Chino Commercial Bancorp
Annual Report 2018

CORPORATE PROFILE

Chino Commercial Bank (CCB) has become one of the Inland Empire's leading community banks, with four full-service banking offices operating in the diverse and growing economic regions of Chino, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga and Upland, California. CCB provides small businesses and individuals with high-quality banking products and an unmatched personalized level of service.

Founded in September 2000, Chino Commercial Bank was established with an emphasis on the value of local ownership, community involvement and commitment to excellent personal service. The Bank's remarkable growth is a testimony to the broad acceptance of CCB's way of doing business. In 2006, Chino Commercial Bancorp was formed as the holding company of Chino Commercial Bank. The holding company's reorganization was completed in order to allow for more alternatives for raising capital and access to debt markets as well as increased structural alternatives for acquisitions, and greater flexibility with respect to engaging in non-banking activities.

At Chino Commercial Bank our goal is to provide customer service that sets us apart from other banks. The Bank has established standards that focus on an unsurpassed level of customer service, which help to achieve financial performance objectives that enhance shareholder value. In the future, the Bank will continue to implement new technologies, and increase collective knowledge, and thereby be able to maintain and expand a distinct competitive advantage.

The common stock of Chino Commercial Bancorp is traded on the Over-the-Counter Markets (OTC Markets) under the stock symbol "CCBC".

CHINO OFFICE
MAIN & CORPORATE OFFICES
14245 Pipeline Avenue
Chino, CA 91710
Phone: (909) 393-8880
Fax: (909) 465-1279

ONTARIO OFFICE
1551 S. Grove Avenue
Ontario, CA 91761
Phone: (909) 230-7600
Fax: (909) 230-5595

RANCHO CUCAMONGA OFFICE
8229 Rochester Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Phone: (909) 204-7300
Fax: (909) 204-7319

UPLAND OFFICE
300 N. Mountain Avenue
Upland, CA 91786
Phone: (909) 755-2000
Fax: (909) 755-2099

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	As of and For the Years Ended December 31, 2018	2017	2016
	(Dollars in Thousands, except per share data)		
SELECTED BALANCE SHEET DATA:			
Total assets	$ 201,988	$ 192,801	$ 175,092
Loans receivable	129,536	120,143	107,360
Deposits	171,020	149,126	137,562
Non-interest bearing deposits	83,237	74,767	68,614
Subordinated notes payable to subsidiary trust	3,093	3,093	3,093
Shareholders' equity	21,709	19,504	13,536
SELECTED OPERATING DATA:			
Interest income	$ 7,326	$ 6,353	$ 5,768
Net income	2,231	1,571	1,453
Basic income per share	1.20	1.17	0.78
Diluted income per share	1.20	1.17	0.78
PERFORMANCE RATIOS			
Return on average assets	1.16%	0.84%	0.85%
Return on average equity	10.83%	9.85%	11.28%
Equity to total assets at the end of the period	10.75%	10.12%	7.73%
Core efficiency ratio	63.23%	62.92%	64.82%
Non-interest expense to average assets	2.91%	2.66%	2.79%
REGULATORY RATIOS			
Average equity to average assets	10.67%	8.55%	7.57%
Leverage capital	14.80%	13.41%	10.24%
Tier I Risk-based	20.93%	19.76%	15.32%
Risk-based capital	19.19%	18.43%	15.37%
Common Tier 1 (CET 1)	20.93%	19.76%	15.32%

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

We are very pleased to present you with Chino Commercial Bancorp's annual report for 2018. As you will read, last year was an excellent year for the Company, with net earnings increasing by 42%, up to $2.2 million, or $1.20 per diluted share. This level of earnings represents a return on average equity to our shareholders of 12.1%. In addition to the outstanding earnings achieved this past year, the Bank also reached record levels of Deposits, Loans, and Revenue. We are also very pleased to report that the Bank experienced no credit losses during 2018 and ended the year having no loan delinquency.

In October of 2018, the Bank opened its **fourth branch office in Upland**. Located on Mountain Avenue, this location is well positioned in a robust business and residential community, and we are very excited with the early results and acceptance by the community.

The Bank was recognized last year by the Findley Reports on Financial Institutions by again receiving Findley's highest rating of "**Super Premier Performing Bank**" for its financial performance during 2018. The American Bankers Association also listed Chino Commercial Bank again in its "**Top 200 Community Banks**" for 2018.

In assessing the Business climate, we continue to see transformative technologies significantly disrupting the way companies and industries work. Online access and transactions have moved from an interesting side feature to becoming an essential method for conducting business. The "Amazon Effect" as it is sometimes referred to, has fundamentally changed consumers expectations regarding speed of delivery, traceability, selection, and price. Nowhere has this phenomenon become more evident than in the Banking business. Today we can move money between accounts, pay bills, track transactions, order and pay for goods, and send billings, all at the touch of a cell phone. This fast-paced and rapidly changing environment can highly reward those companies that can deliver these services and can punish those who fail to keep up with change and innovation.

At Chino Commercial Bank we are investing significant resources into providing the **latest financial technology** to our customers. Not only do we offer a complete line of online account products and services, but we are also preparing to offer **Apple Pay, Google Wallet and Samsung Pay** for a more secure level of tokenized transactions. In addition during the next year, we plan to offer **Chino Commercial Bank credit cards, Payroll Services, and Merchant Services**.

Though some may see these technology changes as potentially threatening the traditional banking model, we see them as opportunities to offer the same services as big banks, while providing a higher level of customer service and thereby having a competitive advantage.

In reviewing the condition and direction of the general economy, we currently see a very strong business environment; however, we also see potential storm clouds forming. The yield curve is currently inverted, signaling that the Fed may have pushed interest rates too high too fast. This condition coupled with very disappointing jobs numbers in February are further suggesting the potential for an economic slow-down. The California Association of Realtors is reporting slowing on high-end residential housing sales, and the number of cash sales to overseas buyers also appears to be slowing. The longer-term impact of international trade negotiations and the effect of import tariffs are still unknown;

however, it is not difficult to imagine further slowing in international trade. Domestically, excessive rain and flooding in the Midwest has delayed, and may even prevent, crops from being planted this season. This coupled with low commodity prices for corn and beans are likely to result in much lower agricultural production this year.

Though some measure of slowing in the economy is inevitable, we believe the Inland Empire region may be sheltered from some of the economic impact. Because of its proximity to the western deep water ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, and the availability of land, the Inland Empire has developed a significant logistics infrastructure with companies such as Amazon for warehousing and distribution of goods. This coupled with the Ontario Airport which serves UPS, FedEx and Prime Air is also a significant component of the national distribution of imported and domestic products.

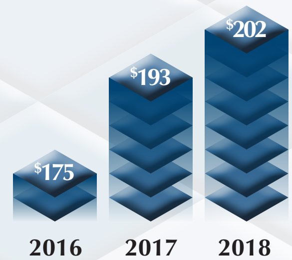
We even see this trend in economic slowing as being a **potential benefit to the Bank** as many large banks with international and agricultural exposure in other areas begin to experience credit and collection issues. By being able to focus more closely on our customers and their businesses, we hope to keep credit and collection issues low and still be in a position to lend where appropriate.

As a locally owned, locally managed independent bank, we feel that Chino Commercial Bank is truly a benefit not only to our customers and our shareholders but to the community as a whole.

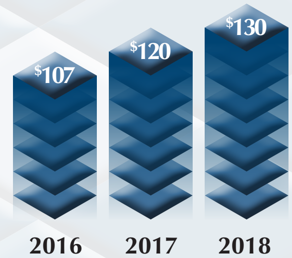
On behalf of your Board of Directors, Management and the Staff, I would like to thank you for your confidence and continued support of the Bank and look forward to another successful year.

Sincerely,

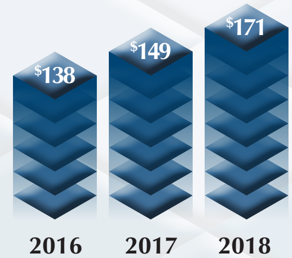
Dann H. Bowman
President and Chief Executive Officer



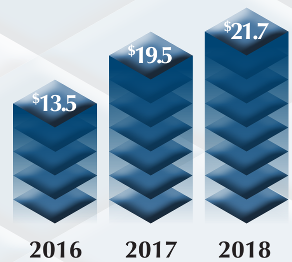
TOTAL ASSETS
(in millions)



TOTAL LOANS
(in millions)



TOTAL DEPOSITS
(in millions)



SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in millions)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dann H. Bowman
President and
Chief Executive Officer

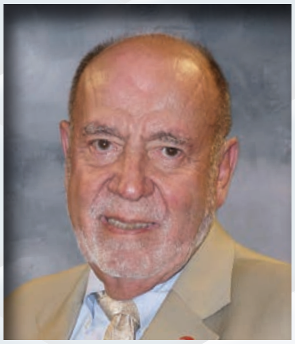
Bernard Wolfswinkel
Chairman of the Board
Retired

H. H. Corky Kindsvater
Vice Chairman of the Board
Chairman, Audit Committee
Retired

Linda M. Cooper
President, Inland Empire
Escrow

Jeanette L. Young
Corporate Secretary
Realtor, Windermere Real Estate
Southern California

Julio Cardenas
President, Century 21 King
Realtors



Richard G. Malooly
Real Estate Professional
Retired

Thomas A. Woodbury, D.O.
Family Practice
Physician and Surgeon

Michael Di Pietro, C.P.A.

Kenneth McElvany
Insurance Executive
Retired

Chino Commercial Bancorp

Financial Statements ◆ Annual Report 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

VAVRINEK, TRINE, DAY & CO., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

VALUE THE *difference*

Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Chino Commercial Bancorp
Chino, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Chino Commercial Bancorp and Subsidiary (the Company), which are comprised of the consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of net income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Chino Commercial Bancorp and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Vavrinek, Trine, Day & Co., LLP

Rancho Cucamonga, California
March 6, 2019

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 25,451,866	$ 34,157,668
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	1,988,000	1,240,000
Investment securities available for sale (Note 3)	5,914,736	3,131,027
Investment securities held-to-maturity (fair value approximates $26,092,226 in 2018 and $21,104,333 in 2017) (Note 3)	26,623,343	21,389,552
Loans held for investment, net of allowance for loan losses of $2,292,478 in 2018, and $2,094,723 in 2017, (Note 5)	129,536,355	120,142,757
Fixed assets, net (Note 6)	6,063,350	5,875,381
Accrued interest receivable	585,506	528,300
Stock investments, restricted, at cost (Note 4)	1,248,400	2,087,600
Bank owned life insurance	3,484,885	3,386,754
Other assets	1,091,805	861,968
Total Assets	$ 201,988,246	$ 192,801,007
LIABILITIES		
Deposits		
Non-interest-bearing	$ 83,237,014	$ 74,766,694
Interest-bearing	87,782,807	74,359,694
Total Deposits	171,019,821	149,126,388
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	5,000,000	20,000,000
Subordinated notes payable to subsidiary trust (Note 8)	3,093,000	3,093,000
Accrued interest payable	64,794	65,160
Other liabilities	1,101,417	1,012,535
Total Liabilities	180,279,032	173,297,083
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Notes 13 and 14)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, no par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 1,859,132 and 1,549,420 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	10,502,557	10,502,557
Retained earnings	11,251,915	9,024,637
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(45,258)	(23,270)
Total Shareholders' Equity	21,709,214	19,503,924
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 201,988,246	$ 192,801,007

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

	2018	2017
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest and fees on loans	$ 7,012,709	$ 6,086,085
Interest on federal funds sold and FRB deposits	422,577	359,557
Interest on time deposits in other financial institutions	27,899	26,398
Interest on investment securities	659,707	552,510
Total Interest Income	8,122,892	7,024,550
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Interest on deposits	612,912	366,492
Interest on borrowings	183,636	305,524
Total Interest Expense	796,548	672,016
Net interest income	7,326,344	6,352,534
Provision for loan losses (Note 5)	145,500	204,400
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	7,180,844	6,148,134
NON-INTEREST INCOME		
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,032,817	1,010,349
Other miscellaneous income	316,326	268,267
Dividend income from restricted stock	115,362	149,983
Income from bank-owned life insurance	98,130	100,791
Total Non-interest Income	1,562,635	1,529,390
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE		
Salaries and employee benefits	3,568,823	3,051,474
Occupancy and equipment	522,459	424,856
Other expenses	1,528,942	1,483,013
Total Non-interest Expense	5,620,224	4,959,343
Income before income tax expense	3,123,255	2,718,181
Provision for income taxes	892,659	1,147,224
Net Income	$ 2,230,596	$ 1,570,957
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.20	$ 1.17
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.20	$ 1.17

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

	2018	2017
Net income	$ 2,230,596	$ 1,570,957
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax Effects		
Net unrealized holding income (loss) on securities available-for-sale during the period (net of tax effects of $8,379 and $7,428 in 2018 and 2017 respectively)	(21,988)	(16,418)
Total Comprehensive Income	$ 2,208,608	$ 1,554,539

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2016	1,231,332	$ 6,089,466	$ 7,449,608	$ (2,780)	$ 13,536,294
Net income	-	-	1,570,957	-	1,570,957
Change in unrealized gain on securities available for sale, net of tax	-	-	-	(16,418)	(16,418)
Reclassification of stranded tax effects from change in tax rate	-	-	4,072	(4,072)	-
Issuance of common stock, net of offering costs (Note 21)	318,088	4,413,091	-	-	4,413,091
Balance at December 31, 2017	1,549,420	10,502,557	9,024,637	(23,270)	19,503,924
Net income	-	-	2,230,596	-	2,230,596
Change in unrealized gain on securities available	-	-	-	(21,988)	(21,988)
Cash in lieu of fractional stock dividends (Note 20)	-	-	(3,318)	-	(3,318)
Stock dividends (Note 20)	309,712	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	1,859,132	$ 10,502,557	$ 11,251,915	$ (45,258)	$ 21,709,214

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 2,230,596	$ 1,570,957
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	145,500	204,400
Depreciation and amortization	242,820	223,856
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	-	4,146
Loss (gain) on disposition of fixed assets	211	(1,794)
Amortization of deferred loan fees	188,511	129,337
Net accretion of discount and amortization of premium on securities available-for-sale	22,253	27,118
Income from bank-owned life insurance	(98,131)	(100,791)
Deferred income tax	(28,931)	53,325
Net changes in:		
Accrued interest receivable	(57,206)	(233,198)
Other assets	(222,750)	(3,527)
Accrued interest payable	(366)	37,258
Other liabilities	88,881	144,211
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,511,388	2,055,298
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net change in interest-bearing deposits in banks	(748,000)	1,240,000
Loan originations and principal collections, net	(9,727,609)	(13,116,514)
Purchase of fixed assets	(400,775)	(101,184)
Proceeds from principal payments received and maturities of available-for-sale securities	1,185,838	758,909
Purchase of securities available-for-sale	(4,008,006)	-
Purchase of securities held-to-maturity	(7,970,573)	(7,546,107)
Proceeds from principal payments received and maturities of securities held-to-maturity	2,722,620	4,543,447
Sales (purchases) of stock investments, restricted	839,200	(152,300)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(18,107,305)	(14,373,749)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in deposits	21,893,433	11,564,140
Decrease in Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(15,000,000)	-
Cash paid in lieu of fractional stock dividends	(3,318)	-
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	-	4,413,091
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	6,890,115	15,977,231
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(8,705,802)	3,658,780
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	34,157,668	30,498,888
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	$ 25,451,866	$ 34,157,668
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
Interest paid	$ 796,914	$ 634,758
Income taxes paid	$ 773,991	$ 1,130,000
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Change in unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale	$ 30,367	$ 27,898

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

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Chino Commercial Bank, N.A. (the Bank), a nationally chartered bank, was incorporated on December 8, 1999, and began operations on September 1, 2000, with the opening of its office in Chino, California. The Bank opened a branch office in Ontario, California in January 2006, a branch office in Rancho Cucamonga, California in April 2010, and a branch office in Upland, California in October 2018.

The Bank provides a variety of commercial banking services to individuals and small businesses primarily in the Inland Empire region of Southern California. Its primary lending products are real estate and commercial loans. Its primary deposit products are non-interest bearing deposits and money market accounts.

Chino Commercial Bancorp (the Company) is a California corporation registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and is headquartered in Chino, California. The Company was incorporated on March 2, 2006, and acquired all of the outstanding shares of Chino Commercial Bank, N.A. effective July 1, 2006. The Company's principal subsidiary is the Bank, and the Company exists primarily for the purpose of holding the stock of the Bank and of such other subsidiaries it may acquire or establish. The Company's only other direct subsidiary is Chino Statutory Trust I, which was formed on October 25, 2006, solely to facilitate the issuance of capital trust pass-through securities. Chino Commercial Bancorp and the Bank are collectively referred to herein as the Company unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Chino Commercial Bancorp and its subsidiary, Chino Commercial Bank. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounting and financial reporting policies the Company follows conform, in all material respects, to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and to general practices within the financial services industry. In consolidating, the Company determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by first evaluating whether the entity is a voting interest entity or a variable interest entity under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Voting interest entities are entities in which the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable the entity to finance itself independently and provides the equity holders with the obligation to absorb losses, the right to receive residual returns, and the right to make decisions about the entity's activities. The Company consolidates voting interest entities in which it has all, or at least a majority of, the voting interest. As defined in applicable accounting standards, variable interest entities (VIEs) are entities that lack one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. A controlling financial interest in an entity is present when an enterprise has a variable interest, or a combination of variable interests, that will absorb a majority of the entity's expected losses, receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns, or both. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest, known as the primary beneficiary, consolidates the VIE. The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Chino Statutory Trust I, is a VIE for which the Company is not the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, the accounts of this entity are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the statement of financial condition and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses and the valuation of the deferred tax asset.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, amounts due from banks and Federal funds sold on a daily basis.

Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks

Interest-bearing deposits in other banks mature in less than two years and are carried at cost.

Investment Securities

In accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), investment securities are classified in three categories and accounted for as follows: debt and equity that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and are measured at amortized cost; debt and equity securities bought and held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term are classified as trading securities and are measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings; debt and equity securities not classified as either held-to-maturity or trading securities are deemed as available-for-sale and are measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of stockholders' equity. Gains or losses on sales of investment securities are determined on the specific identification method. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted using the interest method over the expected lives of the related securities.

Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as "held to maturity" and recorded at amortized cost. Securities not classified as held to maturity or trading, including equity securities with readily determinable fair values, are classified as "available for sale" and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income.

Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using methods approximating the interest method over the terms of the securities. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

Declines in the fair value of "held-to-maturity" and "available-for-sale" securities below their cost that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers (1) the length of time and 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 Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Loans Held for Sale

Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. Fair value is based on commitments on hand from investors or prevailing market prices. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to income. There were no loans held for sale at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Loans

The Company grants real estate, commercial and consumer loans to customers. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by real estate loans in the Inland Empire area. The ability of the Company's debtors to honor their contracts is dependent upon the general economic conditions in this area.

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off generally are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances.

Loans, as reported, have been reduced by unfunded loan commitments, net deferred loan fees, and the allowance for loan losses.

Interest income is accrued daily, as earned, on all loans, except that interest is not accrued on loans that are generally 90 days or more past due. Loans are placed on non-accrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. Interest income previously accrued on non-accrual loans is reversed against current period interest income. Interest income on non-accrual loans may be recognized only if the loan is deemed to be fully collectible, and only to the extent of interest payments received. Otherwise, any interest payments received are applied against the loan balance. Loans are returned to accrual status after the borrower's financial condition has improved, when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. Interest recognition policies apply to all loans.

Loan origination fees and costs are deferred and amortized as an adjustment of the loan's yield over the life of the loan using the interest method.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to expense. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the collectability of the loan balance is unlikely. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based on management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature, and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually evaluated for impairment. For impaired loans, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers unimpaired loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent.

Troubled Debt Restructuring

A troubled debt restructuring is a loan which the Company, for reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to a borrower that the Company would not otherwise consider. A loan restructuring may take the form of a reduction in the stated interest rate, an extension of the maturity at an interest rate below market, or a reduction in the face amount of the debt or accrued interest, among others. Loans that are renewed at below-market terms are considered to be troubled debt restructurings if the below-market terms represent a concession due to the borrower's troubled financial condition. Troubled debt restructurings are classified as impaired loans and are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective rate at inception of the loan. If the loan is considered to be collateral dependent, impairment is measured based on the fair value of the collateral.

Loan Portfolio Segments

Management segregates the loan portfolio into portfolio segments for purposes of developing and documenting a systematic method for determining its allowance for loan losses. The portfolio segments are segregated based on loan types and the underlying risk factors present in each loan type. Such risk factors are periodically reviewed by management and revised as deemed appropriate.

The Company's loan portfolio is segregated into the following portfolio segments.

One-to-Four Family Residential

This portfolio segment consists of the origination of first mortgage loans and home equity second mortgage loans secured by one-to-four-family owner occupied residential properties located in the Company's market area. The Company has experienced no foreclosures on its owner occupied loan portfolio during recent periods and believes this is due mainly to its conservative lending strategies including its non-participation in "interest only", "Option ARM", "sub-prime" or "Alt-A" loans.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Residential Income

This portfolio segment consists of the origination of first mortgage loans secured by non-owner occupied residential properties in its market area. Such lending involves additional risks arising from the use of the properties by non-owners.

Commercial Real Estate Loans

This portfolio segment includes loans secured by commercial real estate, including multi-family dwellings. Loans secured by commercial real estate generally have larger loan balances and more credit risk than one-to-four-family mortgage loans. The increased risk is the result of several factors, including the concentration of principal in a limited number of loans and borrowers, the impact of local and general economic conditions on the borrower's ability to repay the loan, and the increased difficulty of evaluating and monitoring these types of loans.

Commercial and Industrial Loans

This portfolio segment includes commercial business loans secured by assignments of corporate assets and personal guarantees of the business owners. Commercial business loans generally have higher interest rates and shorter terms than one-to-four-family residential loans, but they also may involve higher average balances, increased difficulty of loan monitoring and a higher risk of default since their repayment generally depends on the successful operation of the borrower's business.

Other Loans

This portfolio segment includes loans to individuals for personal purposes, including but not limited to automobile loans. This portfolio segment also includes loans to individuals for overdraft protection and personal lines of credit.

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company's policies, consistent with regulatory guidelines, provide for the classification of loans and other assets that are considered to be of lesser quality as substandard, doubtful, or loss assets. An asset is considered substandard if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard assets include those assets characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Assets classified as doubtful have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable and improbable, based on currently existing facts, conditions, and values. Assets (or portions of assets) classified as loss are those considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuation as assets is not warranted. Assets that do not expose the Company to risk sufficient to warrant classification in one of the aforementioned categories, but which possess potential weaknesses that deserve close attention, are required to be designated as special mention.

When assets are classified as special mention, substandard or doubtful, the Company allocates a portion of the related general loss allowances to such assets as the Company deems prudent. Determinations as to the classification of assets and the amount of loss allowances are subject to review by regulatory agencies, which can require that we establish additional loss allowances. Management regularly reviews the asset portfolio to determine whether any assets require classification in accordance with applicable regulations.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Transfer of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when: 1) the assets have been isolated from the Company, 2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and 3) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

Foreclosed Assets

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less cost to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Revenue and expenses from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in net expenses from foreclosed assets.

Company Premises and Equipment

Company premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated service lives. Building improvements are amortized over 39 years or the service lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the respective lease term (including renewal periods that are reasonably assured) or their useful lives. The straight-line method of depreciation is followed for financial reporting purposes, while both accelerated and straight-line methods are followed for income tax purposes.

FHLB Stock and Other Investments

The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. In addition, the Bank is a member of its regional Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”). FHLB and FRB stock are carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

The Company has purchased life insurance policies on certain officers. Company-owned life insurance is recorded at its cash surrender value (or the amount that can be realized).

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences between the book bases and tax bases of various assets and liabilities. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce the deferred tax asset to the amount expected to be realized. The current and deferred taxes are based on the provisions of currently enacted tax laws and rates. As changes in tax laws are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted accordingly through the provision for income taxes.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

The Company uses a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Benefits from tax positions are recognized in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority that would have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Tax positions that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is met. Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are derecognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is no longer met. Interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions are classified as income tax expense. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company did not have a tax position that failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold.

Comprehensive Income

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains, and losses be included in net income. Although certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, are reported as a separate component of the equity section of the statement of financial condition, such items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, *Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI")*. ASU 2018-02 allows entities to elect to reclassify stranded tax effects on items within AOCI, resulting from the new tax bill signed into law on December 22, 2017, to retained earnings. The Company/Bank elected to early adopt this new standard in 2017 and recorded a reclassification from AOCI to retained earnings in the amount of $4,072.

Revenue Recognition – Non-interest Income

The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), on January 1, 2018 and all subsequent ASUs that modified Topic 606. Results for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2017 are presented under Topic 606, while prior period amounts have not been adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with Topic 605. The Company recognizes revenue as it is earned and noted no impact to its revenue recognition policies as a result of the adoption of ASU 2014-09. All of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of ASC 606 is recognized in non-interest income.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

In accordance with Topic 606, revenues are recognized when control of promised goods or services is transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for arrangements that an entity determines are within the scope of Topic 606, the Company performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligation in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation. The Company only applies the five-step model to contracts when it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration it is entitled to in exchange for the goods or services it transfers to the customer. At contract inception, once the contract is determined to be within the scope of Topic 606, the Company/Bank assesses the goods or services that are promised within each contract and identifies those that contain performance obligation, and assesses whether each promised good or service is distinct. The Company then recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the respective performance obligation when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied.

The following is a discussion of key revenues within the scope of the new revenue guidance.

Service Charges and Fees on Deposit Accounts

The Company earns fees from its deposit customers for account maintenance, transaction-based and overdraft services. Account maintenance fees consist primarily of account fees and analyzed account fees charged on deposit accounts on a monthly basis. The performance obligation is satisfied and the fees are recognized on a monthly basis as the service period is completed. Transaction-based fees on deposits accounts are charged to deposit customers for specific services provided to the customer, such as non-sufficient funds fees, overdraft fees, and wire fees. The performance obligation is completed as the transaction occurs and the fees are recognized at the time each specific service is provided to the customer.

Interchange Fees

Interchange fees represents fees earned when a debit card issued by the Company is used. The Company earns interchange fees from debit cardholder transactions through a payment network. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, concurrently with the transaction processing services provided to the cardholder. The performance obligation is satisfied and the fees are earned when the cost of the transaction is charged to the card. Certain expenses directly associated with the debit card are recorded on a net basis with the fee income.

Gains/Losses on OREO Sales

Gains/losses on the sale of OREO are included in non-interest expense and are generally recognized when the performance obligation is complete. This is typically at delivery of control over the property to the buyer at the time of each real estate closing.

Reclassifications

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

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI"). ASU 2018-02 allows entities to elect to reclassify stranded tax effects on items within AOCI, resulting from the new tax bill signed into law on December 22, 2017, to retained earnings. The Company elected to early adopt this new standard in 2017 and recorded a reclassification from AOCI to retained earnings in the amount of $4,072.

ASU 2018-05 was issued in March 2018 and amended SEC paragraphs in ASC 740 to reflect SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 118. When the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (Act) was signed into law, the SEC staff released SAB 118 for applying Topic 740 as it relates to the Act. SAB 118 outlines the approach companies may take if it's determined that the necessary information is not available to evaluate, compute, and prepare accounting entries to recognize the final effects of the Act by the time the 2017 financial statements are released. The Company/Bank adopted ASU 2018-05 and consequently recognized provisional amounts and any adjustments to provisional amounts as an adjustment to tax expense in the reporting period the amounts were determined. The adjustment made in 2018 of the provisional amount recorded in 2017 was an increase of tax expense in the amount of $169,699.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments–Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The new standard was effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. Adoption of ASU 2016-01 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. Changes made to the current measurement model primarily affect the accounting for equity securities with readily determinable fair values, where changes in fair value impact earnings instead of other comprehensive income. Equity securities without readily marketable fair values are to be carried at amortized cost, less impairment (if any) plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for an identical investment or similar investment of the same issuer. The accounting for other financial instruments, such as loans, investments in debt securities, and financial liabilities is largely unchanged. Additionally, the Company refined the calculation used to determine the disclosed fair value of loans held for investment as part of adopting this standard reflecting an exit price notion instead of an entrance price. The refined calculation did not have a significant impact on fair value disclosures.

Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Effective

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The most significant change for lessees is the requirement under the new guidance to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases not considered short-term leases, which is generally defined as a lease term of less than 12 months. This change will result in lessees recognizing right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases currently accounted for as operating leases under current lease accounting guidance. The amendments in this Update are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, for public business entities and one year later for all other entities. The Company is currently evaluating the effects of ASU 2016-02 on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures. Based on leases outstanding at December 31, 2018, the Company/Bank does not expect this ASU to have a material impact on the income statement, but does anticipate an increase of approximately $202,000 in assets and liabilities upon adoption on January 1, 2019.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (Topic 326)*. This ASU significantly changes how entities will measure credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that aren't measured at fair value through net income. In issuing the standard, the FASB is responding to criticism that today's guidance delays recognition of credit losses. The standard will replace today's "incurred loss" approach with an "expected loss" model. The new model, referred to as the current expected credit loss ("CECL") model, will apply to: (1) financial assets subject to credit losses and measured at amortized cost, and (2) certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This includes, but is not limited to, loans, leases, held-to-maturity securities, loan commitments, and financial guarantees. The CECL model does not apply to available-for-sale ("AFS") debt securities. For AFS debt securities with unrealized losses, entities will measure credit losses in a manner similar to what they do today, except that the losses will be recognized as allowances rather than reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. As a result, entities will recognize improvements to estimated credit losses immediately in earnings rather than as interest income over time, as they do today. The ASU also simplifies the accounting model for purchased credit-impaired debt securities and loans. ASU 2016-13 also expands the disclosure requirements regarding an entity's assumptions, models, and methods for estimating the allowance for loan and lease losses. In addition, public business entities will need to disclose the amortized cost balance for each class of financial asset by credit quality indicator, disaggregated by the year of origination.

ASU No. 2016-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, for SEC filers, one year later for non SEC filing public business entities and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020, for nonpublic business entities and interim periods within the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption is permitted for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Entities will apply the standard's provisions as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective (i.e., modified retrospective approach). The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2016-13 for potential impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, *"Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement."* This ASU eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Among the changes, entities will no longer be required to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, but will be required to disclose the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU No. 2018-13 is effective for all entities for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. As ASU No. 2018-13 only revises disclosure requirements, it will not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The Company recognizes in the financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the financial statements. The Company's financial statements do not reflect subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after the balance sheet date and before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through March 6, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were issued or the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2 RESTRICTIONS ON CASH AND AMOUNTS DUE FROM BANKS

The Company is required to maintain average cash balances on hand or balances with the Federal Reserve Bank for balances in transaction accounts. The Company was able to maintain sufficient average cash balances to avoid the requirement for a reserve balance with the Federal Reserve Bank at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

The Company maintains cash that may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured limits. The Company does not expect to incur losses in its cash accounts.

NOTE 3 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and fair values of securities with gross unrealized gains and losses at December 31 are as follows:

December 31, 2018	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities available-for-sale:				
Federal Agency	$ 2,565,888	$ -	$ (19,783)	$ 2,546,105
Mortgage-backed securities	3,411,838	8,928	(52,135)	3,368,631
	$ 5,977,726	$ 8,928	$ (71,918)	$ 5,914,736
Securities held-to-maturity:				
Municipal bonds	$ 330,000	$ 5,792	$ -	$ 335,792
Federal agency	8,416,995	5,376	(250,884)	8,171,487
Mortgage-backed securities	17,876,348	60,175	(351,576)	17,584,947
	$ 26,623,343	$ 71,343	$ (602,460)	$ 26,092,226
December 31, 2017				
Securities available-for-sale:				
Mortgage-backed securities	$ 3,163,650	$ 13,505	$ (46,128)	$ 3,131,027
Securities held-to-maturity:				
Municipal bonds	$ 330,000	$ 861	$ -	$ 330,861
Federal agency	7,843,550	10,625	(114,794)	7,739,381
Mortgage-backed securities	13,216,002	16,230	(198,141)	13,034,091
	$ 21,389,552	$ 27,716	$ (312,935)	$ 21,104,333

NOTE 3 INVESTMENT SECURITIES, *Continued*

Unrealized losses and fair values, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, are summarized as follows as of December 31:

	Less than 12 Months		Over 12 Months	
December 31, 2018	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Securities available-for-sale				
Federal agency	$ -	$ -	$ 2,546,105	$ (19,783)
Mortgage-backed securities	2,127,455	(51,906)	22,856	(229)
	$ 2,127,455	$ (51,906)	$ 2,568,961	$ (20,012)
Securities held to maturity				
Federal agency	$ 6,175,034	$ (248,526)	$ 980,054	$ (2,358)
Mortgage-backed securities	10,208,579	(340,048)	1,978,661	(11,528)
	$ 16,383,613	$ (588,574)	$ 2,958,715	$ (13,886)
December 31, 2017				
Securities available-for-sale				
Mortgage-backed securities	$ 1,226,754	$ (16,247)	$ 1,525,318	$ (29,881)
Securities held to maturity				
Federal agency	$ 4,947,050	$ (32,232)	$ 1,808,574	$ (82,562)
Mortgage-backed securities	5,282,104	(44,775)	7,069,410	(153,366)
	$ 10,229,154	$ (77,007)	$ 8,877,984	$ (235,928)

At December 31, 2018, the Company had three available-for-sale (AFS) mortgage-backed securities (MBS) with losses less than 12 months, three AFS MBS with losses greater than 12 months, and three AFS federal agency securities with losses greater than 12 months. Also in 2018, the Company held four held-to-maturity (HTM) federal agency securities and twelve HTM MBS with losses less than 12 months. In addition, in 2018 the Company held one HTM federal agency security and four HTM MBS with losses greater than 12 months. In 2017, the Company had three available-for-sale (AFS) mortgage-backed securities (MBS) with losses less than 12 months, and two AFS MBS with losses greater than 12 months. Also in 2017, the Company held three held-to-maturity (HTM) federal agency securities and seven HTM MBS with losses less than 12 months. In addition, in 2017 the Company held six held-to-maturity (HTM) federal agency securities and one HTM MBS with losses greater than 12 months.

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 Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

NOTE 3 INVESTMENT SECURITIES, *Continued*

The unrealized losses at December 31, 2018 and 2017, are attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality. The Company has the ability to hold these investments until a recovery of fair value, which may be maturity. Thus, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities as of December 31, 2018, by contractual maturity are shown below:

	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within 1 year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
After 1 year through 5 years	-	-	1,312,411	1,315,846
After 5 years through 10 years	1,580,708	1,564,517	-	-
After 10 years through 17 years	985,180	981,588	7,434,584	7,191,433
Mortgage-backed securities	3,411,838	3,368,631	17,876,348	17,584,947
	$ 5,977,726	$ 5,914,736	$ 26,623,343	$ 26,092,226

Investment securities with amortized cost totaling $20,792,135 and estimated fair values totaling $20,281,925 were pledged to secure borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank at December 31, 2018. Investment securities with amortized cost totaling $23,870,767 and estimated fair values totaling $24,096,669 were pledged to secure borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank at December 31, 2017.

NOTE 4 STOCK INVESTMENTS, RESTRICTED

Restricted stock investments include the following at December 31 and are recorded at cost:

	2018	2017
Federal Home Loan (FHLB) stock	$ 928,000	$ 1,872,200
Federal Reserve Bank stock	270,400	165,400
Pacific Coast Banker's Bank stock	50,000	50,000
	$ 1,248,400	$ 2,087,600

NOTE 5 LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The composition of the Company's loans held for investment at December 31 is as follows:

	2018	2017
Real estate loans, commercial	$ 106,583,991	$ 98,644,472
Real estate loans, consumer	761,514	797,375
Commercial loans	24,559,375	22,819,882
Other loans	269,006	340,842
Total Gross Loans	132,173,886	122,602,571
Allowance for loan losses	(2,292,478)	(2,094,723)
Unearned income and deferred loan fees, net	(345,053)	(365,091)
Loans Held for Investment, Net	$ 129,536,355	$ 120,142,757

NOTE 5 LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

Changes in the allowance for loan losses by loan portfolio segment for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, are summarized as follows:

	One-to-Four Residential	Residential Income	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Other	Total
Beginning Balance, January 1, 2018	$ 7,491	$ 180,390	$ 1,693,842	$ 206,470	$ 6,530	$ 2,094,723
Provision (credit) for loan losses	(3,587)	(57,933)	176,248	40,651	(9,879)	145,500
Loans charged off	-	-	-	(8,867)	-	(8,867)
Recoveries	3,250	-	30,672	17,701	9,499	61,122
Ending Balance, December 31, 2018	$ 7,154	$ 122,457	$ 1,900,762	$ 255,955	$ 6,150	$ 2,292,478
Beginning Balance, January 1, 2017	$ 24,469	$ 187,865	$ 1,450,849	$ 173,563	$ 8,701	$ 1,845,447
Provision (credit) for loan losses	(21,510)	(7,475)	230,131	15,320	(12,066)	204,400
Recoveries	4,532	-	12,862	17,587	9,895	44,876
Ending Balance, December 31, 2017	$ 7,491	$ 180,390	$ 1,693,842	$ 206,470	$ 6,530	$ 2,094,723

NOTE 5 LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

The following tables present loans and the allowance for loan losses by segment as of December 31:

December 31, 2018	One-to-Four Residential	Residential Income	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Industrial	Other	Total
Loans						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 761,514	$ 2,439,854	$ 105,307,191	$ 22,119,521	$ 269,006	$ 130,897,086
Individually evaluated for impairment	-	-	1,276,800	-	-	1,276,800
Balance	$ 761,514	$ 2,439,854	$ 106,583,991	$ 22,119,521	$ 269,006	$ 132,173,886
Allowance for Loan Losses						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 7,154	$ 122,457	$ 1,878,085	$ 255,955	$ 6,150	$ 2,269,801
Individually evaluated for impairment	-	-	22,677	-	-	22,677
Balance	$ 7,154	$ 122,457	$ 1,900,762	$ 255,955	$ 6,150	$ 2,292,478
December 31, 2017						
Loans						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 797,375	$ 10,349,021	$ 97,335,209	$ 12,470,861	$ 340,842	$ 121,293,308
Individually evaluated for impairment	-	-	1,309,263	-	-	1,309,263
Balance	$ 797,375	$ 10,349,021	$ 98,644,472	$ 12,470,861	$ 340,842	$ 122,602,571
Allowance for Loan Losses						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 7,491	$ 180,390	$ 1,666,351	$ 206,470	$ 6,530	$ 2,067,232
Individually evaluated for impairment	-	-	27,491	-	-	27,491
Balance	$ 7,491	$ 180,390	$ 1,693,842	$ 206,470	$ 6,530	$ 2,094,723

NOTE 5 LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

The following tables summarize the loan portfolio at December 31, 2018 and 2017, by credit risk profiles based on internally assigned grades. Information has been updated for each credit quality indicator as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Grade				
December 31, 2018	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Residential One-to-Four	$ 761,514	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 761,514
Residential income	2,439,854	-	-	-	2,439,854
Commercial real estate	105,003,100	-	1,580,891	-	106,583,991
Commercial and industrial	22,119,521	-	-	-	22,119,521
Other	269,006	-	-	-	269,006
	$ 130,592,995	$ -	$ 1,580,891	$ -	$ 132,173,886
December 31, 2017					
Residential One-to-Four	$ 797,375	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 797,375
Residential income	10,349,021	-	-	-	10,349,021
Commercial real estate	96,994,935	-	1,649,537	-	98,644,472
Commercial and industrial	12,470,861	-	-	-	12,470,861
Other	340,842	-	-	-	340,842
	$ 120,953,034	$ -	$ 1,649,537	$ -	$ 122,602,571

NOTE 5 LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

The following tables set forth certain information with respect to the Company's portfolio delinquencies by loan class and amount at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

Age Analysis of Past Due Loans (by Class)

December 31, 2018	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90-Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Non-accrual
Residential One-to-Four	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 761,514	$ 761,514	$ -
Residential income	-	-	-	-	2,439,854	2,439,854	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	106,583,991	106,583,991	-
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	22,119,521	22,119,521	-
Other	-	-	-	-	269,006	269,006	-
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 132,173,886	$ 132,173,886	$ -

December 31, 2017	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90-Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Non-accrual
Residential One-to-Four	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 797,375	$ 797,375	$ -
Residential income	-	-	-	-	10,349,021	10,349,021	-
Commercial real estate	-	340,375	-	340,375	98,304,097	98,644,472	-
Commercial and industrial	-	-	-	-	12,470,861	12,470,861	-
Other	-	-	-	-	340,842	340,842	-
	$ -	$ 340,375	$ -	$ 340,375	$ 122,262,196	$ 122,602,571	$ -

The following tables are summaries of impaired loans by loan class at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

Impaired Loans (by Class)

December 31, 2018	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With an Allowance Recorded:					
Commercial real estate	$ 1,276,800	$ 1,276,800	$ 22,677	$ 1,293,194	$ 81,884

December 31, 2017	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With an Allowance Recorded:					
Commercial real estate	$ 1,309,263	$ 1,309,263	$ 27,491	$ 1,323,587	$ 79,457

NOTE 5 LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

There were no non-accrual loans as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

There were no loans serviced for others at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Certain loans are pledged as collateral for available borrowings with the FHLB. Pledged loans totaled $99,447,364 and $73,004,172 at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

No loans were modified in troubled debt restructuring during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

NOTE 6 FIXED ASSETS

Company premises and equipment consisted of the following at December 31:

	2018	2017
Land	$ 1,868,422	$ 1,868,422
Building	3,212,729	3,212,729
Furniture, fixture and equipment	1,517,668	1,337,515
Building and leasehold improvements	1,674,613	1,423,981
Automobile	53,283	53,283
	8,326,715	7,895,930
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,263,365	2,020,549
Total premises and equipment	$ 6,063,350	$ 5,875,381

Depreciation and amortization expense for years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, amounted to $242,820 and $223,856, respectively.

NOTE 7 DEPOSITS

Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing deposits consist of the following:

	2018	2017
NOW accounts	$ 3,182,523	$ 3,280,445
Savings and money market	72,733,825	51,647,670
Time certificate of deposit accounts under $250,000	7,674,742	5,727,789
Time certificate of deposit accounts over $250,000	4,191,717	13,703,790
Total interest-bearing deposits	87,782,807	74,359,694
Total non-interest-bearing deposits	83,237,014	74,766,694
Total Deposits	$ 171,019,821	$ 149,126,388

NOTE 7 DEPOSITS, *Continued*

At December 31, 2018, the scheduled maturities of time deposits were as follows:

	2018
Within 1 year	$ 9,675,481
After 1 year through 3 years	2,190,978
	$ 11,866,459

NOTE 8 SUBORDINATED NOTES PAYABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TRUST

On October 25, 2006, Chino Statutory Trust I (the Trust), a newly formed Connecticut statutory business trust and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, issued an aggregate of $3.0 million of principal amount of Capital Securities (the Trust Preferred Securities) and $93,000 in Common Securities. The securities issued by the Trust are fully guaranteed by the Company with respect to distributions and amounts payable upon liquidation, redemption, or repayment. The entire proceeds to the Trust from the sale of the Trust Preferred Securities were used by the Trust to purchase $3,000,000 in principal amount of the Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due December 15, 2036 issued by the Company (the Subordinated Debt Securities). The Company issued an additional $93,000 in principal amount of the Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures due December 15, 2036, in exchange for its investment in the Trust's Common Securities. During 2006 and 2007 the Company used approximately $522,000 and $2,478,000, respectively, from the proceeds of $3.0 million to repurchase and retire Company stock. There was no cost to the Trust associated with the issuance.

The Subordinated Debt Securities bear interest equal to LIBOR (adjusted quarterly) plus 1.68 percent. At December 15, 2018 LIBOR rate was 2.78 percent, resulting in an interest rate of 4.47 percent from December 16, 2018 to March 14, 2019. At December 15, 2017, LIBOR rate was 1.32000 percent, resulting in an interest rate of 3.00000 percent from December 16, 2017 to March 14, 2018.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, accrued interest payable to the Trust amounted to $5,213 and $4,358, respectively. Interest expense for Trust Preferred Securities amounted to $116,472 and $87,391, for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

NOTE 9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has granted loans to certain officers, directors and companies with which it is associated. All such loans and commitments to lend were made under terms that are consistent with the Company's normal lending policies.

Aggregate related party loan transactions were as follows as of and for the years ended December 31:

	2018	2017
Balance, January 1	$ 155,074	$ 134,698
Advances	1,554,522	373,751
Repayments, net of borrowings	(170,186)	(353,375)
Balance as of December 31	$ 1,539,410	$ 155,074

Deposits from related parties held by the Company at December 31, 2018 and 2017, amounted to $8,304,381 and $9,397,051, respectively.

NOTE 10 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BORROWINGS

As a member of the FHLB, the Company may borrow funds collateralized by securities or qualified loans up to 35 percent of its asset base. The Company has a line of credit of $65,722,050 and $49,338,850 at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Total overnight FHLB advances outstanding at December 31, 2018 were $5,000,000 at a rate of 2.53 percent. Total overnight FHLB advances outstanding at December 31, 2017 were $20,000,000 at a rate of 1.37 percent.

NOTE 11 FEDERAL FUNDS LINE OF CREDIT

The Company had a total of $5.5 million in Federal funds lines of credit with various banks at December 31, 2018 and 2017. There were no borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Lines of Credit	2018	2017
PCBB	$ 3,500,000	$ 3,500,000
Zions	2,000,000	2,000,000
	$ 5,500,000	$ 5,500,000

NOTE 12 INCOME TAXES

The asset and liability method is used in accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

The following is a summary of the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31:

Currently payable:	2018	2017
Federal	$ 556,025	$ 829,407
State	365,565	264,492
	921,590	1,093,899
Deferred Taxes		
Federal	18,593	(92,030)
State	(47,524)	(28,416)
Deferred tax asset adjustment for enacted change in tax rate	-	173,771
	(28,931)	53,325
Total Provision for Income Taxes	$ 892,659	$ 1,147,224

Income tax expense for 2017 includes a downward adjustment of net deferred tax assets in the amount of $173,771, recorded as a result of the enactment of H.R.1 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on December 22, 2017. The Act reduced the corporate Federal tax rate from 34% to 21% effective January 1, 2018.

A comparison of the federal statutory income tax rates to the Company's effective income tax rates at December 31 follows:

	2018	2017
Statutory Federal tax rate	21.0 %	34.0 %
Increase (Decrease) Resulting From:		
State taxes, net of Federal tax benefit	8.6	7.2
Tax-exempt earnings on life insurance policies	(0.7)	(1.3)
Tax-exempt interest from municipal bonds	(0.1)	(0.2)
Tax impact from enacted change in tax rate	-	6.4
Other, net	(0.2)	(3.9)
Effective Tax Rate	28.6 %	42.2 %

NOTE 12 INCOME TAXES, *Continued*

The components of the net deferred tax asset, included in other assets on the statements of financial condition, were as follows at December 31:

	2018	2017
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 469,713	$ 426,698
Start-up expense	1,341	1,877
State tax	74,860	56,141
Deferred compensation and benefits	139,180	137,824
Off balance sheet reserve	11,027	9,697
Unrealized loss on securities available for sale	17,732	9,352
	713,853	641,589
Deferred tax liabilities		
FHLB stock dividends	(9,131)	(18,423)
Depreciation and amortization	(150,122)	(110,395)
Deferred loan costs	(85,102)	(87,562)
Other	(28,289)	(21,311)
	(272,644)	(237,691)
Net Deferred Tax Asset	$ 441,209	$ 403,898

The Company records interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as part of income tax expense. There was no penalty or interest expense recorded as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. The Company does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months.

Tax years ended December 31, 2015 through December 31, 2017; remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service. Tax years ended December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2017, remain subject to examination by the California Franchise Tax Board.

NOTE 13 OFF BALANCE SHEET ACTIVITIES

Credit-Related Financial Instruments

The Company is a party to credit-related financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to grant loans, undisbursed lines of credit, standby letters of credit, and commercial letters of credit. Such commitments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet.

The Company's exposure to credit loss is represented by the contractual amount of these commitments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the following financial instruments were outstanding:

	2018	2017
Undisbursed loans	$ 14,883,273	$ 13,098,363

NOTE 13 OFF BALANCE SHEET ACTIVITIES, *Continued*

Commitments to grant loans are agreements to lend to customers as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since some of the commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Included in undisbursed commitments at December 31, 2018, was $5,350,031 of commitments at fixed rates. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, income-producing commercial properties, residential properties, and properties under construction.

Undisbursed lines of credit are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines of credit are sometimes unsecured and may not necessarily be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Company is committed.

Standby and commercial letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to customers. There were no standby letters of credit at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

NOTE 14 OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Lease Commitments

The Company signed a lease agreement for its Upland branch location on December 15, 2017. The agreement has a commencement date in 2018 and expires in 2023, and contains two 5 year options to renew. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

December 31,	Amount
2019	$ 46,640
2020	50,448
2021	59,405
2022	61,187
2023	5,112
Total	$ 222,792

Rental expense, included in occupancy and equipment expense, totaled $51,679 for the year ended December 31, 2018. No rent expense was incurred in 2017 related to this lease agreement.

Employment Agreement

The Company entered into a three-year employment agreement with a key officer expiring on June 30, 2021. The agreement provides for an annual base salary plus an incentive bonus equal to 5 percent of the Bank's net income. In addition, the key officer may receive a discretionary bonus determined by the Board of Directors. Employment may be terminated for cause, as defined, without incurring obligations. In the event of termination without cause, the key officer is entitled to severance compensation equal to at least six months' salary.

NOTE 14 OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, *Continued*

Pending Litigation

The Company is involved in various matters of litigation which have arisen in the ordinary course of business and accruals for estimates of potential losses have been provided when necessary and appropriate under generally accepted accounting principles. In the opinion of management, the disposition of such pending litigation will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 15 CONCENTRATION RISK

The Company grants commercial, real estate and installment loans to businesses and individuals primarily in the Inland Empire area. Most loans are secured by business assets, and commercial and residential real estate. Real estate and construction loans held for investment represented 94 percent of total loans held for investment at December 31, 2018 and 2017. The Company has no concentration of loans with any one customer or industry.

Deposits from escrow companies represented 8 percent of total deposits on December 31, 2018 and 2017. Five escrow companies accounted for 7 percent of total deposits for the year ended December 31, 2018 and four escrow companies accounted for 7 percent of total deposits for the year ended December 31, 2017.

NOTE 16 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

The Company has a 401(k) savings and retirement plan (the Plan) that includes substantially all employees. Employees may contribute up to 100 percent of their compensation subject to certain limits based on Federal tax law. The Company has implemented the Plan based on safe harbor provisions. Under the Plan, the Company will match 100 percent of an employee's contribution up to the first 3 percent of compensation, and 50 percent of an employee's contribution up to the next 2 percent of compensation. Matching contributions will immediately be 100 percent vested. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company matching contributions attributable to the Plan amounted to $98,979 and 70,290, respectively.

NOTE 17 SALARY CONTINUATION AGREEMENTS

The Company has entered into salary continuation agreements, which provide for payments to certain officers at the age of retirement. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, $348,805 and $347,893, respectively, of deferred compensation related to these agreements were included in other liabilities.

The plans are funded through life insurance policies that generate a cash surrender value to fund the future benefits.

NOTE 18 REGULATORY MATTERS

Minimum Regulatory Requirements - The Company is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal banking regulators. 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 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 final rules implementing Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. banks (Basel III rules) became effective for the Company on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the requirements being phased in over a multi-year schedule, and fully phased in by January 1, 2019. Under the Basel III rules, the Company must hold a capital conservation buffer above the adequately capitalized risk-based capital ratios. The capital conservation buffer is being phased in from 0.0 percent for 2015 to 2.50 percent by 2019. The capital conservation buffer for 2018 is 1.875 percent. The net unrealized gain or loss on available for sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company to maintain minimum capital ratios as set forth in the following table. The Company's actual capital amounts and ratios as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, are also presented in the table. Management believes, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, that the Company met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2018, the most recent notification from the OCC categorized the Company as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Company must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the following table.

There are no conditions or events since notification that management believes have changed the Company's category.

Federal and State banking regulations place certain restrictions on dividends and other capital distributions paid to shareholders. The total amount of dividends that may be paid at any date is generally limited to the lesser of the Bank's retained earnings or net income for the last three years, subject to minimum capital requirements.

NOTE 18 REGULATORY MATTERS, *Continued*

Capital ratios for December 31, 2018 and 2017, are set forth below:

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirement		Minimum To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
			(Dollars in Thousands)			
As of December 31, 2018:						
Total Capital to Total Risk-Weighted Assets:						
Consolidated	$ 26,587	19.19%	$ 11,085	8.00%	$ 13,856	10.00%
Bank	24,927	17.99%	11,084	8.00%	13,855	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk-Weighted Assets:						
Consolidated	$ 29,006	20.93%	$ 8,314	6.00%	$ 11,085	8.00%
Bank	23,188	16.74%	8,313	6.00%	11,084	8.00%
Common Tier 1 (CET1)						
Consolidated	$ 29,006	20.93%	$ 6,235	4.50%	$ 9,006	6.50%
Bank	23,188	16.74%	6,235	4.50%	9,006	6.50%
Tier 1 Capital to Average Assets:						
Consolidated	$ 29,006	14.80%	$ 7,837	4.00%	$ 9,796	5.00%
Bank	23,188	11.85%	7,830	4.00%	9,787	5.00%
As of December 31, 2017:						
Total Capital to Total Risk-Weighted Assets:						
Consolidated	$ 24,268	18.43%	$ 10,537	8.00%	$ 13,171	10.00%
Bank	22,767	17.30%	10,531	8.00%	13,164	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk-Weighted Assets:						
Consolidated	$ 26,031	19.76%	$ 7,903	6.00%	$ 10,537	8.00%
Bank	21,116	16.04%	7,898	6.00%	10,531	8.00%
Common Tier 1 (CET1)						
Consolidated	$ 26,031	19.76%	$ 5,927	4.50%	$ 8,561	6.50%
Bank	21,116	16.04%	5,924	4.50%	8,556	6.50%
Tier 1 Capital to Average Assets:						
Consolidated	$ 26,031	13.41%	$ 7,762	4.00%	$ 9,702	5.00%
Bank	21,116	10.89%	7,759	4.00%	9,699	5.00%

NOTE 19 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share represent income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect additional common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate solely to outstanding stock options, and are determined using the treasury stock method. There were no common stock equivalents that are dilutive at December 31, 2018 and 2017. The weighted-average number of shares for basic and diluted earnings was 1,859,132 in 2018 and 1,347,358 in 2017.

NOTE 20 DIVIDENDS

During 2018, the Board of Directors declared and the Company issued a 20 percent stock dividend to shareholders of record on June 29, 2018. As a matter of accommodation, cash dividends were issued to holders of fractional shares. The stock dividend consisted of 309,712 shares of stock issued on June 15, 2018, at which time the trading price was $18.16 per share. The 20 percent stock dividend was treated as a split for reporting purposes. The Company did not declare a dividend in 2017.

Banking regulations require maintaining certain capital levels and may limit the dividends paid by the bank to the holding company or by the holding company to shareholders.

NOTE 21 CAPITAL OFFERING

During 2017 the Company completed a public offering with the sale of 307,883 shares of common stock at an offering price of $15.00 per share. Total shares issued were 318,088, which includes 10,205 bonus shares. Proceeds of $4,413,091, net of offering expenses of $205,154, were received. There were no capital offerings in 2018.

NOTE 22 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

The following sets forth the breakdown of other operating expenses for the years ended December 31:

	2018	2017
Data processing fees	$ 270,300	$ 222,288
Deposit products and services	129,350	129,716
Professional fees	150,218	196,082
Regulatory assessments	135,419	150,753
Advertising and marketing	90,359	127,371
Directors' fees and expenses	117,710	120,214
Other expenses	635,586	536,589
Total Non-Interest Expenses	$ 1,528,942	$ 1,483,013

NOTE 23 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair Value Measurements Using Fair Value Hierarchy - Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The tables below present information about the Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring and non¬recurring basis as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value. No liabilities were measured at fair value at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

NOTE 23 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS, *Continued*

The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 Inputs - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs - Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 Inputs - Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

The following section describes the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis include the following:

Securities Available for Sale - The securities classified as available for sale are reported at fair value utilizing Level 2 inputs. For these securities, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the bond's terms and conditions, among other things.

The table below presents the balance of investment securities available for sale at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the fair value of which is measured on a recurring basis:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			
December 31, 2018	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Securities Available-for-Sale				
Federal Agency	$ -	$ 2,546,105	$ -	$ 2,546,105
Mortgage-backed securities		3,368,631		$ 3,368,631
Total	$ -	$ 5,914,736	$ -	$ 5,914,736
December 31, 2017				
Securities Available-for-Sale				
Mortgage-backed securities	$ -	$ 3,131,027	$ -	$ 3,131,027

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis; that is, the assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). There were no assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

NOTE 23 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS, *Continued*

Impaired Loans - Collateral-dependent impaired loans are carried at the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell. The fair value of collateral is determined based on appraisals. In some cases, adjustments are made to the appraised values for various factors including age of the appraisal, age of comparables included in the appraisal, and known changes in the market and in the collateral. When significant adjustments were based on unobservable inputs, the resulting fair value measurement has been categorized as a Level 3 measurement. Otherwise, collateral-dependent impaired loans are categorized under Level 2.

Impaired loans that are not collateral-dependent are carried at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. Troubled debt restructurings are also carried at the present value of expected future cash flows. However, expected cash flows for troubled debt restructurings are discounted using the loan's original effective interest rate rather than the modified interest rate. Since cash flows are not discounted to present value using a market interest rate, the measurement of impairment for these loans is not a fair value measurement.

There were no collateral dependent impaired loans at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - The fair value of a financial instrument is the current amount that would be exchanged between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for the Company's various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Discount rates on loans can vary significantly depending on the risk profile of the loan and the borrower's deposit relationship with the Company. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in the immediate settlement of the instrument. Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 825, Financial Instruments, excludes certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented may not necessarily represent the underlying fair value of the Company.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents - The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and short-term instruments approximate their fair values.

Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks - The fair value of interest-bearing deposits in other banks is estimated by discounting future cash flows using current offering rates for deposits with similar characteristics.

Investment Securities - Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices.

Stock Investments - The carrying values of stock investments approximate fair value based on the redemption provisions of the stock.

NOTE 23 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS, *Continued*

Loans - Fair values of loans are based on the exit price notion set forth by ASU 2016-01 effective January 1, 2018 and estimated using discounted cash flow analyses. The estimation of fair values of loans results in a Level 3 classification as it requires various assumptions and considerable judgement to incorporate factors relevant when selling loans to market participants, such as funding costs, return requirements of likely buyers and performance expectations of the loans given the current market environment and quality of loans. Estimated fair value of loans carried at cost at December 31, 2017 were based on an entry price notion. The fair value of non-performing loans is estimated at the fair value of the related collateral or, when, in management's opinion, foreclosure upon the collateral is unlikely, by discounting future cash flows using rates that take into account management's estimate of excess credit risk.

Bank Owned Life Insurance - The fair values are based on current cash surrender values at each reporting date provided by the insurers.

Trups Common Securities - Included in other assets are certain long-term investments carried at cost, which approximates estimated fair value, unless an impairment analysis indicates the need for adjustments.

Commitments to Extend Credit and Standby Letters of Credit - The Company does not generally enter into long¬term fixed rate commitments or letters of credit. These commitments are generally at prices that are at currently prevailing rates. These rates are generally variable and, therefore, there is no interest rate risk exposure. Accordingly, the fair market value of these instruments is equal to the carrying amount of their net deferred fees. The net deferred fees associated with these instruments are not material. The Company has no unusual credit risk associated with these instruments.

Deposits - The fair value of deposits is determined as follows: (i) for saving accounts, money market accounts and other deposits with no defined maturity, fair value is the amount payable on demand; (ii) for variable-rate term deposits, fair value is considered to be the same as book value; and (iii) for fixed-rate term deposits, fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows using current offering rates for deposits with similar characteristics.

FHLB Advances - The fair value of long-term debt is based on rates currently available to the Bank for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Accrued Interest - The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value.

Subordinated Debentures - The fair values of subordinated debentures are determined based on the current market value for like instruments of a similar maturity and structure.

NOTE 23 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS, *Continued*

The estimated fair values and related carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2018, are as follows:

		Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2018			
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 25,451,866	$ 25,451,866	$ -	$ -	$ 25,451,866
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	1,988,000	-	1,988,000	-	1,988,000
Investment securities available-for-sale	5,914,736	-	5,914,736	-	5,914,736
Investment securities held-to-maturity	26,623,343	-	26,092,226	-	26,092,226
Stock investments	1,248,400	-	-	1,248,400	1,248,400
Loans, net	129,356,355	-	-	129,271,522	129,271,522
Accrued interest receivable	585,506	-	585,506	-	585,506
Bank owned life insurance	3,484,885	-	3,484,885	-	3,484,885
Trups common securities	93,000	-	93,000	-	93,000
Financial Liabilities:					
Deposits					
Non-interest-bearing demand deposits	$ 83,237,014	$ 83,237,014	$ -	$ -	$ 83,237,014
Interest-bearing deposits	87,782,807	-	82,141,000	-	82,141,000
FHLB advances	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
Accrued interest payable	64,794	-	64,794	-	64,794
Subordinated notes payable	3,093,000	-	3,093,000	-	3,093,000

NOTE 23 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS, *Continued*

The estimated fair values and related carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2017, are as follows:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017 Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 34,157,668	$ 34,157,668	$ -	$ -	$ 34,157,668
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	1,240,000	-	1,240,000	-	1,240,000
Investment securities available-for-sale	3,131,027	-	3,131,027	-	3,131,027
Investment securities held-to-maturity	21,389,552	-	21,104,333	-	21,104,333
Stock investments	2,087,600	-	-	2,087,600	2,087,600
Loans, net	120,142,757	-	-	120,113,277	120,113,277
Accrued interest receivable	528,300	-	528,300	-	528,300
Bank owned life insurance	3,386,754	-	3,386,754	-	3,386,754
Trups common securities	93,000	-	93,000	-	93,000
Financial Liabilities:					
Deposits					
Non-interest-bearing demand deposits	$ 74,766,694	$ 74,766,694	$ -	$ -	$ 74,766,694
Interest-bearing deposits	74,359,694	-	69,947,000	-	69,947,000
FHLB advances	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Accrued interest payable	65,160	-	65,160	-	65,160
Subordinated notes payable	3,093,000	-	3,093,000	-	3,093,000

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Fax: (909) 465-1279

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1551 S. Grove Avenue
Ontario, CA 91761
Phone: (909) 230-7600
Fax: (909) 230-5595

RANCHO CUCAMONGA OFFICE
8229 Rochester Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Phone: (909) 204-7300
Fax: (909) 204-7319

UPLAND OFFICE
300 N. Mountain Avenue
Upland, CA 91786
Phone: (909) 755-2000
Fax: (909) 755-2099

MARKET MAKERS

D.A. Davidson
42605 Moonridge Road
P.O. Box 1688
Big Bear Lake, California 92315
(800) 288-2811

Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated
1211 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1400
Portland, Oregon 97204
(800) 754-2841

STOCK SYMBOL: "CCBC"
Common Stock (OTC Markets)

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