BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO ◆ **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

WITH YOU WHEN IT MATTERS

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and for the years then ended
and independent auditor's report

Crowe Horwath.

Crowe Horwath LLP
Independent Member Crowe Horwath International

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Bank of San Francisco
San Francisco, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bank of San Francisco (the “Bank), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bank of San Francisco as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Crowe Horwath LLP

Crowe Horwath LLP

San Francisco, California
March 15, 2018

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Bank of San Francisco

BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Cash and due from financial institutions	$ 7,358,075	$ 4,564,451
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	52,657,382	40,316,750
Cash and cash equivalents	60,015,457	44,881,201
Term deposits at other financial institutions	-	245,000
Loans, net of allowance of $3,165,000 and $2,575,000	226,356,300	184,997,803
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	1,032,100	929,800
Premises and equipment, net	348,726	438,150
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	2,138,108	2,034,792
Total assets	$ 289,890,691	$ 233,526,746
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits		
Non-interest bearing	$ 114,154,729	$ 89,342,558
Interest bearing	150,639,021	120,487,272
Total deposits	264,793,750	209,829,830
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	1,031,646	971,038
Total liabilities	$ 265,825,396	$ 210,800,868
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock, no par; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 1,521,003 and 1,500,675 shares issued and outstanding	17,105,599	17,076,547
Retained earnings	6,959,696	5,649,331
Total shareholders' equity	24,065,295	22,725,878
	$ 289,890,691	$ 233,526,746

See accompanying notes.

Bank of San Francisco

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
Interest and dividend income		
Loans, including fees	$ 9,799,261	$ 8,894,837
Deposits in banks	516,281	142,345
Federal funds sold and other	73,041	102,531
Total interest income	10,388,583	9,139,713
Interest expense		
Deposits	657,317	488,776
Borrowings	6,881	3,790
Total interest expense	664,198	492,566
Net interest income	9,724,385	8,647,147
Provision for loan losses	590,000	252,803
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	9,134,385	8,394,344
Non-interest income		
Service charges on deposits	259,567	256,689
Mortgage broker fees	12,142	67,649
Gains on sale of loans	404,199	379,976
Loan servicing fees	187,818	165,598
Other	(66,632)	(66,819)
Total non-interest income	797,094	803,093
Noninterest expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	4,530,658	4,119,337
Occupancy and equipment	904,574	843,817
Data processing	433,052	393,320
Federal deposit insurance	114,784	105,046
Professional Fees	322,951	422,048
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	284	-
Other	703,838	716,264
Total non-interest expense	7,010,141	6,599,832
Income before income taxes	2,921,338	2,597,605
Income tax expense	1,610,973	1,067,411
Net income	$ 1,310,365	$ 1,530,194
Earnings per share:		
Basic	$ 0.87	$ 1.06
Diluted	$ 0.87	N/A
Comprehensive income	$ 1,310,365	$ 1,530,194

See accompanying notes.

Bank of San Francisco

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	Common Stock		Retained	Total Shareholders'
	Shares	**Amount**	**Earnings**	**Amount**
Balance, January 1, 2016	1,236,500	$ 13,061,340	$ 4,119,137	$ 17,180,477
Net income	-	-	1,530,194	1,530,194
Issuance of common stock, net of $145,550 stock offering costs	264,175	4,015,207	-	4,015,207
Balance, December 31, 2016	1,500,675	17,076,547	5,649,331	22,725,878
Net income	-	-	1,310,365	1,310,365
Stock grants issued and related compensation expense	20,328	29,052	-	29,052
Balance, December 31, 2017	1,521,003	$ 17,105,599	$ 6,959,696	$ 24,065,295

See accompanying notes.

Bank of San Francisco

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 1,310,365	$ 1,530,194
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities		
Provision for loan losses	590,000	252,803
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	137,528	148,363
Loss on sale of premises and equipment	284	-
Change in deferred loan origination fees and discount, net	367,392	208,960
Share-based compensation expense	29,052	-
Gain on sale of government-guaranteed loans	(404,199)	(379,976)
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	104,521	(150,508)
Net change in:		
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	(207,837)	257,342
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	60,608	146,203
Net cash from operating activities	1,987,714	2,013,381
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net change in term deposits at other financial institutions	245,000	-
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(102,300)	(222,600)
Loan originations and payments, net	(41,911,690)	(9,525,961)
Additions to premises and equipment	(48,388)	(32,555)
Net cash from investing activities	(41,817,378)	(9,781,116)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net change in demand, NOW, savings deposits	55,356,776	18,112,082
Net change in time deposits	(392,856)	(3,237,213)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	-	4,015,207
Net cash from financing activities	54,963,920	18,890,076
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	15,134,256	11,122,341
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	44,881,201	33,758,860
Ending cash and cash equivalents	$ 60,015,457	$ 44,881,201
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Interest paid	650,942	492,356
Income taxes paid	1,580,000	1,035,000

See accompanying notes.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General:

Bank of San Francisco (the "Bank") is a state-chartered commercial bank that commenced business on August 1, 2005. The Bank provides a full range of banking services to individuals, businesses and other clients located in its community. A variety of deposit products are offered, including checking, savings, money market and certificates of deposit. The Bank engages in mortgage banking activities and, as such, originates and both brokers and retains in portfolio one-to-four unit residential mortgage loans. The principal market for the Bank's financial services is the greater San Francisco Bay Area. The accounting and reporting policies of the Bank conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

Subsequent Events

The Bank has evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through March 15, 2018, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no subsequent events requiring accrual or disclosure at December 31, 2017.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions. 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 because of the inherent subjectivity and inaccuracy of any estimation.

Cash Flows

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the Bank considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at date of acquisition to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include cash, due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in banks and Federal funds sold. Generally, Federal funds are sold for one-day periods.

Term Deposits at Other Financial Institutions

Term deposits at other financial institutions mature one year or less and are carried at cost.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Loans
Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at the principal balance outstanding, net of deferred loan fees and costs, and an allowance for loan losses. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized in interest income using the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments.

Interest income on mortgage and commercial loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the loan is well-secured and in process of collection. Consumer loans are typically charged off no later than 120 days past due for closed end credit and 180 days for revolving credits. Past due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. Nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days still on accrual include both smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment and individually classified impaired loans. A loan is moved to non-accrual status in accordance with the Bank’s policy, typically after 90 days of non-payment.

All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on nonaccrual is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Concentration of Credit Risk
The Bank grants real estate mortgage, real estate construction, commercial and consumer loans to clients primarily in its principal market. Although management continues to diversify the Bank's loan portfolio, a noteworthy portion of the portfolio is secured by real estate, both commercial and residential real estate.

In management's judgment, a concentration of loans exists in real estate related loans with approximately 73% and 65% of the Bank's loans being real estate related at December 31, 2017 and 2016. A substantial decline in the performance of the economy in general or a continuing decline in real estate values in the Bank's primary market area, in particular, could have an adverse impact on the collectability, increase the level of real estate related nonperforming loans, or have other adverse effects which alone or in the aggregate could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Bank.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)
Personal and business income represents the primary source of repayment for a majority of these loans.

In addition, management believes that there is a concentration of loans to dental professionals with approximately 13% and 17%, respectively, of the Bank's loans being dental related at December 31, 2017 and 2016. The loans are considered commercial purpose loans and are included in the commercial and industrial loan segment. The loans provide funding for the acquisition of existing dental practices and may also provide funds for working capital and new equipment. Debt coverage is primarily provided by the cash flow of the practice. The loans are generally collateralized by the assets of the practice and further supported by life and disability insurance on the borrower. In general, a weak economy, high unemployment rates and lower insurance reimbursement rates, in particular, could have an adverse impact on the ability of the practices to generate cash flow to service debt.

Allowance for Loan Losses
The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of probable credit losses in the Bank's loan portfolio as of the balance-sheet date. The allowance is established through a provision for loan losses which is charged to expense. Additions to the allowance are expected in order to maintain the total allowance at a level management believes is adequate after loan growth and any potential credit losses. 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 and general reserves for inherent losses related to loans that are not impaired. The Bank maintains a separate allowance for each portfolio segment (loan type). These major portfolio segments include construction and land loans, residential real estate loans, commercial real estate loans, commercial and industrial loans, consumer loans and other loans.

The allowance for loan losses attributable to each portfolio segment, which includes both impaired loans and loans that are not impaired, is combined to determine the Bank's overall allowance, which is included on the balance sheet.

The Bank assigns a risk rating to all loans and periodically performs detailed reviews of all such loans over a certain threshold 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 Bank and the Bank's regulators.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

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. The Bank analyzes loans individually by classifying the loans as to credit risk. These credit quality indicators are used to assign a risk rating to each individual loan. The risk ratings can be grouped into five major categories, defined as follows:

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

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

Substandard – A substandard 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 that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. Well defined weaknesses include a project's lack of marketability, inadequate cash flow or collateral support, failure to complete construction on time or a project's failure to fulfill economic expectations. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful – Loans classified 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

All segments of loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due, including principal and interest, according to the contractual terms of the original agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, 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 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. Loans determined to be impaired are individually evaluated for impairment.

When a loan is impaired, the Bank measures impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, except that as a practical expedient, it may measure impairment based on a loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the 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.

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the Bank for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that 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 that are reported as TDRs are considered impaired and measured for impairment as described above. If a troubled debt restructuring is considered to be a collateral dependent loan, the loan is reported, net, at the fair value of the collateral. For troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default, the Bank determines the amount of reserve in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses.

The general reserve component of the allowance for loan losses also consists of reserve factors that are based on management's assessment of the following for each portfolio segment: (1) inherent credit risk, (2) historical losses and (3) other qualitative factors.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Bank over the last three years. For portfolio segments where the Bank has not experienced any loss, the historical loss factors used are based on average loss factors of a peer group of banks. Other qualitative factors that are considered are economic conditions, unemployment, loan growth, asset quality, staffing and credit policy and loan concentrations. These reserve factors are inherently subjective and are driven by the repayment risk associated with each portfolio segment described below.

Construction and Land – Construction and land 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 costs and time lines. 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.

Commercial Real Estate – Commercial real estate loans (includes multi-family real estate loans) generally possess a higher inherent risk of loss than other real estate portfolio segments, except construction and land loans. Adverse economic conditions 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.

Residential Real Estate – The degree of risk in residential real estate lending (includes home equity lines of credit) 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. These loans generally possess a lower inherent risk of loss than other real estate portfolio segments. 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Commercial and Industrial – Commercial and industrial 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 are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

Consumer – Consumer loans are comprised mainly of lines or loans to individuals for consumer purposes. Consumer loans generally possess a higher inherent risk than commercial loans because the loans are underwritten based on personal cash flow and assets. Debt coverage is provided by personal cash flows and economic trends influenced by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans. Weak economic trends indicate that the borrower's capacity to repay their obligations may be deteriorating.

Other – Other loans are comprised of lines or loans not included in the other categories, overdrafts on deposit accounts and loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers (not including loans secured by farm land). Overdrafts and other loans possess a high inherent risk because of the nonstandard nature of the credit. The loans to finance agricultural production generally possess a higher risk than commercial and industrial loans because the repayment is typically dependent upon the sale of the crops for which the production cost was financed. Trends in the commodities market and economy and weather conditions can significantly impact the credit quality of this portfolio segment, as sale price and crop quality drives the ability to sell the crops produced.

Although management believes the allowance to be adequate, ultimate losses may vary from its estimates. At least quarterly, the Board of Directors and management review 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 that changes are warranted based on those reviews, the allowance is adjusted. In addition, the Bank's primary regulators, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 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.

Continued

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowance for Credit Losses on Off-Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures
The Bank also maintains a separate allowance for off-balance-sheet commitments. Management estimates anticipated losses using historical data and utilization assumptions. The allowance for off-balance-sheet commitments is included in accrued interest payable and other liabilities on the balance sheet.

Servicing Fee Income
Servicing fee income is reported on the statement of income and comprehensive income as "loan servicing fees" and is recorded for fees earned for servicing the sold portion of government guaranteed loans. The fees are based on a contractual percentage of the outstanding principal; or a fixed amount per loan and are recorded as income when earned. Servicing fees totaled $187,818 and $165,598 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Late fees and ancillary fees related to loan servicing are not material.

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

Premises and Equipment

Bank premises and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is determined using principally 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 three to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the useful life of the asset or the term of the related lease, including expected renewal periods, 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. The Bank evaluates premises and equipment for financial impairment as events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be fully recoverable.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock

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

Loan Commitments and Related Financial Instruments

Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as commitments to make loans and standby letters of credit, issued to meet client financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss, before considering client collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates which are expected to be applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recognized if, based on the weight of available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Bank 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 the tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes (Continued)
On December 22, 2017, H.R.1, formally known as the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" ("TCJ Act") was enacted into law. This new tax legislation, among other changes, reduces the Federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018. The reduction in the corporate tax rate under the TCJ Act also required a one-time revaluation of certain tax-related assets to reflect their value at the lower corporate tax rate of 21%. Under generally accepted accounting principles, these net deferred tax assets are required to be revalued during the period in which the new tax legislation is enacted. As such, the reduction in the value of the Bank's deferred tax assets related to the tax rate change was $411,484. This amount was included in the Bank's 2017 tax expense.

Retirement Plans
Employee 401(k) plan expense is the amount of matching contributions and cost of services related to maintaining the plan.

Earnings Per Common Share
Basic Earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS, if applicable, reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as stock options and restricted stock, result in the issuance of common stock which shares in the earnings of the Bank. The treasury stock method is applied to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock in computing diluted earnings per share. There were 20,328 shares of restricted stock outstanding at December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2016, no stock options or restricted stock were outstanding; therefore, the Bank did not report diluted EPS.

Share-Based Compensation
The Bank has one share-based compensation plan, the Bank of San Francisco 2017 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), which has been approved by its shareholders and permits the grant of restricted stock, stock options and other share-based awards for up to 150,067 shares of the Bank's common stock. Additionally, on January 1st of each year, shares equal to 10% of any increase in the number of shares during the previous year are added to the pool of shares available for issuance. At December 31, 2017, 129,739 shares are available to grant. The Plan is designed to attract and retain employees and directors. The amount, frequency, and terms of share-based awards may vary based on competitive practices, the Bank's operating results and government regulations. New shares are issued upon option exercise or restricted share grants.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Share-Based Compensation (Continued)
Restricted stock awards are grants of shares of common stock that are subject to forfeiture until specific conditions or goals are met. Conditions may be based on continuing employment or achieving specified performance goals. During the period of restriction, participants holding restricted stock may have full voting and dividend rights. The restrictions lapse in accordance with a schedule or with other conditions determined by the Board of Directors or committee of the Board of Directors.

The Bank recognizes share-based compensation expense for the fair value of all restricted stock and stock options that are ultimately expected to vest as the requisite service is rendered and considering the probability of any performance criteria being achieved. The fair value of restricted stock awards is based on the value of the underlying shares at the date of the grant. Management makes estimates regarding pre-vesting forfeitures that will impact total compensation expense recognized under the Plan.

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. For the periods presented, the Bank's only element of comprehensive income was the net income from operations.

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 now are such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Restrictions on Cash
Federal Reserve Board (FRB) regulations require the Bank to maintain reserve balances on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The amount of reserve balances required at the Federal Reserve Bank as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 was $2,931,000 and $2,349,000, respectively.

Dividend Restriction
The California Financial Code restricts the total dividend payment of any state banking association in any calendar 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. At December 31, 2017, $4,105,696 was free of restrictions.

Continued

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in a separate note. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect 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.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB amended existing guidance related to revenue from contracts with clients. This amendment supersedes and replaces nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model, changes the basis for deciding when revenue is recognized over time or at a point in time, provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics and expands and improves disclosures about revenue. In addition, this amendment specifies the accounting for some costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a client. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

Early application is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning one year after the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the guidance of ASU 2014-09. The amendments should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized at the date of the initial application. The Bank is currently evaluating the impact of this new accounting standard on the financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Subtopic 825-10). This update was issued to enhance the reporting model for financial instruments to provide users of financial statements with more decision-useful information.

Continued

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Adoption of New Accounting Standards (Continued)
This Update contains several provisions, including but not limited to 1) require equity investments, with certain exceptions, to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; 2) simplify the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment; 3) eliminated the requirement to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate fair value; and 4) require separate presentation of financial assets and liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements. The Update is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Bank early adopted the provision allowing elimination of the financial instruments table. The Bank is currently evaluating the impact the remaining provisions of this Update will have on its financial statements.

In February, 2016 the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). ASU 2016-02 requires lessees and lessors to classify leases as either capital leases or operating leases. ASU 2016-02 also requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with the exception of short term leases. There are new disclosure requirements for these leases which will provide users of financial statements with information to understand the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. ASU 2016-02 will become effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The Bank will be assessing the impact of ASU 2016-02 over the next several years. The Bank has $2,494,455 of lease commitments as of December 31, 2017. (See Note 6).

In March, 2016 FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Improvements to Employee-Share-Based Payment Accounting (Topic 718). The guidance is intended to improve employee share-based payment accounting and includes (a) income tax consequences; (b) classification of awards as either equity or liabilities; (c) classification on the statement of cash flow; and (d) policy election to estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest or account for forfeitures when they occur. This guidance is effective for private entities for fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2017. The Bank expects this new accounting standard will create some volatility that could either increase or decrease the effective tax rate reported as existing restricted stocks vest. The amount of the impact on the effective tax rate will be determined by the number of vested restricted stock and the stock price of the Bank as the stock vests.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Adoption of New Accounting Standards (Continued)
In June 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326). This guidance is to replace the incurred loss model with an excepted loss model, which is referred to as the current expected credit loss (CECL) model. The CECL model is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost, including loan receivables, held-to-maturity debt securities, and reinsurance receivables. It also applies to off-balance sheet credit exposures not accounted for as insurance (loan commitments, standby letters of credit, financial guarantees, and other similar instruments) and net investment in leases recognized by a lessor. The standard will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption is permitted. The Bank will be assessing the impact of this new accounting standard over the next several years but anticipates that it will lead to an increase in the allowance for loan losses.

NOTE 2 - FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

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

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

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

There are no assets or liabilities measured on a recurring and non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

NOTE 3- FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK STOCK

As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (FHLB), the Bank is required to own capital stock in an amount specified by regulation. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Bank owned 10,321 and 9,298 shares, respectively, of $100 par value FHLB stock. The stock is carried at cost and is redeemable at par at the discretion of the FHLB. The amount of stock required to be held is adjusted periodically based on a determination made by the FHLB.

NOTE 4 – LOANS RECEIVABLE

Outstanding loans at December 31, 2017, and 2016, were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Loans secured by real estate:		
Commercial	$ 81,846,217	$ 51,985,788
Residential	81,204,718	65,258,214
Construction and land	5,372,454	4,550,837
Total real estate	168,423,389	121,794,839
Commercial and industrial	61,597,187	66,406,767
Consumer	820,550	330,577
Other	19,473	12,527
Total outstanding loans	230,860,599	188,544,710
Deferred loan origination fees and discount, net	(1,339,299)	(971,907)
Allowance for loan losses	(3,165,000)	(2,575,000)
Net outstanding loans	$ 226,356,300	$ 184,997,803

Salaries and employee benefits totaling $375,660 and $339,285 were deferred as loan origination costs for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Certain loans have been pledged to secure borrowing arrangements (see Note 15).

NOTE 5 – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio segment for the years ending December 31, 2017 and 2016:

December 31, 2017	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Construction and Land	Commercial & Industrial	Consumer Loans	Other Loans	Totals
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Beginning balance	$ 685,760	$ 935,728	$ 52,207	$ 897,398	$ 3,750	$ 157	$ 2,575,000
Provision for loan losses	370,342	91,414	10,659	112,710	4,810	65	590,000
Loans charged-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Allowance Balance	$ 1,056,102	$ 1,027,142	$ 62,866	$ 1,010,108	$ 8,560	$ 222	$ 3,165,000

December 31, 2016	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Constructio n and Land	Commercial & Industrial	Consumer Loans	Other Loans	Totals
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Beginning balance	$ 722,766	$ 610,089	$ 20,872	$ 947,708	$ 3,473	$ 92	$ 2,305,000
Provision for loan losses	(52,722)	325,639	31,335	(92,798)	277	41,072	252,803
Loans charged-off	-	-	-	-	-	(41,007)	(41,007)
Recoveries	15,716	-	-	42,488	-	-	58,204
Total Ending Allowance Balance	$ 685,760	$ 935,728	$ 52,207	$ 897,398	$ 3,750	$ 157	$ 2,575,000

Continued

NOTE 5 – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The following table presents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment and based on the impairment method as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

December 31, 2017	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Construction and Land	Commercial & Industrial	Consumer Loans	Other Loans	Totals
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 1,056,102	$ 1,027,142	$ 62,866	$ 1,010,108	$ 8,560	$ 222	$ 3,165,000
Total Ending Allowance Balance	$ 1,056,102	$ 1,027,142	$ 62,866	$ 1,010,108	$ 8,560	$ 222	$ 3,165,000
Loans:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 28,319	$ -	$ -	$ 28,319
Collectively evaluated for impairment	81,846,217	81,204,718	5,372,454	61,568,868	820,550	19,473	230,832,280
Total Ending Loans Balance	$ 81,846,217	$81,204,718	$ 5,372,454	$ 61,597,187	$ 820,550	$ 19,473	$ 230,860,599

December 31, 2016	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Construction and Land	Commercial & Industrial	Consumer Loans	Other Loans	Totals
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 685,760	$ 935,728	$ 52,207	$ 897,398	$ 3,750	$ 157	$ 2,575,000
Total Ending Allowance Balance	$ 685,760	$ 935,728	$ 52,207	$ 897,398	$ 3,750	$ 157	$ 2,575,000
Loans:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 70,797	$ -	$ -	$ 70,797
Collectively evaluated for impairment	51,985,788	65,258,214	4,550,837	66,335,970	330,577	12,527	188,473,913
Total Ending Loans Balance	$ 51,985,788	$ 65,258,214	$ 4,550,837	$ 66,406,767	$ 330,577	$ 12,527	$ 188,544,710

Continued

NOTE 5 – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

There was one impaired loan at December 31, 2017 and 2016 for $28,319 and $70,797, respectively, with no specific reserve allocated. The total interest income recognized and the cash-basis interest income recognized during the period that impaired loans were outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was not significant.

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 by class of loans:

December 31, 2017	30 - 89 Days Past Due	Greater than 89 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total Loans	Non-accrual loans
Loans secured by real estate:						
Commercial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 81,846,217	$ 81,846,217	$ -
Residential	-	-	-	81,204,718	81,204,718	-
Construction and land	-	-	-	5,372,454	5,372,454	-
Total real estate	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 168,423,389	$ 168,423,389	$ -
Commercial and industrial	-	350,000	350,000	61,247,187	61,597,187	-
Consumer	-	-	-	820,550	820,550	-
Other	-	-	-	19,473	19,473	-
Totals	$ -	$ 350,000	$ 350,000	$ 230,510,599	$ 230,860,599	$ -

Continued

NOTE 5 – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

December 31, 2016	30 - 89 Days Past Due	Greater than 89 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Loans Not Past Due	Total Loans	Non-accrual loans
Loans secured by real estate:						
Commercial	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 51,985,788	$ 51,985,788	$ -
Residential	483,585	-	483,585	64,774,629	65,258,214	-
Construction and land	-	-	-	4,550,837	4,550,837	-
Total real estate	$ 483,585	$ -	$ 483,585	$ 121,311,254	$ 121,794,839	$ -
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	66,406,767	66,406,767	-
Consumer	-	-	-	330,577	330,577	-
Other	-	-	-	12,527	12,527	-
Totals	$ 483,585	$ -	$ 483,585	$ 188,061,125	$ 188,544,710	$ -

There was one loan past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest at December 31, 2017. Documentation delays due to the death of the person authorized to sign loan documents caused a well-collateralized loan to be 90 days past due. There were no loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest at December 31, 2016.

Based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of loans by class of loans is as follows:

December 31, 2017	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total Loans
Loans secured by real estate:					
Commercial	$ 81,846,217	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 81,846,217
Residential	81,204,718	-	-	-	81,204,718
Construction and land	5,372,454	-	-	-	5,372,454
Total real estate	168,423,389	-	-	-	168,423,389
Commercial and industrial	59,148,630	1,877,838	570,719	-	61,597,187
Consumer	820,550	-	-	-	820,550
Other	19,473	-	-	-	19,473
Totals	$ 228,412,042	$ 1,877,838	$ 570,719	$ -	$ 230,860,599

Continued

NOTE 5 – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

December 31, 2016	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total Loans
Loans secured by real estate:					
Commercial	$ 50,302,656	$ 1,032,046	$ 651,086	$ -	$ 51,985,788
Residential	65,258,214	-	-	-	65,258,214
Construction and land	4,550,837	-	-	-	4,550,837
Total real estate	120,111,707	1,032,046	651,086	-	121,794,839
Commercial and industrial	63,472,333	2,796,864	137,570	-	66,406,767
Consumer	330,577	-	-	-	330,577
Other	12,527	-	-	-	12,527
Totals	$ 183,927,144	$ 3,828,910	$ 788,656	$ -	$ 188,544,710

The modification of the terms of loans that result in classification of the loans as troubled debt restructurings include one or a combination of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan; an extension of the maturity date at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk; or a permanent reduction of the recorded investment in the loan. There was one loan classified as a troubled debt restructuring during the year ending December 31, 2017 and 2016. The loan was modified to extend the maturity date and reduce payments in the near term along with increasing the interest rate by 1%. The loan is performing as agreed with a balance of $28,319 and $70,797 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. There were no changes to the allowance for loan losses, nor any charge-offs during the year ending December 31, 2017 and 2016 related to this troubled debt restructuring.

Continued

NOTE 6 - PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Leasehold improvements	$ 283,465	$ 283,465
Equipment, furniture and software	938,020	952,290
	1,221,485	1,235,755
Less accumulated depreciation	(872,759)	(797,605)
	$ 348,726	$ 438,150

Depreciation and amortization included in occupancy and equipment expense totaled $137,528 and $148,363 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Operating Leases

The Bank leases its only branch and administration office under a non-cancelable operating lease. The lease expires in 2022 and has a renewal option of five years. Rent expense included in occupancy and equipment expense totaled $499,419 and $499,419 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Rent commitments, before considering renewal options that generally are present, were as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2018	512,614
2019	524,723
2020	536,832
2021	548,942
2022	371,344
	$ 2,494,455

NOTE 7 – INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS

The Bank uses certificates of deposit acquired through the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS) program to offer its deposit clients full FDIC insurance coverage on their balances by placing them at multiple banks with individual balances not exceeding the FDIC insured limit. In return, the Bank typically receives equal amounts of certificates of deposit through CDARS from other institutions and their clients in reciprocal transactions.

Interest bearing deposits were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Savings	$ 410,222	$ 320,968
Money market	107,539,186	75,295,423
NOW accounts	13,986,080	15,774,492
Time – less than $100,000	372,801	433,354
Time – $100,000 or more	17,696,145	17,743,347
Time – CDARS	10,634,587	10,919,688
	$ 150,639,021	$ 120,487,272

Time deposits that meet or exceed the FDIC insurance limit of $250,000 at year-end 2017 and 2016 were $13,311,377 and $12,754,607.

Scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2018	27,967,068
2019	736,465
	$ 28,703,533

NOTE 7 – INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS (Continued)
Interest expense on deposits was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Savings	$ 606	$ 743
Money market	379,705	305,991
NOW accounts	41,359	37,227
Time – less than $100,000	1,554	2,636
Time – $100,000 or more	143,215	80,591
Time – CDARS	90,878	61,588
	$ 657,317	$ 488,776

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the four largest deposit relationships accounted for approximately $80,000,000, or 30%, and $47,459,000, or 23% of total deposits, respectively. The loss of these clients could have a material impact on the Bank's operations. However, the majority of these depositors have other business relationships with the Bank, which management believes mitigates the risk of losing these deposits.

In addition, the Bank has a contingent funding plan in place which provides management guidance on courses of action and liquidity options if a liquidity need occurs. Liquidity options include obtaining brokered deposits and borrowing arrangements with the FHLB and the Bank’s correspondent banks (Note 15).

NOTE 8 - OTHER BENEFIT PLANS

401(k) Plan
A 401(k) plan was established in 2011. Subject to eligibility requirements, employees may contribute up to 100% of their compensation or the maximum amount allowed by law. A discretionary match equal to 100% of the first 2% of the compensation was contributed for 2017 and 2016. Expenses, which include the matching contributions and cost of services related to maintaining the plan, for 2017 and 2016 totaled $76,842 and $79,877, respectively.

NOTE 9 - INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense (benefit) was as follows:

	Federal	State	Total
2017			
Current	$ 1,139,862	$ 366,590	$ 1,506,452
Deferred	173,963	(69,442)	104,521
Income tax expense	$ 1,313,825	$ 297,148	$ 1,610,973
2016			
Current	$ 921,292	$ 296,627	$ 1,217,919
Deferred	(120,209)	(30,299)	(150,508)
Income tax expense	$ 801,083	$ 266,328	$ 1,067,411

Year-end deferred tax assets and liabilities were due to the following:

	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 935,688	$ 1,059,726
Organization costs	22,088	42,650
State income tax	81,492	105,889
Accrued Expenses	201,030	241,442
Other, net	26,623	17,285
Total deferred tax assets	1,266,921	1,466,992
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation, net	(20,966)	(65,328)
Deferred loan origination costs	(228,991)	(280,179)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(249,957)	(345,507)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 1,016,964	$ 1,121,485

Management believes that, based on its tax planning strategies, historical taxable income and estimated future taxable income, it is more likely than not the Bank will generate sufficient taxable income to fully utilize the net deferred tax assets. Accordingly, no valuation allowance has been established as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

NOTE 9 - INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The primary difference between the federal statutory tax rate and the tax expense recorded in the financial statements is due to the state income tax and the expense due to the enactment of the Federal tax reform.

The Bank files income tax returns in the United States and California jurisdictions. At December 31, 2017, the Bank had no net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs).

The Bank is no longer subject to tax examination by U.S. Federal taxing authorities for years ended before December 31, 2014 and by state and local taxing authorities for years ended before December 31, 2013.

NOTE 10 - RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the normal course of business, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties, including Directors, executive officers and affiliates. The following is a summary of aggregate related party borrowing arrangements at December 31, 2017:

Beginning balance	$ 767,427
Disbursements	70,000
Amounts repaid	(607,656)
Ending balance	$ 229,771
Undisbursed commitments	$ -

Deposits

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Bank's deposits from related parties totaled approximately $11,994,000 and $3,930,000, respectively.

NOTE 11 – SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Bank has issued the Bank of San Francisco 2017 Equity Incentive Plan (the "the Plan"), which was approved by its shareholders and permits the grant of stock options, restricted stock and other share-based awards for up to 150,067 shares of the Bank's common stock, of which 129,739 shares were available for future grant at December 31, 2017. The Plan has a feature that may increase the available shares for issuance. On January 1st of each year, shares equal to 10% of any increase in the number of shares during the previous year are added to the pool of shares available for issuance.

NOTE 11 – SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

The Plan is designed to attract and retain employees and directors. The amount, frequency, and terms of share-based awards may vary based on competitive practices, the Bank's operating results and government regulations. New shares are issued upon option exercise or restricted share grants. Shares may also be granted under the Plan that vests immediately without restriction.

Thirteen restricted stock awards totaling 20,328 shares were granted and issued during the year ended December 31, 2017. These stock awards vest 33 and 1/3% of the total number of Shares granted on each of the first 3 anniversaries of the Grant Date, subject to Participant’s Continuous Status. As of December 31, 2017, no shares were vested and 20,328 were not yet vested. The grant date fair value of these awards was $17.15 per share, or $348,625 total value of the grant of which $29,052 was recorded as compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2017. There were no stock awards outstanding at December 31, 2016. Unamortized compensation expense equals $319,573 and is expected to be recognized over 2.75 years.

NOTE 12 - REGULATORY CAPITAL MATTERS

Banks 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 Bank 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 Basel III rules, the Bank must hold a capital conservation buffer above the adequately capitalized risk-based capital ratios. The capital conservation buffer is being phased in from 0.0% for 2015 to 2.50% for 2019. The capital conservation buffer for 2017 is 1.250% and for 2016 is 0.625%. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sales securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. Management believes that the Bank met all their capital adequacy requirements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

NOTE 12 - REGULATORY CAPITAL MATTERS (Continued)
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 2017 and 2016, 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 institution’s category.

Actual and required capital amounts (dollars in thousands) and ratios are presented below at year end.

	2017		2016	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio				
Bank of San Francisco	$ 26,365	13.07%	$ 24,627	15.08%
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution under the prompt corrective action provisions	20,171	10.00%	16,330	10.00%
Minimum regulatory requirement	16,137	8.00%	13,064	8.00%
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio				
Bank of San Francisco	$ 23,835	11.82%	$ 22,579	13.83%
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution under the prompt corrective action provisions	16,137	8.00%	13,064	8.00%
Minimum regulatory requirement	12,103	6.00%	9,798	6.00%
Common Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio				
Bank of San Francisco	$ 23,835	11.82%	$ 22,579	13.83%
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution under the prompt corrective action provisions	13,111	6.50%	10,615	6.50%
Minimum regulatory requirement	9,077	4.50%	7,349	4.50%
Leverage Ratio				
Bank of San Francisco	$ 23,835	8.26%	$ 22,579	9.66%
Minimum requirement for "Well-Capitalized" institution under the prompt corrective action provisions	14,425	5.00%	11,685	5.00%
Minimum regulatory requirement	11,540	4.00%	9,348	4.00%

NOTE 13 - LOAN COMMITMENTS AND OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES

Financial Instruments With Off-Balance-Sheet Risk
The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business in order to meet the financing needs of its clients and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments consist of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized on the balance sheet. The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments and standby letters of credit as it does for loans included on the balance sheet.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance or financial obligation of a client to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing standby letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to clients.

The contractual amounts of financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk at year end were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Commitments to extend credit	$ 45,957	$ 36,926
Standby letters of credit	733	778

NOTE 14 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

The factors used in the earnings per share computation follow:

For the Year Ended	Net Income Available to Common Shareholders	Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	Per Share Amount
December 31, 2017			
Basic earnings per share	$ 1,310,365	1,500,675	$ 0.87
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1,310,365	1,501,716	$ 0.87

NOTE 14 - EARNINGS PER SHARE (Continued)

For the Year Ended	Net Income Available to Common Shareholders	Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	Per Share Amount
December 31, 2016			
Basic earnings per share	$ 1,530,194	1,447,846	$ 1.06

As of December 31, 2016, no stock option or restricted stock was outstanding; therefore, the Bank did not report diluted EPS.

NOTE 15 - BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS

Correspondent Banks
The Bank could also borrow up to $6,500,000 under unsecured Federal funds lines of credit with its correspondent banks. There were no amounts outstanding under these borrowing arrangements at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances
At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Bank's remaining borrowing capacity totaled approximately $49,964,000 and $24,744,000, respectively. The Bank has a blanket lien pledge arrangement with the FHLB and various loans totaling approximately $111,215,000 and $91,386,000 were specifically identified to secure FHLB borrowings as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. There were no advances outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. One letter of credit totaling $11,000,000 was outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. The letter of credit outstanding was issued as collateral to support public funds deposits. The letter of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2017 matures in 2018.

NOTE 16 - CAPITAL RAISE

On May 21, 2015, the California Department of Business Oversight issued a stock permit that authorized the Bank to offer and sell up to 525,000 shares of common stock, with a minimum of 255,000 shares at a cash price of $15.75 per share. The stock permit had an expiration date of November 21, 2015 that was extended to March 21, 2016. The capital raise ended on March 21, 2016. In 2016, the Bank issued 264,175 new shares of common stock and added $4,015,207 (net of cost) to capital. No shares were issued in 2017.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

OUR MISSION

Bank of San Francisco's mission is to enhance the success of our communities by providing exceptional service and expertise to support the goals and aspirations of people, businesses, and nonprofits.

WHO WE ARE

Bank of San Francisco is a progressive community bank that reflects the best of San Francisco and Bay Area culture – flexible, entrepreneurial, and forward thinking. We are a local bank, owned by members of the community, serving Bay Area businesses, nonprofits, individuals, and families.

Bank of San Francisco delivers high-touch, personalized service with agility and accountability. Our advanced technology platform and mobile apps enable our clients to transact in real time. Every client works with their own banker who offers creative, effective solutions based on an intimate understanding of each client's particular needs.

Our team is as diverse as the community we serve, which allows us to understand our clients' unique needs and goals. We invest in our community and employees, encouraging professional development, time off to volunteer, and leadership in local nonprofits of their choice.

We invite you to learn more about Bank of San Francisco and to join our family of successful, community-minded clients.

BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

575 Market Street, Suite 900 • San Francisco, CA 94105

T 415.744.6700 • F 415.744.6717 • NMLS ID: 403437

info@bankofsf.com • www.bankofsf.com