



# Redwood Capital Bancorp

Audited Financial Statements

December 31, 2017





# Redwood Capital Bancorp

April 16, 2018

Dear Shareholders,

2017 was another milestone year for Redwood Capital Bancorp (“the Company”) and Redwood Capital Bank (“the Bank”). As we celebrated the Bank’s twelfth consecutive year of profitability, the Board of Directors and management team remain encouraged by the continued progress of the Bank. With shareholder value and community service as core values, Redwood Capital Bancorp’s strong performance and financial position continue to increase our ability to serve all of our stakeholders.

Last year, Redwood Capital Bank again garnered three prestigious awards for its financial performance and customer service. We received the distinction of being one of California’s *Super Premier Performing Banks* by *The Findley Reports* and the *5-Star* designation from *Bauer Financial, Inc.* These are the highest ratings available from both well-known and respected bank rating firms. On a local level, readers of the *Times-Standard* voted Redwood Capital Bank as the “Best Bank” in their 2017 *Best of the North Coast Reader’s Choice Awards*.

In 2017, the Company’s net income after taxes was \$2.57 million, or \$1.32 per common share, fully diluted. The Company’s earnings were driven by growing the earning assets of the Bank while controlling credit-related expenses. Loans grew by \$10.5 million in 2017. The Bank’s balance sheet is supported by a Leverage Capital Ratio of 7.98% exceeding the regulatory benchmark for well-capitalized institutions of 5.00%. Overall, the balance sheet remains very strong and is well positioned for further growth for years to come.

Maximizing shareholder wealth continues to be a top priority for the Company’s Board of Directors and management team. In June of 2012, the Company paid its first quarterly cash dividend of \$0.05 per share which was increased to \$0.055 per share in May of 2013, to \$0.06 in 2014 and to \$0.065 in August 2017. As of March 31, 2018, RWCB stock was trading at \$16.60 compared to \$17.45 in March of 2017. During this same time period, the book value of RWCB stock increased from \$11.83 per share to \$12.86 per share. The increase in book value combined with the cash dividends of \$0.26 resulted in a total return of 10.90%.

On the horizon for 2018, we look forward to the addition of a fourth branch location, which will be located in Henderson Center, Eureka. Construction is underway at the former Roberts Building and we anticipate completion this year. Henderson Center’s vibrant business mix and friendly neighborhood atmosphere are a perfect fit for Redwood Capital Bank’s hometown, community bank model. As always, we remain committed to re-investing in our community, providing unparalleled customer service and delivering long-term value to our shareholders.

On behalf of our staff, senior management team and Board of Directors, thank you for the trust you have placed in us and the relationships we have developed over the past 14 years. Taking care of our shareholders and customers is paramount to how we do business every day. We look forward to seeing you at our annual shareholder meeting on Wednesday, May 16, 2018, 6:00 p.m. at the Sequoia Conference Center, 901 Myrtle Avenue in Eureka.

Sincerely,

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP

John E. Dalby  
President & CEO



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholders and  
Board of Directors  
Redwood Capital Bancorp and Subsidiary  
Eureka, California

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Redwood Capital Bancorp and Subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, 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 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 of 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 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.

The Shareholders and  
Board of Directors  
Redwood Capital Bancorp and Subsidiary

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Redwood Capital Bancorp and Subsidiary, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations, comprehensive income, and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

*Richardson & Company, LLP*

March 26, 2018

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP  
AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,356,922	\$ 11,399,646
Federal funds sold	3,139,000	7,808,000
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	25,669,044	21,483,225
Cash and cash equivalents	39,164,966	40,690,871
Investment securities available-for-sale, at fair value	34,488,848	33,490,826
Mortgages held for sale	642,901	577,134
Loans, net	250,910,583	240,537,102
Premises and equipment, net	4,592,169	4,829,344
Cash surrender value of life insurance	6,620,332	6,441,444
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	5,384,824	5,593,519
Mortgage servicing rights, at fair value	785,432	785,432
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 342,590,055</b>	<b>\$ 332,945,672</b>
 <b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Deposits		
Non interest-bearing	\$ 93,603,793	\$ 86,011,552
Interest-bearing	218,129,024	217,835,608
<b>Total deposits</b>	311,732,817	303,847,160
Borrowings	4,825,000	5,428,125
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	2,019,101	1,816,916
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	318,576,918	311,092,201
 Commitments and contingencies (see accompanying notes)		
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Common stock, no par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 1,924,157 and 1,903,575 shares issued and outstanding in 2017 and 2016	13,350,563	13,209,339
Additional paid-in capital	208,084	236,038
Retained earnings	10,616,449	8,503,237
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(161,959)	(95,143)
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	24,013,137	21,853,471
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 342,590,055</b>	<b>\$ 332,945,672</b>

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

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP  
AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
<b>INTEREST INCOME</b>		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 12,080,268	\$ 11,474,686
Interest on taxable investment securities	610,216	503,746
Dividend income	126,736	175,596
Interest on federal funds sold	230,588	121,615
Interest on deposits in banks	115,471	102,114
Total interest income	13,163,279	12,377,757
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE</b>		
Interest on deposits	510,174	550,813
Interest on other borrowings	244,161	244,632
Total interest expense	754,335	795,445
NET INTEREST INCOME	12,408,944	11,582,312
Provision for loan losses	140,000	135,000
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	12,268,944	11,447,312
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>		
Service charges and fees	842,344	793,991
Mortgage banking revenue, net	623,777	762,257
Other income	423,192	245,462
Total other income	1,889,313	1,801,710
<b>OTHER EXPENSES</b>		
Salaries and employee benefits	4,995,008	4,670,585
Foreclosed real estate		28,972
Occupancy and equipment	939,174	874,680
Other	3,193,056	3,184,642
Total other expenses	9,127,238	8,758,879
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	5,031,019	4,490,143
Provision for income taxes	2,465,877	1,795,824
NET INCOME	\$ 2,565,142	\$ 2,694,319
NET INCOME PER SHARE	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.42
NET INCOME PER SHARE – ASSUMING DILUTION	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.40

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

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP  
AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

		2017		2016
NET INCOME	\$	2,565,142	\$	2,694,319
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax				
Available for sale securities				
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the year, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$28,086 and \$100,574 as of 2017 and 2016, respectively		(40,167)		(143,834)
Effect of new tax rates		(26,649)		
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$	2,498,326	\$	2,550,485

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



REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP  
AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			(143,834)	
Balance at January 1, 2016	1,882,143	\$ 13,009,229	\$ 216,999	\$ 6,263,246	\$ 48,691	\$ 19,538,165
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.24 per share)				(454,328)		(454,328)
Dividends on preferred stock						
Redemption and retirement of stock	(6,436)	(70,601)				(70,601)
Restricted stock expense			289,750			289,750
Restricted stock vested	27,868	270,711	(270,711)			
Net income				2,694,319		2,694,319
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes					(143,834)	(143,834)
Balance at December 31, 2016	1,903,575	13,209,339	236,038	8,503,237	(95,143)	21,853,471
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.25 per share)				(478,579)		(478,579)
Redemption and retirement of stock	(5,950)	(118,799)				(118,799)
Restricted stock expense			232,069			232,069
Restricted stock vested	26,532	260,023	(260,023)			
Net income				2,565,142		2,565,142
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes					(40,167)	(40,167)
Effect of new tax rates from Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017				26,649	(26,649)	
Balance at December 31, 2017	<u>1,924,157</u>	<u>\$ 13,350,563</u>	<u>\$ 208,084</u>	<u>\$ 10,616,449</u>	<u>\$ (161,959)</u>	<u>\$ 24,013,137</u>

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

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP  
AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net income	\$ 2,565,142	\$ 2,694,319
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	140,000	135,000
Deferred loan origination fees and costs, net	(30,098)	(41,530)
Realized loss (gain) on sale of foreclosed real estate		1,575
Provision for losses on foreclosed real estate		15,000
Depreciation and amortization	639,882	592,220
Change in mortgage servicing rights carried at fair value		(29,801)
Stock-based compensation expense	232,069	289,750
Net change in loans held for sale	(65,767)	116,427
Earnings on cash surrender value of life insurance	(178,888)	(184,670)
Net change in accrued interest receivable and other assets	457,481	(313,696)
Net change in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	202,185	64,692
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,962,006</b>	<b>3,339,286</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of available-for-sale investment securities	(5,261,246)	(15,626,346)
Proceeds from maturity of available-for-sale investment securities	345,000	1,000,000
Proceeds from paydowns on mortgage-backed securities	3,527,249	3,045,138
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed real estate		225,091
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(220,700)	(122,700)
Purchase of correspondent bank stock		(4,530)
Net increase in loans	(10,483,383)	(21,301,517)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(79,985)	(1,000,331)
<b>NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(12,173,065)</b>	<b>(33,785,195)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net increase in deposits	7,885,657	13,761,495
Repurchase of restricted stock	(118,799)	(70,601)
Repayments of borrowings	(603,125)	(603,125)
Dividends paid on common stock	(478,579)	(454,328)
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>6,685,154</b>	<b>12,633,441</b>
<b>DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(1,525,905)</b>	<b>(17,812,468)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	40,690,871	58,503,339
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 39,164,966</b>	<b>\$ 40,690,871</b>

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP  
AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION</b>		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$ 774,448	\$ 795,889
Income taxes	\$ 2,015,000	\$ 1,838,000
 <b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF NONCASH ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net change in unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale investment securities	\$ (68,253)	\$ (244,408)
Net change in deferred income taxes on unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale	\$ 28,086	\$ 100,574
Effect of tax rate changes	\$ (26,649)	
Loans transferred to foreclosed real estate	\$ -	\$ 125,830

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

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business: Redwood Capital Bancorp (the Company), formed in 2007, is a bank holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Redwood Capital Bank (the Bank). The Bank was incorporated on November 3, 2003 and commenced operations on March 24, 2004. The Bank is subject to regulation, supervision, and regular examination by the California Department of Business Oversight (CDBO) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The regulations of these agencies govern most aspects of the Bank's business. The financial statements of the Company are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and general practices within the banking industry. The following is a summary of the significant accounting and reporting policies used in preparing these financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the Bank. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Nature of Operations: The Bank provides commercial, industrial, agricultural, residential and personal credit and other banking services through its branches located in Eureka, Fortuna, and Arcata, California.

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

The determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based on estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the economic environment and market conditions. In connection with the determination of the estimated losses on loans, management obtains independent appraisals for significant collateral. The Company's loans are generally secured by specific items of collateral including real property, consumer assets, and business assets. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its debtors' ability to honor their contracts is dependent on local economic conditions. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, further reductions in the carrying amounts of loans may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. Because of these factors, it is reasonably possible that the estimated losses on loans may change materially in the near term. However, the amount of the change that is reasonably possible cannot be estimated.

Investment Securities: Securities are classified as held-to-maturity if the Company has both the intent and ability to hold those debt securities to maturity regardless of changes in market conditions, liquidity needs or changes in general economic conditions. These securities are carried at cost, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, computed by the interest method over their contractual lives.

Securities are classified as available-for-sale if the Company intends to hold those debt securities for an indefinite period of time, but not necessarily to maturity. Any decision to sell a security classified as available-for-sale would be based on various factors, including significant movements in interest rates, changes in the maturity mix of the Company's assets and liabilities, liquidity needs, regulatory capital considerations and other similar factors. Securities held as available-for-sale are carried at fair value. Unrealized holding gains or losses are reported as increases or decreases in other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of the related deferred tax effect. Realized gains or losses, determined on the basis of the cost of specific securities sold, are included in earnings.

Mortgages Held for Sale: Mortgages held for sale consist of one-to-four family residential loans originated for sale in the secondary market and are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value determined on an aggregate basis. The long-term, fixed rate loans are sold to investors on a best efforts basis such that the Company does not absorb the interest rate risk involved in the loans. The fair value of loans held for sale is determined by reference to quoted prices for loans with similar coupon rates and terms.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Loans: Loans are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, including unamortized premiums, reduced by net deferred loan fees. Premiums are recognized over the estimated life of the loan as yield adjustments. Loan origination fees, net of direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the yield on the related loan. Amortization of net deferred loan fees is discontinued when the loan is placed on nonaccrual status. Interest on loans is accrued and credited to income based on the principal amount outstanding.

Allowance for Loan Losses: The allowance is maintained at a level which, in the opinion of management, is adequate to absorb probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Credit losses related to off-balance-sheet instruments are included in other liabilities. Management determines the adequacy of the allowance based upon reviews of individual loans, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the various categories of loans and other pertinent factors. The allowance is based on estimates, and ultimate losses may vary from the current estimates. These estimates are reviewed monthly and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the periods in which they become known. Loans deemed uncollectible are charged to the allowance. Provisions for loan losses and recoveries on loans previously charged off are added to the allowance.

All loans, except those to individuals, are considered impaired, based on current information and events, if 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. Allowances on impaired loans are established based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's historical effective interest rate or, for collateral-dependent loans, on the fair value of the collateral. Cash receipts on impaired loans are used to reduce principal.

Income Recognition on Impaired and Nonaccrual Loans: Loans, including those considered impaired, are generally classified as nonaccrual if they are past due as to maturity or payment of principal or interest for a period of more than 90 days, unless such loans are well-secured and in the process of collection. If a loan or a portion of a loan is classified as doubtful or is partially charged off, the loan is classified as nonaccrual. Loans that are on a current payment status or past due less than 90 days may also be classified as nonaccrual if repayment in full of principal and/or interest is in doubt.

Loans may be returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due (including arrearages) are reasonably assured of repayment within an acceptable period of time, and there is a sustained period of repayment performance by the borrower, in accordance with the contractual terms of interest and principal.

While a loan is classified as nonaccrual and the future collectability of the recorded balance is doubtful, collections of interest and principal are generally applied as a reduction to the principal outstanding. When the future collectability of the recorded balance is expected, interest income may be recognized on a cash basis. In the case where a nonaccrual loan had been partially charged off, recognition of interest on a cash basis is limited to that which would have been recognized on the recorded balance at the contractual interest rate. Cash interest receipts in excess of that amount are recorded as recoveries to the allowance for loan losses until prior charge-offs have been fully recovered.

Premises and Equipment: Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The provision for depreciation and amortization is computed principally by the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the related assets.

Foreclosed Real Estate: Foreclosed real estate includes both formally foreclosed property and in-substance foreclosed property. In-substance foreclosed properties are those properties for which the Company has taken physical possession, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings have taken place. At the time of foreclosure, foreclosed real estate is recorded at fair value less cost to sell, which becomes the property's new basis. Any write-downs based on the asset's fair value at date of acquisition are charged to the allowance for loan losses. After foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the real estate is carried at the lower of their new cost basis or fair value minus estimated costs to sell. Revenue and expenses from operations and subsequent adjustments to the carrying amount are included in other non-interest expenses.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank Stock: As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) System, the Bank is required to maintain an investment in capital stock of the FHLB. The investment exceeds the minimum requirement at December 31, 2017 and 2016. The investment is stated at cost in the accompanying balance sheets and is reported as part of other assets.

Mortgage Servicing Rights: Servicing rights resulting from the sale or securitization of loans originated (asset transfers) are initially measured at fair value at the date of transfer and the changes in fair value, primarily due to changes in valuation inputs and assumptions and to the collection/realization of expected cash flows, are reported in noninterest income in the period in which the change occurs. The rights to service mortgage loans for others, or mortgage servicing rights, are recognized as assets whether purchased or resulting from an asset transfer.

Income Taxes: Provisions for income taxes are based on amounts reported in the statements of operations (after exclusion of non-taxable income such as interest on state and municipal securities) and include deferred taxes on temporary differences in the recognition of income and expense for tax and financial statement purposes. Deferred taxes are computed using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and tax credit carryforwards, and then a valuation allowance is established to reduce that deferred tax asset if it is “more likely than not” that the related tax benefits may not be realized.

Net Income Per Share of Common Stock: Net income per share of common stock is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year, after giving retroactive effect to stock dividends and splits. Net income per share assuming dilution is computed similar to net income per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued. Included in the denominator is the dilutive effect of stock options computed under the treasury method.

Advertising: Advertising costs are charged to operations in the year incurred.

Off-Balance-Sheet Financial Instruments: In the ordinary course of business the Company has entered into off-balance sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements when they become payable.

Stock-Based Compensation Accounting: The Company has a stock-based employee and director compensation plan which is described more fully in Note N. The Company applies the fair value recognition provisions of FASB ASC 718, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. Accordingly, compensation cost for stock options is measured based on the grant-date fair value and is recognized in the income statement. Awards under the Company’s plan generally vest over two to five years.

Operating Segments: Reportable segments are based on products and services, geography, legal structure, management structure and any other manner in which management desegregates a company for making operating decisions and assessing performance. The Company has determined that its business is comprised of a single operating segment.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in the balance sheet caption “Cash and due from banks,” “Federal funds sold” and “interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions.”

Subsequent events: The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after December 31, 2017 and up to March 26, 2018, the date the financial statements were issued. During this period, the Company did not have any recognizable or nonrecognizable subsequent events.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

New Pronouncements: In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* intended to improve financial reporting regarding leasing transactions. The new standard affects all companies and organizations that lease assets. The standard will require organizations to recognize on the statement of financial condition the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases if the lease terms are more than 12 months. The guidance also will require qualitative and quantitative disclosures providing additional information about the amounts recorded in the financial statements. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of the amendment on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326)* intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments held by financial institutions and other organizations. The standard requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Financial institutions and other organizations will now use forward-looking information to better inform their credit loss estimates. The standard also requires enhanced disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality and underwriting standards of an organization's portfolio.

These disclosures include qualitative and quantitative requirements that provide additional information about the amounts recorded in the financial statements. Additionally, the standard amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years. All entities may adopt the amendments in this update earlier as of the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. An entity will apply the amendments in this update through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective (that is, a modified-retrospective approach). The Company believes the amendments in this update will have an impact on the Company's financial statements and is working to evaluate the significance of that impact.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-08, *Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities* that shortens the amortization period for premiums on certain callable debt securities to the earliest call date rather than the maturity date of the security. The amendments in this update do not require an accounting change for securities held at a discount. The discount continues to be amortized to maturity. The amendments in this update are applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of the new standard on the Bank's financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09 *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* intended to simplify the accounting for share based compensation. The Company adopted this ASU as of January 1, 2017. As a result of implementing this ASU, the income tax consequences resulting from the vesting of restricted stock grants are now recorded as an adjustment to income tax expense instead of to shareholders' equity. The application of this ASU did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE B – INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and approximate fair value of investment securities are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2017				
Securities Available-for-Sale				
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$ 2,002,141		\$ (3,000)	\$ 1,999,141
U.S. government agency securities	1,822,963	\$ 53,448		1,876,411
Small Business Administration Securities	13,934,546	1,659	(84,822)	13,851,383
Mortgage-backed securities	3,261,253	370	(77,375)	3,184,248
Municipal securities	3,978,943	57,925	(592)	4,036,276
Collateralized mortgage obligations	9,718,926	22,538	(200,075)	9,541,389
Total	<u>\$ 34,718,772</u>	<u>\$ 135,940</u>	<u>\$ (365,864)</u>	<u>\$ 34,488,848</u>
December 31, 2016				
Securities Available-for-Sale				
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$ 2,006,341		\$ (4,310)	\$ 2,002,031
U.S. government agency securities	1,858,033	\$ 67,049		1,925,082
Small Business Administration Securities	13,163,191		(99,863)	13,063,328
Mortgage-backed securities	4,100,892	261	(96,158)	4,004,995
Municipal securities	4,406,714	100,991	(928)	4,506,777
Collateralized mortgage obligations	8,117,327	37,048	(165,762)	7,988,613
Total	<u>\$ 33,652,498</u>	<u>\$ 205,349</u>	<u>\$ (367,021)</u>	<u>\$ 33,490,826</u>

The maturities of investment securities at December 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Available-for-Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	\$ 2,461,502	\$ 2,458,502
Due from one year to five years	5,629,027	5,688,504
Due from five years to ten years	742,677	742,084
Due after ten years	25,885,566	25,599,758
	<u>\$ 34,718,772</u>	<u>\$ 34,488,848</u>

The amortized cost and fair value of mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations are presented by contractual maturity in the preceding table. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations without call or prepayment penalties.

There were no sales of investment securities available-for-sale during 2017 and 2016.

Investment securities with an amortized cost of \$25,571,022 and a fair value of \$26,261,294 at December 31, 2017 were pledged to secure public deposits. Investment securities with an amortized cost of \$23,646,460 and a fair value of \$24,333,811 at December 31, 2016 were pledged to secure public deposits.

The following table shows the investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2017 and 2016.



REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE B – INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

Description of Securities	2017			
	Less than 12 months		More than 12 Months	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. Treasury			\$ 999,141	\$ (3,000)
Small Business Administration securities	\$ 5,878,817	\$ (22,765)	\$ 6,669,891	\$ (62,057)
Mortgage-backed securities	190,845	(1,822)	2,776,532	(75,553)
Municipal securities	742,084	(592)		
Collateralized mortgage obligations	3,966,222	(58,923)	5,055,236	(141,152)
	<u>\$ 10,777,968</u>	<u>\$ (84,102)</u>	<u>\$ 15,500,800</u>	<u>\$ (281,762)</u>

  

Description of Securities	2016			
	Less than 12 months		More than 12 Months	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. Treasury	\$ 2,002,031	\$ (4,310)		
Small Business Administration securities	5,170,123	(27,130)	\$ 7,854,190	\$ (72,733)
Mortgage-backed securities	2,359,481	(45,018)	1,622,448	(51,140)
Municipal securities	728,397	(928)		
Collateralized mortgage obligations	6,393,165	(140,911)	658,472	(24,851)
	<u>\$ 16,653,197</u>	<u>\$ (218,297)</u>	<u>\$ 10,135,110</u>	<u>\$ (148,724)</u>

There were six Small Business Administration securities, two mortgage-backed securities, one municipal security, and four collateralized mortgage obligations that were in a continuous loss position for less than 12 months as of December 31, 2017. There were one U.S. Treasury security, nine Small Business Administration securities, four mortgage-backed securities, and six collateralized mortgage obligation that were in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more as of December 31, 2017.

There were two U.S. Treasury securities, seven Small Business Administration securities, four mortgage-backed securities, one municipal security, and six collateralized mortgage obligations that were in a continuous loss position for less than 12 months as of December 31, 2016. There were seven Small Business Administration securities, two mortgage-backed securities, and one collateralized mortgage obligation that were in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more as of December 31, 2016.

The unrealized losses on these securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of these investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the par value of the investment. Because the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE C – LOANS, NET

Major classifications of loans at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Commercial real estate	\$ 151,092,597	\$ 149,611,818
Commercial loans, including unamortized purchase premiums of \$1,023,347 in 2017 and \$642,746 in 2016	46,895,288	33,704,653
Construction and land loans	6,544,208	7,254,411
Residential real estate	15,437,112	17,901,260
Loans to individuals	25,585,732	25,509,583
Agricultural	8,782,819	9,836,204
	<u>254,337,756</u>	<u>243,817,929</u>
Net deferred loan fees and costs	228,478	198,380
Allowance for loan losses	<u>(3,655,651)</u>	<u>(3,479,207)</u>
	<u>\$ 250,910,583</u>	<u>\$ 240,537,102</u>

The Company receives fees for servicing retained on loans sold. Loans being serviced by the Company for others totaled approximately \$113,860,974 and \$109,092,233 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The maturity and repricing of the loan portfolio is as follows at December 31:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Fixed rate loan maturities		
Three months or less	\$ 1,091,006	\$ 1,130,437
Over three months to twelve months	4,513,265	136,597
Over one year to five years	9,393,490	12,546,403
Over five years to fifteen years	8,779,123	8,284,322
Over fifteen years	2,236,054	2,223,854
Floating rate loans repricing		
Quarterly or more frequently	61,781,383	61,517,860
Quarterly to annual frequency	20,052,854	13,671,671
One to five years frequency	118,713,519	122,960,051
Five to fifteen years frequency	27,187,771	20,662,917
Non-accrual loans	589,291	683,817
	<u>\$ 254,337,756</u>	<u>\$ 243,817,929</u>

NOTE D – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND CREDIT QUALITY

The Company's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance consists of three key elements, which include the general allowance, the specific allowance and an allowance for changing environmental factors. These various components are factored into a single allowance analysis.

General Allowance: The determination of the general allowance is based on estimates made by management, including but not limited to, consideration of historical losses by portfolio segment, peer bank losses, analysis of the economy, market rate environment, underwriting standards and other criteria as identified by the credit

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE D – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND CREDIT QUALITY (Continued)

administrator. The portfolio segments include commercial real estate, construction, single family residential, home equity lines of credit, agricultural land, commercial, agricultural loans/lines and consumer. In addition, the Company segregates each of these segments into local and out-of-area loans. Local refers to properties located in Humboldt, Del Norte and Trinity counties, and out-of-area refers to properties located outside of the tri-county area. Peer bank loss information is used for loans that are out-of-area, unless the Company's loss history is higher. The general allowance consists of reserve factors that are based on charge-off history and management's assessment of each portfolio segment. These reserve factors are inherently subjective and are driven by the repayment risk associated with each portfolio segment described below:

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

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

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

**Residential Real Estate**—The loans consist of single family residential loans. The degree of risk in residential real estate lending depends primarily on the loan amount in relation to collateral value, the interest rate and the borrower's ability to repay in an orderly fashion. These loans generally possess a lower inherent risk of loss than other real estate portfolio segments. Economic trends determined by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans. Weak economic trends indicate that the borrowers' capacity to repay their obligations may be deteriorating.

**Installment and other loans to individuals**—The installment loan portfolio is comprised of a large number of small loans scheduled to be amortized over a specific period. Most installment loans are made directly for consumer purchases, but business loans granted for purchase of heavy equipment or industrial vehicles may also be included.

**Agriculture**—Loans secured by agricultural land and production are especially vulnerable to two risk factors that are largely outside the control of the Company and borrowers, commodity prices and weather conditions.

**Specific Allowance:** Regular credit reviews of the portfolio also identify loans that are considered potentially impaired. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, the Company determines that they will probably not be able to collect all amounts due according to the loan contract, including scheduled interest payments. When the Company identifies a loan as impaired, the Company measures the impairment using discounted cash flows, except when the sole remaining source of repayment for the loans is the liquidation of the collateral. In these cases, the Company uses the current fair value of the collateral, less selling costs. If the Company determines that the value of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, the Company either recognizes an impairment reserve as a specific allowance to be provided for in the allowance or charges-off the impaired balance on collateral dependent loans if it is determined that such amount represents a confirmed loss. Loans determined to be impaired with a specific allowance are excluded from the general allowance so as not to double-count the loss exposure.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE D – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND CREDIT QUALITY (Continued)

**Qualitative factors:** This component of the allowance is management’s best estimate of the probable impact that various qualitative factors may have on the loan portfolio. It is not allocated to specific loans or groups of loans, but rather is intended to absorb losses caused by several factors, including changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio, changes in the terms of loans, changes in lending policies and procedures, underwriting collection practices, changes in international, national, regional, and local economic and business conditions, changes in the experience and ability of lending management and staff, changes in the volume and severity of past due loans, changes in the volume of non-accrual loans, changes in the volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans, changes in the quality of the Company’s loan review system, changes in the value of underlying collateral, the existence and effect of any concentrations of credit, changes in the level of concentrations of credit and the effect of other external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements.

Although management believes the allowance to be adequate, ultimate losses may vary from its estimates. The Board of Directors review the adequacy of the allowance quarterly, including consideration of current economic conditions, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower’s ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, or past loan experience and other factors. If the Board of Directors and management determine that changes are warranted based on those reviews, the allowance is adjusted. In addition, the Company’s primary regulators, the FDIC and the CDBO, review the adequacy of the allowance as an integral part of their examination process. These regulatory agencies may require additions to the allowance based on their judgment about information available at the time of their examinations.

The following table summarizes activity related to the allowance for loan losses by loan portfolio segment and the allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan portfolio segment and by impairment methodology for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Construction and Land	Residential	Individual	Agriculture	Unallocated and Qualitative Factors	Total
<u>2017</u>								
<u>Allowance for credit losses:</u>								
Beginning balance	\$ 1,857,629	\$ 428,219	\$ 89,690	\$ 223,580	\$ 380,943	\$ 129,457	\$ 369,689	\$ 3,479,207
Charge-offs					(6,238)			(6,238)
Recoveries	11,665	18,265			12,752			42,682
Provision	(67,837)	257,291	(11,983)	(32,479)	(30,671)	(29,080)	54,759	140,000
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,801,457</u>	<u>\$ 703,775</u>	<u>\$ 77,707</u>	<u>\$ 191,101</u>	<u>\$ 356,786</u>	<u>\$ 100,377</u>	<u>\$ 424,448</u>	<u>\$ 3,655,651</u>
Ending balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment		\$ 127,529			\$ 50,000			\$ 177,529
Ending balance:								
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,801,457	\$ 576,246	\$ 77,707	\$ 191,101	\$ 306,786	\$ 100,377	\$ 424,448	\$ 3,478,122
<u>Loans:</u>								
Ending balance	\$ 151,092,597	\$ 46,895,288	\$ 6,544,208	\$ 15,437,112	\$ 25,585,732	\$ 8,782,819		\$ 254,337,756
Ending balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment		\$ 322,793	\$ 203,466		\$ 307,282			\$ 833,541
Ending balance:								
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 151,092,597	\$ 46,572,495	\$ 6,340,742	\$ 15,437,112	\$ 25,278,450	\$ 8,782,819	\$ -	\$ 253,504,215

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE D – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND CREDIT QUALITY (Continued)

	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Construction and Land	Residential	Individual	Agriculture	Unallocated and Qualitative Factors	Total
<u>2016</u>								
<u>Allowance for credit losses:</u>								
Beginning balance	\$ 1,913,918	\$ 235,195	\$ 133,233	\$ 278,686	\$ 337,926	\$ 112,048	\$ 265,338	\$ 3,276,344
Charge-offs					(16,075)			(16,075)
Recoveries	12,725	15,882			55,331			83,938
Provision	(69,014)	177,142	(43,543)	(55,106)	3,761	17,409	104,351	135,000
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,857,629</u>	<u>\$ 428,219</u>	<u>\$ 89,690</u>	<u>\$ 223,580</u>	<u>\$ 380,943</u>	<u>\$ 129,457</u>	<u>\$ 369,689</u>	<u>\$ 3,479,207</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,061</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 54,061</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 1,857,629</u>	<u>\$ 424,158</u>	<u>\$ 89,690</u>	<u>\$ 223,580</u>	<u>\$ 330,943</u>	<u>\$ 129,457</u>	<u>\$ 369,689</u>	<u>\$ 3,425,146</u>
<u>Loans:</u>								
Ending balance	<u>\$ 149,611,818</u>	<u>\$ 33,704,653</u>	<u>\$ 7,254,411</u>	<u>\$ 17,901,260</u>	<u>\$ 25,509,583</u>	<u>\$ 9,836,204</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 243,817,929</u>
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 97,994</u>	<u>\$ 312,277</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 336,001</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 746,272</u>
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 149,611,818</u>	<u>\$ 33,606,659</u>	<u>\$ 6,942,134</u>	<u>\$ 17,901,260</u>	<u>\$ 25,173,582</u>	<u>\$ 9,836,204</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 243,071,657</u>

Credit Quality of Loans

The Company assigns a risk rating to loans over a certain threshold and periodically performs detailed reviews of all such loans to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of the portfolio. During these internal reviews, management monitors and analyzes the financial condition of borrowers and guarantors, trends in the industries in which borrowers operate and the fair values of collateral securing these loans. These credit quality indicators are used to assign a risk rating to each individual loan. These risk ratings can be grouped into the following major categories, defined as follows:

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

Watch List: A watch list loan has significant weaknesses resulting from performance trends or management concerns.

Special Mention: A special mention loan is currently protected, but is weak due to negative trends in the financial statements of the borrower and current cash flow problems, among other criteria. Special mention loans are not adversely classified and do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

Substandard: A substandard loan has well-defined weaknesses where a payment default and/or a loss is possible, but not yet probable. Cash flow is insufficient to service the debt, with prospects that the condition is permanent. Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and repayment capacity of the borrower and there is a likelihood that collateral will have to be liquidated and/or guarantor called upon to repay the debt.

Doubtful: Loans classified as doubtful have characteristics of those classified as substandard but available information suggests it is unlikely that the loan will be repaid in its entirety. Cash flow is insufficient to service the debt. If the current material adverse trends continue, it is unlikely the borrower will have the ability to meet the terms of the loan agreement. It may be difficult to project the exact amount of loss, but the probability of some loss is greater than 50%.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE D – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND CREDIT QUALITY (Continued)

Loss: Loans classified as loss have characteristics those classified as of doubtful but the loan will not be repaid in full. Debt service coverage clearly reflects the borrower's inability to service the debt. The borrower cannot generate sufficient cash flow to cover fixed charges. All near-term and long-term trends concerning cash flow and earnings are negative. Collateral and guarantees provide no support.

The following table shows the loan portfolio allocated by management's internal risk ratings at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial	Construction and Land	Residential	Individual	Agriculture	Total
<u>2017</u>							
Grade:							
Pass	\$ 144,900,248	\$ 40,552,805	\$ 5,714,974	\$ 14,990,269	\$ 24,726,110	\$ 8,782,819	\$ 239,667,225
Watch	2,718,484	4,739,752	625,768	221,275	427,411		8,732,690
Special Mention	313,119	659,111			124,929		1,097,159
Substandard	3,160,746	943,620	203,466	225,568	307,282		4,840,682
Total	<u>\$ 151,092,597</u>	<u>\$ 46,895,288</u>	<u>\$ 6,544,208</u>	<u>\$ 15,437,112</u>	<u>\$ 25,585,732</u>	<u>\$ 8,782,819</u>	<u>\$ 254,337,756</u>
<u>2016</u>							
Grade:							
Pass	\$ 144,969,114	\$ 31,669,204	\$ 3,817,979	\$ 17,572,944	\$ 24,251,644	\$ 8,855,894	\$ 231,136,779
Watch	780,295	606,657	3,124,155	81,348	543,719		5,136,174
Special Mention	3,862,409	1,059,773		246,968	378,219		5,547,369
Substandard		369,019	312,277		336,001	980,310	1,997,607
Total	<u>\$ 149,611,818</u>	<u>\$ 33,704,653</u>	<u>\$ 7,254,411</u>	<u>\$ 17,901,260</u>	<u>\$ 25,509,583</u>	<u>\$ 9,836,204</u>	<u>\$ 243,817,929</u>

The following table summarizes the Company's past due loans and non-accrual loans by loan portfolio segment as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
<u>2017</u>							
Commercial real estate						\$ 151,092,597	\$ 151,092,597
Commercial	\$ 1,086,400			\$ 1,086,400		45,808,888	46,895,288
Construction and land	52,859			52,859	\$ 203,466	6,287,883	6,544,208
Residential	1,026,164			1,026,164	194,007	14,216,941	15,437,112
Individual	76,631			76,631	191,819	25,317,282	25,585,732
Agriculture						8,782,819	8,782,819
Total	<u>\$ 2,242,054</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,242,054</u>	<u>\$ 589,292</u>	<u>\$ 251,506,410</u>	<u>\$ 254,337,756</u>

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE D – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND CREDIT QUALITY (Continued)

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
<u>2016</u>							
Commercial real estate						\$ 149,611,818	\$ 149,611,818
Commercial					\$ 35,539	33,669,114	33,704,653
Construction and land					312,277	6,942,134	7,254,411
Residential	\$ 224,915			\$ 224,915		17,676,345	17,901,260
Individual	200,000			200,000	336,001	24,973,582	25,509,583
Agriculture	363,249			363,249		9,472,955	9,836,204
Total	<u>\$ 788,164</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 788,164</u>	<u>\$ 683,817</u>	<u>\$ 242,345,948</u>	<u>\$ 243,817,929</u>

There were no accruing loans past due 90 days or more at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The following table shows information related to impaired loans by loan portfolio segment as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
<u>2017</u>					
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	\$ 107,992	\$ 107,870		\$ 132,683	\$ 8,377
Construction and land	209,590	203,466		263,996	
Individual	119,511	115,463		128,131	
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial	215,318	214,923	\$ 127,529	149,377	14,490
Individual	196,039	191,819	50,000	201,779	
Total:					
Commercial	323,310	322,793	127,529	282,060	22,867
Construction and land	209,590	203,466		263,996	
Individual	315,550	307,282	50,000	329,910	
Total	<u>\$ 848,450</u>	<u>\$ 833,541</u>	<u>\$ 177,529</u>	<u>\$ 875,966</u>	<u>\$ 22,867</u>

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE D – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND CREDIT QUALITY (Continued)

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
<u>2016</u>					
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial real estate				\$ 71,074	
Commercial	\$ 95,102	\$ 93,933		106,601	\$ 4,133
Construction and land	318,401	312,277		372,807	
Residential				5,362	
Individual	136,750	132,702		41,639	
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial	4,061	4,061	\$ 4,061	4,830	300
Individual	207,519	203,299	50,000	113,625	
Total:					
Commercial real estate				71,074	
Commercial	99,163	97,994	4,061	111,431	4,433
Construction and land	318,401	312,277		372,807	
Residential				5,362	
Individual	344,269	336,001	50,000	155,264	
	<u>\$ 761,833</u>	<u>\$ 746,272</u>	<u>\$ 54,061</u>	<u>\$ 715,938</u>	<u>\$ 4,433</u>
Total					

The Company had no commitments to loan additional funds to borrowers of impaired or nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

The terms of certain loans have been modified in troubled debt restructurings. The modification of the terms of such loans included one or more of a combination of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk; and extension of the maturity date; or a permanent reduction of the recorded investment in the loan. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had \$249,871 and \$410,271, respectively, of loans to borrowers whose loan terms were modified in troubled debt restructurings. The Company allocated \$3,324 and \$4,061 of specific reserves to these troubled debt restructurings as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company has not committed to lend additional amounts as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 to borrowers with outstanding loans that are classified as troubled debt restructurings.

There were no loans modified as troubled debt restructurings or restructurings for which there was a default (defined as 90 or more days past due based on restructured terms) within twelve months of the modification date during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The troubled debt restructurings increased the amount of specific reserves under ASC 310 described above. There were no defaults of troubled debt restructurings modified in the past twelve months during 2017 and 2016.



REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE E – PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment consisted of the following at December 31:

	2017	2016
Land	\$ 894,920	\$ 894,920
Building and improvements	5,496,788	5,486,689
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,062,281	1,992,394
	8,453,989	8,374,003
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,861,820)	(3,544,659)
	\$ 4,592,169	\$ 4,829,344

Depreciation and amortization included in occupancy expense totaled \$317,160 and \$360,036 in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

NOTE F – MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS

The following table presents the changes in the Bank’s mortgage servicing rights for the years ended December 31:

	2017	2016
Fair value, beginning of year	\$ 785,432	\$ 755,631
Additions for new mortgage servicing rights capitalized	37,715	148,411
Change in fair value due to changes in model inputs and assumptions	(37,715)	(118,610)
Fair value, end of year	\$ 785,432	\$ 785,432
Balance of mortgage loans serviced for others	\$ 110,663,495	\$ 105,807,691
Mortgage servicing rights as a percentage of serviced loans	0.71%	0.74%

The amounts of contractually specified servicing fees, late fees and ancillary fees earned, recorded in mortgage banking revenue on the consolidated statements of operations, were \$271,063 and \$244,810 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Changes in fair value are also included in mortgage banking revenue on the consolidated statements of operations.

The fair value of mortgage servicing rights is determined using a discounted cash flow model. In order to determine the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights, the present value of expected future cash flows is estimated. Assumptions used include market discount rates, anticipated prepayment speeds, delinquency and foreclosure rates, and ancillary fee income. Key assumptions used in measuring the fair value of mortgage servicing rights as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 include a discount rate of 11%. A proprietary market implied prepayment model is used by the independent valuation group.

The expected life of the loans can vary from management’s estimates due to prepayments by borrowers, especially when rates fall. Prepayments in excess of management’s estimates would negatively impact the recorded value of the mortgage servicing rights. The value of the mortgage servicing rights is also dependent upon the discount rate used in the model, which is based on current market rates. A significant increase in the discount rate would reduce the value of mortgage servicing rights.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE G – INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS

Interest-bearing deposits consisted of the following at December 31:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW)	\$ 84,905,446	\$ 83,098,596
Savings and money markets	106,751,879	103,906,204
Time	<u>26,471,699</u>	<u>30,830,808</u>
	<u>\$ 218,129,024</u>	<u>\$ 217,835,608</u>

Interest expense on these deposits for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW)	\$ 81,461	\$ 73,462
Savings and money markets	213,462	232,833
Time	<u>215,251</u>	<u>244,518</u>
	<u>\$ 510,174</u>	<u>\$ 550,813</u>

The maturities of time deposits at December 31 are as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Three months or less	\$ 5,643,834	\$ 6,017,148
Over three months through twelve months	9,306,133	13,927,362
Over one year through three years	11,167,068	8,273,340
Over three years	<u>354,664</u>	<u>2,612,958</u>
	<u>\$ 26,471,699</u>	<u>\$ 30,830,808</u>

Time deposits that meet or exceed the FDIC insurance limit of \$250,000 at December 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$7,860,544 and \$9,142,062, respectively.

NOTE H – LENDING AGREEMENTS

The Company has federal funds line of credit agreements with other banks. The maximum borrowings available under these lines amount to \$16,000,000 at December 31, 2017 and 2016. The Company has an agreement to borrow up to \$1,000,000 at December 31, 2017 and 2016, which is secured by an assignment of life insurance policies. There were no borrowings outstanding under these agreements at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The Company has an agreement to borrow from the Federal Home Loan Bank to the extent of pledged assets, up to 25% of total assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. Assets pledged under the agreement at December 31, 2017 totaled \$342,503,014, resulting in a limit on borrowings of \$85,625,754. Assets pledged under the agreement at December 31, 2016 totaled \$332,717,667, resulting in a limit on borrowings of \$83,179,417. The Company also maintains a letter of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of \$8,000,000 and \$3,000,000, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which serves as collateral for public and other deposits and is collateralized by a portion of the loans discussed above. No amounts were outstanding under this agreement as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The Company has an agreement to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank by obtaining advances or discounting eligible paper to the extent of pledged collateral. Promissory notes and deeds of trust on the Bank's loans totaling \$5,561,341 and \$5,799,995 for 2017 and 2016, respectively, were held by the Federal Reserve Bank as collateral. There were no borrowings outstanding under this agreement at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE H – LENDING AGREEMENTS (Continued)

In November 2015, the Company borrowed an additional \$4,156,250 under a new agreement from an existing lender to finance the redemption of Series C Preferred Stock issued to the U.S. Treasury in December 2015, as mentioned in Note J. Interest on the outstanding balance is calculated at a variable rate equal to the prime rate, plus 0.45%. The interest rate at December 31, 2017 and 2016 was 4.70% and 3.95%, respectively. The loan is amortized over a 10 year period. Quarterly principal payments of \$150,781 are due for 21 consecutive quarters concluding with one final lump sum payment of \$4,523,438. The outstanding principal balance at December 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$4,825,000 and \$5,428,125, respectively. The loan matures during the year ended December 31, 2018.

NOTE I – OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses consisted of the following for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Data processing	\$ 690,393	\$ 676,761
Marketing and promotion	475,562	410,599
Director and shareholder	405,901	355,005
Professional fees	372,745	481,701
Insurance expense	323,051	340,467
Operating expense	233,982	212,859
Loan and collection expense	193,460	174,146
Miscellaneous employee expense	132,048	113,342
Stationery and forms	89,045	85,256
Telephone expense	88,449	87,447
Postage and delivery	80,438	78,935
Dues and memberships	60,448	55,091
Operational losses	30,030	100,342
Security expense	13,846	6,280
Subscriptions	1,839	4,058
Other non-interest expense	<u>1,819</u>	<u>2,353</u>
	<u>\$ 3,193,056</u>	<u>\$ 3,184,642</u>

NOTE J – RETIREMENT PLANS

The Company has a defined contribution retirement plan covering substantially all of the Company's employees. Employees may elect to have a portion of their compensation contributed to the plan in conformity with the requirements of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company will make contributions equal to 100% of the effective deferral made by the employees, up to a maximum of 4% of the employees' eligible earnings. Salaries and employee benefits expense includes the Company's contributions to the plan of \$144,000 during both 2017 and 2016.

The Company has single premium life insurance policies in connection with the retirement plans for thirteen key officers. The policies provide protection against the adverse financial effects from the death of key officers and to provide income to offset expenses associated with the plan. The officers are insured under the policies, but the Company is the owner and beneficiary. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the cash surrender value of these policies totaled \$6,620,332 and \$6,441,444, respectively.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE J – RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

The Company has a retirement plan that is unfunded, which provides for the Company to pay the officers specified amounts for specified periods after retirement and allow them to defer a portion of current compensation in exchange for the Company’s commitment to pay a deferred benefit at retirement. Directors are also eligible to participate in the deferred compensation plan. If death occurs prior to or during retirement, the Company will pay the officer’s beneficiary or estate the benefits set forth in the plan. Deferred compensation is vested as to the amounts deferred. Liabilities are recorded for the estimated present value of future salary continuation benefits. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the liability recorded for the executive officer supplemental retirement plan totaled \$444,082 and \$350,622, respectively. The amount of expense related to this plan for 2017 and 2016 was \$93,461 and \$43,411, respectively. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the liability recorded for the deferred compensation plan totaled \$407,696 and \$341,673, respectively.

NOTE K – INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes was comprised of the following at December 31:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Current		
Federal	\$ 1,183,381	\$ 1,426,545
State	551,082	479,620
	<u>1,734,463</u>	<u>1,906,165</u>
Deferred		
Federal	768,244	(102,080)
State	(36,830)	(8,261)
	<u>731,414</u>	<u>(110,341)</u>
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 2,465,877</u>	<u>\$ 1,795,824</u>

The following is a reconciliation of income taxes computed at the Federal statutory rate of 21% in 2017 and 34% in 2016 to the effective rate used for the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Income benefit at the Federal statutory rate	\$ 1,710,546	\$ 1,526,649
State franchise tax benefit, less Federal income tax effect	359,939	321,243
Revaluation of deferred tax assets due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017	546,527	
Earnings on cash surrender value of life insurance	(73,620)	(76,000)
Tax exempt municipal securities	(33,708)	(36,351)
Nondeductible expenses and other	(43,807)	60,283
Net provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 2,465,877</u>	<u>\$ 1,795,824</u>

In December 2017, H.R. 1, known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the Act), was signed into law. The Act makes changes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including a decrease in the federal corporate tax rate to 21% from 34%, effective January 1, 2018. As a result of the enactment of this law, the Company revalued its deferred tax assets during the year ended December 31, 2017 from a combined federal and California tax rate of 41.15% to a combined rate of 29.56%. The amount totaling \$546,527 described as “Revaluation of deferred taxes due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017” in the table above represents the effect of revaluing the Company’s deferred taxes due to the enactment of the Act. In February 2018, to address stakeholder concerns about the

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE K – INCOME TAXES (Continued)

accounting treatment of the effect of revaluing the deferred taxes on unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale (the effect), FASB issued ASU 2018-02, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220), Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*. The effect was required to be adjusted through income tax expense, resulting in an amount in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) not reflecting the appropriate tax rate (referred to as “stranded tax effects”). ASU 2018-02 allows a reclassification adjustment of the stranded tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to retained earnings so the amount in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) reflects the appropriate tax rate. The \$26,649 “Effect of new tax rates from Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017” in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders’ equity represents the adjustment of the stranded tax effects.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the components of the net deferred tax assets as of December 31 were as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 826,081	\$ 1,092,340
Depreciation	170,813	181,108
Salary continuation accrual	131,287	144,296
State taxes	124,069	177,955
Deferred compensation	120,530	140,613
Non-qualified restricted stock	68,608	119,245
Available-for-sale securities	67,975	66,527
Accrued vacation	55,103	64,977
Allowance for loan commitments	23,651	28,808
Non-accrual interest	8,007	20,311
Other	2,597	4,452
Total deferred tax assets	<u>1,598,721</u>	<u>2,040,632</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Mortgage servicing rights	(232,202)	(323,240)
Federal Home Loan Bank dividends	(17,916)	(24,940)
Other	(40,829)	
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(290,947)</u>	<u>(348,180)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 1,307,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,452</u>

Amounts presented for the tax effects of temporary differences are based upon estimates and assumptions and could vary from amounts ultimately reflected on the Company’s tax returns. Accordingly, the variances from amounts reported in prior years are primarily adjustments to conform to the tax returns as filed. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had income tax receivable of \$82,484 and \$125,808, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiary file an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and a franchise tax return in the State of California jurisdiction. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations and State franchise tax examinations by taxing authorities for years prior to 2014 and 2013, respectively.

There have been no adjustments identified for unrecognized tax benefits requiring an adjustment to the income statement. The Company recognizes interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in tax expense. The Company has recognized no interest or penalties since this pronouncement was implemented.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE K – INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) audited the Company's 2010 and 2009 franchise tax returns and has asserted that enterprise zone loan net interest deductions were improperly taken during these tax years. The Company agreed to pay \$43,267 in taxes and \$5,875 in interest to settle this claim in 2014. The FTB is currently auditing the Company's 2011 and 2012 franchise tax returns related to the enterprise zone loan interest deductions. The Company accrued approximately \$50,000 and \$43,000 as a potential settlement for 2011 and 2012 at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. However, the ultimate resolution of this matter could differ from management's estimate and could result in additional franchise tax being expensed or credited, which would affect the Company's effective tax rate. The Company expects the exam to be completed during the next twelve months.

NOTE L– EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following is a computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Basic:		
Net income	<u>\$ 2,565,142</u>	<u>\$ 2,694,319</u>
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	<u>1,915,724</u>	<u>1,894,850</u>
Earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.34</u>	<u>\$ 1.42</u>
Diluted:		
Net income	<u>\$ 2,565,142</u>	<u>\$ 2,694,319</u>
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	1,915,724	1,894,850
Net effect of dilutive securities - based on the Treasury stock method using average market price		
Unvested restricted stock	<u>34,322</u>	<u>27,593</u>
Weighted-average common shares outstanding and common stock equivalents	<u>1,950,046</u>	<u>1,922,443</u>
Earnings per share - assuming dilution	<u>\$ 1.32</u>	<u>\$ 1.40</u>

NOTE M – STOCK OPTION PLAN

The Company has a stock option plan established in 2004 under which incentive and nonstatutory stock options and restricted stock may be granted. The Company's Stock Option Plan provides for the granting of a maximum of 495,000 shares of the Company's common stock to directors, key employees and consultants at an exercise price not less than the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant and for a term of no more than 10 years. Options granted vest equally each year over the life of the option from the date the option is granted. Generally, if an optionee's continuous status as a director, employee or consultant is terminated for various reasons, the nonvested options expire.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE M – STOCK OPTION PLAN (Continued)

A summary of stock option activity follows for the years ended December 31:

	Stock Options	
	2016	
	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Shares
Shares under option at beginning of year	\$ 14.67	12,000
Options forfeited/expired	14.67	<u>(12,000)</u>
Shares under option at end of year		<u><u>-</u></u>
Options exercisable at end of year		<u><u>-</u></u>

A summary of restricted stock activity follows for the years ended December 31:

	Restricted Stock				
	2017			2016	
	Shares	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Shares	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at beginning of year	79,606	\$ 9.80		107,473	\$ 9.78
Granted	2,300	19.99			
Shares vested and issued	(26,532)	9.80		(27,867)	9.71
Forfeited	<u>(2,336)</u>	9.80			
Nonvested at end of year	<u><u>53,038</u></u>	10.24	<u><u>\$ 948,284</u></u>	<u><u>79,606</u></u>	9.80 <u><u>\$ 1,152,666</u></u>

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, there was \$371,044 and \$615,143 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.37 and 2.37 years, respectively.

Total compensation cost for all share-based payments recognized in net income for 2017 and 2016 totaled \$232,069 and \$289,750, respectively. A tax benefit of \$95,496 and \$119,233 was recognized during 2017 and 2016, respectively, related to this compensation cost.

NOTE N – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the normal course of business, the Company has entered into transactions with its directors, executive officers, significant shareholders and their affiliates (related parties). The aggregate amount of loans to such related parties totaled \$6,870,251 and \$7,070,763 at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, commitments to related parties of \$2,880,645 and \$3,069,255, respectively, were undisbursed. The Company has received deposits from directors and officers and their related interests totaling \$7,341,146 and \$16,930,778 at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE O – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk: The Company’s financial statements do not reflect various commitments and contingent liabilities which arise in the normal course of business and which involve elements of credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. These commitments and contingent liabilities are commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and credit card arrangements. A summary of the Company’s commitments and contingent liabilities at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	<u>Contractual Amounts</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 58,080,699	\$ 52,286,285
Standby letters of credit	242,101	197,495
Credit card arrangements	1,208,625	973,408

Commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and credit card arrangements include exposure to some credit loss in the event of nonperformance of the customer. The Company’s credit policies and procedures for credit commitments and financial guarantees are the same as those for extension of credit that are recorded on the balance sheet. Because most of these instruments have fixed maturity dates, and because many of them expire without being drawn upon, they do not generally present any significant liquidity risk to the Company. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The Company evaluates each customer’s credit worthiness 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, deeds of trust on residential real estate and income-producing commercial properties.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending facilities to customers.

The Company did not incur any losses on its commitments in 2017 and 2016.

Lease arrangement: On February 1, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with Humboldt State University (University) for the transfer of a Company-owned building to the University in exchange for a reduced lease rate on a building owned by the University that the Company is leasing from the University. The initial term of the lease will be five years with an option to extend the lease for seven periods of five years. The lease will be extended automatically the first five periods unless the Bank elects to decline the lease option. The monthly rental rate will be \$5,480 per month, but the rent will be reduced by \$3,327 per month for the first twenty years of the lease as consideration for the transfer of the Bank building valued at \$505,000 and the Bank paying for \$95,000 of renovation costs at the Bank-owned building. The \$600,000 is recorded as prepaid rent and is being amortized into rent expense on a straight line basis over 20 years. The net rent will be increased every five years by the change in the consumer price index. Rental expense was \$60,156 in 2017 and 2016. The following table summarizes future minimum commitments under the non-cancellable operating lease:

	<u>Gross rent</u>	<u>Rent Reduction</u>	<u>Net Rent</u>
Years ended December 31:			
2018	\$ 70,080	\$ (39,924)	\$ 30,156
2019	5,840	(3,327)	2,513
	<u>\$ 75,920</u>	<u>\$ (43,251)</u>	<u>\$ 32,669</u>



REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE P – CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Most of the Company's business activity is with customers located within the State of California, primarily in and around the counties of Humboldt, Del Norte, and Trinity. Most of the Company's loans have been granted to customers in the Company's market area. General economic conditions or natural disasters affecting the primary market area could affect the ability of customers to repay loans and the value of real property used as collateral. The loans are expected to be repaid from cash flow or proceeds from the sale of selected assets of the borrowers. The Company requires that all loans have adequate collateral to secure the loan or that the borrower has evidence of sufficient cash flows to repay loans when the loans are made. All collateral must have an appraisal, if applicable, and collateral is generally secured by liens. The Company's access to this collateral is through judicial procedures.

The concentrations of credit by type of loan are set forth in Note C. Approximately 85% of the Company's loans are collateralized by real estate in the Company's service area. The National Banking Laws, Title 12 of the United States Code, generally restricts loans to a single borrower or group of related borrowers and investments by the Company to 25% of the sum of the Company's equity capital plus the allowance for loan losses, subject to certain adjustments. The Company evaluates each customer's credit worthiness 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 residential and commercial real property, marketable securities, accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and savings accounts.

The concentrations by type of investment security are set forth in Note B. The Company places its investments primarily in financial instruments backed by the U.S. Government and its agencies. At December 31, 2017, the Bank has \$3,139,000 in federal funds sold to the Federal Reserve Bank, which represents 11% of the Bank's net worth. Deposits with two banks were in excess of federally insured limits by \$970,578 at December 31, 2017. While management recognizes the inherent risks involved in such concentrations, this concentration provides the Bank with an effective and cost efficient means of managing its liquidity position and item processing needs. Management closely monitors the financial condition of their correspondent banks on a continuous basis. The Bank also maintains additional deposit accounts with other correspondent banks should management determine that a change in its correspondent banking relationship would be appropriate.

NOTE Q – REGULATORY MATTERS

The Bank is subject to the dividend restrictions set forth by the FDIC. Under such restrictions, the Bank may not, without the prior approval of the FDIC, declare dividends in excess of the sum of the current year's net income plus the retained earnings from the prior two years. As of December 31, 2017, \$3,733,301 was available for cash dividend distribution without prior approval.

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by its primary federal regulator, the FDIC. 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 Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under U.S. GAAP, regulatory reporting requirements and regulatory capital standards. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2017, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE Q – REGULATORY MATTERS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2017, the most recent notification from the FDIC categorized the Bank's as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, Common Equity Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category. The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are also presented in the table. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category.

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(in thousands)						
As of December 31, 2017						
Total Capital						
(to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 32,085	12.93% ≥	\$ 19,858 ≥	8.00% ≥	\$ 24,822 ≥	10.00%
Tier I Capital						
(to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 28,975	11.67% ≥	\$ 14,893 ≥	6.00% ≥	\$ 19,858 ≥	8.00%
Common Equity Tier I Capital						
(to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 28,975	11.67%	\$ 11,170 ≥	4.50% ≥	\$ 23,607 ≥	6.50%
Tier I Capital						
(to Average Assets)	\$ 28,975	7.98% ≥	\$ 14,528 ≥	4.00% ≥	\$ 18,160 ≥	5.00%
As of December 31, 2016						
Total Capital						
(to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 30,217	12.28% ≥	\$ 19,688 ≥	8.00% ≥	\$ 24,609 ≥	10.00%
Tier I Capital						
(to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 27,135	11.03% ≥	\$ 14,766 ≥	6.00% ≥	\$ 19,688 ≥	8.00%
Common Equity Tier I Capital						
(to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 27,135	11.03%	\$ 11,074 ≥	4.50% ≥	\$ 22,136 ≥	6.50%
Tier I Capital						
(to Average Assets)	\$ 27,135	7.97% ≥	\$ 13,622 ≥	4.00% ≥	\$ 17,028 ≥	5.00%

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) published interim final rules (the “Basel III Capital Rules”) establishing a new comprehensive capital framework for U.S. banking organizations. Under the Basel III Capital Rules, in order to avoid limitations on capital distributions, including dividend payments and certain discretionary bonus payments to executive officers, a banking organization must hold a capital conservation buffer composed of common equity tier 1 capital above its minimum risk-based capital requirements. The effects of accumulated other comprehensive income items are not excluded from common equity tier 1 capital; however, the Bank made a one-time permanent election to exclude these items in order to avoid significant variations in the level of capital depending on the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the fair value of the Bank's investments portfolio. Phase-in of the capital conservation buffer requirements will begin January 1, 2016 and be fully phased-in on January 1, 2019. A banking organization with a buffer greater than 2.5 percent would not be subject to limits on capital distributions or discretionary bonus payments. The Bank does not expect to be subject to limits on capital distributions or discretionary bonus payments due to these requirements.

NOTE R – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following tables present information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized or recorded at fair value in the balance sheet. In general, fair values are determined by:

Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE R – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any market activity for the asset or liability.

In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are 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. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instruments.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant who holds the asset or owes the liability rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 or Level 2 to Level 3.

The carrying amount and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>December 31, 2017</u>					
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,356,922	\$ 10,356,922			\$ 10,356,922
Federal funds sold	3,139,000	3,139,000			3,139,000
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	25,669,044	25,669,044			25,669,044
Investment securities available-for-sale	34,488,848		\$ 34,488,848		34,488,848
Mortgages held for sale	642,901		655,686		655,686
Loans, net	250,910,583			\$ 249,643,218	249,643,218
Cash surrender value of life insurance	6,620,332	6,620,332			6,620,332
Federal Home Loan Bank and correspondent bank stock	1,977,470	1,977,470			1,977,470
Accrued interest receivable	1,015,128	1,015,128			1,015,128
Mortgage servicing rights	785,432			785,432	785,432
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits					
Non interest-bearing	93,603,793	93,603,793			93,603,793
Interest-bearing	218,129,024	191,657,325	26,258,574		217,915,899
Borrowings	4,825,000	4,825,000			4,825,000
Accrued interest payable	19,798	19,798			19,798

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE R – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>December 31, 2016</u>					
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 11,399,646	\$ 11,399,646			\$ 11,399,646
Federal funds sold	7,808,000	7,808,000			7,808,000
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	21,483,225	21,483,225			21,483,225
Investment securities available-for-sale	33,490,826		\$ 33,490,826		33,490,826
Mortgages held for sale	577,134		591,043		591,043
Loans, net	240,537,102			\$ 256,287,466	256,287,466
Cash surrender value of life insurance	6,441,444	6,441,444			6,441,444
Federal Home Loan Bank and correspondent bank stock	1,756,770	1,756,770			1,756,770
Accrued interest receivable	859,888	859,888			859,888
Mortgage servicing rights	785,432			785,432	785,432
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits					
Non interest-bearing	86,011,552	86,011,552			86,011,552
Interest-bearing	217,835,608	187,004,800	30,964,014		217,968,814
Borrowings	5,428,125	5,428,125			5,428,125
Accrued interest payable	39,911	39,911			39,911

The carrying amounts in the preceding table are included in the balance sheet under the applicable captions. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions: The carrying amount approximates fair value and is classified as level 1.

Investment securities: Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, where available, and are classified as level 1. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments and indications of value provided by brokers and are classified as level 2. The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value and is classified as level 1.

Mortgages held for sale: The fair value for mortgages held for sale is based on the actual selling price, if available or quoted market prices of comparable loans, which are classified as level 2.

Loans, net: For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and fixed rate loans that mature in the near future, with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying amounts, resulting in a level 3 classification. The fair values for other fixed rate loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality, resulting in a level 3 classification. Loan fair value estimates include judgments regarding future expected loss experience and risk characteristics and are adjusted for the allowance for loan losses. The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value and is classified as level 1.

Cash surrender value of life insurance: The carrying amount approximates fair value and is classified as level 1.

FHLB and correspondent bank stock: For FHLB and correspondent bank stock, the carrying amount is equal to the par value at which the stock may be sold back to FHLB or the correspondent bank, which approximates fair value and is classified as level 1.

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE R – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

Deposits: The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (for example, interest-bearing checking, money market and savings accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts), resulting in a level 1 classification. The fair values for certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on the certificates to a schedule of aggregated contractual maturities on such time deposits, resulting in a level 2 classification. The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates fair value and is classified as level 1.

Borrowings: The carrying amount approximates fair value and is classified as level 1.

The following table presents information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value.

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Gains (Losses)
December 31, 2017:					
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis					
Investment securities	\$ 34,488,848		\$ 34,488,848		\$ (229,924)
Mortgage servicing rights	785,432			\$ 785,432	19,919
Total recurring	<u>\$ 35,274,280</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,488,848</u>	<u>\$ 785,432</u>	<u>\$ (210,005)</u>
Measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis					
Impaired loans	\$ 656,012			\$ 656,012	\$ (177,529)
Total nonrecurring	<u>\$ 656,012</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 656,012</u>	<u>\$ (177,529)</u>
December 31, 2016:					
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis					
Investment securities	\$ 33,490,826		\$ 33,490,826		\$ (161,672)
Mortgage servicing rights	785,432			\$ 785,432	(118,610)
Total recurring	<u>\$ 34,276,258</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,490,826</u>	<u>\$ 785,432</u>	<u>\$ (280,282)</u>
Measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis					
Impaired loans	\$ 683,818			\$ 683,818	\$ (54,061)
Total nonrecurring	<u>\$ 683,818</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 683,818</u>	<u>\$ (54,061)</u>

The following methods were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument above:

**Securities Available-for-Sale:** To value securities available-for-sale, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. The fair value measurement considers observable data that may include dealer

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE R – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

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.

Mortgage Servicing Rights: Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active market with readily observable prices. Accordingly, the Company determines the fair value of mortgage servicing rights using a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. Fair value measurements of the mortgage servicing rights use significant unobservable inputs and, accordingly, are classified as Level 3. Total (losses) gains recognized in earnings during 2017 and 2016 were \$19,919 and \$(118,610), respectively, which are reflected in mortgage banking revenue, on the consolidated statements of operations.

Impaired Loans: The fair value of impaired loans is estimated using one of several methods, including collateral value, market value of similar debt, enterprise value, liquidation value and discounted cash flows. Those impaired loans not requiring an allowance represent loans for which the fair value of the expected repayments or collateral exceed the recorded investments in such loans. Impaired loans where an allowance is established based on the fair value of collateral require classification in the fair value hierarchy. When the fair value of the collateral is based on an observable market price or a current appraisal value, the Company records the impaired loan as nonrecurring Level 2. When an appraised value is not available or management determines the fair value of the collateral is further impaired below the appraised value and there is no observable market price, the Company records the impaired loan as nonrecurring Level 3. Management typically reduces the appraisal value by 10% to determine the fair value of the collateral.

Foreclosed Real Estate: Foreclosed real estate is held for sale and is initially recorded at fair value less estimated costs of disposition 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 cost or estimated fair value less costs of disposition. The fair value of foreclosed real estate is determined using various valuation techniques which are not readily observable in the market place, including consideration of appraised values and other pertinent real estate market data. Management typically reduces the appraisal value by 10% to determine the fair value of the property.

No amounts were transferred among level 1, level 2 or level 3 during 2017 or 2016.

The following table presents quantitative information about level 3 fair value measurement for assets measured at fair value at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Fair Value	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
December 31, 2017:					
Nonrecurring:					
Impaired loans	\$ 656,012	Sales comparison approach	Collateral discounts and estimated costs to sell	10.00%	10.00%
Recurring:					
Mortgage servicing rights	785,432	Discounted cash flow approach	Constant prepayment rate Discount rate	8.50% to 10.59% 11.00%	10.29%
December 31, 2016:					
Nonrecurring:					
Impaired loans	\$ 683,818	Sales comparison approach	Collateral discounts and estimated costs to sell	10.00%	10.00%
Recurring:					
Mortgage servicing rights	785,432	Discounted cash flow approach	Constant prepayment rate Discount rate	8.02% to 10.62% 11.00%	10.23%

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE S – CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE PARENT COMPANY

Condensed balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the related condensed statement of operations and cash flows for the years then ended for Redwood Capital Bancorp (parent company only) are presented as follows:

Condensed Balance Sheets  
December 31, 2017 and 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 13,792	\$ 99,111
Intercompany receivable	162,241	119,083
Other assets	2,121	135,336
Investment in subsidiary	<u>28,839,732</u>	<u>27,040,246</u>
	<u>\$ 29,017,886</u>	<u>\$ 27,393,776</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	\$ 179,749	\$ 112,180
Borrowings	4,825,000	5,428,125
Common stock	13,350,563	13,209,339
Additional paid-in capital	208,084	236,038
Retained earnings	<u>10,454,490</u>	<u>8,408,094</u>
	<u>\$ 29,017,886</u>	<u>\$ 27,393,776</u>

Condensed Statements of Operations  
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Dividends from subsidiary	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,350,000
Interest expense	(215,500)	(217,500)
Other expenses	<u>(598,585)</u>	<u>(711,312)</u>
Loss before equity in undistributed income of subsidiary and income taxes	435,915	421,188
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	1,839,653	1,893,647
Income tax benefit	<u>289,574</u>	<u>379,484</u>
	<u>\$ 2,565,142</u>	<u>\$ 2,694,319</u>

REDWOOD CAPITAL BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2017 and 2016

NOTE 5 – CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE PARENT COMPANY (Continued)

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows  
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 2,565,142	\$ 2,694,319
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used by operating activities:		
Equity in income of subsidiary	(3,089,653)	(3,243,647)
Dividends from subsidiary	1,250,000	1,350,000
Stock-based compensation expense	232,069	289,750
Change in other assets	174,818	98,267
Change in intercompany receivable	(43,158)	(159,903)
Change in interest payable and other liabilities	25,966	12,665
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,115,184</u>	<u>1,041,451</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repurchase of restricted stock	(118,799)	(70,601)
Repayments of borrowings	(603,125)	(603,125)
Dividends paid on common stock	(478,579)	(454,328)
Net cash used by financing activities	<u>(1,200,503)</u>	<u>(1,128,054)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(85,319)	(86,603)
Cash at beginning of year	<u>99,111</u>	<u>185,714</u>
CASH AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 13,792</u>	<u>\$ 99,111</u>







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