Report at the close of business as of the end of fiscal year

This Report is required by law: Section 5(c)(1)(A) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1844(c)(1)(A)); sections 8(a) and 13(a) of the International Banking Act (12 U.S.C. §§ 3106(a) and 3108(a)); sections 11(a)(1), 25, and 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. §§ 248(a)(1), 602, and 611a); and sections 113, 165, 312, 618, and 809 of the Dodd-Frank Act (12 U.S.C. §§ 5361, 5365, 5412, 1850a(c)(1), and 5468(b)(1)). Return to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank the original and the number of copies specified.

NOTE: The Annual Report of Holding Companies must be signed by one director of the top-tier holding company. This individual should also be a senior official of the top-tier holding company. In the event that the top-tier holding company does not have an individual who is a senior official and is also a director, the chairman of the board must sign the report. If the holding company is an ESOP/ESOT formed as a corporation or an LLC, see the General Instructions for the authorized individual who must sign the report.

I, Tom Hutchinson
Name of the Holding Company Director and Official
Chairman of the Board
Title of the Holding Company Director and Official

attest that the Annual Report of Holding Companies (including the supporting attachments) for this report date has been prepared in conformance with the instructions issued by the Federal Reserve System and are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

With respect to information regarding individuals contained in this report, the Reporter certifies that it has the authority to provide this information to the Federal Reserve. The Reporter also certifies that it has the authority, on behalf of each individual, to consent or object to public release of information regarding that individual. The Federal Reserve may assume, in the absence of a request for confidential treatment submitted in accordance with the Board's "Rules Regarding Availability of Information," 12 C.F.R. Part 261, that the Reporter and individual consent to public release of all details in the report concerning that individual.

Signature of Holding Company Director and Official

Date of Report (top-tier holding company's fiscal year-end):
12/31/2016
Month / Day / Year

None
Reporters' Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) (20-Character LEI Code)

Amador Bancshares, Inc.
Name
Legal Title of Holding Company

P.O. Box 2108
(Mailing Address of the Holding Company)/Street / P.O. Box
Las Cruces New Mexico 88004
City State Zip Code

505 S. Main St. Las Cruces, NM 88001
Physical Location (if different from mailing address)

Person to whom questions about this report should be directed:
Ruth Christopher
Name
CFO & EVP
Title

575-647-4114
Area Code / Phone Number / Extension

575-647-4181
Area Code / FAX Number
rchris@citizenslc.com
E-mail Address

www.citizenslc.com
Address (URL) for the Holding Company's web page

Is confidential treatment requested for any portion of this report submission? 0=No 1=Yes

In accordance with the General Instructions for this report (check only one),
1. a letter justifying this request is being provided along with the report ...
2. a letter justifying this request has been provided separately ...

NOTE: Information for which confidential treatment is being requested must be provided separately and labeled as "confidential."
AMADOR BANCSHARES, INC.
REPORT ITEM 2a
ORGANIZATION CHART
December 31, 2016

AMADOR BANCSHARES, INC.
LAS CRUCES, NM
Incorporated in New Mexico

100% Ownership

CITIZENS BANK OF LAS CRUCES
LAS CRUCES, NM
Incorporated in New Mexico

NO ENTITY HAS AN LEI
### Results:
A list of branches for your depository institution: CITIZENS BANK OF LAS CRUCES (ID_955: 1054857).
This depository institution is held by ASADOR BANCHEMAT, INC. (1128078) of LAS CRUCES, NM.
The data are as of 12/31/2016. Data reflects information that was received and processed through 01/10/2017.

### Reconciliation and Verification Steps
1. In the Data Action column of each branch row, enter one or more of the actions specified below.
2. If required, enter the date in the Effective Date column.

### Actions
- **OK**: If the branch information is correct, enter "OK" in the Data Action column.
- **Change**: If the branch information is incorrect or incomplete, revise the data, enter 'Change' in the Data Action column and the date when this information first became valid in the Effective Date column.
- **Close**: If a branch listed was sold or closed, enter 'Close' in the Data Action column and the sale or closure date in the Effective Date column.
- **Delete**: If a branch listed was never owned by this depository institution, enter 'Delete' in the Data Action column.
- **Add**: If a reportable branch is missing, insert a row, add the branch data, and enter 'Add' in the Data Action column and the opening or acquisition date in the Effective Date column.

If printing this list, you may need to adjust your page setup in MS Excel. Try using landscape orientation, page scaling, and/or legal sized paper.

### Submission Procedure
When you are finished, send a saved copy to your FRB contact. See the detailed instructions on this site for more information.
If you are e-mailing this to your FRB contact, put your institution name, city and state in the subject line of the e-mail.

### Note:
To satisfy the FR Y-90 reporting requirements, you must also submit FR Y-10 Domestic Branch Schedules for each branch with a Data Action of Change, Close, Delete, or Add.
The FR Y-10 report may be submitted in a hardcopy format or via the FR Y-10 Online application - [https://ytonline.federalreserve.gov](https://ytonline.federalreserve.gov).

```
* FDIC UNNUM, Office Number, and ID_9550 columns are for reference only. Verification of these values is not required.
```

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<tr>
<th>Data Action</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Branch Service Type</th>
<th>Bank ID_RSD*</th>
<th>Popular Name</th>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>FDIC UNNUM</th>
<th>Office Number</th>
<th>Head Office</th>
<th>Head Office ID_RSD*</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Full Service</td>
<td>CITIZENS BANK OF LAS CRUCES</td>
<td>1054857</td>
<td>505 S. MAIN STREET, LORETTO CENTER #5</td>
<td>LAS CRUCES</td>
<td>NM</td>
<td>88005</td>
<td>DONA ANA</td>
<td>UNITED STATES</td>
<td>11954</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CITIZENS BANK OF LAS CRUCES</td>
<td>1054857</td>
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<td>OK</td>
<td>Full Service</td>
<td>COUNTRY CLUB BRANCH</td>
<td>227775</td>
<td>2841 NORTH MAIN STREET</td>
<td>LAS CRUCES</td>
<td>NM</td>
<td>88001</td>
<td>DONA ANA</td>
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<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Full Service</td>
<td>PICACHO BRANCH</td>
<td>3522224</td>
<td>1036 WEST PICACHO AVENUE</td>
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<td>NM</td>
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<td>UNITED STATES</td>
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<td>OK</td>
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<td>ROADRUNNER BRANCH</td>
<td>3522224</td>
<td>3995 EAST LOHMANN AVENUE</td>
<td>LAS CRUCES</td>
<td>NM</td>
<td>88011</td>
<td>DONA ANA</td>
<td>UNITED STATES</td>
<td>11954</td>
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<td>CITIZENS BANK OF LAS CRUCES</td>
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<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Full Service</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY BRANCH</td>
<td>4207048</td>
<td>1063 EAST UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>LAS CRUCES</td>
<td>NM</td>
<td>88011</td>
<td>DONA ANA</td>
<td>UNITED STATES</td>
<td>11954</td>
<td>Not Required</td>
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<td>OK</td>
<td>Full Service</td>
<td>TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES BRANCH</td>
<td>3522224</td>
<td>1752 NORTH DATE</td>
<td>LAS CRUCES</td>
<td>NM</td>
<td>89001</td>
<td>SIERRA</td>
<td>UNITED STATES</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>CITIZENS BANK OF LAS CRUCES</td>
<td>1054857</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>
## PUBLIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names &amp; Address</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Number of Common Shares</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gloria Ikard, Co-Trustee and Donald A. Beasley, Co-Trustee of the James L. Ikard Trust B QSST under the James L. and Gloria Ikard Revocable Trust U/A dated 06-12-1992</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>15,262</td>
<td>3.517%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Cruces, NM</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gloria Ikard, Co-Trustee and Donald A. Beasley, Co-Trustee of the James L. Ikard Trust A-2 QTIP QSST under the James L. Ikard and Gloria Ikard Revocable Trust U/A dated 06-12-1992</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>18,205</td>
<td>4.195%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Cruces, NM</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloria Ikard, Co-Trustee and Donald A. Beasley, Co-Trustee of the James L. Ikard Trust A-2 QTIP QSST GST under the James L. Ikard and Gloria Ikard Revocable Trust U/A dated 06-12-1992</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>4,131</td>
<td>.952%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Gloria Ikard, Co-Trustee and Donald A. Beasley, Co-Trustee of the Gloria J. Ikard Survivor's Trust A-1 under the James L. and Gloria Ikard Revocable Trust U/A dated 06-12-1992</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>21,450</td>
<td>4.953%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Las Cruces, NM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Gloria Ikard Related Trusts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>59,048</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.617%</strong></td>
</tr>
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(2) N/A

Note: Other shareholders' information is located in the Confidential Section.
## REPORT ITEM 4
**AMADOR BANCSHARES, INC.**
Principal Securities Holders, Directors & Executive Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME, CITY, STATE, COUNTRY</th>
<th>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION, IF OTHER THAN WITH THE HOLDING COMPANY</th>
<th>TITLE &amp; POSITION WITH HOLDING COMPANY</th>
<th>TITLE &amp; POSITION WITH SUBSIDIARIES</th>
<th>TITLE &amp; POSITION WITH OTHER BUSINESSES</th>
<th>% OF VOTING SHARES IN HOLDING COMPANY</th>
<th>% OF VOTING SHARES IN SUBSIDIARIES</th>
<th>OTHER COMPANIES IF 25% OR MORE VOTING SECURITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gloria Ikard</td>
<td>Homemaker</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>13.617% (Total)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Cruces, NM USA</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald A. Beasley</td>
<td>Certified Public Accountant</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder/Secretary</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>14.309%</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
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<td>Las Cruces, NM USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>John M. &amp; Donna Ikard</td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Las Cruces, NM USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul H. Ikard</td>
<td>Real Estate Investor</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
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<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Las Cruces, NM USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Luke Ikard</td>
<td>Real Estate Broker</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
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<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Cruces, NM USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matthew J. Ikard</td>
<td>Real Estate Investor</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austin, TX USA</td>
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U:\Amador\2016\FRY-6 Annual Reports\Revised Report Item 4 Insiders Public 2016 08-11-17.doc
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME, CITY, STATE, COUNTRY</th>
<th>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION, IF OTHER THAN WITH THE HOLDING COMPANY</th>
<th>TITLE &amp; POSITION WITH HOLDING COMPANY</th>
<th>TITLE &amp; POSITION WITH SUBSIDIARIES</th>
<th>TITLE &amp; POSITION WITH OTHER BUSINESSES</th>
<th>% OF VOTING SHARES IN HOLDING COMPANY</th>
<th>% OF VOTING SHARES IN SUBSIDIARIES</th>
<th>OTHER COMPANIES IF 25% OR MORE VOTING SECURITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary W. Salopek* Las Cruces, NM USA</td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suzanne Ikard Yaeger Dallas, TX USA</td>
<td>Homemaker</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine Ann Stuart Las Cruces, NM USA</td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Ikard Las Cruces, NM USA</td>
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<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
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<td>(4)(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME, CITY, STATE, COUNTRY</td>
<td>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION, IF OTHER THAN WITH THE HOLDING COMPANY</td>
<td>TITLE &amp; POSITION WITH HOLDING COMPANY</td>
<td>TITLE &amp; POSITION WITH SUBSIDIARIES</td>
<td>TITLE &amp; POSITION WITH OTHER BUSINESSES</td>
<td>% OF VOTING SHARES IN HOLDING COMPANY</td>
<td>% OF VOTING SHARES IN SUBSIDIARIES</td>
<td>OTHER COMPANIES IF 25% OR MORE VOTING SECURITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert W. or Suzanne I. Ikard</td>
<td>Attorney/Homemaker</td>
<td>Principle Securities Holder</td>
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<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
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<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Hutchinson</td>
<td>Restaurant Owner</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>Chairman, Citizens Bank of Las Cruces</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. Curry</td>
<td>Land Developer, Realtor, Builder</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Vice Chairman, Citizens Bank of Las Cruces</td>
<td>Provided in Confidential Section</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>David Ikard</td>
<td>Real Estate Broker/Developer</td>
<td>Director/Principle Securities Holder</td>
<td>Director, Citizens Bank of Las Cruces</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Ruth</td>
<td>President of Citizens Bank of Las Cruces</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Director/President Citizens Bank of Las Cruces</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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MISSION STATEMENT

“To provide and deliver the best financial services the first time, every time.”
Amador Bancshares, Inc. Board of Directors

Tom Hutchinson  Chairman of the Board
John R. Curry  President
Don Beasley  Secretary
David Ikard  Member
George Ruth  Member

Citizens Bank of Las Cruces Board of Directors

Tom Hutchinson  Owner, La Posta de Mesilla Restaurant  Chairman of the Board
John R. Curry  President, John Curry Construction and Real Estate  Vice Chairman of the Board
Don Beasley  Partner, Beasley, Mitchell & Co.  Secretary of the Board
George Ruth  President and CEO
Brad Beasley  Partner, Beasley, Mitchell & Co.
Ruth Christopher  Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President
David Ikard  Broker, NAI 1st Valley Realty
Kari Mitchell  CEO/Owner Las Cruces Machine Manufacturing & Engineering
I am extremely pleased and proud to report that Amador Bancshares Inc. and its subsidiary, Citizens Bank of Las Cruces, enjoyed a RECORD year. While we can now refer to ourselves as a $500 million dollar institution, having sustained and exceeded that asset size throughout 2016, we also achieved record profits in excess of $10 million, new territory as well. This extraordinary performance also translated to a 5.5% increase in our book value from $110.15 per share to $116.26 per share.

Thinking strategically, working hard, executing smartly, while deferring to the seasoned industry experience and wisdom of our Board Members, Senior Management and staff, has been the foundation of our success the last several years. 2016 was no different.

Despite a local economy not having recovered like many parts of our country, we continue to identify opportunities for loan and deposit growth in our region without compromising underwriting criteria, credit standards and asset quality. We do this by being ever mindful of our fiduciary responsibility to you our shareholders. We work for you.

Becoming and sustaining high performance Bank status is not easy. It takes bringing your “A” game to work each day, every day. It takes appropriately aggressive business development efforts while always being mindful of any associated financial and reputation risks. It takes understanding the importance of extraordinary customer service while being keenly aware of complacency...never taking one piece of business for granted. It takes remaining true to our core business and lending principles that have guided and defined us. This is what our Board of Directors and our President/CEO, George Ruth, and his team epitomize...it’s who they are...it’s how they operate...and as shareholders, it’s what you deserve.

Tom Hutchinson
Chairman of the Board
## Citizens Bank Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Ruth</td>
<td>President and CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jed Fanning</td>
<td>Executive Vice President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Christopher, CPA, CGMA</td>
<td>Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim Hargrove</td>
<td>Executive Vice President, Chief Credit Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James A. Easley</td>
<td>Market President, El Paso Loan Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tres Libby</td>
<td>Senior Vice President, Business Banking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilly C. Haines</td>
<td>Vice President, Human Resources Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celeste Bernal, CPA</td>
<td>Vice President, Risk Management/Process Improvement Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles W. Bose, III</td>
<td>Vice President, Credit Analyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerome Dodson</td>
<td>Vice President, Mortgage Banking Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddie DeArmand</td>
<td>Vice President, Mortgage Loan Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lori A. Martin, CPA</td>
<td>Vice President, Controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikko Noopilo</td>
<td>Vice President, University Branch Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nate Olsen</td>
<td>Vice President, Business Banking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessie J. Sanchez</td>
<td>Vice President, Branch Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart Young</td>
<td>Vice President, Business Banking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carole Baca</td>
<td>Assistant Vice President, Picacho Branch Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Benjamin</td>
<td>Assistant Vice President, Credit Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susie Garcia</td>
<td>Assistant Vice President, Compliance Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Mauricio</td>
<td>Assistant Vice President, Roadrunner Branch Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhena Phillips</td>
<td>Assistant Vice President, Marketing/Business Relationship Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diana C. Rivas</td>
<td>Assistant Vice President, Support Services Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Ann Tooley</td>
<td>Assistant Vice President, Truth or Consequences Branch Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berna Tirre</td>
<td>Banking Officer, Country Club Branch Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2016 was an exceptional year for Citizens Bank of Las Cruces, achieving record profits in excess of $10 million, while exceeding $500 million in asset size for the first time in our history! Our traditional business model of quality loan and core deposit growth, strong revenues from secondary market mortgage operations, and expense control continue to drive our performance.

As in previous years, our balance sheet reflects excellent asset quality with strong capital and loan loss reserves. While our primary focus is serving our customer base in Las Cruces and Truth or Consequences, we continue to pick up customers from the southern part of Dona Ana County and El Paso. Because of these opportunities to the south, we opened a Loan Production Office (LPO) in El Paso in the 4th quarter of 2016. Establishing a full service El Paso Branch will be our next step as Citizens Bank evolves in the market. We expect a significant part of our future growth will come from the El Paso market.

We continue to be cautiously optimistic about our region’s economic future. A new national administration’s border policies and the State of New Mexico’s budget challenges, will bring economic dynamics to our trade area that are unknown at this time. However, history has shown us that Southern New Mexico and El Paso historically have been good for business and good for Citizens Bank. We will continue to focus on our core business model of exceptional customer service and uncompromised asset quality. We remain well positioned to increase our market share with the on-going goal of increasing shareholder value.

My thanks to our Board of Directors, Senior Management and the Officers and Staff for their leadership and excellent work this past year. They continue to be the reason for our success and I personally want to thank them for a job well done!

We look forward to another excellent year!

George Ruth
President and CEO
Citizens Bank of Las Cruces
### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and due from banks</td>
<td>$7,047,030</td>
<td>$7,047,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest bearing deposits with banks</td>
<td>24,234,895</td>
<td>24,234,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment securities (market value of $169,644,713) (Note 2)</td>
<td>169,644,671</td>
<td>169,644,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans, net of allowance for credit losses (Note 3)</td>
<td>296,931,984</td>
<td>296,931,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properties and equipment (Note 4)</td>
<td>13,264,426</td>
<td>13,264,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash surrender value of life insurance</td>
<td>8,294,893</td>
<td>8,294,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued income and other assets (Note 5)</td>
<td>3,713,309</td>
<td>3,712,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$523,131,208</strong></td>
<td><strong>$523,130,034</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

**Liabilities:**

Deposits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand deposits</td>
<td>$129,008,195</td>
<td>$133,883,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings/money market deposits</td>
<td>180,891,372</td>
<td>180,891,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOW deposits</td>
<td>94,096,498</td>
<td>94,096,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time deposits, $100,000 and over (Note 6)</td>
<td>33,839,950</td>
<td>33,839,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other time deposits (Note 6)</td>
<td>29,754,717</td>
<td>29,754,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total deposits</strong></td>
<td><strong>467,590,732</strong></td>
<td><strong>472,465,627</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued interest and other liabilities (Note 7)</td>
<td>5,255,727</td>
<td>3,733,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>472,842,304</strong></td>
<td><strong>476,199,428</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 13)

**Shareholders' Equity:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common stock, $2 and $10 par value respectively; 10,000,000 shares authorized, 434,861 shares issued and 433,649 shares outstanding</td>
<td>869,722</td>
<td>0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111,140 shares authorized and issued</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>1,111,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>1,470,854</td>
<td>6,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>48,251,652</td>
<td>39,044,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated other comprehensive income</td>
<td>(125,720)</td>
<td>(125,720)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common treasury stock at cost (1,212 Shares)</td>
<td>(177,604)</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total shareholders' equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,288,904</strong></td>
<td><strong>46,930,606</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total liabilities and shareholders' equity**                               | **$523,131,208**   | **$523,130,034**  |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
## Statements of Comprehensive Income

Year Ended December 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest Income:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and fees on loans</td>
<td>$ 19,033,253</td>
<td>$ 19,033,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on investment securities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxable</td>
<td>2,769,421</td>
<td>2,769,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt from income tax</td>
<td>635,689</td>
<td>635,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on deposits with banks</td>
<td>46,861</td>
<td>46,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total interest income</strong></td>
<td>22,485,224</td>
<td>22,485,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest Expense:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on deposits</td>
<td>923,381</td>
<td>923,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal funds purchased</td>
<td>9,617</td>
<td>9,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on short-term debt</td>
<td>40,412</td>
<td>40,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total interest expense</strong></td>
<td>973,410</td>
<td>973,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net interest income</strong></td>
<td>21,511,814</td>
<td>21,511,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for credit losses (Note 3)</td>
<td>502,000</td>
<td>502,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net interest income after provision for credit losses</strong></td>
<td>21,009,814</td>
<td>21,009,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Income:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service charges on deposit accounts</td>
<td>1,141,000</td>
<td>1,141,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATM and debit card fees</td>
<td>1,513,985</td>
<td>1,513,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings on life insurance</td>
<td>198,871</td>
<td>198,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>556,344</td>
<td>556,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other income</strong></td>
<td>3,410,200</td>
<td>3,410,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Expense:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and employee benefits (Note 8)</td>
<td>8,713,996</td>
<td>8,713,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy expense</td>
<td>802,557</td>
<td>802,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment expense</td>
<td>1,127,086</td>
<td>1,127,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expense (Note 9)</td>
<td>3,742,274</td>
<td>3,718,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other expense</strong></td>
<td>14,385,913</td>
<td>14,362,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income before income taxes</td>
<td>10,034,101</td>
<td>10,057,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income taxes (Note 12)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net income</strong></td>
<td>$ 10,034,101</td>
<td>$10,057,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in net unrealized losses on securities available-for-sale</td>
<td>$(1,915,065)</td>
<td>$(1,915,065)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income</strong></td>
<td>$ 8,119,036</td>
<td>$ 8,142,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income per share of common stock</td>
<td>$ 23.08</td>
<td>$ 90.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average shares outstanding</td>
<td>434,661</td>
<td>111,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully diluted net income per share of common stock (Note 8)</td>
<td>$ 22.26</td>
<td>$ 90.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted average fully diluted shares outstanding (Note 8)</td>
<td>450,757</td>
<td>111,140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
## STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
### Year Ended December 31, 2016

### COMMON STOCK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Par Value</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
<th>Retained Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONSOLIDATED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2015</td>
<td>433,973</td>
<td>$869,722</td>
<td>$1,466,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net unrealized loss on securities available-for-sale</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions declared at $17.00 per share</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of treasury stock</td>
<td>(2,000)</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of treasury stock</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2016</td>
<td>433,649</td>
<td>$869,722</td>
<td>$1,466,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBSIDIARY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2015</td>
<td>111,140</td>
<td>$1,111,400</td>
<td>$6,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net unrealized loss on securities available-for-sale</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions declared at $66.31 per share</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2016</td>
<td>111,140</td>
<td>$1,111,400</td>
<td>$6,900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
ST AMERALS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Year Ended December 31, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON STOCK</th>
<th>Common Stock</th>
<th>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income</th>
<th>Total Shareholders' Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Common Stock</td>
<td>Treasury Stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSEROLATED</td>
<td></td>
<td>(119,401)</td>
<td>$1,789,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive income:</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(1,915,065)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net unrealized loss on securities available-for-sale</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(1,915,065)</td>
<td>(1,915,065)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(1,915,065)</td>
<td>8,119,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions declared at $17.00 per share</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(7,369,667)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of treasury stock</td>
<td>(303,800)</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(303,800)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of treasury stock</td>
<td>249,960</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>249,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at</td>
<td>$ (173,241)</td>
<td>$(125,720)</td>
<td>$50,288,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBSIDIARY</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-</td>
<td>$1,789,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2015</td>
<td>0-</td>
<td>$1,789,345</td>
<td>$46,157,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive income:</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(1,915,065)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net unrealized loss on securities available-for-sale</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(1,915,065)</td>
<td>(1,915,065)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(1,915,065)</td>
<td>8,142,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions declared at $66.31 per share</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(7,369,693)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at</td>
<td>$0-</td>
<td>$(125,720)</td>
<td>$46,930,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
# Statements of Cash Flows

**Year Ended December 31, 2016**

## Cash Flows from Operating Activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>$10,034,101</td>
<td>$10,057,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for loans losses</td>
<td>502,000</td>
<td>502,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>959,902</td>
<td>959,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in accrued income and other assets</td>
<td>(156,798)</td>
<td>(156,798)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in accrued interest and other liabilities</td>
<td>328,785</td>
<td>(1,190,854)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total adjustments</td>
<td>1,633,889</td>
<td>114,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by operating activities</td>
<td>11,667,990</td>
<td>10,172,038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cash Flows from Investing Activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net increase in interest bearing deposits with banks</td>
<td>(23,887,284)</td>
<td>(23,887,284)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities</td>
<td>32,998,864</td>
<td>32,998,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of securities available-for-sale</td>
<td>(14,663,165)</td>
<td>(14,663,165)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase in loans</td>
<td>(30,785,257)</td>
<td>(30,785,257)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of properties and equipment</td>
<td>(578,575)</td>
<td>(578,575)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used in investing activities</td>
<td>(36,915,417)</td>
<td>(36,915,417)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cash Flows from Financing Activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net increase in non-interest bearing demand, savings and NOW deposit accounts</td>
<td>55,587,333</td>
<td>57,029,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net decrease in federal funds purchased</td>
<td>(3,473,000)</td>
<td>(3,473,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net decrease in time deposits</td>
<td>(2,254,410)</td>
<td>(2,254,410)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net decrease of short-term debt</td>
<td>(17,000,000)</td>
<td>(17,000,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions paid</td>
<td>(7,369,667)</td>
<td>(7,369,693)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of treasury stock</td>
<td>(303,800)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of treasury stock</td>
<td>249,960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by financing activities</td>
<td>25,436,416</td>
<td>26,932,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase in cash and due from banks</td>
<td>188,989</td>
<td>188,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and due from banks at beginning of year</td>
<td>6,858,041</td>
<td>6,858,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and due from banks at end of year</td>
<td>$7,047,030</td>
<td>$7,047,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid</td>
<td>$875,266</td>
<td>$875,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income taxes paid</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

AMADOR BANC SHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY (CONSOLIDATED) AND CITIZENS BANK OF LAS CRUCES (SUBSIDIARY)
Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of significant accounting policies follows:

Date of Managements Review of Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through February 27, 2017; the date when the financial statements were available to be issued.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the Company (Amador Bancshares, Inc.) and its bank subsidiary (100% interest in Citizens Bank of Las Cruces). Significant intercompany transactions and amounts have been eliminated.

Basic Accounting Policy

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company and its Subsidiary conform to generally accepted accounting principles and to general practice within the banking industry.

Nature of Operations

The Company operates a main office and five branches in the New Mexico counties of Doña Ana and Sierra. Most of the Bank’s customers are retail customers and small to medium sized businesses.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

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

Investment Securities

The Bank’s investments in securities are classified in two categories, as the bank has no securities that are held for trading; and accounted for as follows.

• Securities to be Held-to-Maturity. Bonds, notes and debentures for which the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are reported at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums, and accretion of discounts which are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the period to maturity.

• Securities Available-for-Sale. Securities available-for-sale consist of bonds, notes, debentures, and certain equity securities not classified as trading securities or as securities to be held-to-maturity.

Unrealized holding gains and losses on securities available-for-sale are reported as a net amount in a separate component of shareholders’ equity until realized.
Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Gains and losses on the sale of securities available-for-sale are determined using the specific-identification method. Premiums and discounts are amortized into interest income using a level yield method.

Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses
Loans are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, reduced by the allowance for credit losses. Interest on loans is calculated using the simple interest method on daily balances of the principal amount outstanding.

The allowance for credit losses is established through a provision for credit losses charged to expenses. The allowance represents an amount which, in management's judgment, will be adequate to absorb probable losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. Management's judgment in determining the adequacy of the allowance is based on evaluations of the collectibility of loans. These evaluations take into consideration such factors as changes in the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions that may affect the borrowers' ability to pay, overall portfolio quality, and review of specific problem loans.

Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when management believes that the borrower's financial condition, after giving consideration to economic and business conditions and collection efforts, is such that collection of interest is doubtful (see Note 3). Loans are charged against the allowance for credit losses when management believes that the collectibility of the principal is unlikely.

The determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based on estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the economic environment and market conditions. In connection with the determination of the estimated losses on loans, management obtains independent appraisals for significant collateral.

The Company's loans are generally secured by specific items of collateral including real property, consumer assets, and business assets. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its debtors' ability to honor their contracts is dependent on local economic conditions in the retail industry.

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, further reductions in the carrying amounts of loans may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the estimated losses on loans. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additional losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Because of these factors, it is reasonably possible that the estimated losses on loans may change materially in the near term. However, the amount of the change that is reasonably possible cannot be estimated.

Interest Income on Loans
Interest on loans is accrued and credited to income based on the principal amount outstanding. The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when, in the opinion of management, there is an indication that the borrower may be unable to meet payments as they become due. Upon such discontinuance, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed.

Loan Origination Fees and Costs
Loan origination fees and certain direct origination costs are capitalized and recognized as an adjustment of the yield on the related loan.

Properties and Equipment
Office equipment, buildings, and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation computed using both the straight-line and accelerated methods over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.
Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes
The Company elected Subchapter S status effective January 1, 1998. The election of Subchapter S status means that the Company is no longer a tax paying entity and all income and deductions are taxed at the shareholder level.

Net Income per Share of Common Stock
Net income per share of common stock is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average and fully diluted number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period.

Stock Based Compensation
The Company uses the intrinsic value method to account for its stock option plan (in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25). Under this method, compensation expense is recognized for awards of options to purchase shares of common stock to employees under compensatory plans only if the fair market value of the stock at the option grant date (or other measurement date, if later) is greater than the amount the employee must pay to acquire the stock. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, permits companies to continue using the intrinsic value method or to adopt a fair value based method to account for stock option plans. The fair value based method results in recognizing as expense over the vesting period the fair value of all stock-based awards on the date of grant. The Company has elected to use the intrinsic value method and the pro forma disclosures required by SFAS 123 are included in Note 8.

Financial Instruments
The Bank accounts for various financial instruments to which it is a party in the following manner --

Other Off-Balance-Sheet Financial Instruments. In the ordinary course of business the Bank has entered into off-balance-sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit, commitments under credit card arrangements, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements when they are funded or related fees are incurred or received.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Bank in estimating fair values of financial instruments as disclosed herein:

Cash and cash equivalents - The carrying amounts of cash and short-term instruments approximate their fair value.

Securities to be held-to-maturity and securities available-for-sale - Fair values for investment securities, excluding restricted equity securities, are based on quoted market prices. The carrying values of restricted equity securities approximate fair values.

Loans receivable - For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values for certain mortgage loans (e.g., one-to-four family residential), credit card loans, and other consumer loans are based on quoted market prices of similar loans sold in conjunction with securitization transactions, adjusted for differences in loan characteristics. Fair values for commercial real estate and commercial loans are
Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Fair values for impaired loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses or underlying collateral values, where applicable.

Deposit liabilities - The fair values disclosed for demand deposits are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). The carrying amounts of variable-rate, fixed-term money market accounts and time deposits approximate their fair values at the reporting date. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Short-term borrowings - The carrying amounts of federal funds purchased, borrowings under repurchase agreements, and other short-term borrowings maturing within 90 days approximate their fair values. Fair values of other short-term borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the Bank’s current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Long-term debt - The fair values of the Bank’s long-term debt are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the Bank’s current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

Accrued interest - The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate their fair values.

Off-balance-sheet instruments - Fair values for off-balance-sheet lending commitments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties’ credit standing.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statements of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in the balance sheet caption, “Cash and Due from Banks.”

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

FASB issued Accounting Standard Update (ASU) No. 2016-2, Leases (Topic 842). ASU 2016-2, among other things, requires lessees to recognize most leases on-balance sheet, increasing reported assets and liabilities. Lessor accounting remains substantially similar to current U.S. GAAP. ASU 2016-2 will be effective for the Company on January 1, 2019, utilizing the modified retrospective transition approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2016-2 on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): ASU 2016-13 is the final guidance on the new current expected credit loss (“CECL”) model. ASU 2016-13, among other things, requires the incurred loss impairment methodology in current GAAP be replaced with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to estimate future credit loss estimates. As CECL encompasses all financial assets carried
Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

at amortized cost, the requirement that reserves be established based on an organization’s reasonable and supportable estimate of expected credit losses extends to held-to-maturity (“HTM”) debt securities. ASU 2016-13 amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale securities (“AFS”), whereby credit losses will be presented as an allowance as opposed to a write-down. In addition, CECL will modify the accounting for purchased loans with credit deterioration since organization, so that reserves are established at the date of acquisition for purchased loans. Lastly, ASU 2016-13 requires enhanced disclosures on the significant estimates and judgments used to estimate credit losses, as well as on the credit quality and underwriting standards of an organization’s portfolio. These disclosures require organizations to present the currently required credit quality disclosures disaggregated by the year of origination or vintage. ASU 2016-13 allows for a modified retrospective approach with a cumulative effect adjustment to the balance sheet upon adoption (charge to retained earnings instead of income statement). ASU 2016-13 will be effective for the Company on January 1, 2020, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2016-13 on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.
Note 2. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The carrying amounts of investment securities and their approximate market values at December 31, 2016 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Securities available-for-sale:</th>
<th>Amortized Cost</th>
<th>Unrealized Gains/(Losses)</th>
<th>Market Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity / Other U.S. government and agency</td>
<td>$1,762,785</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$1,762,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and municipal Mortgage-backed securities</td>
<td>133,978,532</td>
<td>190,277</td>
<td>134,168,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage-backed securities</td>
<td>33,876,571</td>
<td>(319,094)</td>
<td>33,557,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage-backed securities</td>
<td>149,517</td>
<td>3,096</td>
<td>152,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$169,767,404</strong></td>
<td><strong>$125,720</strong></td>
<td><strong>$169,641,684</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Securities to be held-to-maturity:</th>
<th>Amortized Cost</th>
<th>Unrealized Gains/(Losses)</th>
<th>Market Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage-backed securities</td>
<td>$2,987</td>
<td>$42</td>
<td>$3,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,987</strong></td>
<td><strong>$42</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,029</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 2016, the bank sold securities available-for-sale for total proceeds of $6,340,231 resulting in gross realized gains of $94,981.

The scheduled maturities of securities to be held-to-maturity and securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2016 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Securities to be held-to-maturity</th>
<th>Amortized Cost</th>
<th>Market Value</th>
<th>Securities available-for-sale</th>
<th>Amortized Cost</th>
<th>Market Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due in one year or less</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$22,690,877</td>
<td>$22,748,446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from one year to five years</td>
<td>2,987</td>
<td>3,029</td>
<td>101,610,654</td>
<td>102,136,188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from five years to ten years</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>43,392,752</td>
<td>42,630,086</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due after ten years</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>2,073,120</td>
<td>2,126,964</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,987</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,029</strong></td>
<td><strong>$169,767,404</strong></td>
<td><strong>$169,641,684</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The methodology for allocating callable securities is the lowest yield method. If a callable security is currently at a premium, it is categorized based on its call date. If it is at a discount, maturity date is used.

Investment securities with a carrying value of $31,627,822 at December 31, 2016, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law. Equity securities include $1,612,800 carried at cost, Federal Home Loan Bank stock, which is a required investment to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank. This stock serves as collateral for Federal Home Loan Bank advances.
Note 2. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)
Investments in an unrealized loss position that are not other-than-temporarily impaired:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less than 12 months</th>
<th>More than 12 months</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair Value</td>
<td>Unrealized Loss</td>
<td>Fair Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct obligations of U.S. government agencies</td>
<td>$45,517,704</td>
<td>$(537,137)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipals</td>
<td>$20,168,029</td>
<td>$(450,077)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Bank to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

The unrealized losses above relate principally to current interest rates for similar types of securities. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, management considers whether the securities are issued by the federal government, its agencies, or other governments, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition. As management has the ability to hold debt securities until maturity, or for the foreseeable future in classified as available for sale, no declines are deemed to be other-than-temporary.

Note 3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES
The composition of recorded investment in loans by segment is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>$ 207,487,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate ...</td>
<td>$35,390,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>55,283,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer</td>
<td>4,951,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>303,111,831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for credit losses</td>
<td>6,179,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans, net</td>
<td><strong>$ 296,931,984</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 3.  LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

The following table summarizes the activity in the allowance for loan losses, and ending balances of loans, net of unearned fees as of December 31, 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Real Estate</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Consumer</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Balance:</td>
<td>$3,979,352</td>
<td>$678,740</td>
<td>$1,060,266</td>
<td>$94,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge offs</td>
<td>(146,740)</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>(2,950)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoveries</td>
<td>10,156</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>4,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision</td>
<td>343,630</td>
<td>58,612</td>
<td>91,558</td>
<td>8,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending Balance:</td>
<td>$4,186,398</td>
<td>$737,352</td>
<td>$1,151,824</td>
<td>$104,273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ending Balance:
- Individually evaluated for impairment: $69,706 $25,000 -0- $27,261 $121,967
- Collectively evaluated for impairment: $4,116,692 $712,352 $1,151,824 $77,012 $6,057,880
- Acquired with deteriorated credit quality: $-0- $-0- $-0- $-0- $-0-

Total Loans:
- Individually evaluated for impairment: $6,719,419 $218,246 $18,233 $27,261 $6,983,159
- Collectively evaluated for impairment: $200,767,803 $35,171,900 $55,265,026 $4,923,943 $296,128,672
- Acquired with deteriorated credit quality: $-0- $-0- $-0- $-0- $-0-

As part of the on-going monitoring of the credit quality of the Bank’s loan portfolio, management tracks certain credit quality indicators including, but not limited to, trends relating to (i) the level of criticized and classified loans, (ii) net charge-offs, (iii) non-performing loans, and (iv) delinquency within the portfolio.

The Bank utilizes a risk grading system to assign a risk grade to each of its loans. Loans are graded on a scale ranging from Pass to Loss. A description of the general characteristics of the risk grades are as follows:

Pass - This grade represents loans ranging from acceptable to very little or no credit risk. These loans typically meet most if not all policy standards in regard to: loan amount as a percentage of collateral value, debt service coverage, profitability, leverage, and working capital.

Pass/Watch - These assets have weaknesses, generally in documentation, that prevent the
Note 3.  LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

assignment of a “Pass” grade. Assets in this category are not considered criticized assets; however, failure to immediately address the documentation or quality deficiencies may lead to further deterioration and the assignment of a more adverse grade.

Special Mention - This grade represents “Other Assets Especially Mentioned” in accordance with regulatory guidelines and includes loans that display some potential weaknesses, which, if left unaddressed, may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or may inadequately protect the Bank’s position in the future. These loans warrant more than normal supervision and attention.

Substandard - This grade represents “Substandard” loans in accordance with regulatory guidelines. Loans with this rating typically exhibit weaknesses that are well defined to the point that repayment is jeopardized. Loss potential is, however, not necessarily evident. The underlying collateral supporting the credit appears to have sufficient value to protect the Bank from loss of principal and accrued interest, or the loan has been written down to the point where that is true. There is a definite need for a well defined workout/rehabilitation program.

Doubtful - This grade represents “Doubtful” loans in accordance with regulatory guidelines. An asset classified as doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in a loan classified Substandard with the added characteristics that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable. Pending factors include proposed merger, acquisition, or liquidation procedures, capital injection, perfecting liens on additional collateral and financing plans.

Loss - This grade represents “Loss” loans in accordance with regulatory guidelines. A loan classified as Loss is considered uncollectible and of such little value that its continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather that it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off the loan, even though some recovery may be effected in the future. The portion of the loan that is graded Loss should be charged off no later than the end of the quarter in which the loss is identified.

The following table presents ending loan balances by loan category and risk grade as of December 31, 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Real Estate</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Consumer</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>$99,054,925</td>
<td>$4,740,602</td>
<td>$10,925,967</td>
<td>$3,034,714</td>
<td>$117,756,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass/Watch</td>
<td>103,608,661</td>
<td>30,431,299</td>
<td>42,448,312</td>
<td>1,884,193</td>
<td>178,372,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Mention</td>
<td>3,148,837</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>1,890,747</td>
<td>3,666</td>
<td>5,043,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substandard</td>
<td>1,612,462</td>
<td>218,246</td>
<td>18,233</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>1,848,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubtful</td>
<td>63,706</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>27,261</td>
<td>90,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Loans</td>
<td>$207,488,591</td>
<td>$35,390,147</td>
<td>$55,283,259</td>
<td>$4,949,834</td>
<td>$303,111,831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumer loans, whether unsecured or secured by real estate, automobiles, or other personal property, are primarily susceptible to three primary risks: non-payment due to income loss, over-extension of credit and when the borrower is unable to pay shortfall in collateral value. Typically, non-payment is due to loss of job and will follow general economic trends in the marketplace, driven primarily by rises in the unemployment rate. Loss of collateral value can be due to market demand shifts, damage to collateral itself or a combination of the two.
Problem consumer loans are generally identified by payment history of the borrower (delinquency). The Bank manages its consumer loan portfolios by monitoring delinquency and contacting borrowers to encourage repayment, suggest modifications if appropriate, and when continued scheduled payments become unrealistic, initiate repossession or foreclosure through appropriate channels. Collateral values may be determined by appraisals obtained through Bank approved, licensed appraisers, qualified independent third parties, public value information (blue book values for autos), sales invoices, or other appropriate means. Appropriate valuations are obtained at initiation of the credit and periodically (every 3-12 months depending on collateral type) once repayment is questionable and the loan has been classified.

Commercial real estate loans generally fall into two categories, owner-occupied and non-owner occupied. Loans secured by owner-occupied real estate are primarily susceptible to changes in the business conditions of the related business. This may be driven by, among other things, industry changes, geographic business changes, changes in the individual fortunes of the business owner, and general economic conditions and changes in business cycles. These same risks apply to commercial loans whether secured by equipment or other personal property or unsecured. Losses on loans secured by owner-occupied real estate, equipment, or other personal property generally are dictated by the value of underlying collateral at the time of default and liquidation of the collateral. When default is driven by issues related specifically to the business owner, collateral values tend to provide better repayment support and may result in little or no loss. Alternatively, when default is driven by more general economic conditions, underlying collateral generally has devalued more and results in larger losses due to default. Loans secured by non-owner occupied real estate are primarily susceptible to risks associated with swings in occupancy or vacancy and related shifts in lease rates, rental rates or room rates. Most often these shifts are a result of changes in general economic or market conditions or over-building and resultant over-supply. Losses are dependent on the value of underlying collateral at the time of default. Values are generally driven by these same factors and influenced by interest rates and required rates of return, as well as changes in occupancy costs.

Construction loans, whether owner-occupied or non-owner occupied commercial real estate loans or residential development loans, are not only susceptible to the related risks described above but the added risks of construction itself, including cost over-runs, mismanagement of the project, or lack of demand or market changes experienced at time of completion. Again, losses are primarily related to underlying collateral value and changes therein as described above.

Problem commercial loans are generally identified by periodic review of financial information which may include financial statements, tax returns, rent rolls and payment history of the borrower (delinquency). Based on this information, the Bank may decide to take any of several courses of action including demand for repayment, additional collateral or guarantors, and when repayment becomes unlikely through borrower’s income and cash flow, repossession or foreclosure of the underlying collateral.

Collateral values may be determined by appraisals obtained through Bank approved, licensed appraisers, qualified independent third parties, public value information (blue book values for autos), sales invoices, or other appropriate means. Appropriate valuations are obtained at initiation of the credit and periodically (every 3-12 months depending on collateral type) once repayment is questionable and the loan has been classified.
Note 3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (Continued)

Once a loan becomes delinquent and repayment becomes questionable, a Bank collection officer will address collateral shortfalls with the borrower and attempt to obtain additional collateral. If this is not forthcoming and payment in full is unlikely, the Bank will estimate its probable loss, using a recent valuation as appropriate to the underlying collateral less estimated costs of sale, and charge the loan down to the estimated net realizable amount. Depending on the length of time until ultimate collection, the Bank may revalue the underlying collateral and take additional charge-offs as warranted. Revaluations may occur as often as every 3-12 months depending on the underlying collateral and volatility of values. Final charge-offs or recoveries are taken when collateral is liquidated and actual loss is known. Unpaid balances on loans after or during collection and liquidation may also be pursued through lawsuit and attachment of wages or judgment liens on borrower's other assets.

The following table shows the ending balance of current, past due and nonaccrual loans by category as of December 31, 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Real Estate</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Consumer</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past due:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-89 days</td>
<td>$52,530</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$11,277</td>
<td>$63,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;90 days still accruing</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>10,181</td>
<td>10,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonaccrual</td>
<td>76,644</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>18,233</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>94,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total past due</td>
<td>129,174</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>18,233</td>
<td>21,458</td>
<td>168,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>207,358,049</td>
<td>35,390,146</td>
<td>55,265,026</td>
<td>4,929,745</td>
<td>302,942,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Loans</td>
<td>$207,487,223</td>
<td>$35,390,146</td>
<td>$55,283,259</td>
<td>$4,951,203</td>
<td>$303,111,831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impaired loans are those where management has concluded that it is probable that the borrower will be unable to pay all amounts due under the contractual terms.

The following table shows the recorded investment (financial statement balance), unpaid principal balance, average recorded investment, and interest income recognized for impaired loans, segregated by those with no related allowance recorded and those with an allowance recorded as of December 31, 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Real Estate</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Consumer</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No related allowance:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded investment</td>
<td>$6,669,774</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$18,363</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>$6,688,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid principal</td>
<td>6,640,713</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>18,233</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>6,658,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average recorded investment</td>
<td>6,655,244</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>18,298</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>6,673,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income recognized</td>
<td>377,462</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>378,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance recorded:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorded investment</td>
<td>78,725</td>
<td>218,882</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>27,412</td>
<td>325,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid principal</td>
<td>78,706</td>
<td>218,246</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>27,261</td>
<td>324,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related allowance</td>
<td>69,706</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>27,261</td>
<td>121,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average recorded investment</td>
<td>87,725</td>
<td>412,128</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>27,412</td>
<td>527,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income recognized</td>
<td>2,426</td>
<td>11,961</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>1,399</td>
<td>15,786</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AMADOR BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY (CONSOLIDATED) AND CITIZENS BANK OF LAS CRUCES (SUBSIDIARY)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 4.  PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT
Components of properties and equipment included in the balance sheet at December 31, 2016 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>$3,952,348</td>
<td>$3,952,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank premises</td>
<td>13,632,465</td>
<td>13,632,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and equipment</td>
<td>5,612,892</td>
<td>5,612,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>23,197,705</td>
<td>23,197,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>9,933,279</td>
<td>9,933,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value</td>
<td>$13,264,426</td>
<td>$13,264,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certain bank facilities and equipment are leased under various operating leases. Rental expense was $40,381 in 2016. Future minimum rental commitments under non-cancellable leases are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$73,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>73,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>55,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$202,290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 5.  OTHER ASSETS
Accrued income and other assets consist of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable - securities</td>
<td>$1,129,554</td>
<td>$1,129,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable - loans</td>
<td>814,145</td>
<td>814,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>548,712</td>
<td>548,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other real estate owned</td>
<td>422,396</td>
<td>422,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late charges receivable</td>
<td>17,475</td>
<td>17,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>781,027</td>
<td>779,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3,713,309</td>
<td>$3,712,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 6.  TIME DEPOSITS
The scheduled maturities of time deposits as of December 31, 2016 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maturity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>$37,404,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year to two years</td>
<td>20,341,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two years to three years</td>
<td>3,532,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three years to five years</td>
<td>2,316,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over five years</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$63,594,667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 7. ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER LIABILITIES
A summary of accrued interest and other liabilities follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accrued salaries and benefits</td>
<td>$3,194,850</td>
<td>$3,194,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution payable</td>
<td>1,517,771</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued other expenses</td>
<td>216,568</td>
<td>216,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued interest</td>
<td>178,784</td>
<td>178,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued other taxes</td>
<td>93,809</td>
<td>93,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>49,790</td>
<td>49,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,251,572</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,733,801</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Profit Sharing / 401(k) / Employee Stock Purchase Plan
As part of employee benefits, all eligible employees of the Bank participate in an employee stock ownership, 401(k) and profit sharing plan. Contributions under the defined contribution plan are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Bank approved contributions of $1,033,731 for 2016.

Employee Stock Incentive Plans
On October 30, 1997, the Company adopted the Amador Bancshares and Citizens Bank of Las Cruces Stock Option Plan of 1997, an incentive stock option plan covering key employees. The option price is set at the fair market value at the date the options are granted. Options vest pro rata over the life of the plan and options expire on the tenth anniversary of the grant date. This plan has expired.

On March 31, 2008, the Company adopted the Citizens Bank of Las Cruces Stock Appreciation Rights Plan. The plan permits the grant of stock appreciation rights to certain employees of the Company. The liability accrued for the stock appreciation rights plan at December 31, 2016 was $392,004. This balance is a component of the accrued salaries and benefits disclosure.

On May 21, 2015, the Company adopted the Amador Bancshares and Citizens Bank of Las Cruces Incentive Stock Option Plan of 2015, an incentive stock option plan covering key employees. The option price is set at the fair market value at the date the options are granted. Options vest pro rata over the life of the plan and options expire on the tenth anniversary of the grant date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Shares</th>
<th>Option Price Per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding at December 31, 2015</td>
<td>$148.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options granted (fair market value)</td>
<td>$158.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options exercised</td>
<td>$147.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options terminated</td>
<td>$0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding at December 31, 2016</td>
<td>$149.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Company accounts for these plans under APB Opinion No. 25, under which no compensation cost has been recognized. Had compensation cost for these plans been determined in accordance with SFAS 123, the Company’s net income and fully diluted earnings per share would have been unchanged, as the option price and market value are the same.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 9.  OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE
A summary of other operating expense follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATM/Debit card</td>
<td>$ 691,754</td>
<td>$ 691,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expense</td>
<td>583,996</td>
<td>583,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>403,000</td>
<td>403,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan expense</td>
<td>315,194</td>
<td>315,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director and committee fees</td>
<td>305,800</td>
<td>305,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting</td>
<td>175,678</td>
<td>175,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expense</td>
<td>1,266,852</td>
<td>1,243,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 3,742,274</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 3,718,587</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 10.  LONG AND SHORT-TERM DEBT
There is no outstanding long or short-term debt at year end.

The Bank has committed unused lines of credit at correspondent banks in the amount of $162 million. There are financial covenants associated with the indebtedness to which the bank is in compliance.

Note 11.  RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
The Bank has entered into transactions with its directors, significant shareholders and their affiliates (related parties). Such transactions were made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms and conditions, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with other customers, and did not, in the opinion of management, involve more than normal credit risk or present other unfavorable features. Outstanding loans on January 1, 2016 were $15,395,777, with new loans and advancements of $2,042,798 and payments and adjustments of $2,772,218, resulting in an ending balance of $14,669,357 on December 31, 2016. The aggregate amount of loans committed and deposit balances to such related parties was $16,547,609 and $7,538,403 respectively.

Note 12.  INCOME TAXES
The Company elected Subchapter S status effective January 1, 1998. The election of Subchapter S status means that the Company is no longer a tax paying entity and all income and deductions are taxed at the shareholder level.
Note 13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Bank’s consolidated financial statements do not reflect various commitments and contingent liabilities which arise in the normal course of business and which involve elements of credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. These commitments and contingent liabilities are described in Note 15, Financial Instruments.

The Bank is party to litigation and claims arising in the normal course of business. Management, after consultation with legal counsel, believes that the liabilities, if any, arising from such litigation and claims will not be material to the Bank’s financial position.

Note 14. CONCENTRATIONS

All of the Bank’s loans, commitments and standby letters of credit have been granted to customers in the Bank’s market area. The majority of such customers are depositors of the Bank. The concentrations of credit by type of loan are set forth in Note 3. The distribution of commitments to extend credit approximates the distribution of loans outstanding. Standby letters of credit were granted primarily to commercial borrowers. The Bank, as a matter of policy, does not extend credit to any single borrower or group of related borrowers in excess of $10,000,000.

The Bank has a concentration of deposits from governmental entities. These accounts are on-going transactions and are not considered volatile.

Note 15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest-rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the statement of financial position. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of the Bank’s involvement in particular classes of financial instruments.

The Bank’s exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, and financial guarantees written is represented by the contractual notional amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

Commitments to Extend Credit and Financial Guarantees

At December 31, 2016, the Bank was exposed to credit risk on commitments to extend credit having contract amounts of $86,694,537, credit card arrangements of $5,030,522 and letters of credit written of $3,074,268.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed
Note 15. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** (Continued)

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. The Bank’s experience has been that approximately 61% of loan commitments are drawn upon by customers. The Bank evaluates each customer’s creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of credit, is based on management’s credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies, and may include accounts receivable; inventory; property, plant, and equipment; and income-producing commercial properties.

Letters of credit written are a conditional commitment issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements. Guarantees are generally extended for periods of one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Bank holds collateral supporting those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary.

The Bank has not been required to perform on any financial guarantees during the past year.

The Bank has not incurred any losses on its commitments in 2016.

**Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants. Under this guidance, fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. This guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under this guidance are described below.

- **Level 1** - Valuations for assets and liabilities traded in active exchange markets. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

- **Level 2** - Valuations for assets and liabilities traded in less active dealer or broker markets. Valuations are obtained from third party pricing services for identical or comparable assets or liabilities which use observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in active markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

- **Level 3** - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. A financial instrument’s level with the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.
The estimated fair value of the Bank’s financial instruments were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial assets:</th>
<th>CONSOLIDATED</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash due from banks and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interest-bearing deposits with banks</td>
<td>$31,281,924</td>
<td>$31,281,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities available-for-sale</td>
<td>169,641,684</td>
<td>169,641,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities to be held-to-maturity</td>
<td>2,987</td>
<td>3,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans receivable</td>
<td>303,111,831</td>
<td>298,643,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued interest receivable</td>
<td>1,974,699</td>
<td>1,974,699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Financial liabilities:                     |              |            |
| Deposit liabilities                       | 467,590,732  | 446,859,828|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quoted Prices in Active Market for Identical Assets/Liabilities (Level 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available-for-sale-securities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gains and losses (realized and unrealized) included in earnings for the year are reported in other income (loss) as follows:

Total gains or losses included in earnings for the year $94,981

Fair values of assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
<th>Quoted Prices in Active Market for Identical Assets/Liabilities (Level 1)</th>
<th>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</th>
<th>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreclosed real estate, net</td>
<td>$422,396</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$422,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired loans</td>
<td>324,213</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>24,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$746,609</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$-0-</td>
<td>$746,609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 16. REGULATORY MATTERS

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

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total, Tier I, and common equity Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier I capital to average assets. Management believes, as of December 31, 2016, the Company meets all capital requirements to which it is subject.

The following table presents actual and required capital ratios as of December 31, 2016 for the Company and the Bank under Basel III Capital Rules. The minimum capital amounts presented include the minimum required capital levels as of December 31, 2016 based on the phased-in provisions of the Basel III Capital Rules, and the minimum required capital levels as of January 1, 2019 when the Basel III Capital Rules have been fully phased-in. Capital levels required to be considered well capitalized are based upon prompt corrective action regulations, as amended to reflect the changes under the BASEL III Capital rules.

As of December 31, 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual Amount</th>
<th>Actual Ratio</th>
<th>Minimum Capital Amount</th>
<th>Minimum Capital Ratio</th>
<th>Fully Phased in Well Capitalized</th>
<th>Well Capitalized Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated</td>
<td>$ 54,902</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
<td>$ 28,589</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>$ 37,523</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary</td>
<td>$ 51,544</td>
<td>14.42%</td>
<td>$ 28,589</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>$ 37,523</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier I Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated</td>
<td>$ 50,415</td>
<td>14.11%</td>
<td>$ 21,442</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>$ 30,376</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary</td>
<td>$ 47,056</td>
<td>13.17%</td>
<td>$ 21,442</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>$ 30,376</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Equity Tier I Capital (to Risk-Weighted Assets)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated</td>
<td>$ 50,415</td>
<td>14.11%</td>
<td>$ 16,081</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>$ 25,015</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary</td>
<td>$ 47,056</td>
<td>13.17%</td>
<td>$ 16,081</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>$ 25,015</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated</td>
<td>$ 50,415</td>
<td>9.85%</td>
<td>$ 20,490</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>$ 20,490</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary</td>
<td>$ 47,056</td>
<td>9.19%</td>
<td>$ 20,490</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>$ 20,490</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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</table>
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Amador Bancshares, Inc. and Citizens Bank of Las Cruces

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Amador Bancshares, Inc. (a New Mexico Corporation) and subsidiary Citizens Bank of Las Cruces consolidated and Citizens Bank of Las Cruces only, which comprise the statements of condition as of December 31, 2016 and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity, and cash flows for the year 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 of 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 audit. We conducted our audit 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.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT (Continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Amador Bancshares, Inc. and its subsidiary Citizens Bank of Las Cruces and Citizens Bank of Las Cruces only as of December 31, 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purposes of forming an opinion on the consolidated and subsidiary only financial statements as a whole. The financial highlights are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

February 27, 2017
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
Citizens Bank of Las Cruces

(Five Year Summary) (in thousands, except per share data and ratios)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BALANCE SHEET</td>
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<tr>
<td>END OF PERIOD</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>$150,959</td>
<td>$164,059</td>
<td>$180,352</td>
<td>$189,895</td>
<td>$169,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans (Gross)</td>
<td>213,260</td>
<td>231,661</td>
<td>241,284</td>
<td>272,462</td>
<td>303,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve for Credit Losses</td>
<td>4,571</td>
<td>4,758</td>
<td>5,297</td>
<td>5,813</td>
<td>6,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>398,105</td>
<td>435,235</td>
<td>450,081</td>
<td>489,246</td>
<td>523,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noninterest-Bearing Deposits</td>
<td>73,540</td>
<td>82,876</td>
<td>99,360</td>
<td>110,606</td>
<td>134,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest-Bearing Deposits</td>
<td>278,446</td>
<td>286,070</td>
<td>280,611</td>
<td>306,944</td>
<td>338,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deposits</td>
<td>351,986</td>
<td>368,946</td>
<td>379,971</td>
<td>417,550</td>
<td>472,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholders’ Equity</td>
<td>37,529</td>
<td>39,108</td>
<td>41,447</td>
<td>44,368</td>
<td>47,056</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECTED RATIOS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return on Average Assets (before tax)</td>
<td>1.93%</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
<td>2.12%</td>
<td>2.05%</td>
<td>1.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on Average Shareholders’ Equity (before tax)</td>
<td>21.20%</td>
<td>20.87%</td>
<td>22.97%</td>
<td>22.55%</td>
<td>21.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Interest Margin</td>
<td>4.37%</td>
<td>4.34%</td>
<td>4.10%</td>
<td>3.94%</td>
<td>3.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Interest Income to Average Assets</td>
<td>1.35%</td>
<td>1.29%</td>
<td>1.14%</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Interest Expense to Average Assets</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
<td>3.08%</td>
<td>2.63%</td>
<td>2.76%</td>
<td>2.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan to Deposit</td>
<td>59.28%</td>
<td>61.49%</td>
<td>62.09%</td>
<td>63.84%</td>
<td>62.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for Credit Loss as % of Total Loans</td>
<td>2.14%</td>
<td>2.05%</td>
<td>2.20%</td>
<td>2.13%</td>
<td>2.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Capital (Tier 1)</td>
<td>9.33%</td>
<td>9.18%</td>
<td>9.16%</td>
<td>9.14%</td>
<td>9.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings Per Common Share</td>
<td>$70.24</td>
<td>$74.07</td>
<td>$84.76</td>
<td>$88.76</td>
<td>$90.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Book Value Per Share For Amador Bancshares, Inc.</td>
<td>$90.04</td>
<td>$95.90</td>
<td>$103.48</td>
<td>$110.15</td>
<td>$116.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Board of Councilors

Jason Browning
Browning Electric

Armando Covarrubias
Covarrubias Farms

Mark Figueroa
Del Valle Physical Therapy

Chris Franzoy
Billy the Kid Produce, LLC

Claiborne Gallagher
RJL Real Estate

Kimball Hakes
Hakes Brothers

Dr. Ed Hernandez
Eyes of the Southwest

Gerald LaFont
Inn at the Butte, Inc.

Robert Major
Major Wildlife Studio

Chris May
Mesilla Valley Hospice

Oscar Padilla
Spirit View Homes

Jake Redfearn
NAI 1st Valley Real Estate

Donna Richmond
La Piñon Sexual Assault Recovery Services

Dan Sisbarro
Sisbarro Buick Pontiac GMC, Inc.

Candace Telles
Pic Quik Stores, Inc.

Kent Thurston
Ken Thurston Development