Losses	(4,731)		(5,143)		(5,412)		(5,749)		(5,411)			
Total Loans, Net	<u>\$ 343,217</u>		<u>\$ 279,798</u>		<u>\$ 282,667</u>		<u>\$ 275,877</u>		<u>\$ 269,963</u>			

(1) Includes loans secured by farmland.

The Bank experienced increased loan demand in 2015 and 2014. The 22% increase in net loans outstanding at December 31, 2015 was primarily from the origination of commercial real estate loans which often have larger dollar balances.

At December 31, 2015, the Bank had approximately \$37,772,000 in undisbursed loan commitments, of which approximately \$11,932,000 related to real estate loan types. This compares with undisbursed commitments of approximately \$26,373,000 at December 31, 2014, of which approximately \$12,235,000 related to real estate loan types. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were \$1,992,000 and \$1,959,000, respectively, in standby letters of credit outstanding.

The following table shows the maturity distribution of Real Estate Construction and Land and Commercial & Agricultural loans, including rate repricing intervals on variable rate loans, at December 31, 2015. In the following table, the term variable (generally referring to loans for which the interest rate will change immediately given a change in the underlying index) also includes loans with adjustable rates (loans for which the rate may change, but which are also limited in occurrence).

Loan Portfolio Maturity Structure at December 31, 2015

(in thousands)	Within One Year	After One But Within Five Years	After Five Years	Total
Real Estate - construction and land	\$ 3,974	\$ 6,558	\$ 809	\$ 11,341
Commercial & agricultural	9,411	29,982	35,625	75,018
Total	<u>\$ 13,385</u>	<u>\$ 36,540</u>	<u>\$ 36,434</u>	<u>\$ 86,359</u>
Loans with:				
Fixed interest rates	\$ 5,769	\$ 28,503	\$ 13,104	\$ 47,376
Floating interest rates	7,616	8,037	23,330	38,983
Total	<u>\$ 13,385</u>	<u>\$ 36,540</u>	<u>\$ 36,434</u>	<u>\$ 86,359</u>

Loan Policies and Procedures

The Bank's underwriting practices include an analysis of the borrower's management, current economic factors, the borrower's ability to respond and adapt to economic changes outside its direct control and verification of primary and secondary sources of repayment. Risk within the loan portfolio is managed through the Bank's loan policies and underwriting. These policies are reviewed and approved annually by the Board of Directors.

- Management administers the loan policy, ensures proper loan documentation is maintained and develops the methodology for monitoring loan quality and the level of the allowance for loan losses and reports on these matters to the Board of Directors' Internal Asset Review Committee and the Board of Directors.

- The Board of Directors' Internal Asset Review Committee meets regularly to evaluate problem assets and the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. The Committee also reviews and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, and is responsible for ensuring that an independent third party reviews the loan portfolio at least annually. Resultant reports are sent to this Committee and to the Audit Committee.
- The Board of Directors' Loan Committee is responsible for enforcement of the loan policy and has additional responsibilities which include approving loans or loan relationships for a customer that, when considered in the aggregate, exceed management's level of loan authority for that customer.
- The Board of Directors' Audit Committee also engages a third party to perform a review of management's asset and liability practices to ensure compliance with the Bank's policies.
- The Board of Directors retains overall responsibility for all loan functions and reviews material loan relationships.

Loan approvals are granted according to established policies, and lending officers are assigned approval authorities within their levels of training and experience. Interest rates reflect the risk inherent in loans and collateral is generally taken for purchase-money financing. Collateral may consist of accounts receivable, direct assignment of contracts, inventory, equipment and real estate. Unsecured loans may be made when warranted by the financial strength of the borrower.

The Bank has approximately \$159 million in loans (46% of the gross loan portfolio at December 31, 2015) with fixed interest rates or variable interest rates where the current interest rate is at the contractual floor rate which is above the fully indexed rate that mature in over 5 years. Guarantees are generally required to help assure repayment. Management believes that pricing is commensurate with risk for both new and existing customers.

Nonperforming Assets

Nonperforming assets consist of nonperforming loans and other real estate owned. Nonperforming loans are those for which the borrower fails to perform under the original terms of the obligation and consist of nonaccrual loans and accruing loans past due 90 days or more. Additionally, loans may be restructured due to deteriorating financial conditions and classified as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs). The TDR's may or may not be the same as those listed as nonaccrual or 90 days or more past due loans.

The following are the nonperforming assets for the respective periods:

Nonperforming Assets

(in thousands)	December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 1,610	\$ 1,815	\$ 5,614	\$ 4,840	\$ 12,292
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total nonperforming loans	1,610	1,815	5,614	4,840	12,292
Other real estate owned	-	4,051	4,771	4,845	1,074
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 1,610</u>	<u>\$ 5,866</u>	<u>\$ 10,385</u>	<u>\$ 9,685</u>	<u>\$ 13,366</u>
Nonperforming loans to total loans	0.46%	0.64%	1.95%	1.72%	4.46%
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.31%	1.28%	2.29%	2.18%	3.45%
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	293.86%	283.39%	96.40%	118.80%	44.02%

Nonperforming loans at December 31, 2015, consisted of eight (8) loans to eight (8) customers. Nonperforming loans included commercial real estate loans totaling \$494,000, loans collateralized by single and multifamily properties totaling \$766,000 and \$350,000 in commercial and agricultural loans. The Bank had no specific allowance for loan losses allocated to these loans due to the estimated value of underlying collateral.

There were no other real estate owned at December 31, 2015 and one commercial property owned at December 31, 2014 with a book balance of \$4,051,000. This property was sold in 2015 with a gain of \$1,125,000.

The Bank actively works with customers to facilitate collection of the loans that are impacted in the current economic downturn. The Bank may modify terms of the loans to provide the borrower with relief. These modifications classify the loan as a TDR. Loans that are classified as TDRs were \$3,863,000 at December 31, 2015, of which \$3,536,000 were considered performing loans and \$327,000 are nonperforming loans and are included in the table above. The performing TDRs of \$3,536,000 are primarily collateralized by single family residential or commercial real estate properties.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Bank maintains the allowance for loan losses to provide for inherent losses in the loan portfolio. Additions to the allowance for loan losses are established through a provision charged to expense. All loans which are judged to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance while any recoveries are credited to the allowance. The Bank's policy is to charge off any known losses at the time of determination. Any unsecured loan more than 90 days delinquent in payment of principal or interest and not in the process of collection is charged off in total. Secured loans are evaluated on a case by case basis to determine the ultimate loss potential to us subsequent to the liquidation of collateral. In those cases where we believe we are inadequately

protected, a charge-off will be made to reduce the loan balance to a level equal to the liquidation value of the collateral.

The Bank's loan policy provides procedures designed to evaluate and assess the credit risk factors associated with the loan portfolio, to enable management to assess such credit risk factors prior to granting new loans and to evaluate the sufficiency of the allowance for loan losses. Management conducts an assessment of the allowance for loan losses on a monthly basis and undertakes a more critical evaluation quarterly. At the time of the quarterly review, the Board of Directors evaluates and approves the adequacy of the allowance. The quarterly evaluation includes an assessment of the following factors: any external loan review and regulatory examination, estimated probable loss exposure on each pool of loans, concentrations of credit, value of collateral, the level of delinquent and non-accrual loans, trends in loan volume, effects of any changes in lending policies and procedures, changes in lending personnel, current economic conditions at the local, state and national level and a migration analysis of historical losses and recoveries for the prior twelve quarters.

The following table sets forth an analysis of the allowance for loan losses and provision for loan losses for the periods indicated.

Summary of Activity in the Allowance for Loan Losses

(Dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5,143	\$ 5,412	\$ 5,749	\$ 5,411	\$ 6,058
Charge-offs:					
Commercial & agricultural	-	-	49	83	82
Real estate - commercial	-	76	835	1,157	2,250
Real estate - construction and land	-	-	-	871	1,081
Real Estate - single family	-	-	-	971	33
Real Estate - multifamily	-	-	-	-	784
Consumer & lease financing	2	5	-	64	104
Total loans charged-off	<u>2</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>3,146</u>	<u>4,334</u>
Recoveries:					
Commercial & agricultural	222	207	459	31	12
Real estate - commercial	-	977	-	56	-
Real estate - construction and land	-	-	-	-	25
Real Estate - single family	135	15	26	25	-
Real Estate - multifamily	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer & lease financing	33	13	12	12	-
Total recoveries	<u>390</u>	<u>1,212</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>37</u>
Net loans charged-off (recovered)	(388)	(1,131)	387	3,022	4,297
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	(800)	(1,400)	50	3,360	3,650
Allowance for loan losses - end of period	<u>\$ 4,731</u>	<u>\$ 5,143</u>	<u>\$ 5,412</u>	<u>\$ 5,749</u>	<u>\$ 5,411</u>
Loans:					
Average loans outstanding during period, net of unearned income	\$ 314,806	\$ 289,948	\$ 279,326	\$ 275,505	\$ 279,405
Total loans at end of period, net of unearned income	\$ 347,948	\$ 284,941	\$ 288,079	\$ 281,626	\$ 275,374
Ratios:					
Net loans charged-off to average net loans	(0.12)%	(0.39)%	0.14%	1.10%	1.54%
Net loans charged-off to total loans	(0.11)%	(0.40)%	0.13%	1.07%	1.55%
Allowance for loan losses to average net loans	1.50%	1.77%	1.94%	2.09%	1.94%
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.36%	1.80%	1.88%	2.04%	1.96%
Net loans charged-off to beginning allowance for loan losses	(7.54)%	(20.90)%	6.73%	55.85%	70.93%
Net loans charged-off to provision for loan losses	48.50%	80.79%	774.00%	89.94%	117.73%

The following table summarizes the allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan category and the amount of loans in each category as a percentage of total loans in each category as of the end of each year presented. The allocated and unallocated portions of the allowance for loan losses are available to the entire portfolio.

Allocation of Allowance for Loan Losses

Year Ended December 31,										
	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
(in thousands)	Allowance Allocation	Amount of Category Loans to Total Loans	Allowance Allocation	Amount of Category Loans to Total Loans	Allowance Allocation	Amount of Category Loans to Total Loans	Allowance Allocation	Amount of Category Loans to Total Loans	Allowance Allocation	Amount of Category Loans to Total Loans
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 1,008	21.6%	\$ 534	24.0%	\$ 562	22.2%	\$ 734	23.5%	\$ 852	21.3%
Real estate - commercial	940	50.4%	1,861	51.1%	2,955	52.2%	2,547	47.6%	3,230	45.6%
Real estate - construction and land	57	3.3%	216	3.9%	379	4.0%	148	3.8%	180	4.1%
Real estate - single family	237	18.4%	141	16.4%	214	17.7%	251	18.3%	91	20.1%
Real estate - multifamily	43	6.2%	13	4.6%	272	4.0%	82	6.6%	82	8.3%
Consumer & lease financing	6	0.2%	10	0.1%	15	0.1%	6	0.2%	16	0.7%
Other qualitative factors (1)							960		960	
Unallocated	2,440		2,368		1,015		1,021		-	
Total	<u>\$ 4,731</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 5,143</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 5,412</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 5,749</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 5,411</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) At December 31, 2013, the Bank allocated the allowance for other qualitative factors by portfolio segment. The other qualitative factors allocation was not identifiable to separate portfolio segments in prior years.

The changes from year to year for the allocation by loan category are attributable to the growth of the category and management's assessment of the quality of the individual loans within the category. The other qualitative factors allocation represents various qualitative factors in the determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Qualitative factors included the size of individual credits, concentrations and general economic conditions. Management considers these qualitative factors in their evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

The decline in the allowance allocations for the various loan categories at December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014 were primarily attributable to the decline in impaired loans, classified loans and reduced net charge-offs experienced in those years.

An unallocated allowance can arise from fluctuations in the amount of classified ("credit grades") and specific allocations to nonperforming loans between periods. Management and the Board of Directors reviews the amount and reasons for unallocated allowances and whether it has arisen due to periodic fluctuations in the credit grades or has arisen due to changes in qualitative factors or changes in lending strategies. If the unallocated allowance has arisen from other than periodic fluctuations in credit grades or other than potential temporary factors, then it may be determined that a portion of the allowance for loan losses should be reversed. Nonperforming loans, which gave rise to an increase in unallocated allowance, and charge-offs declined significantly in 2015 and 2014. As nonperforming loan trends and charge-off histories support the positive trend in credit quality, it is reasonably possible that the unallocated allowance will be adjusted.

The Bank adjusted the allowance for loan losses for the increase in unallocated allowance by reversing \$800,000 and \$1,400,000 of the allowance in 2015 and 2014. These Allowance reversals were partially offset by \$388,000 and \$1,131,000 in net loan recoveries in 2015 and 2014. The allowance for loan losses was reduced to 1.36% of gross loans for year end 2015 compared to 1.81% for year end 2014.

In addition to the allowance for loan losses, the Bank maintains an allowance for losses for undisbursed loan commitments, which is reported in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. This allowance was \$44,000 at December 31, 2015 and \$30,000 2014.

Deposits

Deposits are the Bank's primary source of funds. The Bank employs business development officers and branch office personnel to solicit commercial demand deposits. The Bank focuses on obtaining deposits from the communities it serves but occasionally may accept deposits from outside its market area or receive brokered deposits.

The following table sets forth total deposits by type.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2015		2014	
	Balance	% of Total	Balance	% of Total
Demand Accounts	\$ 154,343	38.85%	\$ 129,084	36.34%
Savings and Money Market	87,089	21.92%	84,406	23.76%
Time Deposits	155,814	39.22%	141,769	39.91%
Total Deposits	<u>\$ 397,246</u>		<u>\$ 355,259</u>	

The Bank has executed a strategy to increase demand and money market accounts as a percentage of total deposits. Time deposits fundings are replaced by FHLB advances when the interest rates of advances are lower. The change in the mix of the deposit composition has enabled the Bank to lower the cost of funds and provided less sensitivity to rising interest rates.

The Bank offers local depositors with deposits in excess of \$250,000 and who are concerned with FDIC insurance limits, a deposit placement service through a program called CDARS and ICS. Through this program amounts in excess of \$250,000 can be placed in certificates of deposit or demand accounts at other institutions and the Bank receives reciprocal deposits from other institutions within the network. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were \$17,985,000 and \$18,757,000 in CDARS time deposits and \$17,824,000 and \$24,152,000 in ICS demand deposits, respectively. Although the originating depositors are local customers of the Bank, this exchange of deposits for the purposes of FFIEC Called Reports, are classified as brokered deposits. In addition to these deposits, the Bank had \$35,206,000 and \$21,461,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014 in wholesale brokered deposits.

Certain time deposits are received through a program run by the Treasurer of the State of California to place public deposits with community banks. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the State of California had \$48,500,000 in time deposits with the Bank with maturities of up to six months and collateralized by investment securities or mortgage loans.

The following table sets forth the average balances by deposit category and the interest cost for the periods indicated.

Average Deposit Balances and Rates Paid

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,					
	2015		2014		2013	
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
Non interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 84,405		\$ 66,648		\$ 58,057	
Interest-bearing demand deposits	53,883	0.10%	52,906	0.07%	41,684	0.07%
Savings and money market	90,315	0.15%	82,767	0.18%	80,678	0.20%
Time certificates under \$100,000	36,031	0.28%	41,749	0.50%	40,847	0.90%
Time certificates \$100,000 or over	108,143	0.28%	114,208	0.39%	121,140	0.50%
Total deposits	<u>\$ 372,777</u>	0.16%	<u>\$358,278</u>	0.24%	<u>\$ 342,406</u>	0.34%

The following table sets forth the maturities of time certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Maturity of Time Deposits of \$100,000 or More

(in thousands)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more maturing in:		
Three months or less	\$ 74,543	\$ 57,028
Over three through six months	4,967	24,707
Over six to twelve months	16,302	6,671
Over twelve months	10,748	15,298
Total time deposits of \$100,000 or more	<u>\$ 106,560</u>	<u>\$ 103,704</u>

Borrowings

Borrowings were \$55,800,000 and \$35,000,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014. Borrowings consisted of FHLB advances. At December 31, 2015 the borrowings of \$55,800,000 were due within one year. Management utilizes FHLB advances when the terms are deemed advantageous compared to raising time deposits and to manage overall liquidity. The increase in FHLB advances were used to fund the additional loans originated during 2015.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of the Bank's results of operations and financial condition are based upon financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Bank's management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense, and the related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Bank monitors earning asset and deposit levels, developments and trends in interest rates, liquidity, capital adequacy and marketplace opportunities. Risks associated with interest rate changes and market risk are managed through the Bank's Asset Liability and Investment Policies. These policies are reviewed and approved annually by the Board of Directors, and oversight is provided by the Asset Liability and Investment Committee of the Board. Management responds to all of these to protect and possibly enhance net interest income, while managing risks within acceptable levels as set forth in the Bank's policies. In addition, alternative business plans and transactions are contemplated for their potential impact. This process is known as asset/liability management and is carried out by changing the maturities and relative proportions of the various types of loans, investments, deposits and borrowings in the ways described above.

The tool most commonly used to manage and analyze the interest rate sensitivity of a bank is known as a computer simulation model. To quantify the extent of risks in both the Bank's current position and in transactions it might make in the future, the Bank uses a model to simulate the impact of different interest rate scenarios on net interest income. The hypothetical impact of both sudden (up to an immediate change in interest rates of +/- 4.00%) and smaller incremental interest rate changes are modeled at least quarterly, representing the primary means the Bank uses for interest rate risk management decisions.

The Bank is liability sensitive during a one year period meaning that during one year, more liabilities will reprice than loans. Liability sensitive banks would expect an increase in the net interest margin if interest rates decline and the net interest margin to decline when rates increase. However various factors influence the change in the Bank's margin when general market interest rates change. These factors include, but are not limited to, the growth and mix of new assets, deposit liabilities and borrowings, the extension or contraction of maturities of new and renewed assets and liabilities, the particular shape of the general economic yield curve, and the general influence on pricing by competition in the local market for loans and deposits. Additionally, when economic rates change, there is an immediate impact from loans that are tied to a daily "prime lending or other index rate." The repricing of liabilities to offset this change requires time for deposits to mature and renew. Based strictly on maturing time deposits and borrowings, and without the other factors listed above, it normally will take three months for the Bank to reprice liabilities to offset a prime rate change.

At December 31, 2015, the computer simulation model for a +2.00% interest rate shock, results in the Bank's net interest income for a twelve month period to decrease by 12.8% or \$2,360,000. As current interest rates are at low levels, no meaningful projection is made for a rate reduction. Computer simulation models use information from the Bank's loan and deposit system at a static point in time and bases the repricing of assets and liabilities on contractual terms, and certain assumptions as to movements of various rate indexes and management assumptions regarding when to reprice certain portfolios not linked to an index. The actual results experienced from interest rate changes can vary from the results of the simulation.

The Bank monitors a ratio called the economic value of equity which is the theoretical projected change in fair values of financial assets (loans, investment securities, deposits and borrowings) that may impact equity for a given change in interest rates. Major assumptions used in determining the fair values include maturities, repricing periods, and decay rates of non-maturity deposits. As the calculation is highly dependent on assumptions, as well as the change in the shape of the yield curve being modeled, it is not considered to be an exact calculation, but is used as an interest rate risk monitoring tool. The computer simulation model for a +2.00% non-parallel interest rate shock results in a 8.8% decline in the economic value of equity.

When preparing its modeling, the Bank makes significant assumptions about the lag in the rate of change and impacts of optionality in various asset and liability categories. The Bank bases its assumptions on past experience and comparisons with other banks, and tests the validity of its assumptions by reviewing actual results with past projected expectations annually. As the impact of changing interest rates depends on assumptions, actual experience can materially differ from projections. The purpose of the model is to forecast the likely impact in order for management to monitor exposures to interest rate risk and make adjustments to the balance sheet if needed.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Maintenance of adequate liquidity requires that sufficient resources be available at all times to meet cash flow requirements of the Bank. Liquidity in a banking institution is required primarily to provide for deposit withdrawals and the credit needs of customers and to take advantage of lending and investment opportunities as they arise. A bank may achieve desired liquidity from both assets and liabilities. Cash and deposits held in other banks, federal funds sold, other short term investments, maturing loans and investments, payments of principal and interest on loans and investments, and potential loan sales are sources of asset liquidity. Deposit growth and access to credit lines established with correspondent banks, primarily with the FHLB, Federal Reserve and access to brokered certificates of deposits are sources of liability liquidity. The Bank reviews its liquidity position on a regular basis based upon its current position and expected trends of loans and deposits. Management believes that the Bank maintains adequate sources of liquidity to meet its liquidity needs.

The Bank's liquid assets, defined as cash, deposits with banks, Federal funds sold and unpledged investment securities, totaled \$108,153,000 and \$100,183,000 at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, and constituted 21.1% and 21.8%, respectively, of total assets on those dates.

At December 31, 2015, the Bank had \$125,397,000 in borrowing lines of credit from the FHLB and correspondent banks with \$55,800,000 in outstanding advances from the FHLB. At December 31, 2014, these lines of credit available were \$111,274,000 with \$35,000,000 in FHLB advances outstanding. The primary sources of cash during 2013, 2014 and 2015 were from cash generated from operating activities, sales, calls and maturities of investment securities, increases in deposit balances and additional FHLB advances. Primary uses of cash were for loan originations and investment securities purchases.

The Board of Directors recognizes that a strong capital position is vital to growth, continued profitability, and depositor and investor confidence. The policy of the Board of Directors is to maintain sufficient capital at not less than the “well-capitalized” thresholds established by banking regulators. However, in the current economic and regulatory environment the Bank has maintained capital ratios in excess of regulatory requirements.

Shareholders’ equity also includes the Bank’s accumulated other comprehensive income or (loss), net of taxes of \$501,000 at December 31, 2015 and \$708,000 at December 31, 2014. Other comprehensive income (loss) reflects the fair value adjustment, net of tax, of investment securities classified as available-for-sale. This will fluctuate based on the amount of securities classified as available-for-sale and changes in market interest rates. Total shareholders’ equity was \$57,325,000 at December 31, 2015 and \$67,580,000 at December 31, 2014.

Federal regulations establish guidelines for calculating “risk-adjusted” capital ratios and minimum ratio requirements. Under these regulations, banks are required to maintain a total capital ratio of 8.0%, common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%, and Tier 1 risk-based capital (primarily shareholders’ equity) of at least 6.0% of risk-weighted assets. The Bank had total common equity Tier 1 capital and Tier 1 risk-based capital ratios of 14.7% and 13.5%, respectively, at December 31, 2015, and was “well-capitalized” under the regulatory guidelines.

In addition, regulators have adopted a minimum leverage ratio standard for Tier 1 capital to average assets. The minimum ratio for top-rated institutions may be as low as 4%. However, regulatory agencies have stated that most institutions should maintain ratios at least 1 to 2 percentage points above the 4% minimum. As of December 31, 2015, the Bank’s leverage ratio was 10.5%. Capital levels for the Bank remain above established regulatory capital requirements. The Bank excludes other comprehensive income for regulatory capital computations.

On August 4, 2011, as part of the Small Business Lending Fund (“SBLF”), the Bank entered into a Small Business Lending Fund Securities Purchase Agreement (“SBLF Purchase Agreement”) with the United States Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”). Under the SBLF Purchase Agreement, the Bank received \$13,750,000 and issued 13,750 shares of preferred stock series B to the Treasury. \$8,500,000 of the funds was used to redeem the outstanding Series A shares. The preferred stock series B shares qualified as Tier 1 capital and paid quarterly dividends. The initial dividend was 5%. The dividend rate fluctuated between 1% and 5% based on the growth in qualified small business loans. The Bank retired the preferred stock on August 31, 2015.

Quarterly dividends are paid out of retained earnings. The Bank has paid \$0.48 or \$2,294,000 in dividends on common stock during 2015. The California Financial Code restricts total dividend payment of any bank in any calendar year without permission of the California Department of Business Oversight, to the lesser of (1) the bank's retained earnings or (2) the bank's net income for its last three fiscal years, less distributions made to shareholders during the same three-year period. The Bank is not subject to this restriction based on its current dividend levels as of December 31, 2015.

Although the Bank's regulatory capital ratios are in excess of requirements and notwithstanding the requirements of the California Financial Code, the Board of Directors reviews and declares dividends on a quarterly basis and there is no assurance that future dividends will be declared.

Impact of Inflation

The primary impact of inflation on the Bank is its effect on interest rates. The Bank's primary source of income is net interest income, which is affected by changes in interest rates. The Bank attempts to limit the impact of inflation on its net interest margin through management of rate-sensitive assets and liabilities and analyses of interest rate sensitivity. The effect of inflation on premises and equipment as well as on non-interest expenses has not been significant for the periods presented.

SUMMIT STATE BANK AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013

AND

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTING FIRM

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Summit State Bank

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Summit State Bank (the "Bank") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Bank is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Summit State Bank as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



San Francisco, California
March 11, 2016

**SUMMIT STATE BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands except share and per share data)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 15,583	\$ 21,313
Federal funds sold	2,000	2,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	17,583	23,313
Time deposits with banks	744	1,240
Investment securities:		
Held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	5,988	9,977
Available-for-sale (at fair market value; amortized cost of \$127,735 in 2015 and \$123,503 in 2014)	128,599	124,723
Total investment securities	134,587	134,700
Loans, less allowance for loan losses of \$4,731 in 2015 and \$5,143 in 2014	343,217	279,798
Bank premises and equipment, net	5,498	5,803
Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	2,701	2,701
Goodwill	4,119	4,119
Other Real Estate Owned	-	4,051
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	4,916	3,950
Total assets	\$ 513,365	\$ 459,675
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Demand - non interest-bearing	\$ 98,062	\$ 73,707
Demand - interest-bearing	56,281	55,377
Savings	27,644	25,587
Money market	59,445	58,819
Time deposits that meet or exceed the FDIC insurance limit	53,953	53,563
Other time deposits	101,861	88,206
Total deposits	397,246	355,259
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances	55,800	35,000
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	2,994	1,836
Total liabilities	456,040	392,095
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, no par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; Series B shares issued and outstanding - 0 in 2015 and 13,750 in 2014; per share redemption of \$1,000 for total liquidation preference of \$13,750	-	13,666
Common stock, no par value; shares authorized - 30,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 4,783,170 in 2015 and 4,778,370 in 2014	36,704	36,646
Retained earnings	20,120	16,560
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	501	708
Total shareholders' equity	57,325	67,580
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 513,365	\$ 459,675

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

SUMMIT STATE BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands except earnings per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Interest income:			
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 14,523	\$ 14,048	\$ 14,201
Interest on federal funds sold	3	3	-
Interest on investment securities and deposits in banks	3,720	3,696	3,539
Dividends on FHLB stock	327	186	101
Total interest income	<u>18,573</u>	<u>17,933</u>	<u>17,841</u>
Interest expense:			
Deposits	757	849	1,160
FHLB advances	179	167	115
Total interest expense	<u>936</u>	<u>1,016</u>	<u>1,275</u>
Net interest income before provision for (reversal of) loan losses	17,637	16,917	16,566
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	(800)	(1,400)	50
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) loan losses	<u>18,437</u>	<u>18,317</u>	<u>16,516</u>
Non-interest income:			
Service charges on deposit accounts	702	614	566
Rental income	532	523	516
Net securities gain	157	239	80
Net gain on other real estate owned	1,125	73	34
Loan servicing, net	10	12	14
Other income	119	534	458
Total non-interest income	<u>2,645</u>	<u>1,995</u>	<u>1,668</u>
Non-interest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	5,646	5,530	5,327
Occupancy and equipment	1,313	1,347	1,453
Other expenses	3,864	4,105	4,053
Total non-interest expense	<u>10,823</u>	<u>10,982</u>	<u>10,833</u>
Income before provision for income taxes	10,259	9,330	7,351
Provision for income taxes	4,229	3,845	3,030
Net income	<u>\$ 6,030</u>	<u>\$ 5,485</u>	<u>\$ 4,321</u>
Less: preferred dividends	92	138	253
Net income available for common stockholders	<u>\$ 5,938</u>	<u>\$ 5,347</u>	<u>\$ 4,068</u>
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.85
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.85
Basic weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	4,783	4,778	4,761
Diluted weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	4,838	4,831	4,794

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

SUMMIT STATE BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net income	\$ 6,030	\$ 5,485	\$ 4,321
Change in securities available-for-sale:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities arising during the period	(200)	4,838	(5,986)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) realized in net income on available-for-sale securities	(157)	(239)	(80)
Net unrealized gains (losses), before tax	(357)	4,599	(6,066)
Income tax (expense) benefit	150	(1,931)	2,548
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(207)	2,668	(3,518)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 5,823</u>	<u>\$ 8,153</u>	<u>\$ 803</u>

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

SUMMIT STATE BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands except per share data)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
		Shares	Amount			
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$ 13,666	4,745	\$ 36,396	\$ 11,250	\$ 1,558	\$ 62,870
Net income				4,321		4,321
Other comprehensive loss					(3,518)	(3,518)
Stock-based compensation expense			43			43
Preferred stock dividends				(253)		(253)
Exercise of stock options		33	169			169
Cash dividends - \$.42 per share				(2,002)		(2,002)
Balance, December 31, 2013	13,666	4,778	36,608	13,316	(1,960)	61,630
Net income				5,485		5,485
Other comprehensive income					2,668	2,668
Stock-based compensation expense			34			34
Preferred stock dividends				(138)		(138)
Exercise of stock options		-	4			4
Cash dividends - \$.44 per share				(2,103)		(2,103)
Balance, December 31, 2014	13,666	4,778	36,646	16,560	708	67,580
Net income				6,030		6,030
Other comprehensive loss					(207)	(207)
Stock-based compensation expense			24			24
Retirement of preferred stock, net of issuance costs	(13,666)			(84)		(13,750)
Preferred stock dividends				(92)		(92)
Exercise of stock options		5	34			34
Cash dividends - \$0.48 per share				(2,294)		(2,294)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ -	4,783	\$ 36,704	\$ 20,120	\$ 501	\$ 57,325

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

**SUMMIT STATE BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 6,030	\$ 5,485	\$ 4,321
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	390	425	617
Securities amortization and accretion, net	599	643	670
Net change in deferred loan fees	(784)	(485)	(177)
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	(800)	(1,400)	50
Net gain on other real estate owned	(1,125)	(73)	(34)
Net securities gains	(157)	(239)	(80)
Net change in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(816)	1,314	(687)
Net change in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	1,158	(840)	1,654
Stock-based compensation expense	24	34	43
Net cash from operating activities	4,519	4,864	6,377
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net change in time deposits with banks	496	745	992
Purchases of held-to-maturity investment securities	(986)	(3,946)	(3,000)
Purchases of available-for-sale investment securities	(18,522)	(15,847)	(21,222)
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale investment securities	3,459	1,916	3,964
Proceeds from calls of held-to-maturity investment securities	5,000	9,558	4,497
Proceeds from calls and maturities of available-for-sale investment securities	10,363	6,940	5,693
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	-	(123)	(313)
Net change in loans	(59,160)	4,754	(7,520)
Purchases of bank premises and equipment, net	(85)	(723)	(962)
Proceeds on sale of other real estate owned	2,501	793	965
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	(56,934)	4,067	(16,906)

(Continued)

**SUMMIT STATE BANK AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net change in demand, savings and money market deposits	27,942	25,035	20,922
Net change in certificates of deposit	14,045	(11,044)	(20,658)
Net change in short term FHLB advances	35,800	(19,500)	(6,500)
Issuance of long term FHLB advances	-	6,000	15,000
Repayment of long term FHLB advances	(15,000)	-	-
Retirement of preferred stock	(13,750)	-	-
Dividends paid on common stock	(2,294)	(2,103)	(2,002)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(92)	(138)	(253)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	34	4	169
	46,685	(1,746)	6,678
Net cash from financing activities			
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(5,730)	7,185	(3,851)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	23,313	16,128	19,979
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 17,583	\$ 23,313	\$ 16,128
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	\$ 947	\$ 1,011	\$ 1,266
Income taxes	\$ 3,065	\$ 3,270	\$ 3,274
Noncash investing activities:			
Transfer from loans to other real estate owned	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 857
Transfer from investments available-for-sale to held-to-maturity	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,558
Financing of other real estate owned sale	\$ 2,675	\$ -	\$ -

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

SUMMIT STATE BANK AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

On January 15, 1999, Summit State Bank (the "Bank") received authority to transact business as a California state-chartered commercial bank and is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the California Department of Business Oversight and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Bank was organized under a charter granted by the Department of Savings and Loan of the State of California under the name Summit Savings. The Bank was incorporated on December 20, 1982. The Bank converted to a federal savings bank under a charter granted by the Office of Thrift Supervision on May 24, 1990. The Bank provides a variety of banking services to individuals and businesses in its primary service area of Sonoma County, California. The Bank's branch locations include Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Rohnert Park and Healdsburg. The Bank offers depository and lending services primarily to meet the needs of its business and individual clientele. These services include a variety of transaction, money market, savings and time deposit account alternatives. The Bank's lending activities are directed primarily towards commercial real estate, construction and business loans. The Bank utilizes its subsidiary Alto Service Corporation for its deed of trust services.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Bank and its subsidiary conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Bank and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Alto Service Corporation. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Reclassification

Some items in the prior year financial statements were reclassified to conform to the current presentation. Reclassifications had no effect on prior year net income or shareholders' equity.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of 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 these estimates. The allowance for loan losses, goodwill impairment and fair values of investment securities and other financial instruments are particularly subject to change.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Bank considers cash and due from banks with original maturities under 90 days and Federal funds sold to be cash equivalents. Generally, Federal funds are sold for one-day periods. Net cash flows are reported for customer loan and deposit transactions, time deposits in banks and short-term borrowings with an original maturity of 90 days or less.

Investment Securities

Investments are classified into the following categories:

- Available-for-sale securities, reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported, net of taxes, as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within shareholders' equity.
- Held-to-maturity securities, which management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, reported at amortized cost, adjusted for the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums.

Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of purchase and may only change the classification in certain limited circumstances. All transfers between categories are accounted for at fair value.

Gains or losses on the sale of investment securities are recorded on the trade date and are computed on the specific identification method. Interest earned on investment securities is reported in interest income, net of applicable adjustments for accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums on the level yield 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: 1) OTTI related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement for available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments and 2) OTTI related to other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income or (loss) for available-for-sale investments. 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.

Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

In order to borrow from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (FHLB), the Bank is required to maintain an investment in the capital stock of the FHLB. The investment is carried at cost and is generally redeemable at par. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity are stated at principal balances outstanding, net of deferred loan origination fees and costs and the allowance for loan losses, adjusted for accretion of discounts or amortization of premiums. Interest is accrued daily based upon outstanding loan balances. However, for all loan classes, when in the opinion of management, loans are considered to be impaired and the future collectability of interest and principal is in serious doubt, loans are placed on nonaccrual status and the accrual of interest income is suspended. Any interest previously accrued, but unpaid, is charged against income. Payments received are applied to reduce principal to the extent necessary to ensure collection. Subsequent payments on these loans, or payments received on nonaccrual loans for which the ultimate collectability of principal is not in doubt, are applied first to earned but unpaid interest and then to principal.

Substantially all loan origination fees, commitment fees, direct loan origination costs and purchase premiums and discounts on loans are deferred and recognized in interest income using the level yield

method, to be amortized to interest income over the contractual term of the loan. The unamortized balance of deferred fees and costs is reported as a component of net loans.

Non-accrual loans and loans past due 90 days still on accrual include both smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans. A loan is moved to non-accrual status in accordance with the Bank's policy, typically after 90 days of non-payment.

For loans whose contractual terms have been restructured in a manner which grants a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties ("troubled debt restructuring"), they are returned to accrual status when there has been a sustained period of repayment performance (generally, six consecutive monthly payments) according to the modified terms and there is reasonable assurance of repayment and of performance.

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 un-collectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Loans or portions of loans are charged off when there is a distinct probability of loss identified. A distinct probability of loss exists when it has been determined that any remaining sources of repayment are not sufficient to cover all outstanding principal. The probable loss is immediately calculated based on the value of the remaining sources of repayment and charged to the allowance for loan losses. 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.

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. Commercial & agricultural, real estate-commercial, real estate-construction and land, and real estate-multifamily loans are individually evaluated for impairment. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans such as real estate-single family units and consumer & lease financing are collectively evaluated for impairment, and accordingly, they are not separately identified for impairment disclosures. Impaired loans are measured on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. As a practical expedient, impairment may be measured based on the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. When the measure of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, the impairment is recorded through an allocation of a portion of the allowance for loan losses. Loans, for which the terms have been modified granting concessions to the borrower that the Bank would not otherwise consider, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered troubled debt restructurings and classified as impaired. Troubled debt restructurings are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective interest rate at inception.

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired. The general component covers loans that are both non-impaired and non-classified and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Bank over the most recent three years. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans; levels of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries; trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures, and practices; experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations. The following portfolio segments have been identified: commercial & agricultural, real estate mortgage loans and consumer & lease financing. Real estate mortgage loans have been further classified according to the

following risk characteristics: commercial, construction and land, single family units and multifamily units. Loan categories used in presentations in this report conform to the categorizations used by regulatory Called Reports as described by the instructions issued by the Federal Financial Interagency Examination Council (FFIEC).

Commercial and Agricultural Loans - Commercial and Agricultural credit is extended to commercial customers for use in normal business operations to finance working capital needs, equipment purchases, or other projects. The majority of these borrowers are customers doing business within our geographic regions. These loans are generally underwritten individually and secured with the assets of the company and the personal guarantee of the business owners. Commercial & Agricultural loans are made based primarily on the historical and projected cash flow of the borrower and the underlying collateral provided by the borrowers. This category includes loans secured by farmland.

Commercial and Multifamily Real Estate Loans - Commercial and multifamily real estate loans are subject to underwriting standards and processes similar to commercial loans. These loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and the repayment of these loans is largely dependent on the successful operation of the property. Loan performance may be adversely affected by factors impacting the general economy or conditions specific to the real estate market such as geographic location and property type.

Construction and Land Real Estate Loans - Construction and Land Real Estate Loans are extended to qualified commercial and individual customers and are underwritten and secured by the assets of the company or individual. Commercial construction credits may also be secured with personal guarantees of the business owner. Credits are underwritten to meet the general credit policy criteria for current and projected cash flow coverage and loan-to-value. Terms for Construction and Land loans are typically of shorter duration and have more restrictive advance rates than similar commercial credit or single family residences. Both types of credit may be refinanced to a long-term loan upon completion of construction. The majority of these credits are with customers doing business within the Bank's geographic region.

Consumer and Lease Financing Loans - Consumer and Lease Financing loans are primarily comprised of loans made directly to consumers. These loans have a specific underwriting matrix which consists of several factors including debt to income, type of collateral and loan to collateral value, credit history and relationship to the borrower. Consumer and Lease Financing lending uses risk-based pricing in the underwriting process.

Single Family Residential Loans - Single family residential mortgage loans represent loans to consumers for the purchase or refinance of a residence. These loans are generally financed up to 30 years, and in most cases, are extended to borrowers to finance their primary residence. Real estate market values at the time of origination directly affect the amount of credit extended, and in the event of default, subsequent changes in these values may impact the severity of losses. Additionally, commercial loans may be categorized as Single Family Residential if the loan is secured by a mortgage on a home. These loans are underwritten as described in Commercial and Agricultural Loans above and have terms such as interest rates and maturities as a standard Commercial Loan.

The Bank is subject to periodic examinations by its federal and state regulatory examiners and may be required by such regulators to recognize additions to the allowance for loan losses based on their assessment of credit information available to them at the time of their examinations. The process of assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is necessarily subjective. Further, and particularly in times of economic downturns, it is reasonably possible that future credit losses may exceed historical loss levels and may also exceed management's current estimates of incurred credit losses inherent within the loan portfolio. As such, there can be no assurance that future charge-offs will not exceed management's current estimate of what constitutes a reasonable allowance for credit losses.

Valuation of Goodwill

Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but tested for impairment at least annually. The Bank has selected September 30 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 our balance sheet.

Management assesses the carrying value of our goodwill at least annually in order to determine if this intangible asset is impaired. In reviewing the carrying value of our goodwill, we assess the recoverability of such assets by evaluating the fair value of the related business unit. If the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount of the excess and the carrying value of goodwill is reduced accordingly. Any impairment would be required to be recorded during the period identified.

The annual evaluation of goodwill for impairment uses various estimates and assumptions. The market price of the Bank's common stock at the close of business on December 31, 2015 was \$13.76 per common share compared to a book value of \$11.99 per common share. Management performed an assessment of qualitative factors to determine if it is more likely than not that the fair value of the Bank is less than its carrying value. Based on the assessment it was determined that the implied fair value for the Bank is sufficiently above the book value to support the current carrying value of goodwill.

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned includes real estate acquired in full or partial settlement of loan obligations. When property is acquired, any excess of the Bank's recorded investment in the loan balance and accrued interest income over the estimated fair market value of the property, less costs to sell, is charged against the allowance for loan losses. A valuation allowance for losses on other real estate, if needed, is maintained to provide for declines in value. The allowance is established through a provision for losses on other real estate which is included in other expenses. Subsequent gains or losses on sales or write-downs resulting from impairment are recorded in other income or expenses as incurred. Operating costs after acquisition are expensed and any rental income from the properties are recorded as income. There was no other real estate owned at December 31, 2015 and \$4,051,000 at December 2014.

Bank Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Buildings, furniture, fixtures, and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is determined using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The useful lives of buildings are estimated to be 39 years and furniture, fixtures and equipment are estimated to be 3 to 15 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the estimated useful life of the asset or the term of the related lease, whichever is shorter. When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in income for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expense as incurred.

The Bank evaluates premises and equipment for financial impairment as events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be fully recoverable.

Income Taxes

The Bank files its income taxes on a consolidated basis with its subsidiary. The allocation of income tax expense (benefit) represents each entity's proportionate share of the consolidated provision for income taxes. Income tax expense is the total of the current year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. On the consolidated balance sheet, net deferred tax assets are included in accrued interest receivable and other assets.

A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded.

The Bank recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Bank has not accrued any potential interest and penalties as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and for the three years ended December 31, 2015 for uncertainties related to income taxes.

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share (EPS), which excludes dilution, is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if contracts to issue common stock, such as stock options, result in the issuance of common stock which shares in the earnings of the Bank. Stock options for 53,495, 64,887 and 86,887 shares of common stock were not considered in computing diluted earnings per share for 2015, 2014 and 2013 because they were anti-dilutive.

The factors used in the earnings per common share computation follow:

(in thousands except earnings per share)	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Basic			
Net income available for common shareholders	<u>\$ 5,938</u>	<u>\$ 5,347</u>	<u>\$ 4,068</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>4,783</u>	<u>4,778</u>	<u>4,761</u>
Basic earnings per common share	<u>\$ 1.24</u>	<u>\$ 1.12</u>	<u>\$ 0.85</u>
Diluted			
Net income available for common shareholders	<u>\$ 5,938</u>	<u>\$ 5,347</u>	<u>\$ 4,068</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic earnings per common share	4,783	4,778	4,761
Add: Dilutive effects of assumed exercises of stock options	<u>55</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>33</u>
Average shares and dilutive potential common shares	<u>4,838</u>	<u>4,831</u>	<u>4,794</u>
Diluted earnings per common share	<u>\$ 1.23</u>	<u>\$ 1.11</u>	<u>\$ 0.85</u>

Stock Based Compensation

Compensation cost is recognized for stock options granted to employees, based on the fair value of these awards at the date of grant. A Black-Scholes model is utilized to estimate the fair value of stock options. Compensation cost is recognized over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, superseding most industry-specific revenue recognition guidance in the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. The core principle of the new guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance identifies specific steps that entities should apply in order to achieve this principle. The ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning January 1,

2017 and must be applied retrospectively. The Bank is in the process of evaluating the impact of the ASU's adoption on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, *Business Combinations (Topic 805)*. This ASU simplifies the accounting for adjustments made to provisional amounts recognized in a business combination during the measurement period. The amendments in this Update require that the acquirer recognize the adjustments to provisional amounts in the reporting period in which the adjustment amount is determined. The acquirer must also record in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. This ASU has a potential impact on the Bank, depending on any future business combinations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. The new guidance is intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. This ASU requires equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting, or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. In addition, the amendment requires public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes and requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (i.e., securities or loans and receivables) on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements. This ASU also eliminates the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet. The amendment also requires a reporting organization to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument specific credit risk (also referred to as “own credit”) when the organization has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. ASU No. 2016-01 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for certain provisions. The Bank is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The new guidance is intended to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The core principle of Topic 842 is that a lessee should recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from leases. The guidance identifies specific steps that entities should apply in order to achieve this principle. The accounting applied by a lessor is largely unchanged from that applied under previous GAAP. This ASU affects any entity that enters into a lease (as that term is defined in the ASU), with some specified scope exemptions. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application of the amendments in this ASU is permitted for all entities. The Bank is in the process of evaluating the impact of the ASU's adoption on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

Operating segments

While the Bank's chief decision makers monitor the revenue streams of the Bank's various products and services, operations are managed and financial performance is evaluated on a bank-wide basis. Operating segments are aggregated into one segment as operating results for all segments are substantially the same.

2. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized costs and estimated fair value of investment securities at December 31, 2015 and 2014 consisted of the following:

December 31, 2015				
(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Held-to-maturity:				
Government agencies	\$ 5,988	\$ 6	\$ (140)	\$ 5,854
Available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 10,005	\$ -	\$ (13)	\$ 9,992
Government agencies	73,312	760	(607)	73,465
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	8,163	23	(68)	8,118
Corporate debt	36,255	1,049	(280)	37,024
Municipal securities	-	-	-	-
Total available-for-sale	<u>127,735</u>	<u>1,832</u>	<u>(968)</u>	<u>128,599</u>
Total investment securities	<u>\$ 133,723</u>	<u>\$ 1,838</u>	<u>\$ (1,108)</u>	<u>\$ 134,453</u>

December 31, 2014				
(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Held-to-maturity:				
Government agencies	\$ 9,977	\$ 18	\$ (219)	\$ 9,776
Available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 8,011	\$ -	\$ (12)	\$ 7,999
Government agencies	70,016	787	(988)	69,815
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	4,350	44	-	4,394
Corporate debt	41,126	1,611	(222)	42,515
Municipal securities	-	-	-	-
Total available-for-sale	<u>123,503</u>	<u>2,442</u>	<u>(1,222)</u>	<u>124,723</u>
Total investment securities	<u>\$ 133,480</u>	<u>\$ 2,460</u>	<u>\$ (1,441)</u>	<u>\$ 134,499</u>

The activity related to recorded gross gains and gross losses of investment securities for the years ended December 31, is reflected in the table below:

Year Ended December 31				
(in thousands)	2015	2014	2013	
Proceeds from sales	\$ 3,489	\$ 1,916	\$ 3,964	
Proceeds from calls	3,469	3,532	1,300	
Gross realized gains on sales and calls	218	256	103	
Gross realized losses on sales and calls	(61)	17	23	

Net unrealized gains or (losses) on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$864,000, \$1,220,000 and \$(3,378,000) are recorded, net of \$363,000, \$513,000 and \$(1,418,000) in tax expense or (benefit), as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

There were 15 investment securities in a continuous unrealized loss position greater than 12 months at December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2015, the Bank held 58 investment securities which were in an unrealized loss position for less than twelve months. Management periodically evaluates each investment security for other than temporary impairment, relying primarily on industry analyst reports and observation of market conditions and interest rate fluctuations. All of the impairment appearing in the investment securities portfolio valuations is considered to be temporary. The measured impairment in the securities

values is primarily attributable to changes in long-term interest rates, market shifts of the Treasury yield curve and other variable market and economic conditions. The measured impairment in securities values did not result from any significant or persistent deterioration in the underlying credit quality of any of the investments. The securities portfolio consists primarily of debt securities with non-contingent contractual cash flows. Full realization of the principal balance is expected upon final maturity. Management has the intent and ability to hold the securities until recovery of the carrying value, which could be at the final maturity. Investment securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized and classified according to the duration of the loss period as follows:

December 31, 2015						
Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total		
Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	
(in thousands)						
Debt Securities:						
Held-to-maturity:						
Government agencies	\$ 980	\$ (8)	\$ 1,868	\$ (132)	\$ 2,848	\$ (140)
Available-for-sale:						
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 9,992	\$ (13)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,992	\$ (13)
Government agencies	31,661	(410)	7,307	(197)	38,968	(607)
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	7,075	(68)	-	-	7,075	(68)
Corporate debt	5,018	(186)	2,196	(94)	7,214	(280)
Total available-for-sale	53,746	(677)	9,503	(291)	63,249	(968)
Total investment securities	\$ 54,726	\$ (685)	\$ 11,371	\$ (423)	\$ 66,097	\$ (1,108)

December 31, 2014						
Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total		
Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	
(in thousands)						
Debt Securities:						
Held-to-maturity:						
Government agencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,781	\$ (219)	\$ 7,781	\$ (219)
Available-for-sale:						
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 7,999	\$ (12)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,999	\$ (12)
Government agencies	7,407	(35)	46,403	(953)	53,810	(988)
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	3,495	(89)	6,218	(133)	9,713	(222)
Total available-for-sale	18,901	(136)	52,621	(1,086)	71,522	(1,222)
Total investment securities	\$ 18,901	\$ (136)	\$ 60,402	\$ (1,305)	\$ 79,303	\$ (1,441)

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at December 31, 2015 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because the issuers of the securities may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(in thousands)	Held-to-Maturity		Available-for-Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within one year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,567	\$ 9,565
After one year through five years	-	-	34,199	34,983
After five years through ten years	-	-	66,214	66,492
After ten years	5,988	5,854	9,592	9,441
	5,988	5,854	119,572	120,481
Investment securities not due at a single maturity date:				
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	-	-	8,163	8,118
	\$ 5,988	\$ 5,854	\$ 127,735	\$ 128,599

Investment securities with amortized costs totaling \$38,906,000 and \$52,324,000 and estimated fair values totaling \$39,235,000 and \$51,948,000 were pledged to secure State of California deposits at December 31, 2015 and 2014 (see Note 6).

3. LOANS

Outstanding loans are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 75,018	\$ 68,371
Real estate - commercial	175,374	145,565
Real estate - construction and land	11,341	11,175
Real estate - single family	63,899	46,590
Real estate - multifamily	21,664	13,095
Consumer & lease financing	652	145
	<u>347,948</u>	<u>284,941</u>
Allowance for loan losses	(4,731)	(5,143)
	<u>\$ 343,217</u>	<u>\$ 279,798</u>

Changes in the allocation of allowance for loan losses by loan class for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2015				Balance at December 31, 2015
	Balance at December 31, 2014	Provision (reversal)	Charge- offs	Recoveries	
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 534	\$ 252	\$ -	\$ 222	\$ 1,008
Real estate - commercial	1,861	(921)	-	-	940
Real estate - construction and land	216	(159)	-	-	57
Real estate - single family	141	(39)	-	135	237
Real estate - multifamily	13	30	-	-	43
Consumer & lease financing	10	(35)	(2)	33	6
Unallocated	2,368	72	-	-	2,440
Total	<u>\$ 5,143</u>	<u>\$ (800)</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ 390</u>	<u>\$ 4,731</u>

(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2014				Balance at December 31, 2014
	Balance at December 31, 2013	Provision (reversal)	Charge- offs	Recoveries	
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 562	\$ (235)	\$ -	\$ 207	\$ 534
Real estate - commercial	2,955	(1,995)	(76)	977	1,861
Real estate - construction and land	379	(163)	-	-	216
Real estate - single family	214	(88)	-	15	141
Real estate - multifamily	272	(259)	-	-	13
Consumer & lease financing	15	(13)	(5)	13	10
Unallocated	1,015	1,353	-	-	2,368
Total	<u>\$ 5,412</u>	<u>\$ (1,400)</u>	<u>\$ (81)</u>	<u>\$ 1,212</u>	<u>\$ 5,143</u>

(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2013				Balance at December 31, 2013
	Balance at December 31, 2012	Provision (reversal)	Charge- offs	Recoveries	
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 734	\$ (582)	\$ (49)	\$ 459	\$ 562
Real estate - commercial	2,547	1,243	(835)	-	2,955
Real estate - construction and land	148	231	-	-	379
Real estate - single family	251	(63)	-	26	214
Real estate - multifamily	82	190	-	-	272
Consumer & lease financing	6	(3)	-	12	15
Other qualitative factors (1)	960	(960)	-	-	-
Unallocated	1,021	(6)	-	-	1,015
Total	<u>\$ 5,749</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ (884)</u>	<u>\$ 497</u>	<u>\$ 5,412</u>

(1) At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Bank allocated the allowance for other qualitative factors by portfolio segment. The other qualitative factors allocation was not identifiable to separate portfolio segments at December 31, 2013.

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and loan balances by class and based on impairment method as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

December 31, 2015						
(in thousands)	Allowance for Loan Losses:			Loans:		
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total Ending Allowance Balance	Loans Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Loans Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total Ending Loans Balance
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 348	\$ 660	\$ 1,008	\$ 1,228	\$ 73,790	\$ 75,018
Real estate - commercial	-	940	940	2,654	172,720	175,374
Real estate - construction and land	-	57	57	-	11,341	11,341
Real estate - single family	-	237	237	1,442	62,457	63,899
Real estate - multifamily	-	43	43	170	21,494	21,664
Consumer & lease financing	-	6	6	-	652	652
Unallocated	-	2,440	2,440	-	-	-
Total	\$ 348	\$ 4,383	\$ 4,731	\$ 5,494	\$ 342,454	\$ 347,948

December 31, 2014						
(in thousands)	Allowance for Loan Losses:			Loans:		
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total Ending Allowance Balance	Loans Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Loans Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total Ending Loans Balance
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 359	\$ 175	\$ 534	\$ 1,328	\$ 67,043	\$ 68,371
Real estate - commercial	1,136	725	1,861	10,000	135,565	145,565
Real estate - construction and land	-	216	216	18	11,157	11,175
Real estate - single family	-	141	141	2,396	44,194	46,590
Real estate - multifamily	-	13	13	189	12,906	13,095
Consumer & lease financing	-	10	10	-	145	145
Unallocated	-	2,368	2,368	-	-	-
Total	\$ 1,495	\$ 3,648	\$ 5,143	\$ 13,931	\$ 271,010	\$ 284,941

The recorded investment in the aforementioned disclosure and the next several disclosures do not include accrued interest receivable and net deferred fees because such amounts are not considered material. Accrued interest receivable for the total loan portfolio was \$1,193,000 and \$1,008,000 and net deferred loan fees was \$29,000 and \$338,000 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The following table presents impaired loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans:

(in thousands)	Commercial & agricultural	Real estate - commercial	Real estate - construction and land	Real estate - single family	Real estate - multifamily	Consumer & lease financing	Total
<u>December 31, 2015</u>							
Recorded investment in impaired loans:							
With no related allowance recorded	\$ 880	\$ 2,654	\$ -	\$ 1,442	\$ 170	\$ -	\$ 5,146
With an allowance recorded	348	-	-	-	-	-	348
Total recorded investment in impaired loans	<u>\$ 1,228</u>	<u>\$ 2,654</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,442</u>	<u>\$ 170</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,494</u>
Unpaid principal balance of impaired loans:							
With no related allowance recorded	\$ 880	\$ 2,654	\$ -	\$ 1,470	\$ 170	\$ -	\$ 5,174
With an allowance recorded	348	-	-	-	-	-	348
Total unpaid principal balance of impaired loans	<u>\$ 1,228</u>	<u>\$ 2,654</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,470</u>	<u>\$ 170</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,522</u>
Allowance for loan losses allocation	\$ 348	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 348
Average recorded investment in impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2015	1,287	8,110	8	1,505	180	-	11,090
Interest income recognized on impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2015	46	368	1	60	-	-	475
<u>December 31, 2014</u>							
Recorded investment in impaired loans:							
With no related allowance recorded	\$ 969	\$ 2,685	\$ 18	\$ 2,396	\$ 189	\$ -	\$ 6,257
With an allowance recorded	359	7,315	-	-	-	-	7,674
Total recorded investment in impaired loans	<u>\$ 1,328</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 2,396</u>	<u>\$ 189</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,931</u>
Unpaid principal balance of impaired loans:							
With no related allowance recorded	\$ 969	\$ 2,685	\$ 18	\$ 3,124	\$ 189	\$ -	\$ 6,985
With an allowance recorded	359	7,315	-	-	-	-	7,674
Total unpaid principal balance of impaired loans	<u>\$ 1,328</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 3,124</u>	<u>\$ 189</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,659</u>
Allowance for loan losses allocation	\$ 359	\$ 1,136	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,495
Average recorded investment in impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2014	1,480	11,214	24	2,450	198	-	15,366
Interest income recognized on impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2014	56	345	2	86	-	-	489
Average recorded investment in impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2013	1,738	12,341	277	2,561	140	-	17,057
Interest income recognized on impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2013	77	342	17	91	-	-	527

The following table presents the recorded investment in nonaccrual loans and loans past due over 90 days still accruing by class of loans as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Nonaccrual	Loans Past Due Over 90 Days	Nonaccrual	Loans Past Due Over 90 Days
		Still Accruing		Still Accruing
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 350	\$ -	\$ 391	\$ -
Real Estate - commercial	494	-	855	-
Real estate - construction and land	-	-	-	-
Real Estate - single family	596	-	380	-
Real estate - multifamily	170	-	189	-
Consumer & lease financing	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,610</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,815</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans, inclusive of nonaccrual loans, as of December 31, 2015 by class of loans:

(in thousands)	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
	Commercial & agricultural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,018
Real Estate - commercial	-	-	222	222	175,152	175,374
Real estate - construction and land	-	-	-	-	11,341	11,341
Real Estate - single family	49	248	-	297	63,602	63,899
Real estate - multifamily	170	-	-	170	21,494	21,664
Consumer & lease financing	-	-	-	-	652	652
Total	<u>\$ 219</u>	<u>\$ 248</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>	<u>\$ 689</u>	<u>\$ 347,259</u>	<u>\$ 347,948</u>

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans, inclusive of nonaccrual loans, as of December 31, 2014 by class of loans:

	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 258	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 258	\$ 68,113	\$ 68,371
Real Estate - commercial	-	-	551	551	145,014	145,565
Real estate - construction and land	-	-	-	-	11,175	11,175
Real Estate - single family	352	343	42	737	45,853	46,590
Real estate - multifamily	189	-	-	189	12,906	13,095
Consumer & lease financing	-	-	-	-	145	145
Total	<u>\$ 799</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ 593</u>	<u>\$ 1,735</u>	<u>\$ 283,206</u>	<u>\$ 284,941</u>

A loan is considered past due if a scheduled payment of interest or principal that is due is unpaid for 30 days or more.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

From time to time, the Bank may agree to modify the contractual terms of a borrower's loan. In cases where such modifications represent a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty, the modification is considered a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR"). At December 31, 2015 and 2014, loans modified in a TDR totaled \$3,863,000 and \$6,209,000 which are included in the impaired loan disclosures

above. The total TDRs includes \$327,000 and \$654,000 that are also included in nonperforming loans at December 31, 2015 and 2014. TDRs had specific loss allocations of \$0 and \$747,000 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

There were no loans modified as troubled debt restructurings during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and resulted in no additional allowances or charge-offs during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. There were no loans modified as troubled debt restructurings for which there was a payment default within twelve months following the modification during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. A loan is considered to be in payment default once it is 90 days contractually past due under the modified terms.

In order to determine whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, an evaluation is performed of the probability that the borrower will be in payment default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without the modification. This evaluation is performed under the Bank's internal underwriting policy.

Credit Quality Indicators

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, credit documentation, public information, and current economic trends, among other factors. The Bank analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. This analysis is performed on a quarterly basis for loans in excess of \$250,000. Smaller balances are graded at origination and updated based on payment status and other information obtained from borrowers. The Bank uses the following definitions for risk ratings:

SPECIAL MENTION- Loans in this category are considered "criticized" from a regulatory point of view but are not considered "classified" until the risk classification becomes substandard or worse. Loans in this category represent above average risk and potential weakness which may, if not corrected, weaken the loan and threaten repayment at some future date.

SUBSTANDARD- Loans in this category have well defined weakness that jeopardize full repayment of the debt, although loss does not seem likely. Loss potential does not have to exist in individual loans in the Substandard classification, but will be apparent in the aggregate. Typically, these loans have not met repayment plans as agreed. The primary source of repayment may have failed to materialize; repayment may be dependent on collateral liquidation or other secondary sources. Bankrupt borrowers and those with continuously past due payments are considered substandard.

DOUBTFUL- Loans in this category have all the characteristics of substandard loans with the added weakness that payment in full or liquidation in full is highly questionable and improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors, which may work to the strengthening of the loan, its classification as an estimated loss is deferred until the amount of the loss may be more accurately determined.

PASS- Loans not meeting any of the three criteria above that are analyzed individually as part of the above described process are considered to be pass rated loans.

Based on recent analysis performed as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

2015 (in thousands)	Special					Total
	Pass	Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not Rated	
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 69,601	\$ 1,960	\$ 3,457	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,018
Real estate - commercial	166,819	1,700	6,855	-	-	175,374
Real estate - construction and land	11,341	-	-	-	-	11,341
Real estate - single family	62,540	212	1,147	-	-	63,899
Real estate - multifamily	20,857	-	807	-	-	21,664
Consumer & lease financing	652	-	-	-	-	652
Total	\$ 331,810	\$ 3,872	\$ 12,266	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 347,948

2014 (in thousands)	Special					Total
	Pass	Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Not Rated	
Commercial & agricultural	\$ 61,683	\$ 5,636	\$ 1,052	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,371
Real estate - commercial	131,982	6,525	7,058	-	-	145,565
Real estate - construction and land	11,175	-	-	-	-	11,175
Real estate - single family	44,509	320	1,761	-	-	46,590
Real estate - multifamily	12,251	655	189	-	-	13,095
Consumer & lease financing	145	-	-	-	-	145
Total	\$ 261,745	\$ 13,136	\$ 10,060	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 284,941

Salaries and employee benefits totaling \$950,000, \$709,000 and \$824,000 have been deferred as loan origination costs for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Loans totaling \$217,912,000 and \$167,563,000 were pledged to secure borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank or State of California time deposits at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively (see Notes 6 and 8).

4. OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

Other real estate owned (OREO) at year end December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$0 and \$4,051,000. No valuation allowance was recorded against the properties. Sales of OREO properties resulted in net gains of \$1,125,000 in 2015, net gains of \$73,000 in 2014 and net gains of \$34,000 in 2013. Operating income, net of rental expenses on OREO was \$54,000, \$242,000 and \$145,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. The OREO sold in 2015 was partially financed by the Bank with a loan of \$2,675,000, which represented 66% of the book value and 52% of the sales price of the OREO.

5. BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Bank premises and equipment consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Land	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,184
Building	7,590	7,577
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,347	2,375
Leasehold improvements	785	784
	<u>11,906</u>	<u>11,920</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(6,408)</u>	<u>(6,117)</u>
	<u>\$ 5,498</u>	<u>\$ 5,803</u>

Depreciation and amortization included in occupancy and equipment expense totaled \$390,000, \$425,000 and \$617,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

6. INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS

The aggregate amount of maturities of all time deposits is as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2016	\$ 137,696
2017	14,464
2018	1,990
2019	1,491
2020	173
	<u>\$ 155,814</u>

Interest expense recognized on interest-bearing deposits was as follows:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Interest-bearing demand	\$ 54	\$ 35	\$ 29
Savings	8	9	12
Money market	127	139	148
Time deposits	568	666	971
	<u>\$ 757</u>	<u>\$ 849</u>	<u>\$ 1,160</u>

Time deposits that meet or exceed the FDIC insurance limit included \$48,500,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014 of public deposits from the State of California with maturity terms of three to six months. Brokered deposits included in deposits were \$71,016,000 and \$64,370,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, of which \$35,810,000 and \$42,909,000 were through reciprocal deposit programs that are classified as brokered deposits by the FFIEC.

7. BORROWINGS

The Bank has a total of \$16,000,000 in Federal funds lines of credit with three correspondent banks at December 31, 2015. The Bank maintains a letter of credit facility totaling \$4,000,000 with a correspondent bank to guarantee international letters of credit issued to certain customers. There were guarantees of \$1,992,000 and \$1,959,000 under this facility as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. There were no borrowings outstanding under the Federal funds lines of credit as of December 31, 2015 or 2014.

8. FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES

Each advance is payable at its maturity date, with a prepayment penalty for fixed rate advances. The advances were collateralized by \$198,108,000 and \$167,563,000 of loans under a blanket lien arrangement at year-end 2015 and 2014. Based on this collateral the Bank was eligible to borrow up to a total of \$125,397,000 and \$95,274,000 of which \$91,397,000 and \$60,274,000 was available for additional advances as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. Advance balances averaged \$46,102,000 in 2015 and \$36,341,000 in 2014.

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank were \$55,800,000 at December 31, 2015, with maturities from January 2016 through June 2016 and fixed rates from 0.27% to 1.05%, averaging 0.41%. Advances were \$35,000,000 at December 31, 2014, with maturities from January 2015 through June 2016 and fixed rates from 0.27% to 1.05%, averaging 0.50%.

At December 31, 2015, FHLB fixed rate advances are scheduled to mature as follows:

(in thousands)	Weighted Average Interest Rate	December 31, 2015
Due on or before December 31, 2016	0.41%	\$ 55,800
		<u>\$ 55,800</u>

9. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	Federal	State	Total
<u>2015</u>			
Current	\$ 2,238	\$ 941	\$ 3,179
Deferred	877	173	1,050
Change in valuation allowance	-	-	-
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 3,115</u>	<u>\$ 1,114</u>	<u>\$ 4,229</u>
<u>2014</u>			
Current	\$ 2,868	\$ 950	\$ 3,818
Deferred	(37)	64	27
Change in valuation allowance	-	-	-
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 2,831</u>	<u>\$ 1,014</u>	<u>\$ 3,845</u>
<u>2013</u>			
Current	\$ 1,135	\$ 470	\$ 1,605
Deferred	1,097	328	1,425
Change in valuation allowance	-	-	-
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 2,232</u>	<u>\$ 798</u>	<u>\$ 3,030</u>

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) are comprised of the following:

(in thousands)	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 415	\$ 1,304
Future benefit of state tax deduction	354	362
Bank premises and equipment	-	58
Capital loss carryover	82	82
Other accruals	211	172
Total deferred tax assets	<u>1,062</u>	<u>1,978</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Federal Home Loan Bank stock dividends	(89)	(89)
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities	(363)	(502)
Prepaid expenses and other	(34)	(30)
Bank premises and equipment	(130)	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	(616)	(621)
Valuation allowance	(82)	(82)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 364</u>	<u>\$ 1,275</u>

A deferred tax asset valuation allowance of \$82,000 was established for capital losses from other than temporary impairment charges for California state income tax purposes in 2012. The capital loss carryover of \$1,144,000, which can be used to offset future capital gain income, expires on December 31, 2016.

The provision for income taxes differs from amounts computed by applying the statutory Federal income tax rates to operating income before income taxes. The significant items comprising these differences for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate %</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate %</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate %</u>
Federal income tax expense, at statutory rate	\$ 3,488	34.0%	\$ 3,172	34.0%	\$ 2,499	34.0%
State franchise tax expense, net of Federal tax effect and other	741	7.2%	673	7.2%	531	7.2%
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 4,229</u>	<u>41.2%</u>	<u>\$ 3,845</u>	<u>41.2%</u>	<u>\$ 3,030</u>	<u>41.2%</u>

The Bank had no unrecognized tax benefits and recorded no interest and penalties for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Bank does not expect a significant change in unrecognized tax benefits in the next twelve months. The Bank and its subsidiary are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of the State of California. The Bank is no longer subject to examination by federal taxing authorities for tax years 2011 and prior and by California taxing authorities for tax years 2010 and prior.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases

The Bank leases various equipment and branch offices in Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Petaluma and Healdsburg under non-cancelable operating leases. These leases include various renewal and termination options and rental adjustment provisions. Rental expense included in occupancy and equipment expense totaled \$288,000, \$279,000 and \$327,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Future minimum lease payments for the next five years are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2016	\$ 191
2017	176
2018	181
2019	175
2020	87
	<u>\$ 810</u>

The Bank has operating leases with third parties for office space in its head office building. The leases are for periods from four to five years and contain renewal options. Rental income totaled \$532,000, \$523,000 and \$516,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 respectively. Minimum future rental income from these operating leases are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2016	\$ 533
2017	441
2018	418
2019	-
2020	-
	<u>\$ 1,392</u>

Federal Reserve Requirements

Banks are required to maintain reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank equal to a percentage of their reservable deposits less vault cash. The reserve requirement was \$5,828,000 and \$4,412,000 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business in order to meet the financing needs of its clients and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments consist of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized on the consolidated balance sheets.

The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party for 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 and standby letters of credit as it does for loans included on the consolidated balance sheets.

The contractual amounts of financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk at year end were as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31,			
	2015		2014	
	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate
Commitments to make loans	\$ 8,843	\$ 1,700	\$ -	\$ 1,260
Unused lines of credit	9,507	28,267	12,954	13,419
Standby letters of credit	-	1,992	-	1,959

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a client as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since some of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Bank evaluates each client's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of the credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held relating to these commitments varies, but may include securities, equipment, accounts receivable, inventory and deeds of trust on residential real estate and income-producing commercial properties.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a client to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing standby letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to clients. The fair value of the liability related to these standby letters of credit, which represents the fees received for issuing the guarantees, was not significant at December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Bank recognizes these fees as revenue over the term of the commitment or when the commitment is used.

At December 31, 2015, real estate loan commitments represent 32% of total commitments and are generally secured by property with a loan-to-value ratio not to exceed 80%. Commercial loan commitments represent approximately 68% of total commitments and are generally secured by collateral other than real estate or are unsecured.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Bank's business activity is primarily with clients located within Northern California. Although the Bank has a diversified loan portfolio, a significant portion of its clients' ability to repay loans is dependent upon the real estate market and various economic factors within Sonoma County. Generally, loans are secured by various forms of collateral. The Bank's loan policy requires sufficient collateral be obtained as necessary to meet the Bank's relative risk criteria for each borrower. The Bank's collateral consists primarily of real estate, accounts receivable, inventory and other financial instruments.

Correspondent Banking Agreements

The Bank maintains funds on deposit with other federally insured financial institutions under correspondent banking agreements, and \$1,312,000 in deposits were uninsured at December 31, 2015.

Contingencies

The Bank is subject to legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to such actions will not materially affect the consolidated financial condition or results of operations of the Bank.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Regulatory Capital

The Bank is subject to certain regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Failure to meet these 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 quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. Each of these components is defined in the regulations. Management believes that the Bank met all its capital adequacy requirements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

At December 31, 2015, the Bank is considered well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth below.

The Bank elected not to include Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income in the regulatory capital calculations. The Bank's actual and required capital amounts and ratios consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	2015		2014	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<u>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (1)</u>				
Summit State Bank	\$ 52,705	13.5%	\$ -	-
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution	\$ 25,462	6.5%	\$ -	-
Minimum regulatory requirement	\$ 17,628	4.5%	\$ -	-
<u>Tier 1 Capital Ratio</u>				
Summit State Bank	\$ 52,705	13.5%	\$ 62,753	18.3%
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution	\$ 31,338	8.0%	\$ 20,546	6.0%
Minimum regulatory requirement	\$ 23,504	6.0%	\$ 13,697	4.0%
<u>Total Capital Ratio</u>				
Summit State Bank	\$ 57,480	14.7%	\$ 67,045	19.6%
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution	\$ 39,173	10.0%	\$ 34,243	10.0%
Minimum regulatory requirement	\$ 31,338	8.0%	\$ 27,395	8.0%
<u>Tier 1 Leverage Ratio</u>				
Summit State Bank	\$ 52,705	10.5%	\$ 62,753	13.7%
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution	\$ 25,025	5.0%	\$ 22,870	5.0%
Minimum regulatory requirement	\$ 20,020	4.0%	\$ 18,296	4.0%

(1) Common equity tier 1 capital ratio requirement was effective January 1, 2015.

Dividends

Upon declaration by the Board of Directors, all shareholders of record will be entitled to receive dividends. The California Financial Code restricts the total dividend payment of any bank in any calendar year without permission of the California Department of Business Oversight, to the lesser of (1) the Bank's retained earnings or (2) the Bank's net income for its last three fiscal years, less distributions made to shareholders during the same three-year period. At December 31, 2015, the current regular dividend of \$0.11 per quarter is not subject to the foregoing restrictions and approval. Further dividend restrictions are contained in the Preferred Stock purchase agreement as explained below.

Preferred Stock

On August 4, 2011, the Bank issued 13,750 shares for \$13,750,000 of Fixed Rate Non-cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B (the "Preferred Stock"), which was recorded net of \$84,000 in issuance costs. The Preferred Stock was issued under the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and had an initial non-cumulative dividend rate of 5% per annum. The dividend rate was adjusted lower each quarter depending on increases that occur in qualifying loans as described in the SBLF program. The Preferred Stock was redeemed at par value of \$13,750,000 on August 31, 2015.

Stock Options

In 1999, the Bank established a stock option plan for which 100,000 shares of common stock are reserved for issuance to directors and officers under non-statutory agreements. The plan requires that the option price may not be less than the fair market value of the stock at the date the option is granted, and the stock must be paid in full at the time the option is exercised. Payment in full for the option price must be made in cash or with Bank common stock previously acquired by the optionee and held by the optionee for a period of at least six months. The options expire on dates determined by the Board of Directors, but not later than ten years from the date of grant. Options vest over a three to five year period. The 1999 stock option plan has been cancelled with the adoption of the 2007 stock option plan, except for the current options that were granted under this plan, which totaled 4,000 shares at December 31, 2014 and no shares at December 31, 2015.

The Bank has a 2007 and a 2013 Stock Option Plan (stock option plan or the Plan), which are shareholder-approved, with each Plan permitting the grant of share options to its employees for up to 150,000 shares of common stock. Option awards are generally granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Bank's common stock at the date of grant; those option awards have vesting periods of 5 years unless otherwise approved by the Board of Directors and have 10-year contractual terms. As of December 31, 2015, there were 150,000 shares available for future grants under the 2013 Plan.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a closed form option valuation (Black-Scholes) model that uses the assumptions noted in the table below. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatilities of an index consisting of financial institution stocks which should approximate the future volatility of the Bank's common stock. The Bank uses historical data to estimate option exercise and post-vesting termination behavior. Employee and management options are tracked separately. The expected term of options granted is based on historical data and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding, which takes into account that the options are not transferable. The risk-free interest rate for the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, there was \$18,000 and \$44,000 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested stock options granted under the Plan. At December 31, 2015, there were 98,516 vested options outstanding with a range of exercise prices of \$4.65 to \$10.92 and 34,400 options exercised with a range of exercise prices of \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Information related to the stock option plan follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 27,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 142,000
Cash received from option exercises	34,000	4,000	169,000
Tax benefit realized from option exercises	11,000	-	9,000
Weighted average fair value of options granted	-	-	-

A summary of the activity in the stock option plan follows:

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>				
Outstanding at beginning of the year	116,316	\$ 6.46		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	(4,800)	7.17		
Forfeited or expired	(2,400)	5.50		
Outstanding at end of the year	<u>109,116</u>	<u>\$ 6.45</u>	<u>4 years</u>	<u>\$ 797,000</u>
Vested or expected to vest	<u>109,116</u>	<u>\$ 6.45</u>	<u>4 years</u>	<u>\$ 797,000</u>
Exercisable at end of year	<u>98,516</u>	<u>\$ 6.56</u>	<u>4 years</u>	<u>\$ 710,000</u>
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>				
Outstanding at beginning of the year	119,416	\$ 6.44		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	(700)	5.50		
Forfeited or expired	(2,400)	5.50		
Outstanding at end of the year	<u>116,316</u>	<u>\$ 6.46</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>\$ 863,000</u>
Vested or expected to vest	<u>116,316</u>	<u>\$ 6.46</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>\$ 863,000</u>
Exercisable at end of year	<u>89,516</u>	<u>\$ 6.72</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>\$ 641,000</u>
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2013</u>				
Outstanding at beginning of the year	160,166	\$ 6.24		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	(37,950)	5.67		
Forfeited or expired	(2,800)	5.50		
Outstanding at end of the year	<u>119,416</u>	<u>\$ 6.44</u>	<u>6 years</u>	<u>\$ 491,000</u>
Vested or expected to vest	<u>119,416</u>	<u>\$ 6.44</u>	<u>6 years</u>	<u>\$ 491,000</u>
Exercisable at end of year	<u>66,916</u>	<u>\$ 7.13</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>\$ 232,000</u>

12. OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Data processing	\$ 925	\$ 816	\$ 845
Professional fees	557	732	519
Director fees and expenses	452	464	514
Nasdaq listing and regulatory license expense	136	121	121
Advertising and promotion	655	682	620
Deposit and other insurance premiums	359	434	481
Telephone and postage	75	67	71
Other real estate owned expenses	64	200	281
Other expenses	641	589	601
	<u>\$ 3,864</u>	<u>\$ 4,105</u>	<u>\$ 4,053</u>

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

401(k) Employee Savings Plan

The Bank has a 401(k) Employee Savings Plan (the "Plan"), qualified under the Internal Revenue Code (Code), whereby participants may defer a percentage of their compensation, but not in excess of the maximum allowed under the Code. Bank contributions, as determined by the Board of Directors, are discretionary and vest immediately. Contributions by the Bank totaled \$129,000, \$86,000 and \$80,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the normal course of business, the Bank enters into loans with related parties, including executive officers and directors. Other changes are the result of changes in related parties during the year. The following is a summary of the aggregate activity involving related party borrowers:

(in thousands)	2015	2014
Balance, January 1	\$ 8,785	\$ 9,380
New borrowings	247	-
Change in related parties	(3,367)	(388)
Amounts repaid	(808)	(207)
Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 4,857</u>	<u>\$ 8,785</u>
Undisbursed commitments to related parties	<u>\$ 117</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>

15. FAIR VALUE

Accounting standards establish 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 standard 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 reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

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

The fair value of impaired loans that are collateral dependent are generally based on real estate appraisals. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income data available. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value.

Estimated fair values are disclosed for financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate fair value. These estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market data and information about the financial instruments. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering the Bank's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument for sale at one time, nor do they attempt to estimate the value of anticipated future business related to the instruments. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in any of these estimates.

Because no active market exists for a significant portion of the Bank's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the fair values presented.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Bank to estimate the fair value of its financial instruments at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Cash and cash equivalents: For cash and cash equivalents consisting of cash, due from banks and federal funds sold, the carrying amount is estimated to be fair value.

Time deposits with banks: Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis using interest rates being offered at each reporting date for certificates with similar maturities.

Investment securities: For investment securities, fair values are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities and indications of value provided by brokers. The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value.

Loans, net of allowance: For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values for other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates being offered at each reporting date for loans with similar terms to borrowers of comparable creditworthiness (without considering widening credit spreads due to market illiquidity). The allowance for loan losses is considered to be a reasonable estimate of discount for credit risk. The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value.

Federal Home Loan Bank stock: The fair value for Federal Home Loan Bank Stock is subject to restrictions on its transferability. It is redeemable only by the Federal Home Loan Bank at par value of \$100 per share.

Deposits: The fair values for demand deposits are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date represented by their carrying amount. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis using interest rates being offered at each reporting date for certificates with similar remaining maturities. The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates its fair value.

Short-term borrowings and long-term debt: The fair values of fixed rate borrowings are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis that applies interest rates being offered on similar debt instruments. The fair values of variable rate borrowings are based on carrying value. The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates its fair value.

Commitments to fund loans/standby letters of credit: The fair values of commitments are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. The differences between the carrying value of commitments to fund loans or standby letters of credit and their fair value are not significant and, therefore, are not included in the following table.

The following table presents a summary of the carrying value and fair value by level of financial instruments on the Bank's balance sheet at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Financial assets:						
Cash and due from banks	\$ 15,583	\$ 15,583	Level 1	\$ 21,313	\$ 21,313	Level 1
Federal funds sold	2,000	2,000	Level 1	2,000	2,000	Level 1
Time deposits with banks	744	744	Level 2	1,240	1,240	Level 2
Investment securities - held-to-maturity	5,988	5,854	Level 2	9,977	9,776	Level 2
Investment securities - available-for-sale	128,599	128,599	Level 2	124,723	124,723	Level 2
Loans, net of allowance	343,217	349,317	Level 3	279,798	297,856	Level 3
Investment in FHLB stock	2,701	2,701	Level 2	2,701	2,701	Level 2
Accrued interest receivable	2,164	2,164	Level 2	2,010	2,010	Level 2
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits	\$ 397,246	\$ 397,010	Level 2	\$ 355,259	\$ 355,403	Level 2
FHLB advances	55,800	55,812	Level 2	35,000	35,068	Level 2
Accrued interest payable	48	48	Level 2	36	36	Level 2

Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2015			
	(In thousands)			
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	December 31, 2015			
Assets:				
Securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 9,992	\$ -	\$ 9,992	\$ -
Government agencies	73,465	-	73,465	-
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	8,118	-	8,118	-
Corporate debt	37,024	-	37,024	-
Municipal securities	-	-	-	-
Total securities available-for-sale	<u>\$ 128,599</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 128,599</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014			
	(In thousands)			
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	December 31, 2014			
Assets:				
Securities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 7,999	\$ -	\$ 7,999	\$ -
Government agencies	69,815	-	69,815	-
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	4,394	-	4,394	-
Corporate debt	42,515	-	42,515	-
Municipal securities	-	-	-	-
Total securities available-for-sale	<u>\$ 124,723</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 124,723</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 or Level 3 during 2015 and 2014.

Assets Measured on a Non-Recurring Basis

Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2015			
	(In thousands)			
		Quoted Prices in (Level 1)	Significant Other (Level 2)	Significant (Level 3)
	December 31, 2015			
Assets:				
Commercial & agricultural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Real estate - commercial	-	-	-	-
Real estate - construction and land	-	-	-	-
Real estate - single family	-	-	-	-
Real estate - multifamily	-	-	-	-
Consumer & lease financing	-	-	-	-
Impaired loans with specific loss allocations	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014			
	(In thousands)			
		Quoted Prices in (Level 1)	Significant Other (Level 2)	Significant (Level 3)
	December 31, 2014			
Assets:				
Commercial & agricultural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Real estate - commercial	6,179	-	-	6,179
Real estate - construction and land	-	-	-	-
Real estate - single family	-	-	-	-
Real estate - multifamily	-	-	-	-
Consumer & lease financing	-	-	-	-
Impaired loans with specific loss allocations	<u>\$ 6,179</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,179</u>

The following tables present the valuation techniques covering the majority of Level 3 non-recurring fair value measurements and the most significant unobservable inputs used in those measurements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)

As of December 31, 2015	Fair Value	Methodology	Input	Low	High	Weighted average
Real estate loans	\$ -	Price-based	Appraised value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

As of December 31, 2014	Fair Value	Methodology	Input	Low	High	Weighted average
Real estate loans	\$ 6,179	Price-based	Appraised value	\$ 365	\$ 5,814	\$ 3,090

Fair value estimates are determined as of a specific point in time utilizing quoted market prices, where available, or various assumptions and estimates. As the assumptions and estimates change, the fair value of the financial instruments will change. The use of assumptions and various techniques, as well as the absence of secondary markets for certain financial instruments, will likely reduce the comparability of value disclosures between companies.

Impaired loans are valued at the fair value less estimated disposal costs of collateral. Impaired loans with specific loss allocations had a principal balance of \$348,000 with a valuation allowance of \$348,000 at December 31, 2015. Impaired loans with specific loss allocations had a principal balance of \$7,674,000 with a valuation allowance of \$1,495,000 at December 31, 2014.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the consolidated balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements are issued. The Bank recognizes in the consolidated financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the consolidated balance sheet, including these estimates inherent in the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Bank's consolidated financial statements do not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after the balance sheet date and before consolidated financial statements are available to be issued. The Bank has evaluated subsequent events after December 31, 2015 for potential recognition and disclosure matters.

On January 25, 2016, the Board of Directors declared a \$0.12 per common share cash dividend to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 18, 2016, that was paid on February 24, 2016.

17. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited)

(in thousands except EPS data)	2015				
	Interest Income	Net Interest Income	Net Income	Earnings Per Common Share	
				Basic	Diluted
First quarter	\$ 4,378	\$ 4,155	\$ 1,722	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.35
Second quarter	4,570	4,351	1,746	0.36	0.35
Third quarter	4,751	4,509	1,280	0.26	0.26
Fourth quarter	4,874	4,622	1,282	0.27	0.27

(in thousands except EPS data)	2014				
	Interest Income	Net Interest Income	Net Income	Earnings Per Common Share	
				Basic	Diluted
First quarter	\$ 4,529	\$ 4,270	\$ 1,210	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.24
Second quarter	4,412	4,150	1,281	0.26	0.26
Third quarter	4,588	4,330	1,183	0.24	0.24
Fourth quarter	4,404	4,167	1,811	0.37	0.37

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
Washington, D.C. 20429

FORM 10-K

- Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015
- Transition Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from
___ to ___.

FDIC Certificate Number 32203

Summit State Bank

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California 94-2878925
(State of incorporation) (I.R.S. Employee Identification No.)

500 Bicentennial Way, Santa Rosa, California 95403
(Address of principal executive offices)
(707) 568-6000
(registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Common Stock, no par value, registered on the NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a no accelerated filer or smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). (Check one)

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a shell company, in Rule 12b(2) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

The aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by nonaffiliated was approximately \$50,411,000 (based upon the closing price of shares of the registrant's Common Stock, no par value, as reported by the NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC on June 30, 2015). The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock (no par value) at the close of business March 11, 2016 was 4,783,170.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

**SUMMIT STATE BANK
CROSS-REFERENCE INDEX**

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SUMMIT STATE BANK
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

PART I

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains certain statements that are forward-looking within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates” and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as “will,” “should,” “would” and “could” are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Readers of this annual report of the Summit State Bank (also referred to as we, us or our) should not rely solely on the forward-looking statements and should consider all uncertainties and risks throughout the report.

Forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our future results and shareholder values may differ significantly from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The statements are representative only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement. However, your attention is directed to any further disclosures made on related subjects in any subsequent reports we may file with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), including on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, in the event we become required to make such filings.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

INFORMATION ABOUT SUMMIT STATE BANK

General

Summit State Bank (the “Bank”) is a state-chartered commercial bank operating a traditional community banking business within our primary service area of Sonoma County in California, however we consider loans from Marin, Napa and San Francisco counties. We operate through five offices located in Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Healdsburg and Petaluma.

The Bank was incorporated on December 20, 1982 and commenced operations as a California state-chartered savings and loan in 1982. On January 15, 1999, the Bank received authority to convert its charter to a California state-chartered commercial bank. On July 13, 2006, the Bank completed an underwritten initial public offering and listed its stock on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol SSBI. The Bank’s deposits are insured by the FDIC in accordance with the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the related regulations.

We provide a broad array of financial services to small-to medium-sized businesses, and their owners and employees, professionals and professional associations, entrepreneurs, high net worth families, foundations, estates and to individual consumers. We believe that our principal competitive advantages are personal service, flexibility and responsiveness to customer needs. Our lending activities are primarily focused on commercial real estate, construction, and business loans to our targeted clientele.

We emphasize relationship banking and we believe we offer our customers many of the management capabilities of a large financial institution, together with the resourcefulness and superior customer service of a community bank. Through our branches and the use of technology, we offer a broad array of deposit products and services for both commercial and consumer customers, including electronic banking, cash management services and electronic bill payment. We provide a comprehensive set of loan products, such as commercial loans and leases, lines of credit, commercial real estate loans, Small Business Administration, or SBA, loans, residential mortgage loans, home equity lines of credit and construction loans. We believe that local decision making ensures that our lending process is fast, efficient, and focused on maintaining our high credit quality and underwriting standards.

The Bank's only subsidiary is ALTO Service Corporation, which is a wholly owned subsidiary, incorporated in California. Its purpose is to act as trustee on the Bank's deeds of trust and perform reconveyances. The assets of ALTO Service Corporation consist exclusively of cash on deposit with the Bank. It has no employees and its operations and balance sheet are not material to the Bank's consolidated operating income or financial condition.

Services and Financial Products

Deposit Products

The Bank offers a wide range of deposit accounts designed to attract commercial businesses, professionals, and residents in its primary service area. These accounts include personal and business checking accounts, money market accounts, time certificates of deposit, sweep accounts and specialized deposit accounts, including professional accounts, small business "packaged" accounts, and tiered accounts designed to attract larger deposits, and Keogh and IRA accounts.

Lending Products

The Bank also offers a full complement of lending products designed to meet the specialized needs of its customers, including commercial and industrial lines of credit and term loans, credit lines to individuals, equipment loans, real estate and construction loans, small business loans of which a portion may be guaranteed by the SBA, and business lines of credit. The Bank has the designation of "Preferred Lender" by the SBA, which allows for expedited loan approval and funding. The Bank also offers consumer loans, including auto loans, mortgage loans, home improvement loans, and home equity lines of credit. The Bank offers loans in amounts which exceed the Bank's lending limits through participation arrangements with correspondent banks. On a selective basis, the Bank also offers loans for accounts receivable and inventory financing, loans to agriculture-related businesses, and equipment and expansion financing programs.

Brokered Deposits and CDARS

The Bank will accept brokered deposits when it is determined to be advantageous over other time deposits through its branch system. The Bank is a member of a special network (Promontory Interfinancial Network) offering a time deposit product called CDARS and demand deposit product called ICS. When a customer places a large deposit with the Bank as a network member, the Bank can place the funds into certificates of deposit or demand accounts issued by other banks in the network in increments of less than \$250,000, so that both principal and interest are eligible for complete FDIC protection. Other banks do the same thing with their customer funds. The network banks exchange deposits on a dollar-for-dollar basis, bringing the full amount of the original deposit back to the originating bank. Because the originating bank comes out “whole,” it can make the full amount of deposits received available for community lending purposes or other initiatives of its choosing. Deposits placed using CDARS and ICS meet the pass-through insurance coverage guidelines established by the FDIC and the depositor can obtain up to \$25 million in FDIC insurance coverage. The deposits received by the Bank from other network members in exchange for the Bank’s customers’ deposits placed in the program are reported as brokered deposits for FFIEC Call Report purposes. Deposit funding raised through the CDARS products can vary significantly between financial reporting periods. CDARS, ICS and other brokered deposits totaled \$71,016,000 or 18% of deposits at December 31, 2015, and \$64,370,000 or 18% of deposits at December 31, 2014.

State of California Approved Depository

The Bank is an approved depository for the deposit of funds of the State of California. These time deposits are placed by the Treasurer of the State of California and have maturities of three to six months, and are collateralized by investment securities, mortgage loans or letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”). These deposits totaled \$48,500,000 or 12% of deposits at December 31, 2015 and \$48,500,000 or 14% of deposits at December 31, 2014.

Internet and Telephone Banking Services

The Bank offers a computerized internet banking system, accessible on the Internet at the Bank’s website www.summitstatebank.com, that enables its customers to view account information, access cash management services (including the initiation of automated clearinghouse payments), make transfers between accounts, pay bills, make loan payments, pre-schedule deposit transfers and request loan draws, and view both the front and back of cleared deposit items. The Bank also offers telephone banking services that enable customers to obtain account information, make transfers between accounts, make stop payments, check cleared items, and pre-schedule deposit transfers and loan payments. The Bank has an “app” for cellular phones that allows check image deposits, account inquiries and account transfers.

Other Services

Other services which the Bank offers include banking by appointment, online banking services, direct payroll and social security deposits, letters of credit, access to national automated

teller machine networks, courier services, safe deposit boxes, night depository facilities, notary services, travelers checks, lockbox, and banking by mail.

Management evaluates the Bank's services on an ongoing basis, and adds or discontinues services based upon customer needs, competitive factors, and the financial and other capabilities of the Bank. Future services may also be significantly influenced by improvements and developments in technology and evolving state and federal regulations.

Sources of Business

In marketing its services, the Bank capitalizes on its identity as a local, community bank, with officers, Directors and shareholders who have business and personal ties to the community. Small to medium-sized businesses are targeted, as well as nonprofit charities.

The Bank competes with other financial institutions in its service area through localized promotional activities, personalized service, and personal contact with potential customers by Executive Officers, Directors, employees and shareholders. Promotional activities include media advertising, community advisory groups and Officer participation in community business and civic groups. Officers and Directors are active members of the community who call personally on their business contacts and acquaintances in the Sonoma County area to become customers.

The Bank employs business development officers to solicit loans and deposits from local businesses and professionals.

Competition

The banking business in California generally, and in the Bank's service area in particular, is highly competitive with respect to both loans and deposits and is dominated by a relatively small number of major banks that have offices operating over wide geographic areas. The Bank competes for deposits and loans with these banks as well as with savings and loan associations, credit unions, mortgage companies, money market funds, stock brokerage firms, insurance companies, and other traditional and non-traditional financial institutions.

Major financial institutions with offices in the service area include Bank of America, Wells Fargo Bank, and JP Morgan Chase. Regional and independent financial institutions with offices in our service area include, among others, Umpqua Bank, Luther Burbank Savings, Exchange Bank, and Westamerica Bank.

The major banks and some of the other institutions have the ability to finance extensive advertising campaigns and to shift their resources to regions or activities of greater potential profitability. Many of the competing banks and other institutions offer diversified financial services which may not be directly offered by the Bank. The major banks also have substantially more capital and higher lending limits.

The Bank competes for customers' funds with governmental and private entities issuing debt or equity securities or other forms of investments which may offer different or higher yields than those available through bank deposits.

Existing and future state and federal legislation could significantly affect the Bank's cost of doing business, its range of permissible activities, and the competitive balance among major, regional and independent banks, and other financial institutions. Management cannot predict the impact these matters may have on commercial banking in general or on the business of the Bank in particular.

To compete with the financial institutions operating in the Bank's service area, the Bank relies upon its independent status to provide flexibility and personalized service to its customers. The Bank emphasizes personal contacts with potential customers by Executive Officers, Directors and employees, develops local promotional activities, and seeks to develop specialized or streamlined services for customers. To the extent customers desire loans in excess of its lending limits or services not offered by the Bank, the Bank attempts to assist customers in obtaining such loans or other services through participations with other banks or assistance from correspondent banks.

Our Address, Telephone Number and Internet Website

Our principal executive offices are located at 500 Bicentennial Way, Santa Rosa, California 95403, and our telephone number is (707) 568-6000. Information about us is available at www.summitstatebank.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into and does not form a part of this report.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

Overview

The Bank is extensively regulated by federal and state authorities. As a California state-chartered commercial bank with deposit accounts insured by the FDIC to the maximum amount permitted by law, the Bank is regulated, supervised and examined by the Commissioner of the California Department of Business Oversight ("the Commissioner") and the FDIC. The Bank must also comply with certain regulations issued by the FRB. The regulations of the Commissioner, the FRB and the FDIC govern most aspects of the Bank's business, including the making of periodic reports by the Bank, as well as the Bank's activities relating to dividends, investments, loans, borrowings, capital requirements, certain check-clearing activities, branching, mergers and acquisitions, reserves against deposits, the issuance of securities and numerous other areas. The Bank is also subject to the requirements and restrictions of various consumer laws and regulations, as well as applicable provisions of California law, insofar as they do not conflict with and are not preempted by federal banking laws. Supervision, legal action and examination of the Bank by the regulatory agencies are generally intended to protect depositors and are not intended for the protection of shareholders.

Statutes, regulations and policies affecting the banking industry are frequently under review by the U.S. Congress and state legislatures, and by the federal and state agencies charged with supervisory and examination authority over banking institutions. Changes in the banking and financial services industry can be expected to occur in the future. Some of the changes may

create opportunities for the Bank to compete in financial markets with less regulation. However, these changes also may create new competitors in geographic and product markets which have historically been limited by law to insured depository institutions such as the Bank. Changes in the statutes, regulations or policies that affect the Bank cannot be predicted and may have a material effect on the Bank's business and earnings. In addition, the regulatory agencies which have jurisdiction over the Bank have broad discretion in exercising their supervisory powers. For example, the FDIC has authority under federal law to prohibit a state bank from engaging in banking practices which it considers unsafe and unsound.

The laws of the State of California affect the Bank's business and operations. The California Financial Code provides that if the Commissioner believes that a bank is violating its articles of incorporation or state law, or is engaging in unsafe or injurious business practices, the Commissioner can order that bank to comply with the law or to cease the unsafe or injurious practices and has authority to impose civil money penalties. The Commissioner has the power to suspend or remove bank officers, directors and employees who violate any law or regulation relating to the business of the bank or breach any fiduciary duty to the bank, engage in any unsafe and unsound practices related to the business of the bank, or are charged with or convicted of a felony involving dishonesty or breach of trust. The Commissioner also has authority to take possession of and to liquidate a bank, to appoint a conservator for a bank and to appoint the FDIC as receiver for a bank.

The FDIC can pursue an enforcement action against a bank for unsafe and unsound practices in conducting its business, or for violations of any law, rule or regulation or provision, any consent order with any agency, any condition imposed in writing by the agency, or any written agreement with the agency. Enforcement actions may include the imposition of a conservator or receiver, cease-and-desist orders and written agreements, the termination of insurance of deposits, the imposition of civil money penalties and removal and prohibition orders against institution-affiliated parties.

In addition to the regulation and supervision outlined above, banks must be prepared for judicial scrutiny of their lending and collection practices. For example, some banks have been found liable for exercising remedies which their loan documents authorized upon the borrower's default. This has occurred in cases where the exercise of those remedies was determined to be inconsistent with the previous course of dealing between those banks and the borrowers. As a result, banks have had to exercise increased caution, incur greater expense and face increased exposure to liability when dealing with defaulting loans.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act

In 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") was signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act was intended to effect a fundamental restructuring of federal banking regulation. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act created a new Financial Stability Oversight Council to identify systemic risks in the financial system and gives federal regulators new authority to take control of and liquidate financial firms. The Dodd-Frank Act also created a new independent federal regulator to administer federal consumer protection laws. The Dodd-Frank Act is expected to have a significant impact on our business

operations as its provisions take effect. Among the provisions that are likely to affect us are the following:

Deposit Insurance. The Dodd-Frank Act permanently increased the maximum deposit insurance amount for banks, savings institutions and credit unions to \$250,000 per depositor. The Dodd-Frank Act also broadened the base for FDIC insurance assessments. Assessments are now based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution, rather than on deposits as in the past. Assessment rates would be reduced to a range of 2.5 to 9 basis points on the broader assessment base for banks in the lowest risk category (“well capitalized” and CAMELS I or II) up to 30 to 45 basis points for banks in the highest risk category. The Dodd-Frank Act requires the FDIC to increase the reserve ratio of the Deposit Insurance Fund from 1.15% to 1.35% of insured deposits by 2020 and eliminates the requirement that the FDIC pay dividends to insured depository institutions when the reserve ratio exceeds certain thresholds. The Dodd-Frank Act also eliminated the federal statutory prohibition against the payment of interest on business checking accounts.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The Dodd-Frank Act created a new, independent federal agency called the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”), which is granted broad rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement powers under various federal consumer financial protection laws, including the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Truth in Lending Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Fair Debt Collection Act, the Consumer Financial Privacy provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and certain other statutes. The CFPB has examination and primary enforcement authority with respect to depository institutions with \$10 billion or more in assets. Smaller institutions will be subject to rules promulgated by the CFPB but will continue to be examined and supervised by federal banking regulators for consumer compliance purposes. The CFPB will have authority to prevent unfair, deceptive or abusive practices in connection with the offering of consumer financial products. The Dodd-Frank Act authorizes the CFPB to establish certain minimum standards for the origination of residential mortgages including a determination of the borrower’s ability to repay. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act will allow borrowers to raise certain defenses to foreclosure if they receive any loan other than a “qualified mortgage” as defined by the CFPB. The Dodd-Frank Act permits states to adopt consumer protection laws and standards that are more stringent than those adopted at the federal level and, in certain circumstances, permits state attorneys general to enforce compliance with both the state and federal laws and regulations.

Corporate Governance. The Dodd-Frank Act requires publicly traded companies to give shareholders a non-binding vote on executive compensation at their first annual meeting taking place six months after the date of enactment and at least every three years thereafter and on so-called “golden parachute” payments in connection with approvals of mergers and acquisitions unless previously voted on by shareholders. The new legislation also authorizes the SEC to promulgate rules that would allow shareholders to nominate their own candidates using a company’s proxy materials. The Dodd-Frank Act directs the federal banking regulators to promulgate rules prohibiting excessive compensation paid to executives of depository institutions and their holding companies with assets in excess of \$1.0 billion, regardless of whether the company is publicly traded or not. See “Guidance on Sound Incentive Compensation Policies” below. It also gives the SEC authority to prohibit broker discretionary voting on elections of directors and executive compensation matters.

Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders. The Dodd-Frank Act expands the definition of affiliate for purposes of quantitative and qualitative limitations of Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act to include mutual funds advised by a depository institution or its affiliates. The Dodd-Frank Act applies Section 23A and Section 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act (governing transactions with insiders) to derivative transactions, repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions that create credit exposure to an affiliate or an insider. Any such transactions with affiliates must be fully secured. The previous exemption from Section 23A for transactions with financial subsidiaries has been eliminated.

Capital Requirements. The Dodd-Frank Act requires the FRB to apply consolidated capital requirements to depository institution holding companies that are no less stringent than those currently applied to depository institutions. Under these standards, trust preferred securities will be excluded from Tier 1 capital unless such securities were issued prior to May 19, 2010 by a bank holding company with less than \$15 billion in assets. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires capital requirements to be countercyclical so that the required amount of capital increases in times of economic expansion and decreases in times of economic contraction, consistent with safety and soundness. See “Capital Adequacy Guidelines” below.

Interstate Branching. The Dodd-Frank Act authorizes national and state banks to establish branches in other states to the same extent as a bank chartered by that state would be permitted to branch. Previously, banks could only establish branches in other states if the host state expressly permitted out-of-state banks to establish branches in that state. Accordingly, banks will be able to enter new markets more freely.

Limits on Derivatives. The Dodd-Frank Act prohibits state-chartered banks from engaging in derivatives transactions unless the loans to one borrower limits of the state in which the bank is chartered take into consideration credit exposure to derivatives transactions. For this purpose, derivative transaction includes any contract, agreement, swap, warrant, note or option that is based in whole or in part on the value of, any interest in, or any quantitative measure or the occurrence of any event relating to, one or more commodities securities, currencies, interest or other rates, indices or other assets.

Guidance on Sound Incentive Compensation Policies

In 2010, the federal bank regulators jointly issued final guidance on sound incentive compensation policies ("SICP") intended to ensure that the incentive compensation policies of banking organizations do not undermine safety and soundness by encouraging excessive risk-taking. The SICP guidance, which covers all employees who have the ability to materially affect the risk profile of an organization, is based on the principles that a banking organization's incentive compensation arrangements should (i) provide incentives that do not encourage risk-taking beyond the organization's ability to effectively identify and manage risks, (ii) be compatible with effective internal controls and risk management, and (iii) be supported by strong corporate governance, including active and effective oversight by the organization's board of directors. Any deficiencies in compensation practices that are identified may be incorporated into the organization's supervisory ratings, and result in enforcement actions.

Small Business Lending Fund

In July 2010, the U.S. Congress passed the Small Business Jobs and Credit Act of 2010, which established a Small Business Lending Fund (“SBLF”). The SBLF is a \$30 billion fund to be used by Treasury to make preferred stock investments in banks and bank holding companies to stimulate small business lending. The initial dividend rate on the preferred stock issued under the SBLF program will be 5% but is subject to a reduction to as low as 1% during the first four years after the investment depending on the amount of increase in the institution’s qualified small business lending following its issuance of the preferred stock to the U.S. Treasury. After the initial four-and-a-half year period the dividend rate will increase to 9%. Under the SBLF, small business lending means lending as defined by and reported in an eligible institution’s quarterly call report, where each loan comprising such lending is one of the following types: (i) commercial and industrial loans; (ii) owner-occupied nonfarm, nonresidential real estate loans; (iii) loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers; and (iv) loans secured by farmland. Loans greater than \$10 million or to businesses with more than \$50 million in revenue are excluded. If any part of the loan is guaranteed by a U.S. government agency or enterprise, the guaranteed portion is subtracted from the loan amounts.

The Bank elected to participate in the SBLF program and, on August 4, 2012, sold 13,750 shares of its Senior Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B (the “SBLF Preferred Stock”) to Treasury for a purchase price of \$13,750,000. As required by the terms of the SBLF program, the Bank used \$8,593,264 of these proceeds to repurchase 8,500 shares of preferred stock sold to Treasury under the CPP. The terms of the SBLF Preferred Stock limited the Bank’s ability to pay dividends to holders of common stock in certain circumstances. See “Limitations on Dividends” on page 77. The Bank redeemed its SBLF Preferred Stock in full on August 31, 2015.

Deposit Insurance Premiums

The FDIC has developed a risk-based assessment system providing that the assessment rate for an insured depository institution varies according to the level of risk incurred in its activities. Institutions are classified into one of four risk categories. The FDIC is able to assess higher rates to institutions with a significant reliance on secured liabilities or a significant reliance on brokered deposits but, for well-managed and well-capitalized institutions, only when accompanied by rapid asset growth.

Assessments are now based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution, rather than on deposits as in the past. Assessment rates range from 2.5 to 9 basis points on the broader assessment base for banks in the lowest risk category (“well capitalized” and CAMELS I or II) and up to 30 to 45 basis points for banks in the highest risk category.

Brokered Deposit Restrictions

Well-capitalized institutions are not subject to limitations on brokered deposits, while an adequately capitalized institution is able to accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits only with

a waiver from the FDIC and subject to certain restrictions on the yield paid on such deposits. Undercapitalized institutions are generally not permitted to accept, renew, or roll over brokered deposits.

Limitations on Dividends

Under California law the holders of the Bank's common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends when and as declared by the Board of Directors, provided the conditions described below are satisfied.

The payment of cash dividends by the Bank depends on various factors, including the earnings and capital requirements of the Bank and other financial conditions. California law provides that, as a state-licensed bank, the Bank may not make a cash distribution to its shareholders in excess of the lesser of the following: (a) the Bank's retained earnings or (b) the Bank's net income for its last three fiscal years, less the amount of any distributions made by the Bank to its shareholders during that period. However, a bank such as the Bank, with the prior approval of the Commissioner, may make a distribution to its shareholders of an amount not to exceed the greatest of (1) the Bank's retained earnings, (2) the Bank's net income for its last fiscal year, or (3) the Bank's net income for the current fiscal year. If the Commissioner determines that the shareholders' equity of the Bank is inadequate or that the making of a distribution by the Bank would be unsafe or unsound, the Commissioner may order the Bank to refrain from making a proposed distribution.

The FDIC and the Commissioner have authority to prohibit a bank from engaging in business practices that are considered to be unsafe or unsound. Depending upon the financial condition of bank and upon other factors, the FDIC or the Commissioner could assert that payments of dividends or other payments by the Bank might be an unsafe or unsound practice.

Capital Adequacy Guidelines

Federal bank regulatory agencies have adopted risk-based capital guidelines for insured banks. A bank's total qualifying capital consists of two types of capital components: "core capital elements," known as Tier 1 capital, and "supplementary capital elements," known as Tier 2 capital. The Tier 1 component of a bank's qualifying capital must represent at least 50% of total qualifying capital. Tier 1 capital consists of common equity, non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries. Tier 1 capital excludes goodwill and other specified intangibles, as well as the equity impact of adjusting available-for-sale securities to market value. In addition to the Tier 1 capital components, total capital also includes cumulative perpetual preferred stock, trust preferred stock, limited-life preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, subordinated debt and general loan loss reserves up to a limit of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets.

The guidelines make regulatory capital requirements sensitive to the differences in risk profiles among banking institutions, take off-balance-sheet items into account when assessing capital adequacy, and minimize disincentives to holding liquid low-risk assets.

These guidelines require a minimum total risk-based capital ratio of 8% of risk-weighted assets, with at least 4% in the form of Tier 1 capital. Federal banking regulators also have instituted minimum leverage ratio guidelines for financial institutions. The leverage ratio guidelines require maintenance of a minimum ratio of 3% Tier 1 capital to adjusted quarterly average assets for the most highly rated bank holding company organizations. Less highly rated institutions and institutions that are anticipating significant growth or that face other significant risks are required to maintain capital levels ranging from 1% to 2% above the 3% minimum. In addition, all banks are generally expected to maintain capital above these minimums.

Federal banking agencies, including the FDIC, have adopted regulations implementing a system of prompt corrective action under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act. The regulations establish five capital categories with the following characteristics: (1) "Well-capitalized," consisting of institutions with a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater and a leverage ratio of 5% or greater and which are not operating under an order, written agreement, capital directive or prompt corrective action directive; (2) "Adequately capitalized," consisting of institutions with a total risk-based capital ratio of 8% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital of 4% or greater and a leverage ratio of 4% or greater and which do not meet the definition of a "well-capitalized" institution; (3) "Undercapitalized," consisting of institutions with a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4%, or a leverage ratio of less than 4%; (4) "Significantly undercapitalized," consisting of institutions with a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 6%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 3%, or a leverage ratio of less than 3%; and (5) "Critically undercapitalized," consisting of institutions with a ratio of tangible equity to total assets that is equal to or less than 2%. Banks are subject to sanctions of increasing severity for failure to maintain capital ratios at well-capitalized or adequately-capitalized levels. Certain of these minimum ratios were modified effective January 1, 2015, with the adoption of the Basel III capital requirements; see below.

As of December 31, 2015, the Bank was well-capitalized and had a total risk-based capital ratio of 14.7%, a Tier-1 risk-based capital ratio of 13.5%, a common equity to capital ratio of 13.5% and a leverage ratio of 10.5%.

United States banking regulators have issued proposals for enhanced capital requirements, sometimes referred to as "Basel III," based on recommendations of an international committee of central banks and their supervisors, generally known as the Basel Committee. In November 2013, the FDIC adopted interim capital rules applicable to FDIC-insured banks to implement these proposals. The interim final rules were effective January 1, 2015, and, among other things:

- Impose more restrictive eligibility requirements for Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital;
- Create a new subset of Tier 1 capital known as common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital (CET1);
- Require a minimum ratio of CET1 to total risk-weighted assets of 4.5%;
- Introduce a capital conservation buffer of an additional 2.5% of common equity to risk-weighted assets, to be phased in between 2016 and 2019 in annual increments of 0.625%;
- Increase the minimum Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio to 6.0% plus the capital conservation buffer;

- Increase the minimum total risk-based capital ratio to 8.0% plus the capital conservation buffer;
- Require a minimum Tier 1 leverage capital ratio of 4.0%;
- Introduce a countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% of common equity or other fully loss absorbing capital for periods of excess credit growth.

Failure to satisfy the capital conservation buffer requirement will result in restrictions on amounts that can be paid as dividends and discretionary bonus compensation. These higher required capital levels will also apply to prompt corrective action categories. The minimum for the well-capitalized category will be a leverage ratio of at least 5.0%, a CET1 ratio of 6.5%, a Tier 1 ratio of 8.0% and a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.0%; for the adequately capitalized category it will be a leverage ratio of 4.0%, a CET1 ratio of 4.5%, a Tier 1 ratio of 6.0% and a total risk-based capital ratio of 8.0%, undercapitalized will mean a leverage ratio of less than 4.0%, a CET1 ratio of less than 4.5%, a Tier 1 ratio of less than 6.0% or a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8.0%; severely undercapitalized will mean a leverage ratio of less than 3.0%, a CET1 ratio of less than 3.0%, a Tier 1 ratio of less than 4.0% or a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 6.0%; critically undercapitalized will continue to mean a ratio of tangible equity to tangible assets of less than 2.0%.

The FDIC implements new capital regulations (BASEL III) starting in 2015. The Bank believes that the new regulations and capital requirements will not have a material impact on the Bank's financial condition.

Programs to Mitigate Identity Theft

In November 2007, federal banking agencies together with the NCUA and FTC adopted regulations under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 to require financial institutions and other creditors to develop and implement a written identity theft prevention program to detect, prevent and mitigate identity theft in connection with certain new and existing accounts. Covered accounts generally include consumer accounts and other accounts that present a reasonably foreseeable risk of identity theft. Each institution's program must include policies and procedures designed to: (i) identify indicators, or "red flags," of possible risk of identity theft; (ii) detect the occurrence of red flags; (iii) respond appropriately to red flags that are detected; and (iv) ensure that the program is updated periodically as appropriate to address changing circumstances. The regulations include guidelines that each institution must consider and, to the extent appropriate, include in its program.

Other Regulations

Interest and other charges collected or contracted for by the Bank are subject to state usury laws and federal laws concerning interest rates. The Bank's operations are also subject to federal laws applicable to credit and deposit transactions, such as:

- the federal Truth-In-Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;

- the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975, requiring financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of the community it serves;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit;
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1978, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies;
- the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, governing the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies;
- the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 and related regulation, requiring financial institutions to implement a written identity theft prevention program to detect, prevent and mitigate identity theft in connection with certain accounts, particularly consumer accounts;
- the Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality of consumer financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records;
- the Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E issued by the Federal Reserve Board to implement that act, which govern automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services; and
- the rules and regulations of the various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing these federal laws.

Legislation and Proposed Changes

From time to time, legislation is enacted which has the effect of increasing the cost of doing business, limiting or expanding permissible activities or affecting the competitive balance between banks and other financial institutions. Proposals to change the laws and regulations governing the operations and taxation of banks, bank holding companies and other financial institutions are frequently made in Congress, in the California legislature and before various bank regulatory agencies. For example, from time to time Congress has considered various proposals to eliminate the federal thrift charter, create a uniform financial institutions charter, and conform holding company regulation. Typically, the intent of this type of legislation is to strengthen the banking industry. No prediction can be made as to the likelihood of any major changes or the impact that new laws or regulations might have on the Bank.

Employees

As of December 31, 2015, the Bank employed a total of 67 employees in various capacities, all located in California. The Bank's employees are not represented by any union or covered by any collective bargaining agreement. The Bank considers its relationships with its employees to be good.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that management is not aware of or focused on or that management currently deems immaterial may also impair our business operations. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

Economic or Market Risks

Current Market Developments May Adversely Affect Our Industry, Business and Results of Operations.

Dramatic declines in the housing market during the prior years, with falling home prices and increasing foreclosures and unemployment, have resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by financial institutions, including government-sponsored entities and major commercial and investment banks. These write-downs, initially of mortgage-backed securities but spreading to credit default swaps and other derivative securities, have caused many financial institutions to seek additional capital, to merge with larger and stronger institutions and, in some cases, to fail. Many lenders and institutional investors, concerned about the stability of the financial markets generally and the strength of counterparties, have reduced or ceased to provide funding to borrowers, including other financial institutions. The resulting lack of available credit, lack of confidence in the financial sector, increased volatility in the financial markets and reduced business activity could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Bank's Business May Be Adversely Affected By General Economic Conditions Including Conditions in California.

The banking business is affected by general economic and political conditions, both domestic and international, and by governmental monetary and fiscal policies. Conditions such as inflation, recession, unemployment, volatile interest rates, money supply, scarce natural resources, weather, natural disasters such as earthquakes, international disorders, etc., and other factors beyond the Bank's control may adversely affect the profitability of the Bank.

A substantial majority of the Bank's assets and deposits are generated in Northern California. As a result, poor economic conditions in Northern California may cause the Bank to incur losses associated with higher default rates and decreased collateral values in its loan portfolio. Economic conditions in Northern California are subject to various uncertainties at this time, including the state's budget deficit and the depreciation of real estate. If economic conditions in California generally and Northern California in particular decline further, the Bank recognizes that its level of problem assets could increase accordingly.

The Bank Is Highly Dependent on Real Estate and Events that Negatively Impact the Real Estate Market Could Hurt Our Business.

A significant portion of our loan portfolio is dependent on real estate. At December 31, 2015, real estate served as the principal source of collateral with respect to approximately 84% of our loan portfolio. A future decline in the value of the real estate securing our loans and real estate owned by us could adversely impact our financial condition. In addition, acts of nature, including earthquakes, brush fires and floods, which may cause uninsured damage and other loss of value to real estate that secures these loans, may also negatively impact our financial condition. This is particularly significant in light of the fact that substantially all of the real estate that makes up the collateral of our real estate secured loans is located in Northern California, where earthquakes and brush fires are common.

Lending and Other Operating Risks

Our Allowance for Loan Losses May Prove To Be Insufficient To Absorb Losses in Our Loan Portfolio.

Lending money is a substantial part of our business. Every loan carries a certain risk that it will not be repaid in accordance with its terms or that any underlying collateral will not be sufficient to assure repayment. This risk is affected by, among other things:

- cash flow of the borrower and/or the project being financed;
- the changes and uncertainties as to the future value of the collateral, in the case of a collateralized loan;
- the credit experience of a particular borrower;
- changes in economic and industry conditions; and
- the duration of the loan.

We maintain an allowance for loan losses, a reserve established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense, which we believe is appropriate to provide for probable losses in our loan portfolio. The amount of this allowance is determined by our management through a periodic review and consideration of several factors, including, but not limited to:

- our general reserve, based on our historical default and loss experience as well as current macroeconomic factors; and
- our specific reserve, based on our evaluation of non-performing loans and their underlying collateral.

The determination of the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses inherently involves a high degree of subjectivity and requires us to make significant estimates of current credit risks and future trends, all of which may undergo material changes. Continuing deterioration in economic conditions affecting borrowers, new information regarding existing loans, identification of additional problem loans and other factors, both within and outside of our control, may require an increase in the allowance for loan losses. In addition, bank regulatory agencies periodically review our allowance for loan losses and may require an increase in the provision for possible loan losses or the recognition of further loan charge-offs, based on judgments different than those of management. In addition, if charge-offs in future periods exceed the allowance for loan losses, we may need additional provisions to replenish the

allowance for loan losses. Any increases in the allowance for loan losses will result in a decrease in net income and, most likely, capital, and may have a material negative effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our Business is Subject to Liquidity Risk and Changes in Our Source of Funds May Affect Our Performance and Financial Condition.

Our ability to make loans is directly related to our ability to secure funding. In addition to local deposits, the Bank receives funding from FHLB advances, brokered deposits and State of California time deposits, when such alternatives are attractive compared to the cost of attracting additional local deposits. These alternative sources of funds, along with local time deposits, are sensitive to interest rates and can affect the cost of funds and net interest margin. Liquidity risk arises from the inability to meet obligations when they come due or to manage the unplanned decreases or changes in funding sources. Although we believe we can continue to successfully pursue a local deposit funding strategy, significant fluctuations in local deposit balances or if one of the alternative sources of funds becomes unavailable, an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations may be experienced.

Changes in interest rates may reduce our net income.

The income of the Bank depends to a great extent on the difference between the interest rates earned on its loans, securities and other interest-earning assets and the interest rates paid on its deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. These rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond the Bank's control, including general economic conditions and the policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies, in particular the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("FRB"). A change in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's results of operations, financial condition and prospects by reducing the spread between income on interest earning assets and interest paid on interest bearing liabilities. Generally, the value of fixed-rate securities fluctuates inversely with changes in interest rates. Therefore, an increase in interest rates could cause the fair value of the Bank's securities investments to decrease. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Liquidity and Capital Resources" on page 24.

We Are Exposed to Risk of Environmental and Other Liabilities with Respect to Properties to Which We Take Title.

In the course of our business, we may foreclose and take title to real estate, and could be subject to environmental or other liabilities with respect to these properties. We may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third persons for property damage, personal injury, investigation and clean-up costs incurred by these parties in connection with environmental contamination, or we may be required to investigate or clean up hazardous or toxic substances, or chemical releases at a property. The costs associated with investigation or remediation activities could be substantial. In addition, in the event we become the owner or former owner of a contaminated site, we may be subject to common law claims by third parties based on damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination emanating from the property. If we ever

become subject to significant environmental liabilities, our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our Growth or Future Losses May Require Us To Raise Additional Capital in the Future, but That Capital May Not Be Available When It Is Needed or the Cost of That Capital May Be Very High.

Under applicable government regulations, the Bank is permitted to make unsecured loans to any single borrower or group of related borrowers in an amount that will not exceed 15% of its shareholders' equity, plus the allowance for loan losses, capital notes and debentures, and secured loans in an amount that, when combined with unsecured loans made to the same borrower or group of related borrowers, will not exceed 25% of its shareholders' equity, plus the allowance for loan losses, capital notes and debentures ("Lending Limits"). Such Lending Limits make it more difficult for the Bank to attract borrowers who have lending requirements in excess of those Lending Limits and, as a result, the future success of the Bank depends on, among other things, its ability to increase capital (and thereby the amount of the loans it will be able to make to borrowers) by selling additional common stock, preferred stock or subordinated debt. The Bank has no plans at this time to sell any such securities (except upon issuance of options to directors and employees under its stock option plan). However, if the need to do so should arise, either because of the Bank's desire to make larger loans to accommodate customers or to meet regulatory capital requirements as a result of growth or losses, there is no assurance that the Bank's efforts to raise such additional capital will be successful or that the sale of additional shares will not dilute the ownership of current investors. Any dilution of current investors could be substantial. The Bank seeks the participation of other banks and lending institutions, as co-lenders with it, for loans that exceed the Bank's Lending Limits; however, there can be no assurance that other lending institutions will be interested in doing so.

The Accuracy of the Bank's Judgments and Estimates about Financial and Accounting Matters Will Impact Operating Results and Financial Condition.

The Bank makes certain estimates and judgments in preparing its financial statements. The quality and accuracy of those estimates and judgments will have an impact on the Bank's operating results and financial condition. Three items that are subject to material estimates and judgments include the consideration of other than temporary impairment of investment securities, the recorded goodwill asset of \$4,119,000 and the allowance for loan losses of \$4,731,000 as of December 31, 2015. Although management supports its estimates and judgments by employing third party reviews there are no assurances that regulatory reviews may result in a different conclusion or future events may occur that impact the recorded values resulting in material fluctuations of financial results. See "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS-Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" beginning on page 4.

Failure to Successfully Execute Our Strategy Could Adversely Affect Our Performance.

Along with the other factors listed herein, our financial performance and profitability depends on our ability to execute our corporate growth strategy. Continued growth may present operating and other problems that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of

operations. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will be able to execute our growth strategy or maintain the level of profitability that we have recently experienced.

The Bank's Information Systems May Experience an Interruption or Breach in Security.

The Bank relies heavily on communications and information systems to conduct its business. Any failure, interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or disruptions in the Bank's customer relationship management and systems. There can be no assurance that any such failures, interruptions or security breaches will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately corrected by the Bank. The occurrence of any such failures, interruptions or security breaches could damage the Bank's reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject the Bank to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose the Bank to litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial condition and results of operations.

The Bank's Controls and Procedures May Fail or Be Circumvented.

Management regularly reviews and updates the Bank's internal control over financial reporting, disclosure controls and procedures, and corporate governance policies and procedures. Any system of controls and procedures, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the system are met. Any failure or circumvention of the Bank's controls and procedures or failure to comply with regulations related to controls and procedures could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Regulatory Risks

The Bank's Business is Subject to Extensive Government Regulation and Legislation.

The Bank is subject to extensive state and federal regulation, supervision and legislation, and the laws that govern the Bank and its operations are subject to change from time to time. Applicable laws and regulations provide for the regular examination and supervision of institutions; affect the cost of funds through reserve requirements and assessments on deposits; limit or prohibit the payment of interest on demand deposits; limit the kinds of investments a bank or bank holding company can make and the kinds of activities in which it can engage; and grant the regulatory agencies broad enforcement authority in case of violations. The laws and regulations increase the cost of doing business and have an adverse impact on the ability of the Bank to compete efficiently with other financial services providers that are not similarly regulated. There can be no assurance that future regulation or legislation will not impose additional requirements and restrictions on the Bank in a manner that will adversely affect its results of operations, financial condition and prospects. See "Information About Summit State Bank — "Competition" and "Regulation and Supervision" on pages 71 and 72.

Recently enacted legislation, particularly the Dodd-Frank Act, could materially and adversely affect us by increasing compliance costs, heightening our risk of noncompliance with applicable regulations, and changing the competitive landscape in the banking industry.

From time to time, the U.S. Congress and state legislatures consider changing laws and enact new laws to further regulate the financial services industry. On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, or the Dodd-Frank Act, into law. The Dodd-Frank Act has resulted in sweeping changes in the regulation of financial institutions. As discussed in the section entitled “Business-Regulatory Considerations,” the Dodd-Frank Act contains numerous provisions that affect all banks and bank holding companies. The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that, among other things:

- changed the assessment base for federal deposit insurance from the amount of insured deposits to total consolidated assets less average tangible capital, eliminate the ceiling on the size of the federal deposit insurance fund, and increase the floor of the size of the federal deposit insurance fund;
- repealed the federal prohibitions on the payment of interest on demand deposits, thereby generally permitting the payment of interest on all deposit accounts;
- centralized responsibility for promulgating regulations under and enforcing federal consumer financial protection laws in a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau;
- required the FDIC to seek to make its capital requirements for banks countercyclical;
- implemented corporate governance revisions, including with regard to executive compensation and proxy access by shareholders, that apply to all public companies, not just financial institutions;
- established new rules and restrictions regarding the origination of mortgages; and
- permitted the Federal Reserve to prescribe regulations regarding interchange transaction fees, and limit them to an amount reasonable and proportional to the cost incurred by the issuer for the transaction in question.

Many of these and other provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act remain subject to regulatory rule-making or implementation of new regulations, the effects of which are not yet known. Although we cannot predict the specific impact and long-term effects that the Dodd-Frank Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder will have on us and our prospects, our target markets and the financial industry more generally, we believe that the Dodd-Frank Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder are likely to impose additional administrative and regulatory burdens that will obligate us to incur additional expenses and will adversely affect our margins and profitability. We will also have a heightened risk of noncompliance with the additional regulations. Finally, the impact of some of these new regulations is not known and may affect our ability to compete long-term with larger competitors.

The Bank’s Ability to Declare Future Dividends Is Subject to Certain Limitations.

The Bank’s ability to pay dividends is limited by law, regulation and the financial condition of the Bank. There can be no assurance that the Bank will continue to pay dividends at the rate and

frequency at which it has done so in the past or that any dividends will be declared and paid in the future at all. See “Regulation and Supervision-Limitations on Dividends” on page 77.

Premiums for Federal Deposit Insurance Have Increased and May Increase More.

Bank failures during the recent recession caused the FDIC’s deposit insurance fund to fall below the minimum balance required by law, forcing the FDIC to consider action to rebuild the fund by raising the insurance premiums assessed member banks. The FDIC increased premiums, provided for additional increases for institutions with greater risk profiles and revised the base on which premiums are charged. It also had an additional emergency assessment as of June 30, 2009. The Dodd-Frank Act changed the assessment base for FDIC premiums from insured deposits to total assets less tangible capital. The FDIC may further increase the assessment rate schedule in order to manage the DIF to prescribed statutory target levels. An increase in the Bank’s risk category or in the assessment rates could have an adverse effect on the Bank’s earnings. The FDIC may terminate deposit insurance if it determines the institution involved has engaged in or is engaging in unsafe or unsound banking practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition, or has violated applicable laws, regulations or orders.

Competitive Risks.

The Bank’s Business Is Highly Competitive.

In California generally, and in the Bank’s service area specifically, major banks and regional banks dominate the commercial banking market. By virtue of their larger capital bases, such institutions have substantially greater financial, marketing and operational resources than the Bank and offer diversified services that might not be directly offered by the Bank. The Bank competes with these larger commercial banks and other financial institutions, such as savings and loan associations and credit unions, which offer services traditionally offered only by banks. In addition, the Bank competes with other institutions such as money market funds, brokerage firms, commercial finance companies, leasing companies, and even retail stores seeking to penetrate the financial services market. No assurance can be given, however, that the Bank’s efforts to compete with other banks and financial institutions will continue to be successful. In addition, the costs of providing a high level of personal service could adversely affect the Bank’s operating results. See “Information About Summit State Bank — Competition” on page 71.

The Bank Depends on Loan Originations to Grow Its Business.

The Bank’s success depends on, among other things, its ability to originate loans. For several years, demand for loans by creditworthy borrowers has been relatively weak. The Bank’s competitors may offer better terms or better service, or respond to changing capital and other regulatory requirements better than the Bank is able to do. Some of the Bank’s competitors make loans on terms that the Bank is not willing to match. Success in competing for loans depends on such factors as:

- Quality of service to borrowers, especially the time it takes to process loans;

- Economic factors, such as interest rates;
- Terms of the loans offered, such as rate adjustment provisions, adjustment caps, loan maturities, loan-to-value ratios and loan fees; and
- Size of the loan.

The Soundness of Other Financial Institutions Could Negatively Affect Us.

Our ability to engage in routine funding and other transactions could be negatively affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty or other relationships. Defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, one or more financial services institutions, or the financial services industry generally, have led to market-wide liquidity problems and losses of depositor, creditor and counterparty confidence and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. We could experience increases in deposits and assets as a result of the difficulties or failures of other banks, which would increase the capital we need to support our growth.

Our Share Price May Be Volatile.

As of December 31, 2015, there were 4,783,170 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding. The Bank's common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "SSBI." Factors such as announcements of developments related to the Bank's business, announcements by competitors, fluctuations in its financial results, general conditions in the banking industry, economic conditions in the areas in which the Bank does business, fluctuations in interest rates, and other factors could cause the trading price of the shares to fluctuate substantially. In addition, in recent years the stock market in general and the market for shares of small capitalization stocks and financial institutions in particular have experienced extreme price fluctuations, which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of affected companies. Such fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on the market price of the Shares.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Bank owns its head office building located at 500 Bicentennial Way, Santa Rosa, California. The building has approximately 31,000 square feet of usable space. The Bank occupies approximately 13,000 square feet as its headquarters. The remaining 18,000 square feet are currently leased to 3 tenants, with lease terms maturing from 2017 to 2018. The Bank also leases spaces for branch offices in three shopping centers and one commercial building. These leases expire at various dates from 2016 through 2020 and include renewal and termination options and rental adjustment provisions.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The nature of our business causes us to be involved in legal proceedings from time to time. As of the date of this report, the Bank is not a party to any litigation where management anticipates that the outcome will have a material effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

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

The Bank's common stock trades on the NASDAQ under the symbol "SSBI." The quotations shown below reflect for the periods indicated the high and low closing sales prices for our common stock as reported by NASDAQ.

For the quarter ended	High	Low	Cash dividends declared
December 31, 2015	\$ 13.98	\$ 12.91	\$ 0.12
September 30, 2015	14.21	12.81	0.12
June 30, 2015	13.73	12.91	0.12
March 31, 2015	13.95	12.66	0.12
December 31, 2014	14.24	12.26	0.11
September 30, 2014	13.43	12.58	0.11
June 30, 2014	13.45	10.80	0.11
March 31, 2014	11.24	10.27	0.11

There were 175 common stock shareholders of record at December 31, 2015.

There were no issuer purchases of equity securities for the three month period ended December 31, 2015.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Information regarding Selected Financial Data appears on page 3 under the caption "SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA" and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information regarding Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appears on pages 4–26 under the caption "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS" and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Information regarding Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk appears on pages 23-24 under the caption “QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK” and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Information regarding Financial Statements and Supplementary Data appears on pages 27-64 under the captions “REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM,” “CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS,” “CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME,” “CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME,” “CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY,” “CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS” and “NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS” and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

None

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(A) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2015. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, means controls and other procedures of a Bank that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files and submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Bank’s management, including its principal executive and principle financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2015, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which is composed solely of independent directors, meets regularly with our independent registered public accounting firm, Moss Adams LLP, and representatives of management to review accounting, financial reporting, internal control and audit matters, as well as the nature and extent of the audit effort. The Audit Committee is responsible for the engagement of the independent auditors. The independent auditors have free access to the Audit Committee.

(B) Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Bank’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate control over financial reporting for the Bank, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the supervision and with the participation of the Bank’s management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, the Bank conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the “COSO Framework”). Based on this evaluation under the COSO Framework, management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

(C) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended December 31, 2015, the Registrant did not make any significant changes in, nor take any corrective actions regarding, its internal control over financial reporting or other factors that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect the registrants’ internal control over financial reporting.

(D) Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Bank’s independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by the Bank’s independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Bank to provide only management’s report in this annual report.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We intend to file a definitive proxy statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (or “the Proxy Statement”) with the FDIC within 120 days of December 31, 2015. Information regarding directors of Summit State Bank will appear under the caption —Proposal 1: “Election of Directors” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference. Information about Summit State Bank’s Audit Committee Financial Expert will appear under the caption “The Committees of the Board—Audit Committee” and is incorporated herein by reference. The Bank has adopted a code of ethics applicable to all of our directors and employees, including the principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer.

Information regarding section 16(a) filing requirements will appear under the caption “section 16(a). “BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE”, in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information regarding executive compensation will appear under the captions “EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE BANK,” “EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION, EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS” AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS’ REPORT ON COMPENSATION,” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The following table summarizes information as of December 31, 2015 relating to equity compensation plans of Summit State Bank pursuant to which grants of options, restricted stock, or other rights to acquire shares may be granted from time to time.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans: Approved by security holders	109,116	\$ 6.45	150,000

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related shareholder matters will appear under the caption “EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION,” “SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT” AND “PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions will appear under the caption “TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information regarding fees paid to our independent registered public accounting firm, will appear under the caption —Proposal 2. Ratification of Selection of Independent Public Accounts “FEES PAID TO INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) 1. *Financial Statements*

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2015 and 2014
Consolidated Statements of Income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. *Financial Statement Schedules*

Not applicable

3. *Exhibits*

(b) *Exhibits Required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K*

Reference is made to the Exhibit Index on page 98 for exhibits filed as part of this report.

(c) *Additional Financial Statements*

Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

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

Summit State Bank

By _____ */s/ Dennis E. Kelley* _____ March 11, 2016

Dennis E. Kelley
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Summit State Bank

By _____ */s/ Thomas M. Duryea* _____ March 11, 2016

Thomas M. Duryea
President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Thomas M. Duryea</u> Thomas M. Duryea, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Jeffery B. Allen</u> Jeffery B. Allen, Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ James E. Brush</u> James E. Brush, Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Josh C. Cox, Jr.</u> Josh C. Cox, Jr., Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Mark J. DeMeo, M.D.</u> Mark J. DeMeo, M.D., Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Todd R. Fry</u> Todd R. Fry, Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Allan J. Hemphill</u> Allan J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Board and Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Dennis E. Kelley</u> Dennis E. Kelley, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Ronald A. Metcalfe</u> Ronald A. Metcalfe, Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Richard E. Pope</u> Richard E. Pope, Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Nicholas J. Rado</u> Nicholas J. Rado, Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ Marshall T. Reynolds</u> Marshall T. Reynolds, Director
Dated: <u>March 11, 2016</u>	<u>/s/ John W. Wright</u> John W. Wright, Director

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>EXHIBIT NO.</u>	<u>EXHIBIT</u>
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of the registrant ^{(1) (2) (3)}
3.2	Certificate of determination of Series B preferred stock ⁽⁴⁾
3.3	By-laws of the registrant ⁽⁵⁾
4.1	Specimen of the registrant's common stock certificate ^{(1) (2) (3)}
4.2	The total amount of the registrant's long-term debt does not exceed 10 percent of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. Pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K, the registrant agrees to file any instrument with respect to such long-term debt upon request of the FDIC.
10.1	2007 Stock Option Plan ⁽⁵⁾
10.2	2013 Equity Incentive Plan ⁽⁶⁾
10.3	Letter agreement dated August 4, 2011, between the Bank and the United States Department of the Treasury, with respect to issuance of preferred stock ⁽⁴⁾
10.4	Change in Control Agreement with Thomas Duryea ⁽⁷⁾
10.5	Change in Control Agreement with Dennis Kelley ⁽⁷⁾
10.6	Change in Control Agreement with Linda Bertauche ⁽⁷⁾
10.7	Change in Control Agreement with Brandy Seppi ⁽⁸⁾
14.1	Code of Ethics ⁽⁹⁾
21.1	Subsidiaries of the registrant ⁽¹⁾
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification
32.1	Section 1350 certifications

(1) Incorporated by reference from Summit State Bank's Form 10 filed with the FDIC on June 19, 2006.

(2) Incorporated by reference from Summit State Bank's Form 10/A Amendment No. 1 filed with the FDIC on July 12, 2006.

(3) Incorporated by reference from Summit State Bank's Form 10/A Amendment No. 2 filed with the FDIC on July 13, 2006.

(4) Incorporated by reference from Summit State Bank's Form 8-K filed with the FDIC on August 4, 2011.

(5) Incorporated by reference from Summit State Bank's Definitive Proxy Statement filed with the FDIC on April 27, 2007.

(6) Incorporated by reference from Summit State Bank's Definitive Proxy Statement filed with the FDIC on June 10, 2013.

(7) Incorporated by reference from Summit State Bank's Form 10-Q filed with the FDIC on November 13, 2014.

(8) Incorporated by reference from Summit State Bank's Form 10-K filed with the FDIC on March 12, 2015.

(9) Incorporated by reference from Summit State Bank's Form 10-K filed with the FDIC on March 28, 2007.

EXHIBIT 31.1

Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

I, Thomas M. Duryea, Chief Executive Officer, certify that:

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

(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting, which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: *March 11, 2016*

/s/ Thomas M. Duryea

Thomas M. Duryea

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.2

Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

I, Dennis E. Kelley, Chief Financial Officer, certify that:

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

(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting, which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: *March 11, 2016*

/s/ Dennis E. Kelley

Dennis E. Kelley

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT 32.1
Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350

In connection with the annual report on Form 10-K of Summit State Bank (the Registrant) for the year ended December 31, 2015, as filed with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the undersigned hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- 1) such Form 10-K fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- 2) the information contained in such Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Registrant.

Dated: *March 11, 2016*

/s/ Thomas M. Duryea
Thomas M. Duryea
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: *March 11, 2016*

/s/ Dennis E. Kelley
Dennis E. Kelley
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)