Avidbank Holdings, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
Avidbank Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary
Palo Alto, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Avidbank Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Avidbank Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Crowe Horwath LLP

Crowe Horwath LLP

Sacramento, California
March 21, 2017

AVIDBANK HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2016 and 2015
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 12,458	$ 21,277
Federal funds sold	7,841	89,045
Total cash and cash equivalents	20,299	110,322
Available-for-sale investment securities (Notes 2 and 16)	89,686	69,766
Loans, less allowance for loan losses of $6,244 in 2016 and $5,394 in 2015 (Notes 3,4,10 and 16)	508,525	397,264
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	4,374	3,834
Property and equipment, net (Note 5)	600	862
Cash surrender value of Bank-owned life insurance policies (Note 6)	10,334	12,293
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	12,837	7,296
Total assets	$ 646,655	$ 601,637
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	$ 241,362	$ 207,296
Interest bearing (Note 7)	326,635	324,448
Total deposits	567,997	531,744
Subordinated Debt Securities, net (Note 9)	11,677	11,613
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	3,472	2,655
Total liabilities	583,146	546,012
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Shareholders' equity (Notes 11 and 12):		
Preferred stock - no par value; $1,000 liquidation preference; 5,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015	-	-
Common stock - no par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 4,704,297 and 4,452,853 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively	42,222	42,250
Additional paid-in capital	5,067	3,530
Retained earnings	17,157	9,894
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes (Note 2)	(937)	(49)
Total shareholders' equity	63,509	55,625
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 646,655	$ 601,637

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

AVIDBANK HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2016	2015	2014
Interest income:			
Interest and fees on loans	$ 24,036	$ 21,542	$ 15,204
Interest on taxable investment securities	1,834	1,730	1,655
Interest on tax-exempt investment securities	-	-	84
Interest on Federal funds sold	381	94	231
Total interest income	26,251	23,366	17,174
Interest expense:			
Interest on deposits (Note 7)	1,135	925	791
Interest on borrowings	854	189	7
Total interest expense	1,989	1,114	798
Net interest income	24,262	22,252	16,376
Provision for loan losses (Note 4)	813	3,047	39
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	23,449	19,205	16,337
Non-interest income:			
Service charges, fees and other income	933	761	689
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	503	536	281
Appreciation in cash surrender value of insurance contracts (Note 6)	315	348	337
Gain from life insurance	1,472	-	-
(Loss) gain on sale of investment securities (Note 2)	(4)	(33)	261
Total non-interest income	3,219	1,612	1,568
Non-interest expenses:			
Salaries and employee benefits (Notes 3 and 13)	9,923	9,288	8,295
Occupancy and equipment (Notes 5 and 10)	2,200	2,446	2,324
Other (Note 15)	3,670	3,207	2,746
Total other expenses	15,793	14,941	13,365
Income before provision for income taxes	10,875	5,876	4,540
Provision for income taxes (Note 8)	3,612	2,195	1,796
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 7,263	$ 3,681	$ 2,744
Basic income per common share (Note 11)	$ 1.61	$ 0.83	$ 0.63
Diluted income per common share (Note 11)	$ 1.56	$ 0.81	$ 0.62

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

AVIDBANK HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014
(in thousands)

	2016	2015	2014
Net Income	$ 7,263	$ 3,681	$ 2,744
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Unrealized (losses) gains on securities:			
Unrealized holdings (losses) gains	(1,485)	(412)	504
Less: reclassification for realized net losses (gains) included in net income	(4)	33	(261)
Other comprehensive (loss) income , before tax	(1,481)	(379)	243
Tax effect	593	152	(97)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(888)	(227)	146
Total Comprehensive Income	$ 6,375	$ 3,454	$ 2,890

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

AVIDBANK HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014
(dollars in thousands)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 1, 2014	4,283,494	$ 42,250	$ 2,281	$ 3,469	$ 32	$ 48,032
Net income				2,744		2,744
Other comprehensive income					146	146
Stock options exercised	41,734		252			252
Restricted stock issued	27,091					-
Stock based compensation (Notes 1, 11)			373			373
Balance, December 31, 2014	4,352,319	$ 42,250	$ 2,906	$ 6,213	$ 178	$ 51,547
Net income				3,681		3,681
Other comprehensive loss					(227)	(227)
Stock options exercised	52,473		151			151
Shares repurchased	(3,750)	(28)	(26)			(54)
Restricted stock issued	51,811		125			125
Stock based compensation (Notes 1, 11)			402			402
Balance, December 31, 2015	4,452,853	$ 42,222	$ 3,558	$ 9,894	$ (49)	$ 55,625
Net income				7,263		7,263
Other comprehensive loss					(888)	(888)
Stock options exercised, net	193,802		476			476
Restricted stock issued, net	57,642		(194)			(194)
Tax benefit from ex/vest of stock awards			846			846
Stock based compensation (Notes 1, 11)			381			381
Balance, December 31, 2016	4,704,297	$ 42,222	$ 5,067	$ 17,157	$ (937)	$ 63,509

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

AVIDBANK HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014
(in thousands)

	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	$ 7,263	$ 3,681	$ 2,744
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Loss (gain) on sale of investment securities	4	33	(261)
Provision for loan losses	813	3,047	39
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	1,657	1,680	1,301
Increase (decrease) in deferred loan origination fees, net	(160)	245	390
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance policies	(315)	(348)	(337)
Gain from bank-owned life insurance	(1,472)	-	-
Share based compensation expense	381	402	373
Change in deferred income taxes	50	(1,153)	75
Decrease (Increase) in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(4,087)	2,843	(4,733)
Decrease (Increase) in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	817	(3,937)	4,233
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,951	6,493	3,824
Cash flows used in investing activities:			
Purchase of available-for-sale investment securities	(52,972)	(8,835)	(42,443)
Proceeds from sales/calls of available-for-sale investment securities	18,936	7,847	18,648
Proceeds from paydowns/maturities of available-for-sale investment securities	11,338	9,073	2,947
(Purchase) redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(540)	819	(1,363)
Net increase in loans	(111,914)	(63,464)	(84,875)
Proceeds from Bank-owned life insurance	3,745	-	-
Purchase of premises and equipment	(102)	(269)	(316)
Net cash used in investing activities	(131,509)	(54,829)	(107,402)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	36,253	145,823	(64,382)
Net proceeds from exercise of stock options	476	151	252
Repurchase of common stock	(194)	(54)	-
Issuance of subordinated debt	-	11,601	-
(Repayment) proceeds from other borrowings	-	(25,000)	25,000
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	36,535	132,521	(39,130)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(90,023)	84,185	(142,708)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	110,322	26,137	168,845
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 20,299	$ 110,322	$ 26,137
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest expense	$ 1,954	$ 954	$ 810
Income taxes	$ 3,810	$ 1,070	$ 1,185
Non-cash Financing Activities			
Amortization of debt issuance costs	$ 64	$ -	$ -

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Avidbank Holdings, Inc. (the "Company) was incorporated on December 17, 2007 and subsequently obtained approval from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to operate as a bank holding company. On April 2, 2008, Avidbank (the "Bank") consummated a merger with the Company effected through the exchange of one share of the Company's stock for each share of the Bank's stock. The reorganization represented an exchange of shares between entities under common control, and, as a result, assets and liabilities of the Bank were recognized at their carrying amounts in the accounts of the Company. Subsequent to the reorganization, the Bank continued its operations as previously conducted, but as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

The Bank is a California state-chartered institution and provides financial products and services to customers who are predominately small and middle-market businesses, professionals and individuals residing in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties.

We have considered all events occurring from December 31, 2016 through March 15, 2017, the date the consolidated financial statements were available for issuance, and no subsequent events occurred requiring recognition or disclosure.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Bank. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions based on available information. 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.

Reclassifications

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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and due from banks and Federal funds sold. Generally, Federal funds are sold for one day periods. On the statement of cash flows, net cash flows are reported for customer loan and deposit transactions.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investment Securities

Investment securities 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 within shareholders' equity.

- Held-to-maturity securities, which management has the positive intent and ability to hold, reported at amortized cost, adjusted for the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums, which are recognized as adjustments to interest income.

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. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, all of the Company's securities were classified as available-for-sale and there were no transfers between categories during those years.

Gains and losses on the sale of securities are computed using the specific identification method on the trade date. Interest earned on investment securities is reported in interest income, net of applicable adjustments for accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums which are accounted for on the level-yield method without anticipation of prepayment. In addition, unrealized losses, if any, that are determined by management to be other than temporary are recognized in earnings in accordance with the methodology described below.

An investment security is impaired when its carrying value is greater than its fair value. Impaired investment securities are evaluated on at least a quarterly basis and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation to determine whether a decline in their fair value is other than temporary. Management utilizes criteria such as the magnitude and duration of the decline and the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the securities for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in fair value, in addition to the reasons underlying the decline, to determine whether the loss in value is other than temporary. The term "other than temporary" is not intended to indicate the decline is permanent, but indicates the prospects for a near-term recovery of value are not necessarily favorable, or there is a lack of evidence to support a realizable value equal to or greater than the carrying value of the investment. Once a decline in value is determined to be other than temporary, and management does not intend to sell the security or it is more likely than not the Company will not be required to sell the security before recovery, only the portion of the impairment loss representing credit exposure is recognized as a charge to earnings, with the balance recognized as a charge to other comprehensive income. If management intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the security before recovering its forecasted cost, the entire impairment loss is recognized as a charge to earnings.

Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Company is required to maintain an investment in the capital stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB). The investment is carried at cost and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Loans

Loans are stated at principal balances outstanding net of deferred loan fees and costs, and an allowance for loan losses. Interest is accrued daily based upon outstanding loan balances. However, when a loan is past due 90 days or 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 accrued but unpaid is charged against income. Payments received on loans on nonaccrual status 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. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Substantially all loan origination fees, commitment fees, direct loan origination costs and purchase premiums and discounts on loans are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of yield, 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.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due (including both principal and interest) in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, the structure and nature of collateral, if any, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and the payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. The amount of impairment, if any, on an impaired loan is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective rate, except that as a practical expedient, impairment may be measured based upon the loan's observable market price or the fair value of collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. A loan is collateral dependent if the repayment of the loan is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses (the "allowance") is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses. The allowance is established through a provision for loan losses which is charged to expense. Additions to the allowance are expected to maintain the adequacy of the total allowance after credit losses and loan growth. Credit exposures determined to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance. Cash received on previously charged-off amounts is recorded as a recovery to the allowance.

The overall allowance consists of two primary components: specific reserves related to impaired loans which are individually evaluated for impairment and general reserves for losses related to loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the Company for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties grants a concession to the borrower it would not otherwise consider. Restructured workout loans typically present an elevated level of credit risk as the borrowers are not able to perform according to the original contractual terms. Loans reported as TDRs are considered impaired and measured for impairment as described above. For troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default, the Company determines the amount of reserve in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses.

The determination of the general reserve for loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment is based on estimates made by management, to include, but not limited to, consideration of all historical losses based on a six-year lookback period by portfolio segment, internal asset classifications, and qualitative factors to include economic trends in the Company's service areas, industry trends, geographic concentrations, estimated collateral values, the Company's underwriting policies, the character of the loan portfolio, and probable losses in the portfolio taken as a whole.

The Company determines a separate allowance for each portfolio segment (loan type). These portfolio segments include commercial, construction (including land and development loans), residential real estate (including home equity lines of credit), commercial real estate, asset based loans and consumer loans. The allowance for loan losses attributable to each portfolio segment, which includes both loans individually evaluated for impairment and loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment, are combined to determine the Company's overall allowance, which is included on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company assigns a risk rating to all loans except pools of homogeneous loans, and periodically performs detailed reviews of all such loans exhibiting variances in expected payment and/or financial performance to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of the portfolio. These risk ratings are also subject to examination by independent specialists engaged by the Company and the Company's regulators. During these internal reviews, management monitors and analyzes the financial condition of borrowers and guarantors, trends in the industries in which borrowers operate and the fair values of collateral securing these loans. These credit quality indicators are used to assign a risk rating to each individual loan. The risk ratings can be grouped into six major categories, defined as follows:

Pass – A pass loan is a strong credit with no existing or known potential weaknesses deserving of management's close attention.

Special Mention – A special mention loan has potential weaknesses deserving management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or in the Company's credit position at some future date. Special Mention loans are not adversely classified and do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

Substandard-Non-Impaired – A substandard non-impaired loan is not adequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the borrower or the value of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified as substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses jeopardizing the liquidation of the loan. Well-defined weaknesses include the potential for: lack of marketability, inadequate cash flow or collateral support, failure to complete construction on time or the project's failure to fulfill economic expectations. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Substandard-Impaired – A substandard loan is impaired when, based on current information and known or anticipated events, it is probable that the lender will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the terms of the original loan agreement. These loans are typically on nonaccrual and have many of the same weaknesses as substandard non-impaired loans.

Doubtful – Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently known facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss – Loans classified as loss are considered uncollectible and charged off immediately.

The general reserve component of the allowance for loan losses also consists of reserve factors based on management's assessment of the following for each portfolio segment: (1) inherent credit risk, (2) historical losses and (3) other qualitative factors. These reserve factors are inherently subjective and are driven by the repayment risk associated with each portfolio segment described below:

Commercial – Commercial loans generally possess a lower inherent risk of loss than real estate portfolio segments because these loans are generally underwritten to existing cash flows of operating businesses. Debt coverage is provided by business cash flows and economic trends influenced by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators which are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

Construction – Construction loans, including land and development loans, generally possess a higher inherent risk of loss than other real estate portfolio segments. A major risk arises from the necessity to complete projects within specified cost and timelines. Trends in the construction industry significantly impact the credit quality of these loans, as demand drives construction activity. In addition, trends in real estate values significantly impact the credit quality of these loans, as property values determine the economic viability of construction projects.

Residential real estate (including home equity lines of credit) – Residential real estate loans are loans made with a residence serving as collateral. These are not typical mortgage loans and may have a variety of reasons for the borrowing including providing funding to a business or paying for large personal expenditures. These loans generally possess a lower inherent risk of loss than commercial real estate and construction loans and are often situations where the borrower is the occupant of the residence. The degree of risk in home equity loans depends primarily on the loan amount in relation to collateral value, the interest rate and the borrower's ability to repay in an orderly fashion. Economic trends determined by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans. Weak economic trends indicate that the borrowers' capacity to repay their obligations may be deteriorating.

Commercial real estate – Commercial real estate loans generally possess a higher inherent risk of loss than other real estate portfolio segments, except land and construction loans. Adverse economic developments or an overbuilt market impact commercial real estate projects and may result in troubled loans. Trends in vacancy rates of commercial properties impact the credit quality of these loans. High vacancy rates reduce operating revenues and the ability for properties to produce sufficient cash flow to service debt obligations.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Asset based – Asset based loans are advances generally made against receivables to companies generating consistent sales without yet having reached consistent profitability. These companies are subjected to an audit of their receivables and ineligible accounts are excluded from the borrowing base. The Company controls the entire receivables cash flow of the company and advances are made on a portion of eligible receivable balances. Receivables are monitored daily and borrowing capacity is calculated based upon contractual formulas. As a result of these controls, asset based lending loans typically possess less risk than unsecured commercial loans.

Consumer – Consumer loans are primarily loans to individuals that may be unsecured or secured by collateral other than real estate. The unsecured loans are generally revolving personal lines of credit to established clients. The Company also offers demand deposit lines of credit to certain checking account clients. The high quality of the clients who are offered these products has historically caused this loan product to have less risk of loss than commercial loan products.

Although management believes the allowance to be appropriate, ultimate losses may vary from its estimates. At least quarterly, the Board of Directors reviews the adequacy of the allowance, including consideration of the relative risks in the portfolio, current economic conditions and other factors. If the Board of Directors and management determine changes are warranted based on those reviews, the allowance is adjusted. In addition, the Company's primary regulators, the Federal Reserve Bank, the FDIC and the California Department of Business Oversight, as an integral part of their examination process, review the adequacy of the allowance. These regulatory agencies may require additions to the allowance based on their judgment about information available at the time of their examinations. The allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2016 and 2015 reflects management's estimate of probable incurred credit losses in the Company's loan portfolio.

Reserve for Undisbursed Loan Commitments

The Company maintains a separate reserve for losses related to undisbursed loan commitments. Management estimates the amount of probable losses by applying the loss factors used in the allowance for loan loss methodology to an estimate of the expected usage of undisbursed lines of credit. This reserve was approximately $370,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and is included in accrued interest payable and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

Property and Equipment

Property 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 furniture, fixtures and equipment are estimated to be five to ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the 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 or amortization 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.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Company has purchased life insurance policies on certain current employees and former key executives. Bank-owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or other amounts due that are probable at settlement.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences between the reported amount of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment. The determination of the amount of deferred income tax assets, which are more likely than not to be realized, is primarily dependent on projections of future earnings, which are subject to uncertainty and estimates that may change given economic conditions and other factors. The recognition of deferred income tax assets is assessed and a valuation allowance is recorded if it is "more likely than not" that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. "More likely than not" is defined as greater than a 50% chance. All available evidence, both positive and negative, is considered to determine whether, based on the weight of that evidence, a valuation allowance is needed.

The Company considers all tax positions recognized in its financial statements for the likelihood of realization. When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than fifty percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above, if any, is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. Interest expense and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits, if any, are included in the provision for income taxes in the statement of operations. The Company did not have any uncertain income tax positions and has not accrued for any interest or penalties as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Company uses a comprehensive model for recognizing, measuring, presenting and disclosing in the financial statements tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" 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.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation cost is recognized for stock options and restricted stock awards 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, while the market price of the Company’s common stock at the date of grant is used for restricted stock awards.

Compensation cost is recognized over the required service period, generally defined as the vesting period. For awards with graded vesting, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

The Company reports the cash flows resulting from the tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for options (excess tax benefits) as a cash flow from financing in the statement of cash flows. There were no excess tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as stock options, result in the issuance of common stock which share in the earnings of the Company. The treasury stock method is applied to determine the dilutive effect of stock options in computing diluted EPS. Earnings and dividends per share are restricted for all stock splits and stock dividends through date of issuance of the financial statements.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is a more inclusive financial reporting methodology that includes disclosure of other comprehensive income that historically has not been recognized in the calculation of net income. Unrealized gains and losses on the Company's available-for-sale investment securities are included in other comprehensive income. The components of accumulated other comprehensive income are presented in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

Loss Contingencies

Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there are any such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "*Leases.*" Under the new guidance, lessees will be required to recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases): 1) a lease liability, which is the present value of a lessee's obligation to make lease payments, and 2) a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. Lessor accounting under the new guidance remains largely unchanged as it is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases, and operating leases. Other limited changes were made to align lessor accounting with the lessee accounting model and the new revenue recognition standard. All entities will classify leases to determine how to recognize lease-related revenue and expense. Quantitative and qualitative disclosures will be required by lessees and lessors to meet the objective of enabling users of financial statements to assess the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The intention is to require enough information to supplement the amounts recorded in the financial statements so that users can understand more about the nature of an entity's leasing activities. ASU No. 2016-02 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; early adoption is permitted. All entities are required to use a modified retrospective approach for leases that exist or are entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements. They have the option to use certain relief; full retrospective application is prohibited. The Company has determined that the provisions of ASU No. 2016-02 may result in an increase in assets to recognize the present value of the lease obligations with a corresponding increase in liabilities, however, the Company does not expect this to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or cash flows.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "*Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting.*" This ASU includes provisions intended to simplify various aspects related to how share-based payments are accounted for and presented in the financial statements. Some of the key provisions of this new ASU include: (1) companies will no longer record excess tax benefits and certain tax deficiencies in additional paid-in capital ("APIC"). Instead, they will record all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement, and APIC pools will be eliminated. The guidance also eliminates the requirement that excess tax benefits be realized before companies can recognize them. In addition, the guidance requires companies to present excess tax benefits as an operating activity on the statement of cash flows rather than as a financing activity; (2) increase the amount an employer can withhold to cover income taxes on awards and still qualify for the exception to liability classification for shares used to satisfy the employer's statutory income tax withholding obligation. The new guidance will also require an employer to classify the cash paid to a tax authority when shares are withheld to satisfy its statutory income tax withholding obligation as a financing activity on its statement of cash flows (current guidance did not specify how these cash flows should be classified); and (3) permit companies to make an accounting policy election for the impact of forfeitures on the recognition of expense for share-based payment awards. Forfeitures can be estimated, as required today, or recognized when they occur. ASU No. 2016-09 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption was permitted, but all of the guidance must be adopted in the same period. The Company has evaluated the provisions of ASU No. 2016-09 to determine the potential impact of the new standard and has determined that it is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or cash flows but will likely create volatility in the amount of income tax provision reported in the period which certain stock options are exercised.

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

2. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of available-for-sale investment securities at December 31, 2016 and 2015 consisted of the following: (in thousands)

	2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasuries and Agencies	$ 3,793	$ -	$ (123)	$ 3,670
U.S. Govt. Sponsored Agencies	1,514	7	-	1,521
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	67,757	-	(1,656)	66,101
Corporate Debt Securities	18,184	210	-	18,394
Total debt securities	$ 91,248	$ 217	$ (1,779)	$ 89,686

	2015			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
U.S. Agencies	$ 2,109	$ 20	$ -	$ 2,129
U.S. Govt. Sponsored Agencies	4,546	-	(92)	4,454
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	37,579	68	(311)	37,336
Corporate Debt Securities	25,613	234	-	25,847
Total debt securities	$ 69,847	$ 322	$ (403)	$ 69,766

Net unrealized losses on available-for-sale investment securities totaling $1,562,000 were recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax benefits of $625,000, within shareholders' equity at December 31, 2016. Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities totaling $81,000 were recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax benefits of $32,000, within shareholders' equity at December 31, 2015.

Proceeds from the sale or calls of available-for-sale investment securities totaled $18,936,000, $7,847,000 and $18,648,000, for the years ended 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, with gross recognized (losses) gains of ($4,000) in 2016,($33,000) in 2015, and $261,000 in 2014.

2. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

Investment securities with unrealized losses at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are summarized and classified according to the duration of the loss period as follows: (in thousands)

	2016					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Debt securities:						
U.S. Treasuries and Agencies	$ 3,670	$ (123)	$ -	$ -	$ 3,670	$ (123)
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	63,497	(1,656)			63,497	(1,656)
	$ 67,167	$ (1,779)	$ -	$ -	$ 67,167	$ (1,779)

	2015					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Debt securities:						
U.S. Agencies	$ -	$ -	$ 4,454	$ (92)	$ 4,454	$ (92)
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	17,209	(131)	4,904	(180)	22,113	(311)
	$ 17,209	$ (131)	$ 9,358	$ (272)	$ 26,567	$ (403)

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities - At December 31, 2016, the Company held six residential mortgage-backed securities, all of which were in a loss position for less than 12 months. Management believes the unrealized losses on the Company’s investments in residential mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate changes. The contractual cash flows of those investments are guaranteed or supported by an agency or sponsored entity of the U.S. Government. Accordingly, it is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the Company’s investment. Because the decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell, and it is more likely than not that it will not be required to sell those investments until a recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2016.

Treasury and Agency Securities - At December 31, 2016, the Company held one U.S. Agency backed security which was in a loss position for less than 12 months. Management believes the unrealized loss on the Company’s investment in this U.S. Agency backed security was caused by interest rate changes. The contractual cash flows of this investment is guaranteed or supported by an agency or sponsored entity of the U.S. Government. Accordingly, it is expected that the security would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the Company’s investment. Because the decline in market value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell, and it is more likely than not that it will not be required to sell this investment until a recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider this investment to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2016.

2. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of available-for-sale investment securities at December 31, 2016 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)

	2016	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within one year	$ 4,892	$ 4,920
One to five years	14,807	14,995
Five to ten years	-	-
Beyond ten years	2,602	2,604
	22,301	22,519
Investment securities not due at a single maturity date: residential mortgage-backed securities	68,947	67,167
	$ 91,248	$ 89,686

Securities with amortized costs totaling $549,000 and fair values of $549,000 were pledged to the Federal Reserve for discount window borrowing at December 31, 2015. No Investment securities were pledged to secure public deposits at December 31, 2016. Securities with amortized costs totaling $4,042,000 and fair values of $4,139,000 were pledged to the Federal Reserve for discount window borrowing at December 31, 2015.

3. LOANS

Outstanding loans are summarized below: (in thousands)

	December 31	
	2016	2015
Commercial	$ 79,812	$ 72,288
Construction	121,568	87,577
Residential real estate	24,589	23,384
Commercial real estate	197,464	152,347
Asset based	86,306	66,078
Consumer	6,056	2,170
Total outstanding loans	515,795	403,844
Deferred loan origination fees, net	(1,026)	(1,186)
Allowance for loan losses	(6,244)	(5,394)
Total loans net of allowance for loan losses	$ 508,525	$ 397,264

Salaries and employee benefits totaling $1,874,000, $630,000 and $674,000 have been deferred as loan origination costs for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

From time to time, the Bank pledges loans as collateral under a short-term borrowing arrangement through the Discount Window of the Federal Reserve Bank. The Bank has entered into a blanket lien agreement providing for the pledging of Call Report loan categories for borrowing capacity with the Federal Home Loan Bank. The bank has pledged a total of $336.5 million of loans for borrowing capacity of $162.3 mllion at December 31, 2016. The bank had no borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2016 (Note 9).

4. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Changes in the allowance for loan losses during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows: (in thousands)

	2016	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	$ 5,394	$ 4,874	$ 4,788
Provision charged to operations	813	3,047	39
Losses charged to allowance	-	(2,553)	-
Recoveries	37	26	47
Balance, end of year	$ 6,244	$ 5,394	$ 4,874

4. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses by Portfolio Segment and Impairment Methodology as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015: (in thousands)

	Commercial	Construction	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Asset Based	Consumer	Total
Balance, at January 1, 2015	$ 1,319	$ 480	$ 134	$ 975	$ 1,912	$ 54	$ 4,874
Provision for loan losses	(176)	610	(18)	429	2,238	(36)	3,047
Loans charged-off	-	-	-	-	(2,553)	-	(2,553)
Recoveries	16	-	-	-	-	10	26
Balance, at December 31, 2015	$ 1,159	$ 1,090	$ 116	$ 1,404	$ 1,597	$ 28	$ 5,394
Provision for loan losses	(150)	344	5	686	(73)	1	813
Loans charged-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
Balance, at December 31, 2016	$ 1,046	$ 1,434	$ 121	$ 2,090	$ 1,524	$ 29	$ 6,244

4. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

December 31, 2016	Commercial	Construction	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Asset Based	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Ending balance	$ 1,046	$ 1,434	$ 121	$ 2,090	$ 1,524	$ 29	$ 6,244
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 1,046	$ 1,434	$ 121	$ 2,090	$ 1,524	$ 29	$ 6,244
Loans:							
Ending balance	$ 79,812	$ 121,568	$ 24,589	$ 197,464	$ 86,306	$ 6,056	$ 515,795
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 79,812	$ 121,568	$ 24,589	$ 197,464	$ 86,306	$ 6,056	$ 515,795

(dollars in thousands)

4. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

December 31, 2015	Commercial	Construction	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Asset Based	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Ending balance	$ 1,159	$ 1,090	$ 116	$ 1,404	$ 1,597	$ 28	$ 5,394
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 231	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 231
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 928	$ 1,090	$ 116	$ 1,404	$ 1,597	$ 28	$ 5,163
Loans:							
Ending balance	$ 72,288	$ 87,577	$ 23,384	$ 152,347	$ 66,078	$ 2,170	$ 403,844
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1,899	$ -	$ -	$ 470	$ -	$ -	$ 2,369
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 70,389	$ 87,577	$ 23,384	$ 151,877	$ 66,078	$ 2,170	$ 401,475

4. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

Commercial Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade as of December 31, 2016 (in thousands)

	Commercial	Construction	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Asset Based	Consumer	Total
Grade:							
Pass	$ 77,172	$ 120,359	$ 24,255	$ 196,510	$ 81,799	$ 6,056	$ 506,151
Special Mention	2,640	1,209	334	954	4,507	-	9,644
Substandard-Non-Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard-Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 79,812	$ 121,568	$ 24,589	$ 197,464	$ 86,306	$ 6,056	$ 515,795

Commercial Credit Exposure
Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade as of December 31, 2015 (in thousands)

	Commercial	Construction	Residential Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate	Asset Based	Consumer	Total
Grade:							
Pass	$ 64,862	$ 83,677	$ 23,384	$ 151,115	$ 66,078	$ 2,043	$ 391,159
Special Mention	5,527	3,900	-	762	-	127	10,316
Substandard-Non-Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard-Impaired	1,899	-	-	470	-	-	2,369
Total	$ 72,288	$ 87,577	$ 23,384	$ 152,347	$ 66,078	$ 2,170	$ 403,844

4. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

Past Due and Nonaccrual Loan Detail as of December 31, 2016 (in thousands)

	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due	Current	Total
Commercial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 79,812	$ 79,812
Construction	-	-	-	-	121,568	121,568
Residential Real Estate	-	-	-	-	24,589	24,589
Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	197,464	197,464
Asset Based	-	-	-	-	86,306	86,306
Consumer	-	-	-	-	6,056	6,056
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 515,796	$ 515,796

Past Due and Nonaccrual Loan Detail as of December 31, 2015 (in thousands)

	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due	Current	Total
Commercial	$ -	$ -	$ 1,899	$ 1,899	$ 70,389	$ 72,288
Construction	-	-	-	-	87,577	87,577
Residential Real Estate	-	-	-	-	23,384	23,384
Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	152,347	152,347
Asset Based	-	-	-	-	66,078	66,078
Consumer	-	-	-	-	2,170	2,170
Total	$ -	$ -	$ 1,899	$ 1,899	$ 401,945	$ 403,844

4. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

There were no impaired loans at December 31, 2016.

Impaired Loan Detail with a Related Allowance as of December 31, 2015 (in thousands)

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Interest Income Recognized on a Cash Basis
Commercial	$ 2,256	$ 1,899	$ 231	$ 1,899	$ -	$ -
Total	$ 2,256	$ 1,899	$ 231	$ 1,899	$ -	$ -

The recorded investment in loans includes accrued interest receivable and loan origination fees, net. For purposes of this disclosure, the unpaid principal balance is not reduced for any related loan loss allowance.

Impaired Loan Detail with no Related Allowance as of December 31, 2015 (in thousands)

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Interest Income Recognized on a Cash Basis
Commercial Real Estate	$ 533	$ 470	$ -	$ 469	$ -	$ -
Total	$ 533	$ 470	$ -	$ 469	$ -	$ -

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had no recorded investment in troubled debt restructurings. In 2015, the Company had a recorded investment in troubled debt restructurings of $2,369,000. The Company has allocated $231,000 of specific reserves for those loans at December 31, 2015. The Company has not committed to lend any additional amounts on loans identified as troubled debt restructurings.

There were no troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following: (in thousands)

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Leasehold improvements	$ 1,096	$ 1,080
Furniture and equipment	811	828
Computer equipment	2,223	2,159
Gross property and equipment	4,130	4,067
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,530	3,205
Property and equipment, net	$ 600	$ 862

Depreciation included in occupancy and equipment expense totaled $368,000, $431,000 and $467,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

6. CASH SURRENDER VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

The Company owns single-premium life insurance policies on the lives of current and former executives. Income earned on these policies, net of expenses, totaled $315,000, $348,000 and $337,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

7. INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS

Interest-bearing deposits consisted of the following: (in thousands).

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
NOW accounts	$ 19,420	$ 22,068
Savings	13,542	17,068
Money market	202,114	210,021
Time, $250,000 or more	77,278	61,163
Other time	14,281	14,128
Total interest-bearing deposits	$ 326,635	$ 324,448

7. INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS (Continued)

Time deposits that meet or exceed the FDIC insurance limit of $250,000 at year-end 2016 and 2015 were $77,278,000 and $61,163,000

Scheduled maturities of time deposits for the next five years were as follows: (in thousands)

Year Ending December 31,	
2017	$ 84,292
2018	4,459
2019	1,584
2020	1,224
Total time deposits	$ 91,559

Interest expense recognized on interest-bearing deposits for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 consisted of the following: (in thousands)

	2016	2015	2014
NOW accounts	$ 32	$ 35	$ 29
Savings	17	15	22
Money market	522	479	396
Time, $250,000 or more	552	381	322
Other time	12	15	22
Total interest on deposits	$ 1,135	$ 925	$ 791

At December 31, 2016 the Company had one deposit relationship that exceeded 5% of total deposits. At $39.1 million, the deposit relationship represented 6.9% of total deposits. At December 31, 2015 the Company had one deposit relationship that exceeded 5% of total deposits. At $31.1 million, the deposit relationship represented 5.8% of total deposits.

8. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 consisted of the following: (in thousands)

2016	Federal	State	Total
Current	$ 2,713	$ 849	$ 3,562
Deferred	54	(4)	50
Provision for income taxes	$ 2,767	$ 845	$ 3,612

2015	Federal	State	Total
Current	$ 2,382	$ 966	$ 3,348
Deferred	(758)	(395)	(1,153)
Provision for income taxes	$ 1,624	$ 571	$ 2,195

2014	Federal	State	Total
Current	$ 1,214	$ 507	$ 1,721
Deferred	109	(34)	75
Provision for income taxes	$ 1,323	$ 473	$ 1,796

8. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2016 and 2015 consisted of the following: (in thousands)

	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 2,380	$ 1,904
State tax	276	325
Fixed assets	56	53
Accrued expenses	805	551
Other	140	121
Unrealized loss on available for sale investment securities	625	32
Share-base compensation	378	624
Total deferred tax assets	$ 4,660	$ 3,610
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Other	$ (418)	$ (301)
Loan origination costs	(648)	(258)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,066)	(559)
Net deferred tax asset	$ 3,594	$ 3,051

(dollars in thousands)

8. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The provision for income taxes differs from amounts computed by applying the statutory Federal income tax rate to income before income taxes. The effects of these differences are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	Amount	Rate %	Amount	Rate %	Amount	Rate %
Federal income tax expense, at statutory rate	$ 3,697	34.0%	$ 1,998	34.0%	$ 1,548	34.0%
State franchise tax expense, net of Federal tax expense	558	5.1%	377	6.4%	312	6.9%
Share-based compensation	(15)	-0.1%	23	0.4%	18	0.4%
Tax-exempt income from life insurance policies	(107)	-1.0%	(118)	-2.0%	(115)	-2.5%
Life insurance - death benefit	(500)	-4.6%	-		-	
Meals and Entertainment	17	0.2%	13	0.2%	16	0.3%
Low Income Housing Credit	(100)	-0.9%	(96)	-1.6%	-	
Other	62	0.5%	(2)	-0.1%	17	0.3%
Total income tax expense	$ 3,612	33.2%	$ 2,195	37.3%	$ 1,796	39.4%

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, related to potentially uncertain tax positions, including interest and penalties, at December 31, 2016 or 2015, was not considered significant for disclosure purposes. The amount of tax benefits that would impact the effective rate, if recognized, is not expected to be material. The Company does not anticipate any significant changes with respect to unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months.

Status of Open Tax Years

The Company is subject to U.S. Federal income tax as well as California state income tax. Federal income tax returns for 2013 through 2015 and California income tax returns for 2012 through 2015 are currently open for Federal or state income tax examinations.

9. SUBORDINATED DEBT AND OTHER BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS

On November 12, 2015, the Company issued $12,000,000 in ten-year, fixed-to-floating rate subordinated notes to certain qualified institutional accredited investors. The subordinated notes have a maturity date of November 15, 2025 and bear interest at the rate of 6.875% per annum, payable semiannually, for the first five years of the term, and then at a variable rate that will reset quarterly to a level equal to the then current 3-month LIBOR plus 536.7 basis points over the remainder of the term. The notes are redeemable after five years subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. The indebtedness evidenced by the subordinated notes, including principal and interest, is unsecured and subordinate and junior to general and secured creditors and depositors. On the balance sheet the subordinated notes are carried net of debt issuance costs of $399,000 less accumulated depreciation of $76,000 as of December 31, 2016.

The Company had unsecured Federal Funds lines of credit totaling $11,000,000 with its correspondent banks at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. There were no borrowings outstanding under these agreements at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Company has a short-term borrowing arrangement with the Federal Reserve Bank through the Discount Window. The Company currently has not pledged securities to secure borrowings. The borrowing capacity under the agreement varies depending on the amount and type of securities pledged. There were no borrowings outstanding under the agreement at December 31, 2016 or 2015.

As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of San Francisco, the Bank is eligible to use the FHLB's facilities for short and long term borrowing. Borrowing capacity is based on the amount of stock ownership in the FHLB and all borrowings are based on pledged assets or a blanket lien against Call Report loan categories. There were no borrowings outstanding from the FHLB at December 31, 2016. The borrowing capacity at December 31, 2016 was $162,000,000 based on a blanket lien based on Call Report loan categories.

10. COMMITMENTS

Operating Leases

The Company leases its branch and its administrative offices under a noncancellable operating lease. The lease expires in 2018 and has two five-year renewal options. The Company also leases office space for loan production offices in Redwood City, San Francisco and San Jose, California. The Redwood City loan production office lease expires in 2019 and has one three-year renewal option. The San Jose loan production office lease expires in 2018 and has one three-year renewal option. The San Francisco loan production office lease expires in 2018 .

10. COMMITMENTS (continued)

The following is a schedule by year of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancellable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2016:

December 31,	Leases
2017	$ 1,528
2018	1,355
2019	187
2020	-
Thereafter	-
	$ 3,070

Net rent expense included in occupancy and equipment expense totaled $1,361,000, $1,356,000, and $1,242,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Sublease income totaled $6,000, $101,000 and $59,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Federal Reserve Requirements

Banks are required to maintain reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank equal to a percentage of their reservable deposits. The amount of such reserve balances required at December 31, 2016 was $464,000.

Financial Instruments With Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

The Company 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 customers 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 balance sheet.

The Company'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 Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and standby letters of credit as it does for loans included on the balance sheet.

The following financial instruments represent off-balance-sheet credit risk: (in thousands)

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Commitments to extend credit	$ 215,675	$ 172,276
Standby letters of credit	$ 2,586	$ 3,351

10. COMMITMENTS (Continued)

Commitments to extend credit consist primarily of unfunded single-family residential and commercial real estate construction loans and commercial revolving lines of credit. Construction loans are established under standard underwriting guidelines and policies and are secured by deeds of trust, with disbursements made over the course of construction. Commercial revolving lines of credit have a high degree of industry diversification. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Standby letters of credit are generally secured and are issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer 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 customers. 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, 2016 and 2015. The Company recognizes these fees as revenue over the term of the commitment or when the commitment is used.

Significant Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company grants real estate mortgage, real estate construction, commercial and consumer loans primarily to customers in the California counties of San Mateo, San Francisco and Santa Clara. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its portfolio is secured by commercial and residential real estate. Management believes the loans within this concentration have no more than the normal risk of collectability. However, a substantial decline in real estate values in the Company's primary market area could have an adverse impact on the collectability of these loans. Personal and business income represent the primary sources of repayment for a majority of these loans and management believes the risks presented by the concentration are further mitigated by diversification of property types within the Company's real estate portfolio and by conservative underwriting.

At December 31, 2016, in management's judgment, a concentration of loans existed in construction and real estate related loans. At that date, approximately 60.4% of the Company's loans were construction and real estate related, representing 17.3% and 43.1% of total outstanding loans, respectively.

At December 31, 2015, in management's judgment, a concentration of loans existed in construction and real estate related loans. At that date, approximately 62.1% of the Company's loans were construction and real estate related, representing 21.7% and 40.4% of total outstanding loans, respectively.

Contingencies

The Company 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 position or results of operations of the Company.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Dividends

The Company's ability to pay cash dividends is dependent on dividends paid to it by the Bank, if any, and limited by California law. Under California law, the holders of common stock of the Company are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by the Board of Directors, out of funds legally available, subject to certain restrictions. California General Corporation Law prohibits the Company from paying dividends on its common stock unless: (i) its retained earnings, immediately prior to the dividend payment, equals or exceeds the amount of the dividend or (ii) immediately after giving effect to the dividend, the sum of the Company's assets (exclusive of goodwill and deferred charges) would be at least equal to 125% of its liabilities (not including deferred taxes, deferred income and other deferred liabilities) and the current assets of the Company would be at least equal to its current liabilities, or, if the average of its earnings before taxes on income and before interest expense for the two preceding fiscal years was less than the average of its interest expense for the two preceding fiscal years, at least equal to 125% of its current liabilities.

Dividends paid from the Bank to the Company are restricted under certain Federal laws and regulations governing banks. In addition, the California Financial Code restricts the total dividend payment of any bank in any one year 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, without the prior approval of the California Department of Business Oversight. At December 31, 2016, $14,675,000 was free of such restrictions.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)

Earnings Per Common Share

A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per common share computations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is shown below:

(in thousands, exccept the per share amounts)

	Net Income	Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	Per Share Amount
December 31, 2016			
Basic income per common share	$ 7,263	4,521,392	$ 1.61
Effect of dilutive options		135,321	-
Diluted income per common share	$ 7,263	4,656,713	$ 1.56
December 31, 2015			
Basic income per common share	$ 3,681	4,421,580	$ 0.83
Effect of dilutive options		97,556	-
Diluted income per common share	$ 3,681	4,519,136	$ 0.81
December 31, 2014			
Basic income per common share	$ 2,744	4,323,826	$ 0.63
Effect of dilutive options		76,833	-
Diluted income per common share	$ 2,744	4,400,659	$ 0.62

There were no options excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share in 2016 and 2015. However, 477,060 options were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share in 2014 because they were anti-dilutive.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)

Regulatory Capital

Banks and bank holding companies are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Capital adequacy guidelines and, additionally for banks, prompt corrective action regulations, involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators. Failure to meet capital requirements can initiate regulatory action. The final rules implementing Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. Banks (Basel III rules) became effective for the Company on January 1, 2015 with full compliance with all of the requirements being phased in over a multi-year schedule, and fully phased in by January 1, 2019. Under the Basel III rules, the Company must hold a capital conservation buffer above the adequately capitalized risk-based capital ratios. The capital conservation buffer is being phased in from 0.0% for 2015 to 2.50% by 2019. The capital conservation buffer for 2016 is 0.625% The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes as of December 31, 2016, the Company and the Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

Prompt corrective action regulations provide five classifications: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, although these terms are not used to represent overall financial condition. If adequately capitalized, regulatory approval is required to accept brokered deposits. If undercapitalized, capital distributions are limited, as is asset growth and expansion, and capital restoration plans are required. At year-end 2016 and 2015, the most recent regulatory notifications categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the instititión's category.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)

Regulatory Capital (Continued)

(in thousands)

	2016				2015			
	Amount		Ratio		Amount		Ratio	
Leverage Ratio								
Avidbank Holdings, Inc.	$	64,447	9.96%		$	55,576	9.41%	
Minimum regulatory requirement	$	25,876	4.00%		$	21,778	4.00%	
Avidbank	$	69,164	10.71%		$	57,481	9.74%	
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution	$	32,277	5.00%		$	29,498	5.00%	
Minimum regulatory requirement	$	25,822	4.00%		$	23,598	4.00%	
Common Equity Tier I								
Avidbank Holdings, Inc.	$	64,447	9.67%		$	55,576	10.21%	
Minimum regulatory requirement	$	40,007	6.00%		$	32,667	6.00%	
Avidbank	$	69,164	10.40%		$	57,481	10.59%	
"Well-Capitalized" institution	$	39,883	6.00%		$	32,575	6.00%	
Minimum regulatory requirement	$	29,912	4.50%		$	24,431	4.50%	
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio								
Avidbank Holdings, Inc.	$	64,447	9.67%		$	55,576	10.21%	
Minimum regulatory requirement "Well-Capitalized" institution	$	40,007	6.00%		$	32,667	6.00%	
Avidbank	$	69,164	10.40%		$	57,481	10.59%	
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution	$	53,178	8.00%		$	43,433	8.00%	
Minimum regulatory requirement	$	39,883	6.00%		$	32,575	6.00%	
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio								
Avidbank Holdings, Inc.	$	82,738	12.41%		$	72,952	13.40%	
Minimum regulatory requirement	$	53,342	8.00%		$	43,556	8.00%	
Avidbank	$	75,777	11.40%		$	63,244	11.65%	
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution	$	66,472	10.00%		$	54,292	10.00%	
Minimum regulatory requirement	$	53,178	8.00%		$	43,433	8.00%	

12. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

Equity Incentive Awards

Under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, the Company is able to provide stock-based awards to employees, directors, and contractors. Awards under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan may be in the form of, but not limited to, the following: stock options, restricted stock or units, performance based shares or units, and other stock-based awards as determined by the Board of Directors. The 2013 Equity Incentive Plan specifies that the option price may not be less than the fair market value of the stock at the date the option is granted, and that the stock must be paid for in full at the time the option is exercised. All options expire on a date determined by the Board of Directors, but not later than five years from the date of grant. Upon grant, options vest ratably over a four year period.

There were no options granted in 2016 and 2015. As of December 31, 2016, there were 166,295 remaining shares available to be granted as options or restricted stock among other forms of equity compensation under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.

12. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT (Continued)

Stock Options (Continued)

A summary of option activity under the Plan for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 follows:

	Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at January 1, 2015	594,917	$ 7.82	2.02 years	$ 2,605,265
Options granted	-	$ -		
Options exercised	(52,473)	6.62		
Options forfeited	(56,294)	6.99		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2015	486,150	$ 8.05	1.23 years	$ 3,113,028
Options granted	-	$ -		
Options exercised	(300,875)	6.93		
Options forfeited	-	-		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2016	185,275	$ 9.85	1.28 years	$ 1,527,738
Options vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2016	185,275	$ 9.85	1.28 years	$ 1,527,738
Options exercisable at December 31, 2016	154,862	$ 9.70	1.13 years	$ 1,301,474

The Company determines the fair value of options on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that uses assumptions based on expected option life, the level of estimated forfeitures, expected stock volatility and the risk-free interest rate. Stock volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve and the expected term of the options. For options granted, historical data was used based on the actual term the Company's options were held to estimate the expected term of the stock option grants.

12. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT (Continued)

Stock Options (Continued)

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions:

	2016	2015	2014
Dividend Yield	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected volatility	N/A	N/A	18.97%
Risk-free interest rate	N/A	N/A	0.72%
Expected option life	N/A	N/A	3.3 years

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during 2014 was $1.61.

Options in the amount of 300,875 were exercised in 2016 with cash proceeds received of $655,900. In addition, 107,073 shares were withheld as part of net exercises of options, for a net amount of 193,802 shares issued. Options in the amount of 52,473 were exercised in 2015 with cash proceeds received of $151,015 and 47,997 options exercised as part of net exercises of options. Options in the amount of 41,734 were exercised in 2014 with cash proceeds received of $252,197. The intrinsic value of options exercised in 2016, 2015 and 2014 was $2,404,804, $334,118 and $174,947, respectively. The tax benefit recognized from stock option exercises in 2016 was $845,414 and in 2015 was not significant.

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested options as of December 31, 2016 and changes during the year ended December 31, 2016, is presented below:

Non-vested options	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Non-vested at January 1, 2016	91,450	$ 9.84
New options granted	-	-
Vested	(61,037)	9.43
Forfeited	-	-
Non-vested at December 31, 2016	30,413	$ 10.66

As of December 31, 2016, the unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock option awards totaled $29,838. That cost is expected to be amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted average period of 1.17 years.

12. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT (Continued)

Restricted Common Stock Awards

The 2013 Equity Incentive Plan provides for the issuance of restricted stock to directors and officers. Restricted common stock grants typically vest over a three-year period. Restricted common stock (all of which are shares of our common stock) is subject to forfeiture if employment terminates prior to vesting. The cost of these awards is recognized over the vesting period of the awards based on the fair value of our common stock on the date of the grant.

The following table summarizes restricted stock activity for the year ended December 31, 2016:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested shares at January 1, 2016	56,160	$ 12.10
Granted	74,390	14.56
Vested	(27,421)	12.01
Forfeited	(6,964)	12.87
Non-vested shares at December 31, 2016	96,165	$ 13.97

During the year ended December 31, 2016, 74,390 shares of restricted common stock were granted from the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Offsetting the 74,390 grants were 9,784 shares withheld to cover taxes, in addition to 6,964 shares forfeited due to terminations that resulted in net restricted stock issued of 57,642 shares. The restricted common stock had a weighted average fair value of $14.56 per share on the date of grant. The restricted shares granted have a three-year cliff vesting period, with all shares vesting on the three year anniversary date.

As of December 31, 2016, there were 96,165 shares of restricted stock that were nonvested and expected to vest. Share-based compensation cost charged against income for restricted stock awards was $337,492, $282,679 and $190,096 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016, there was $869,159 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted common stock. Restricted stock compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of 2.3 years and will be adjusted for subsequent changes in estimated forfeitures.

13. EMPLOYEE 401(k) PROFIT SHARING PLAN

The Company has a 401(K) profit sharing plan. All employees 21 years of age or older become eligible to participate in the plan on the first day of the month following employment with the Bank. Eligible employees may elect to make tax deferred contributions of their salary up to the maximum amount allowed by law. The Bank may make additional contributions to the plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Bank contributions vest at a rate of 25% annually for all employees. Bank contributions for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 totaled $211,000, $192,000 and $161,000, respectively.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with related parties, including directors and officers. The following is a summary of the aggregate activity involving related party borrowers during 2016: (in thousands)

Balance, January 1, 2016	$ 3,376
Additions	-
Amounts repaid	(3,376)
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ -
Undisbursed commitments to related parties, December 31, 2016	$ 155

15. OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 consisted of the following:
(in thousands)

	2016	2015	2014
Data processing	$ 854	$ 549	$ 428
Advertising and marketing	390	254	164
Supplies and printing	51	42	54
Professional fees	394	481	402
Legal fees	(56)	169	142
Director's fees	250	244	215
Insurance and bonding	86	83	72
FDIC and DBO assessments	488	434	383
Credit reports and appraisals	32	33	23
Correspondent bank charges	425	401	352
Off-balance sheet loss provision	-	-	66
Other	756	517	445
Total other expenses	$ 3,670	$ 3,207	$ 2,746

16. FAIR VALUE

The Company discloses the fair value of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value. Although management uses its best judgment in estimating fair value, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimates that are made at a discrete point in time based on relevant market data, information about the financial instruments, and other factors. Estimates of fair value of instruments without quoted market prices are subjective in nature and involve various assumptions and estimates that are matters of judgment. Changes in the assumptions used could significantly affect these estimates.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Bank groups its assets and liabilities measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. Valuations within these levels are based upon:

Level 1 - Quoted market prices for identical instruments traded in active exchange markets.

Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant

Level 3 - Model-based techniques that use at least one significant assumption not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect the Company's estimates of assumptions that market participants

Management monitors the availability of observable market data to assess the appropriate classification of financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy. Changes in economic conditions or model-based valuation techniques may require the transfer of financial instruments from one fair value level to another. In such instances, the transfer is reported at the beginning of the reporting period.

Management evaluates the significance of transfers between levels based upon the nature of the financial instrument and size of the transfer relative to total assets, total liabilities or total earnings.

Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each major classification of financial instruments were:

Cash and cash equivalents and Federal Funds sold: The current carrying amount approximates estimated fair value resulting in a Level 1 classification.

FHLB stock: It is not practical to determine the fair value of FHLB stock due to restrictions placed on its transferability.

Available-for-sale investment securities and interest-bearing deposits in other banks: For available-for-sale investment securities and interest-bearing deposits in other banks, fair values are based on quoted market prices, where available (Level 1 classification). If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities and deposits and indications of value provided by brokers (Level 2 classification).

16. FAIR VALUE (Continued)

Loans: Fair values of loans are estimated as follows: For variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values resulting in a Level 3 classification. Carrying value is calculated as the present value of expected cash flows and approximates fair value. Fair values for other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality resulting in a Level 3 classification. Impaired loans are initially valued at the lower of cost or fair value. Impaired loans carried at fair value generally receive specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses. For collateral dependent loans, fair value is commonly based on recent 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 independent 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. Non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower’s financial statements, or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and management’s expertise and knowledge of the client and client’s business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. Impaired loans are evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

The carrying amounts of accrued interest receivable and payable are consistent with the asset/liability they are associated with.

Customer deposits: The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (e.g., interest and non-interest checking, passbook savings, and certain types of money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amount) resulting in a Level 1 classification. The carrying amounts of variable rate, fixed-term money market accounts and certificates of deposit approximate their fair values at the reporting date resulting in a Level 2 classification Fair values for fixed rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flows calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits resulting in a Level 2 classification.The intangible value of long term relationships with depositors is not taken into account in estimating the fair values disclosed. Management believes that the Bank's non-term accounts, as a continuing source of less costly funds, provide significant additional value to the Bank that is not reflected below. The fair value of deposits with a stated maturity is based on the present value of contractual cash flows discounted by the replacement rates for securities with similar remaining maturities.

Other borrowings: The carrying amounts of other borrowings generally mature within thirty days and therefore approximate their fair values resulting in a Level 1 classification.

Commitments to extend credit: The majority of the Bank's commitments to extend credit carry current market interest rates if converted to loans. Because these commitments are generally unassignable by either the Bank or the borrower, they have value only to the Bank and the borrower. The estimated fair value of the Bank's commitments to extend credit, including letters of credit, approximates the recorded deferred fee amounts and was not material at December 31, 2016 or 2015.

(dollars in thousands)

16. FAIR VALUE (Continued)

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments, at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2016 Using: Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	$ 12,458	$ 12,458	$ -	$ -	$ 12,458
Federal funds sold	7,841	7,841	-	-	7,841
Available-for-sale investment securities	89,686	-	89,686	-	89,686
Loans	508,525	-	-	505,878	505,878
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,374	NA	NA	NA	NA
Accrued interest receivable	1,667	-	426	1,241	1,668
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	567,997	476,437	91,881	-	568,318
Subordinated debt	11,677	11,677	-	-	11,677
Accrued interest payable	164	121	43	-	164

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2015 Using: Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	$ 21,277	$ 21,277	$ -	$ -	$ 21,277
Federal funds sold	89,045	89,045	-	-	89,045
Available-for-sale investment securities	69,766	-	69,766	-	69,766
Loans	397,264	-	-	395,280	395,280
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	3,834	NA	NA	NA	NA
Accrued interest receivable	1,461	-	189	1,272	1,461
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	531,744	456,453	75,618	-	532,071
Subordinated debt	11,613	11,613	-	-	11,613
Accrued interest payable	169	110	59	-	169

16. FAIR VALUE (Continued)

Assets Recorded at Fair Value

The following tables present information about the company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Recurring Basis

The Company is required or permitted to record the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis as follows: (in thousands)

	2016			
Description	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. Treasuries and Agencies	$ 3,670	$ -	$ 3,670	$ -
U.S. Govt. Sponsored Agencies	1,521	-	1,521	-
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	66,101	-	66,101	-
Corporate Debt Securities	18,394	-	18,394	-
Available-for-sale securities	$ 89,686	$ -	$ 89,686	$ -

	2015			
Description	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. Treasuries and Agencies	$ 2,129	$ -	$ 2,129	$ -
U.S. Govt. Sponsored Agencies	4,454	-	4,454	-
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	37,336	-	37,336	-
Corporate Debt Securities	25,847	-	25,847	-
Available-for-sale securities	$ 69,766	$ -	$ 69,766	$ -

Fair values for available-for-sale investment securities are based on quoted market prices for similar securities (Level 2). During the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no significant transfers in or out of Levels 1,2 or 3.

16. FAIR VALUE (Continued)

Assets Recorded at Fair Value (cont.)

Non-recurring Basis

The Company may be required, from time to time, to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These includes the following assets and liabilities that are measured at the lower of cost or fair value that were recognized at fair value which was below cost at December 31, 2016 and 2015. (in thousands)

	2016			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Collateral dependent impaired loans:				
Commercial:				
Commerical and industrial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-
Total commercial	-	-	-	-
Total assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

	2015			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Collateral dependent impaired loans:				
Commercial:				
Commerical and industrial	$ 1,347	$ -	$ -	$ 1,347
Asset based	321	-	-	321
Total commercial	1,668	-	-	1,668
Total assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	$ 1,668	$ -	$ -	$ 1,668

16. FAIR VALUE (Continued)

Assets Recorded at Fair Value (cont.)

Non-recurring Basis (cont.)

At the time a loan is considered impaired, it is valued at the lower of cost or fair value. Impaired loans carried at fair value generally receive specific allocations of the allowance for credit losses. For collateral dependent loans, fair value is commonly based on recent 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 independent 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. Non-real estate collateral may be valued using an appraisal, net book value per the borrower's financial statements, or aging reports, adjusted or discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of the valuation, and management's expertise and knowledge of the client and client's business, resulting in a Level 3 fair value classification. The fair value of impaired loans is based on the fair value of the collateral. Impaired loans were determined to be collateral dependent and categorized as Level 3 due to ongoing real estate market conditions resulting in inactive market data, which in turn required the use of unobservable inputs and assumptions in fair value measurements. Impaired loans evaluated under the discounted cash flow method are excluded from the table above. The discounted cash flow method as prescribed by topic 310 is not a fair value measurement since the discount rate utilized is the loan's effective interest rate which is not a market rate. There were no changes in valuation techniques used during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Appraisals for collateral-dependent impaired loans are performed by certified general appraisers (for commercial properties) or certified residential appraisers (for residential properties) whose qualifications and licenses have been reviewed and verified by the Company. Once received, the assumptions and approaches utilized in the appraisal as well as the overall resulting fair value is compared with independent data sources such as recent market data or industry-wide statistics.

There were no Impaired loans at December 31, 2016.

Impaired loans that are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a principal balance of $1,899,000 with a valuation allowance of $231,000 at December 31, 2015, down to their fair value of $1,668,000. The valuation allowance represents specific allocations for the allowance for credit losses for impaired loans.

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there was no provision for credit losses recorded related to loans carried at fair value and no charge-offs related to loans carried at fair value.

17. QUALIFIED AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT INVESTMENTS

The Company invests in qualified affordable housing projects. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the balance of the investment for qualified affordable housing projects was $3,522,000 and $4,153,000. These balances are reflected in the accrued interest receivable and other assets line on the consolidated balance sheets. Total unfunded commitments related to the investments in qualified affordable housing projects totaled $197,000 and $3,049,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Company expects to fulfill these commitments through the year ending 2024.

During the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company recognized amortization expense of $434,000 and $429,000, respectively, which was included within income tax expense on the consolidated statements of income.

Additionally, during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company recognized tax credits and other benefits from its investment in affordable housing tax credits of $136,000 and $135,000, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred no impairment losses.

18. PARENT ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PARENT ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2016 and 2015
(in thousands)

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,034	$ 10,059
Investment in Bank subsidiary	68,226	57,432
Other Assets	2,056	-
Total assets	$ 75,316	$ 67,491
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Subordinated Debit	$ 11,677	$ 11,613
Other liabilities	130	253
Total Liabilities	11,807	11,866
CAPITAL:		
Common stock	42,222	42,222
Additional paid-in capital	5,067	3,558
Retained earnings	17,157	9,894
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes	(937)	(49)
Total shareholders' equity	63,509	55,625
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 75,316	$ 67,491

PARENT ONLY STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Years Ending December 31, 2016 and 2015
(in thousands)

	2016	2015
Interest Income	$ -	$ -
Interest expense	843	110
Noninterest income	93	-
Noninterest expenses	121	6
Loss before income taxes	(871)	(116)
Income taxes	-	-
Loss before undistributed income of the bank	(871)	(116)
Equity in undistributed income of the Bank	8,134	3,797
Net income	$ 7,263	$ 3,681

18. PARENT ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

PARENT ONLY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015
(in thousands)

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 7,263	$ 3,681
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Equity in undistributed (earnings) of subsidiary	(8,134)	(3,797)
Amortization of debt issuance cost	64	12
Net change in other assets	(1,210)	402
Net change in other liabilities	(122)	(210)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(2,139)	88
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment in subsidiary bank	(3,168)	(3,100)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(3,168)	(3,100)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of subordinated debt, net	-	11,601
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	476	151
Repurchase of common stock	(194)	(54)
Net cash provided by financing activities	282	11,698
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(5,025)	8,686
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,059	1,373
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 5,034	$ 10,059

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Mark D. Mordell
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Ronald E. Oliveira
President and Chief Credit Officer

Steve Leen
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Dori Hamilton
Executive Vice President and Chief Banking Officer

Kenneth D. Brenner
Head of Strategic Relationships

Larry LaCroix
Executive Vice President - Specialty Finance

DIRECTORS

Mark D. Mordell, Chairman

Bryan C. Polster, Lead Independent Director

Kristofer W. Biorn

Kenneth D. Brenner

Lisa B. Hendrickson

Roxy H. Rapp

Michael F. Rosinus

Robert H. Scott

Daniel P. Vetras

BANK OFFICERS

Nicole L. Bader Edelstein
Senior Vice President - Senior Loan Officer
Senior Vice President - CRA Officer

Tami Benedict
Senior Vice President - Operations Manager

Geoffrey Butner
Senior Vice President - Deputy Chief Credit Officer

Jodie Capp
Senior Vice President - Relationship Manager

Robert Foley
Senior Vice President - Northeast Regional Manager

Cathe Franklin
Senior Vice President and Controller

Chris Greene
Senior Vice President - Corporate Banking

Greg Hickel
Senior Vice President - Senior Credit Administrator

Johnnie Kamalani
Senior Vice President - Reporting Manager

Darryl Karmen
Senior Vice President - Regional Manager

Jon Krogstad
Senior Vice President - Relationship Manager

Joe Maleti
Senior Vice President - Commercial Real Estate

Fergal J. O'Boyle
Senior Vice President - Construction Lending

Joan Secoquian
Senior Vice President - Relationship Manager

Gina Stephens
Senior Vice President - BSA Officer

Sarah Wesner
Senior Vice President - Corporate Banking

Avidbank Holdings, Inc., headquartered in Palo Alto, California offers innovative financial solutions and services. We specialize in the following markets: commercial & industrial, corporate finance, asset-based lending, real estate construction and commercial real estate lending, and real estate bridge financing.

Avidbank advances the success of our clients by providing them with financial opportunities and serving them as we wish to be served - with mutual effort, ingenuity and trust - creating long-term banking relationships.

Avidbank
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