

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

Form 10-Q

August 09, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2016

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 0-31525

AMERICAN
RIVER
BANKSHARES
(Exact name of
registrant as
specified in its

charter)

California 68-0352144
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 450, Rancho Cordova, California 95670
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(916) 851-0123
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

No par value Common Stock – 6,656,594 shares outstanding at August 8, 2016.

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

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FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

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- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
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PART I-FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements.**AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 22,671	\$ 23,727
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	999	750
Investment securities:		
Available-for-sale, at fair value	254,483	273,819
Held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	540	623
Loans and leases, less allowance for loan and lease losses of \$5,132 at June 30, 2016 and \$4,975 at December 31, 2015	305,088	289,102
Premises and equipment, net	1,305	1,407
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	3,779	3,779
Goodwill and other intangible assets	16,321	16,321
Other real estate owned	896	3,551
Bank owned life insurance	14,643	14,483
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	5,086	7,078
	\$ 625,811	\$ 634,640
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 195,903	\$ 190,548
Interest-bearing	330,030	340,142

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Total deposits	525,933	530,690
Short-term borrowings	5,000	3,500
Long-term borrowings	6,000	7,500
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	5,312	6,875
Total liabilities	542,245	548,565
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; none outstanding		
Common stock, no par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding – 6,655,980 shares at June 30, 2016 and 7,343,649 shares at December 31, 2015	42,311	49,554
Retained earnings	37,094	34,418
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	4,161	2,103
Total shareholders' equity	83,566	86,075
	\$ 625,811	\$ 634,640

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

For the periods ended June 30,

	Three months		Six months	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest income:				
Interest and fees on loans:				
Taxable	\$3,445	\$3,339	\$6,807	\$6,719
Exempt from Federal income taxes	173	85	345	123
Interest on deposits in banks	2	1	3	2
Interest and dividends on investment securities:				
Taxable	1,441	1,657	2,993	3,073
Exempt from Federal income taxes	162	191	346	381
Dividends	6	10	11	10
Total interest income	5,229	5,283	10,505	10,185
Interest expense:				
Interest on deposits	182	208	366	422
Interest on borrowings	39	36	89	70
Total interest expense	221	244	455	492
Net interest income	5,008	5,039	10,050	9,693
Provision for loan and lease losses	—	—	—	—
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	5,008	5,039	10,050	9,693
Noninterest income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	127	127	256	244
(Loss) gain on sale, call, or impairment of securities	(1)	51	281	218
Rental income from other real estate owned	—	90	106	161
Other noninterest income	237	239	474	469
Total noninterest income	363	507	1,117	1,092
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	2,101	2,045	4,261	4,315
Occupancy	292	301	590	594
Furniture and equipment	163	179	328	356
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments	76	76	156	156
Expenses related to other real estate owned	20	55	360	202
Other expense	763	759	1,511	1,605
Total noninterest expense	3,415	3,415	7,206	7,228
Income before provision for income taxes	1,956	2,131	3,961	3,557
Provision for income taxes	652	745	1,285	1,215

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Net income	\$1,304	\$1,386	\$2,676	\$2,342
Basic earnings per share	\$0.19	\$0.18	\$0.39	\$0.30
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.19	\$0.18	\$0.39	\$0.30
Cash dividends per share	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

See notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

For the periods ended June 30,

	Three months		Six months	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income	\$1,304	\$1,386	\$2,676	\$2,342
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gains on investment securities	810	(1,847)	3,712	254
Deferred tax (expense) benefit	(324)	739	(1,485)	(102)
Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gains on investment securities, net of tax	486	(1,108)	2,227	152
Reclassification adjustment for realized losses (gains) included in net income	1	(51)	(281)	(218)
Tax effect	—	20	112	87
Realized losses (gains), net of tax	1	(31)	(169)	(131)
Total other comprehensive gain (loss) income	487	(1,139)	2,058	21
Comprehensive income	\$1,791	\$247	\$4,734	\$2,363

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount		Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance, January 1, 2015	8,089,615	57,126	29,150	3,371	89,647
Net income			2,342		2,342
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:					
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities				21	21
Net restricted stock award activity and related compensation expense	45,023	111			111
Stock option compensation expense		15			15
Retirement of common stock	(404,481)	(3,945)			(3,945)
Balance, June 30, 2015	7,730,157	\$53,307	\$31,492	\$ 3,392	\$ 88,191
Balance, January 1, 2016	7,343,649	49,554	34,418	2,103	86,075
Net income			2,676		2,676
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:					
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities				2,058	2,058
Net restricted stock award activity and related compensation expense	28,728	147			147
Stocks option exercised and compensation expense	500	24			24
Retirement of common stock	(716,897)	(7,414)			(7,414)
Balance, June 30, 2016	6,655,980	\$42,311	\$37,094	\$ 4,161	\$ 83,566

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

For the six months ended June 30,	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$2,676	\$2,342
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan and lease losses	—	—
Increase (decrease) in deferred loan origination fees, net	26	(29)
Depreciation and amortization	220	212
Gain on sale, call, and impairment of investment securities, net	(281)	(218)
Amortization of investment security premiums and discounts, net	1,422	1,798
Increase in cash surrender values of life insurance policies	(160)	(159)
Stock based compensation expense	167	126
Loss/gain on sale/write-down of other real estate owned	259	68
Decrease in accrued interest receivable and other assets	621	162
Decrease in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	(1,563)	(698)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,387	3,503
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale investment securities	8,287	15,383
Proceeds from matured available-for-sale investment securities	600	—
Purchases of available-for-sale investment securities	(8,875)	(28,393)
Proceeds from principal repayments for available-for-sale investment securities	21,612	24,317
Proceeds from principal repayments for held-to-maturity investment securities	83	122
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits in banks	(249)	—
Net increase in loans	(14,326)	(17,267)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate	710	924
Capitalized additions to other real estate	—	(126)
Net increase in FHLB stock	—	(93)
Purchases of equipment	(118)	(155)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	7,724	(5,288)

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

For the six months ended June 30,	2016	2015
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net (decrease) increase in demand, interest-bearing and savings deposits	\$(2,785)	\$1,343
Net decrease in time deposits	(1,972)	(53)
Net increase in short-term borrowings	1,500	—
Net decrease in long-term borrowings	(1,500)	—
Proceeds from stock option exercise	4	—
Cash paid to repurchase common stock	(7,414)	(3,945)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$(12,167)	\$(2,655)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,056)	(4,440)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	23,727	22,449
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$22,671	\$18,009

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position of American River Bankshares (the "Company:") at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the results of its operations and statement of comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, its cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 and its statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Certain disclosures normally presented in the notes to the annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been omitted. The Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information not misleading. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. The results of operations for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 may not necessarily be indicative of the operating results for the full year.

In preparing such financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenues and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan and lease losses, the provision for taxes, the valuation of goodwill and the estimated fair value of investment securities, impaired loans and other real estate owned.

Management has determined that since all of the banking products and services offered by the Company are available in each branch office of American River Bank, all branch offices are located within the same economic environment and management does not allocate resources based on the performance of different lending or transaction activities, it is appropriate to aggregate all of the branch offices and report them as a single operating segment. No client accounts for more than ten percent (10%) of revenues for the Company or American River Bank.

2. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Equity Plans

On March 17, 2010, the Board of Directors adopted the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2010 Plan”). The 2010 Plan was approved by the Company’s shareholders on May 20, 2010. In 2000, the Board of Directors adopted and the Company’s shareholders approved a stock option plan (the “2000 Plan”), under which 119,237 options remain outstanding at June 30, 2016. At June 30, 2016, under the 2010 Plan, there were 76,461 stock options and 68,025 restricted shares outstanding and the total number of authorized shares that remain available for issuance was 1,377,766. The 2010 Plan provides for the following types of stock-based awards: incentive stock options; nonqualified stock options; stock appreciation rights; restricted stock; restricted performance stock; unrestricted Company stock; and performance units. Awards under the 2000 Plan were either incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options. Under the 2010 Plan, the awards may be granted to employees and directors under incentive and nonqualified option agreements, restricted stock agreements, and other awards agreements. The 2010 Plan and the 2000 Plan (collectively the “Plans”) require that the option price may not be less than the fair market value of the stock at the date the option is awarded. The option awards under the Plans expire on dates determined by the Board of Directors, but not later than ten years from the date of award. The vesting period is generally five years; however, the vesting period can be modified at the discretion of the Company’s Board of Directors. Outstanding option awards under the Plans are exercisable until their expiration, however, no new options will be awarded under the 2000 Plan. New shares are issued upon exercise of an option.

The award date fair value of awards is determined by the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of award and is recognized ratably as compensation expense or director expense over the vesting periods. The shares of common stock awarded pursuant to such agreements vest in increments over one to five years from the date of award. The shares awarded to employees and directors under the restricted stock agreements vest on the applicable vesting dates only to the extent the recipient of the shares is then an employee or a director of the Company or one of its subsidiaries, and each recipient will forfeit all of the shares that have not vested on the date his or her employment or service is terminated.

Equity Compensation

For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the compensation cost recognized for equity compensation was \$85,000 and \$71,000, respectively. The recognized tax benefit for equity compensation expense was \$30,000 and \$25,000, respectively, for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the compensation cost recognized for equity compensation was \$167,000 and \$126,000, respectively. The recognized tax benefit for equity compensation expense was \$59,000 and \$45,000, respectively, for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

At June 30, 2016, the total compensation cost related to nonvested stock option awards not yet recorded was \$119,000. This amount will be recognized over the next 4.0 years and the weighted average period of recognizing these costs is expected to be 2.1 years. At June 30, 2016, the total compensation cost related to restricted stock awards not yet recorded was \$520,000. This amount will be recognized over the next 5.0 years and the weighted average period of recognizing these costs is expected to be 1.8 years.

Equity Plans Activity

Stock Options

There were no stock options awarded during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016. There were 26,427 stock options awarded during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 at an average exercise price of \$9.56. The weighted average award date fair value of options awarded for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 was \$3.24. A summary of option activity under the Plans as of June 30, 2016 and changes during the period then ended is presented below:

Options	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$000)
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	248,411	\$ 15.19	3.7 years	\$ 232
Awarded	—	—	—	—
Exercised	500	8.50	—	—
Expired, forfeited or cancelled	52,213	23.09	—	—
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	195,698	\$ 13.09	4.1 years	\$ 190
Vested at June 30, 2016	151,454	\$ 14.28	2.8 years	\$ 136
Non-vested at June 30, 2016	44,244	\$ 9.05	8.2 years	\$ 54

Restricted Stock

There were 11,923 and 29,756 shares of restricted stock awarded during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016, respectively. There were 24,491 and 45,023 shares of restricted stock awarded during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

Restricted Stock	Shares	Weighted Average Award Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2016	57,516	\$ 9.21
Awarded	29,756	10.26
Less: Vested	18,219	9.30
Less: Expired, forfeited or cancelled	1,028	9.23
Nonvested at June 30, 2016	68,025	\$ 9.65

Other Equity Awards

There were no stock appreciation rights; restricted performance stock; unrestricted Company stock; or performance units awarded during the three-month or six-month month periods ended June 30, 2016 or 2015 or outstanding at June 30, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

The intrinsic value used for stock options and restricted stock awards was derived from the market price of the Company's common stock of \$10.26 as of June 30, 2016.

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business there are outstanding various commitments to extend credit which are not reflected in the financial statements, including loan commitments of approximately \$25,804,000 and standby letters of credit of approximately \$238,000 at June 30, 2016 and loan commitments of approximately \$26,730,000 and standby letters of credit of approximately \$238,000 at December 31, 2015. Such commitments relate primarily to real estate construction loans, revolving lines of credit and other commercial loans. However, all such commitments will not necessarily culminate in actual extensions of credit by the Company during 2016 as some of these are expected to expire without being fully drawn upon.

Standby letters of credit are commitments issued to guarantee the performance or financial obligation of a client to a third party. These guarantees are issued primarily relating to purchases of inventory, insurance programs, performance obligations to government agencies, or as security for real estate rents by commercial clients and are typically short-term in nature. Credit risk is similar to that involved in extending loan commitments to clients and accordingly, evaluation and collateral requirements similar to those for loan commitments are used. The majority of all such commitments are collateralized. The fair value of the liability related to these standby letters of credit, which represents the fees received for issuing the guarantees, was not significant at June 30, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

4. EARNINGS PER SHARE COMPUTATION

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period (6,717,456 and 6,906,620 shares for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016, and (7,659,883 and 7,740,320 shares for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015). Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as stock options or restricted stock, result in the issuance of common stock. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period plus the dilutive effect of stock based awards. There were 28,643 and 26,815, respectively, dilutive shares for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 14,828 and 13,999, respectively, dilutive shares for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015. For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were 105,844 and 214,066 stock options, respectively, that were excluded from the calculation as they were considered antidilutive. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were 138,549 and 214,066 stock options, respectively, that were excluded from the calculation as they were considered antidilutive. Earnings per share is retroactively adjusted for stock dividends and stock splits, if applicable, for all periods presented.

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity investment securities at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

Available-for-Sale

	June 30, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$ 223,053	\$ 5,769	\$ (100)) \$ 228,722
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	22,945	1,204	(6)) 24,143
Corporate bonds	1,501	36	—	1,537
Equity securities:				
Corporate stock	49	32	—	81
	\$ 247,548	\$ 7,041	\$ (106)) \$ 254,483
	December 31, 2015			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$ 244,056	\$ 3,059	\$ (930)) \$ 246,185
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	24,706	1,307	—	26,013
Corporate bonds	1,502	49	—	1,551
Equity securities:				
Corporate stock	51	19	—	70
	\$ 270,315	\$ 4,434	\$ (930)) \$ 273,819

Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$6,935,000 were recorded, net of \$2,774,000 in tax liabilities, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at June 30, 2016. There were no sales or calls of available-for-sale investment securities for the three-month period ended June 30, 2016, however, there was an impairment loss of one security resulting in the write-down of the remaining balance of \$1,000, and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 proceeds and gross realized gains from the sale, call, and impairment of available-for-sale investment securities totaled \$8,287,000 and \$281,000, respectively. There were no transfers of available-for-sale investment securities for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016.

Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$3,504,000 were recorded, net of \$1,401,000 in tax liabilities, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at December 31, 2015. Proceeds and gross realized gains from the sale and call of available-for-sale investment securities for the three-month period ended June 30, 2015 totaled \$5,473,000 and \$51,000, respectively, and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 totaled \$15,383,000 and \$218,000, respectively. There were no transfers of available-for-sale investment securities for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015.

Held-to-Maturity

June 30, 2016

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$ 540	\$ 44	\$ —	\$ 584

December 31, 2015

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$ 623	\$ 46	\$ —	\$ 669

There were no sales or transfers of held-to-maturity investment securities for the periods ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. Investment securities with unrealized losses at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are summarized and classified according to the duration of the loss period as follows (dollars in thousands):

June 30, 2016

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-Sale						
Debt securities:						
U.S. Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$2,058	\$ (18)	9,822	(82)	\$11,880	\$ (100)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,433	(6)	—	—	1,433	(6)
	\$3,491	\$ (24)	\$9,822	\$ (82)	\$13,313	\$ (106)

December 31, 2015

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-Sale						
Debt securities:						
US Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$93,265	\$ (813)	\$5,251	\$ (117)	\$98,516	\$ (930)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$93,265	\$ (813)	\$5,251	\$ (117)	\$98,516	\$ (930)

There were no held-to-maturity investment securities with unrealized losses as of June 30, 2016 or December 31, 2015. At June 30, 2016, the Company held 213 securities of which four were in a loss position for less than twelve months and six were in a loss position for twelve months or more. Of the four securities in a loss position for less than twelve months, two were U.S. Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies securities and two were obligations of states or political subdivisions and of the six securities that were in a loss position for greater than twelve months, all six were U.S. Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies securities.

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At December 31, 2015, the Company held 223 securities of which 45 were in a loss position for less than twelve months and three were in a loss position for twelve months or more. Of the 45 securities in a loss position for less than twelve months, all were US Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies securities and of the three securities that were in a loss position for greater than twelve months, all were US Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies.

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The unrealized loss on the Company's investment securities is primarily driven by interest rates. Because the decline in market value is attributable to a change in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until recovery of fair value, which may be until maturity, management does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment securities at June 30, 2016 by contractual maturity are shown below (dollars in thousands).

	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Within one year	\$2,430	\$2,479		
After one year through five years	3,697	3,806		
After five years through ten years	11,662	12,563		
After ten years	6,657	6,832		
	24,446	25,680		
Investment securities not due at a single maturity date:				
US Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	223,053	228,722	\$ 540	\$ 584
Corporate stock	49	81	—	—
	\$247,548	\$254,483	\$ 540	\$ 584

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because the issuers of the securities may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

6. IMPAIRED AND NONPERFORMING LOANS AND LEASES AND OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the recorded investment in nonperforming loans and leases was approximately \$1,055,000 and \$1,643,000, respectively. Nonperforming loans and leases include all such loans and leases that are either placed on nonaccrual status or are 90 days past due as to principal or interest but still accrue interest because such loans are well-secured and in the process of collection. The Company considers a loan to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that it will be unable to collect all amounts due (principal and interest) according to the contractual terms of the original loan agreement. At June 30, 2016, the recorded investment in loans and leases that were considered to be impaired totaled \$20,832,000, which includes \$1,029,000 in nonaccrual loans and leases and \$19,803,000 in performing loans and leases. Of the total impaired loans of \$20,832,000, loans totaling \$11,980,000 were deemed to require no specific reserve and loans totaling \$8,852,000 were deemed to require a related valuation allowance of \$904,000. At December 31, 2015, the recorded investment in loans and leases that were considered to be impaired totaled \$21,365,000 and had a related valuation allowance of \$899,000.

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the balance in other real estate owned ("OREO") was \$896,000 and \$3,551,000, respectively. At June 30, 2016, the Company did not own any residential OREO properties nor was there any residential properties in the process of foreclosure. During the first quarter of 2016, the Company sold a single commercial property in El Dorado County for a gain of \$117,000. Also, during the first quarter the Company obtained an updated appraisal on existing commercial land in Sacramento County, which resulted in a charge to expense of \$376,000. The Company did not add any properties to OREO during the first quarter of 2016. During the second quarter of 2016, the Company did not add any properties to OREO or sell any OREO property.

The June 30, 2016 OREO balance of \$896,000 consists of two properties, one of which is commercial real estate in the amount of \$243,000 and the other is commercial land in the amount of \$653,000.

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Nonperforming assets at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Nonaccrual loans and leases that are current to terms (less than 30 days past due)	\$ 643	\$ 379
Nonaccrual loans and leases that are past due	412	1,264
Loans and leases past due 90 days and accruing interest	—	—
Other assets	878	878
Other real estate owned	896	3,551
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 2,829	\$ 6,072

Nonperforming loans and leases to total loans and leases	0.34	%	0.56	%
Total nonperforming assets to total assets	0.45	%	0.96	%

Impaired loans and leases as of and for the periods ended June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	As of June 30, 2016			As of December 31, 2015		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$ —
Real estate-commercial	11,643	12,276	—	12,269	12,902	—
Real estate-residential	337	424	—	338	338	—
Subtotal	\$11,980	\$ 12,700	\$ —	\$12,607	\$ 13,240	\$ —
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial	\$91	\$91	\$ 11	\$121	\$121	\$ 25
Real estate-commercial	6,013	6,107	675	5,597	5,693	598
Real estate-multi-family	485	485	4	488	488	5
Real estate-residential	1,838	1,838	151	2,114	2,201	204
Agriculture	364	364	37	370	370	38
Consumer	61	61	26	68	68	29
Subtotal	\$8,852	\$ 8,946	\$ 904	\$8,758	\$ 8,941	\$ 899
Total:						
Commercial	\$91	\$91	\$ 11	\$121	\$121	\$ 25
Real estate-commercial	17,656	18,383	675	17,866	18,595	598
Real estate-multi-family	485	485	4	488	488	5
Real estate-residential	2,175	2,262	151	2,452	2,539	204
Agriculture	364	364	37	370	370	38
Consumer	61	61	26	68	68	29
	\$20,832	\$ 21,646	\$ 904	\$21,365	\$ 22,181	\$ 899

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The following table presents the average balance related to impaired loans and leases for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Average Recorded Investments for the three months ended		Average Recorded Investments for the six months ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Commercial	\$ 80	\$ 757	\$ 100	\$ 794
Real estate-commercial	16,878	19,796	17,021	19,383
Real estate-multi-family	491	492	495	494
Real estate-residential	2,216	2,840	2,236	2,848
Agriculture	373	377	378	378
Consumer	76	132	77	115
Total	\$ 20,114	\$ 24,394	\$ 20,307	\$ 24,012

The following table presents the interest income recognized on impaired loans and leases for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Interest Income Recognized for the three months ended		Interest Income Recognized for the six months ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Commercial	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 5
Real estate-commercial	259	216	444	472
Real estate-multi-family	2	7	10	12
Real estate-construction	—	—	—	—
Real estate-residential	31	32	52	63
Agriculture	5	5	10	8
Consumer	—	—	—	1
Total	\$ 299	\$ 263	\$ 519	\$ 561

7. TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURINGS

During the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016, there were no loans that were modified as troubled debt restructurings.

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	Pre- Modification Outstanding Number	Post- Modification Outstanding Recorded
--	---	--

	of Loans	Investment	Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:			
Commercial	1	\$ 47	\$ 47
Real estate – commercial	2	1,650	1,650
Real estate – residential	1	255	255
Consumer	1	23	23
Total	5	\$ 1,975	\$ 1,975

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings during the six months ended June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	Number of Loans	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:			
Commercial	1	\$ 47	\$ 47
Real estate – commercial	4	2,167	2,167
Real estate – residential	1	255	255
Consumer	1	23	23
Total	7	\$ 2,492	\$ 2,492

The troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan and lease losses by \$170,000 and resulted in no charge-offs during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

There were no payment defaults on troubled debt restructurings within 12 months following the modification for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016.

8. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES

The Company's loan and lease portfolio allocated by management's internal risk ratings as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are summarized below:

June 30, 2016 (dollars in thousands)	Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade				
	Real Estate				
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-family	Construction	Residential
Grade:					
Pass	\$32,574	\$175,479	\$ 35,038	\$ 3,917	\$ 13,361
Watch	782	21,160	487	9,878	1,810
Special mention	—	6,169	—	—	385
Substandard	2,837	631	—	—	804
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$36,193	\$203,439	\$ 35,525	\$ 13,795	\$ 16,360

Grade:	Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade Other Credit Exposure			Total
	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	
Pass	\$534	\$1,953	\$ 1,455	\$ 264,311
Watch	—	364	296	34,777
Special mention	—	—	433	6,987
Substandard	—	—	120	4,392
Doubtful	—	—	—	—
Total	\$534	\$2,317	\$ 2,304	\$ 310,467

December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands)	Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade				
	Real Estate				
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-family	Construction	Residential
Grade:					
Pass	\$32,216	\$172,755	\$ 23,001	\$ 6,371	\$ 10,593
Watch	1,073	17,318	493	8,162	2,099
Special mention	—	8,363	—	—	697
Substandard	2,906	1,155	—	—	811
Doubtful or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$36,195	\$199,591	\$ 23,494	\$ 14,533	\$ 14,200

Grade:	Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade			Total
	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	
Pass	\$732	\$2,061	\$ 2,136	\$ 249,865
Watch	—	370	378	29,893
Special mention	—	—	433	9,493
Substandard	—	—	175	5,047
Doubtful or loss	—	—	—	—
Total	\$732	\$2,431	\$ 3,122	\$ 294,298

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The allocation of the Company's allowance for loan and lease losses and by portfolio segment and by impairment methodology are summarized below:

June 30, 2016 (dollars in thousands)	Real Estate				Other						Total
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-Family	Construction	Residential	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	Unallocated		
<u>Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses</u>											
Beginning balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 860	\$ 2,369	\$ 228	\$ 813	\$ 319	\$ 1	\$ 77	\$ 78	\$ 230	\$ 4,975	
Provision for loan losses	(125)	266	101	(88)	(36)	—	(4)	(90)	(24)	—	
Loans charged-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Recoveries	73	12	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	157	
Ending balance, June 30, 2016	\$ 808	\$ 2,647	\$ 329	\$ 725	\$ 283	\$ 1	\$ 73	\$ 60	\$ 206	\$ 5,132	
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 11	\$ 675	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 151	\$ —	\$ 37	\$ 26	\$ —	\$ 904	
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 797	\$ 1,972	\$ 325	\$ 725	\$ 132	\$ 1	\$ 36	\$ 34	\$ 206	\$ 4,228	
<u>Loans</u>											
Ending balance	\$ 36,193	\$ 203,439	\$ 35,525	\$ 13,795	\$ 16,360	\$ 534	\$ 2,317	\$ 2,304	\$ —	\$ 310,467	
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 91	\$ 17,656	\$ 485	\$ —	\$ 2,175	\$ —	\$ 364	\$ 61	\$ —	\$ 20,832	

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Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 36,102	\$ 185,783	\$ 35,040	\$ 13,795	\$ 14,185	\$ 534	\$ 1,953	\$ 2,243	\$ —	\$ 289,635
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Allowance
for Loan and
Lease Losses

Beginning balance, March 31, 2016	\$ 813	\$ 2,513	\$ 270	\$ 625	\$ 298	\$ 2	\$ 77	\$ 65	\$ 419	\$ 5,082
Provision for loan losses	(44)	123	59	100	(15)	(1)	(4)	(5)	(213)	—
Loans charged off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	39	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Ending balance, June 30, 2016	\$ 808	\$ 2,647	\$ 329	\$ 725	\$ 283	\$ 1	\$ 73	\$ 60	\$ 206	\$ 5,132

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December 31,
2015

(dollars in
thousands)

	Real Estate				Other					Total
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-Family	Construction	Residential	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	Unallocated	
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 25	\$ 598	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 204	\$ —	\$ 38	\$ 29	\$ —	\$ 899
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 835	\$ 1,771	\$ 223	\$ 813	\$ 115	\$ 1	\$ 39	\$ 49	\$ 230	\$ 4,076

Loans

Ending balance	\$ 36,195	\$ 199,591	\$ 23,494	\$ 14,533	\$ 14,200	\$ 732	\$ 2,431	\$ 3,122	\$ —	\$ 294,298
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 121	\$ 17,866	\$ 488	\$ —	\$ 2,452	\$ —	\$ 370	\$ 68	\$ —	\$ 21,365
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 36,074	\$ 181,725	\$ 23,006	\$ 14,533	\$ 11,748	\$ 732	\$ 2,061	\$ 3,054	\$ —	\$ 272,933

June 30, 2015

(dollars in
thousands)

	Real Estate				Other					Total
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-Family	Construction	Residential	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	Unallocated	
<u>Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses</u>										
Beginning balance, January 1, 2015	\$ 1,430	\$ 2,317	\$ 130	\$ 583	\$ 399	\$ 2	\$ 62	\$ 124	\$ 254	\$ 5,301
Provision for loan losses	199	(389)	(23)	224	(14)	—	(12)	2	13	—
	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(6)	—	(7)

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Loans charged off										
Recoveries	23	40	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	65
Ending balance, June 30, 2015	\$ 1,652	\$ 1,968	\$ 107	\$ 807	\$ 385	\$ 1	\$ 50	\$ 122	\$ 267	\$ 5,359
<u>Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses</u>										
Beginning balance, March 31, 2015	\$ 1,403	\$ 2,284	\$ 120	\$ 680	\$ 392	\$ 1	\$ 55	\$ 132	\$ 241	\$ 5,308
Provision for loan losses	232	(355)	(13)	127	(7)	1	(5)	(6)	26	—
Loans charged off	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(4)	—	(5)
Recoveries	17	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Ending balance, June 30, 2015	\$ 1,652	\$ 1,968	\$ 107	\$ 807	\$ 385	\$ 1	\$ 50	\$ 122	\$ 267	\$ 5,359

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The Company's aging analysis of the loan and lease portfolio at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are summarized below:

June 30, 2016 (dollars in thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Past Due Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Past Due Greater Than 90 Days and Accruing	Nonaccrual
Commercial:								
Commercial	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$36,193	\$ 36,193	—	\$ 22
Real estate:								
Commercial	982	351	—	1,333	202,106	203,439	—	631
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	35,525	35,525	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	13,795	13,795	—	—
Residential	—	—	—	—	16,360	16,360	—	337
Other:								
Leases	—	—	—	—	534	534	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	2,317	2,317	—	—
Consumer	300	36	—	336	1,968	2,304	—	65
Total	\$ 1,282	\$ 387	\$ —	\$ 1,669	\$308,798	\$ 310,467	\$ —	\$ 1,055
December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Past Due Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Past Due Greater Than 90 Days and Accruing	Nonaccrual
Commercial:								
Commercial	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$36,165	\$ 36,195	\$ —	\$ 30
Real estate:								
Commercial	—	359	499	858	198,733	199,591	—	1,155
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	23,494	23,494	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	14,533	14,533	—	—
Residential	—	—	338	338	13,862	14,200	—	338
Other:								
Leases	—	—	—	—	732	732	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	2,431	2,431	—	—
Consumer	367	—	—	367	2,755	3,122	—	120
Total	\$ 367	\$ 359	\$ 867	\$ 1,593	\$292,705	\$ 294,298	\$ —	\$ 1,643

9. BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS

At June 30, 2016, the Company had \$17,000,000 of unsecured short-term borrowing arrangements with two of its correspondent banks. There were no advances under the borrowing arrangements as of June 30, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

The Company has a line of credit available with the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (the "FHLB") which is secured by pledged mortgage loans and investment securities. Borrowings may include overnight advances as well as loans with terms of up to thirty years. Advances (both short-term and long-term) totaling \$11,000,000 were outstanding from the FHLB at June 30, 2016, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.75% to 1.91% and maturing between July 20, 2016 and July 12, 2019. Advances totaling \$11,000,000 were outstanding from the FHLB at December 31, 2015, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.45% to 1.91% and maturing between January 19, 2016 and July 12, 2019. Remaining amounts available under the borrowing arrangement with the FHLB at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled \$83,483,000 and \$78,326,000, respectively. In addition, the Company has a secured borrowing agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. The borrowing can be secured by pledging selected loans and investment securities. Borrowings generally are short-term including overnight advances as well as loans with terms up to ninety days. Amounts available under this borrowing arrangement at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were \$12,399,000 and \$11,371,000, respectively. There were no advances outstanding under this borrowing arrangement as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

10. INCOME TAXES

The Company files its income taxes on a consolidated basis with its subsidiaries. The allocation of income tax expense (benefit) represents each entity's proportionate share of the consolidated provision for (benefit from) income taxes.

The Company accounts for income taxes using the balance sheet method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment. On the consolidated balance sheet, net deferred tax assets are included in accrued interest receivable and other assets.

The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above, if applicable, is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if applicable, as a component of interest expense in the consolidated statement of income. There have been no unrecognized tax benefits or accrued interest and penalties for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

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Federal and state income taxes for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 decreased \$93,000 (12.5%) from \$745,000 in the second quarter of 2015 to \$652,000 in the second quarter of 2016 and increased \$70,000 (5.8%) from \$1,215,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2015 to \$1,285,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The combined federal and state effective tax rate for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 was 33.3%, compared to 35.0% for the second quarter of 2015. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the combined federal and state effective tax rate was 32.4% compared to 34.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The lower effective tax rate for both periods in 2016 compared to 2015 resulted from an increase in tax exempt loan interest. Tax exempt loan interest was \$173,000 in the second quarter of 2016 compared to \$85,000 in the second quarter of 2015 and tax exempt loan interest was \$345,000 in the first six months of 2016 compared to \$123,000 in the first six months of 2015.

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following tables present information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. They indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value. In general, fair values 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. 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 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. 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 certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Estimated fair values are disclosed for financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate fair value. These estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market data and information about the financial instruments. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering the Company's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument for sale at one time, nor do they attempt to estimate the value of anticipated future business related to the instruments. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in any of these estimates.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows (dollars in thousands):

June 30, 2016	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements Using:			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$22,671	\$22,671			\$22,671
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	999		\$999		999
Available-for-sale securities	254,483	36	254,447		254,483
Held-to-maturity securities	540		584		584
FHLB stock	3,779	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net loans and leases:	305,088			\$310,957	310,957
Accrued interest receivable	1,728		954	774	1,728
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits:					
Noninterest-bearing	\$195,903	\$195,903			\$195,903
Savings	59,686	59,686			59,686

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Money market	127,864	127,864		127,864
NOW accounts	59,686	59,686		59,686
Time Deposits	82,599		\$83,034	83,034
Short-term borrowings	5,000	5,000		5,000
Long-term borrowings	6,000		6,049	6,049
Accrued interest payable	40	1	39	40

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December 31, 2015	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements Using:			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$23,727	\$23,727	\$—	\$—	\$23,727
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	750	—	752	—	752
Available-for-sale securities	273,819	24	273,795	—	273,819
Held-to-maturity securities	623	—	669	—	669
FHLB stock	3,779	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net loans and leases:	289,102	—	—	292,444	292,444
Accrued interest receivable	1,885	—	1,077	808	1,885
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits:					
Noninterest-bearing	\$190,548	\$190,548	\$—	\$—	\$190,548
Savings	59,061	59,061	—	—	59,061
Money market	135,186	135,186	—	—	135,186
NOW accounts	61,324	61,324	—	—	61,324
Time Deposits	84,571	—	85,165	—	85,165
Short-term borrowings	3,500	3,500	—	—	3,500
Long-term borrowings	7,500	—	7,502	—	7,502
Accrued interest payable	60	—	60	—	60

Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the fair values presented.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company to estimate the fair values of its financial instruments at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Cash and due from banks: The carrying amounts of cash and short-term instruments approximate fair values and are classified as Level 1.

Interest-bearing deposits in banks: The fair values of interest-bearing deposits in banks are estimated by discounting their future cash flows using rates at each reporting date for instruments with similar remaining maturities offered by comparable financial institutions and are classified as Level 2.

Investment securities: For investment securities, fair values are based on quoted market prices, where available, and are classified as Level 1. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities and indications of value provided by brokers and are classified as Level 2.

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

Loans and leases: Fair values of loans, excluding loans held for sale, are estimated as follows: For variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values resulting in a Level 3 classification. Fair values for other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality also resulting in a Level 3 classification. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

Deposits: The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (e.g., interest and non-interest checking, passbook savings, and certain types of money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amount) resulting in a Level 1 classification. For time deposits, the fair values for fixed rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow methodology that applies market interest rates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Short-term and long-term borrowings: The fair value of short-term borrowings is estimated to be the carrying amount and is classified as Level 1. The fair value of long-term borrowings is estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis using interest rates currently available for similar debt instruments and are classified as Level 2.

Accrued interest receivable and payable: The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates fair value resulting in a Level 3 classification and the carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates fair value resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Off-balance sheet instruments: Fair values for off-balance sheet, credit-related financial instruments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The fair value of commitments was not material at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis along with any related gain or loss recognized in the income statement due to fair value changes are presented in the following table:

Description	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Gains (Losses)	
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2		Level 3
(dollars in thousands)					
June 30, 2016					
Assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis:					
Available-for-sale securities:					
US Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$228,722	\$—	\$228,722	\$—	\$—
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	24,143	—	24,143	—	—
Corporate bonds	1,537	—	1,537	—	—
Corporate stock	81	36	45	—	—
Total recurring	\$254,483	\$36	\$254,447	\$—	\$—
Assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis:					
Impaired loans:					
Real estate:					
Commercial	\$3,848	\$—	\$—	\$3,848	\$—
Residential	337	—	—	337	—
Other real estate owned					
Commercial	243	—	—	243	—
Land	653	—	—	653	(376)
Total nonrecurring	\$5,081	\$—	\$—	\$5,081	\$ (376)

Description (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Gains (Losses)
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
December 31, 2015					
Assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis:					
Available-for-sale securities:					
US Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$246,185	\$—	\$246,185	\$—	\$—
Corporate Debt securities	1,551	—	1,551	—	—
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	26,013	—	26,013	—	—
Corporate stock	70	24	46	—	—
Total recurring	\$273,819	\$24	\$273,795	\$—	\$—
Assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis:					
Impaired loans:					
Real estate:					
Commercial	\$3,900	\$—	\$—	\$3,900	\$ (334)
Other real estate owned					
Commercial	2,522	—	—	2,522	—
Land	1,029	—	—	1,029	—
Total nonrecurring	\$7,451	\$—	\$—	\$7,451	\$ (334)

There were no significant transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 or the twelve months ended December 31, 2015.

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

Available-for-sale securities – Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, if available, and are considered Level 1, or evaluated using pricing models that vary by asset class and incorporate available trade, bid and other market information and are considered Level 2. Pricing applications apply available information, as applicable, through processes such as benchmark curves, benchmarking to like securities, sector groupings and matrix pricing.

Impaired loans – The fair value of collateral dependent impaired loans adjusted for specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses is generally based on recent real estate appraisals and/or evaluations. These appraisals and/or evaluations may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales, cost and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income and other available data. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. The valuation technique used for all Level 3 nonrecurring impaired loans is the sales comparison approach less a reserve for past due taxes and selling costs ranging from 8% to 10%.

Other real estate owned – Certain commercial and residential real estate properties classified as OREO are measured at fair value, less costs to sell. Fair values are based on recent real estate appraisals and/or evaluations. These appraisals and/or evaluations may use a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales, cost and the income approach. Adjustments are routinely made in the appraisal process by the independent appraisers to adjust for differences between the comparable sales and income and other available data. Such adjustments are usually significant and typically result in a Level 3 classification of the inputs for determining fair value. The valuation technique used for all Level 3 nonrecurring OREO is the sales comparison approach less selling costs ranging from 8% to 10%.

12. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2016-01, “*Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.*” This ASU addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments by making targeted improvements to GAAP as follows: (1) require equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. However, an entity may choose to measure equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer; (2) simplify the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment. When a qualitative assessment indicates that impairment exists, an entity is required to measure the investment at fair value; (3) eliminate the requirement to disclose the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost for entities that are not public business entities; (4) eliminate the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet; (5) require public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; (6) require an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments; (7) require separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (that is, securities or loans and receivables) on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements; and (8) clarify that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity’s other deferred tax assets. ASU No. 2016-01 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is permitted as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption only for provisions (3) and (6) above. Early adoption of the other provisions mentioned above is not permitted. The Company has performed a preliminary evaluation of the provisions of ASU No. 2016-01. Based on this evaluation, the Company has determined that ASU No. 2016-01 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “*Leases.*” Under the new guidance, lessees will be required to recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases): 1) a lease liability, which is the present value of a lessee’s obligation to make lease payments, and 2) a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee’s right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. Lessor accounting under the new guidance remains largely unchanged as it is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases, and operating leases. Leveraged leases have been eliminated, although lessors can continue to account for existing leveraged leases using the current accounting guidance. Other limited changes were made to align lessor accounting with the lessee accounting model and the new revenue recognition standard. All entities will classify leases to determine how to recognize lease-related revenue and expense. Quantitative and qualitative disclosures will be required by lessees and lessors to meet the objective of enabling users of financial statements to assess the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The intention is to require enough information to supplement the amounts recorded in the financial statements so that users can understand more about the nature of an entity’s leasing activities. ASU No. 2016-02 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; early adoption is permitted. All entities are required to use a modified retrospective approach for leases that exist or are entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements. They have the option to use certain relief; full retrospective application is prohibited. The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2016-02 and will be closely monitoring developments and additional guidance to determine the potential impact the new standard will have on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following is management’s discussion and analysis of the significant changes in American River Bankshares’ (the “Company”) balance sheet accounts between December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2016 and its income and expense accounts for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The discussion is designed to provide a better understanding of significant trends related to the Company’s financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital resources and interest rate sensitivity. This discussion and supporting tables and the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report are unaudited. Interest income and net interest income are presented on a fully taxable equivalent basis (FTE) within management’s discussion and analysis. Certain matters discussed or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q including, but not limited to, matters described in “Item 2 - Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and subject to the safe-harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements may contain words related to future projections including, but not limited to, words such as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” and variations of those words and similar words that are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ significantly from those projected. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the legislation promulgated by the United States Congress and actions taken by governmental agencies, including the United States Department of the Treasury, to deal with challenges to the U.S. financial system;
- the risks presented by economic volatility and recession, which could adversely affect credit quality, collateral values, including real estate collateral, investment values, liquidity and loan originations and loan portfolio delinquency rates;
- variances in the actual versus projected growth in assets and return on assets;
- potential loan and lease losses;
- potential expenses associated with resolving nonperforming assets as well as regulatory changes;
- changes in the interest rate environment including interest rates charged on loans, earned on securities investments and paid on deposits and other borrowed funds;
- competitive effects;
- potential declines in fee and other noninterest income earned associated with economic factors, as well as regulatory changes;
- general economic conditions nationally, regionally, and within our operating markets could be less favorable than expected or could have a more direct and pronounced effect on us than expected and adversely affect our ability to continue internal growth at historical rates and maintain the quality of our earning assets;
- changes in the regulatory environment including increased capital and regulatory compliance requirements and further government intervention in the U.S. financial system;
- changes in business conditions and inflation;
- changes in securities markets, public debt markets, and other capital markets;
 - potential data processing, cybersecurity and other operational systems failures, breach or fraud;
- potential decline in real estate values in our operating markets;
- the effects of uncontrollable events such as terrorism, the threat of terrorism or the impact of military conflicts in connection with the conduct of the war on terrorism by the United States and its allies, negative financial and economic conditions, natural disasters, and disruption of power supplies and communications;
- changes in accounting standards, tax laws or regulations and interpretations of such standards, laws or regulations;
- projected business increases following any future strategic expansion could be lower than expected;
- the goodwill we have recorded in connection with acquisitions could become impaired, which may have an adverse impact on our earnings;

the reputation of the financial services industry could experience further deterioration, which could adversely affect our ability to access markets for funding and to acquire and retain customers; and

- the efficiencies we may expect to receive from any investments in personnel and infrastructure may not be realized.

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The factors set forth under “Item 1A - Risk Factors” in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and other cautionary statements and information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be carefully considered and understood as being applicable to all related forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, when evaluating the business prospects of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. By their nature, they involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The future results and shareholder values may differ significantly from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. Any such statement speaks only as of the date of this report, and in the case of any documents that may be incorporated by reference, as of the date of those documents. We do not undertake any obligation to update or release any revisions to any forward-looking statements, to report any new information, future event or other circumstances after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law. However, your attention is directed to any further disclosures made on related subjects in our subsequent reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (“Form 10Q”) contains certain non-GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) financial measures in addition to results presented in accordance with GAAP. These measures include tangible book value and taxable equivalent basis. Management has presented these non-GAAP financial measures in this Form 10Q because it believes that they provide useful and comparative information to assess trends in the Company’s financial position reflected in the current quarter and year-to-date results and facilitate comparison of our performance with the performance of our peers.

Net Interest Margin and Efficiency Ratio (non-GAAP financial measures)

In accordance with industry standards, certain designated net interest income amounts are presented on a taxable equivalent basis, including the calculation of net interest margin and the efficiency ratio. The Company believes the presentation of net interest margin on a taxable equivalent basis using a 34% effective tax rate allows comparability of net interest margin with industry peers by eliminating the effect of the differences in portfolios attributable to the proportion represented by both taxable and tax-exempt loans and investments.

Tangible Equity (non-GAAP financial measures)

Tangible common stockholders’ equity (tangible book value) excludes goodwill and other intangible assets. The Company believes the exclusion of goodwill and other intangible assets to create “tangible equity” facilitates the comparison of results for ongoing business operations. The Company’s management internally assesses its performance based, in part, on these non-GAAP financial measures.

Critical Accounting Policies

General

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The financial information contained within our statements is, to a significant extent, financial information that is based on measures of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. In addition, GAAP itself may change from one previously acceptable method to another method. Although the economics of our transactions would be the same, the timing of events that would impact our transactions could change.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The allowance for loan and lease losses is an estimate of the probable incurred credit loss risk inherent in our loan and lease portfolio as of the balance sheet date. The allowance is based on two basic principles of accounting: (1) "Accounting for Contingencies," which requires that losses be accrued when it is probable that a loss has occurred at the balance sheet date and such loss can be reasonably estimated; and (2) the "Receivables" topic, which requires that losses be accrued on impaired loans based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows or values that are observable in the secondary market and the loan or lease balance.

The allowance for loan and lease losses is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when the actual risk, loss events, or changes in other factors, occur. The analysis of the allowance uses an historical loss view as an indicator of future losses and as a result could differ from the actual losses incurred in the future. If the allowance for loan and lease losses falls below that deemed adequate (by reason of loan and lease growth, actual losses, the effect of changes in risk factors, or some combination of these), the Company has a strategy for supplementing the allowance for loan and lease losses, over the short-term. For further information regarding our allowance for loan and lease losses, see “Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses Activity” discussion later in this Item 2.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense over the vesting period in an amount equal to the fair value of all share-based payments which consist of stock options and restricted stock awarded to directors and employees. The fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the date of the award and amortized over the service period using a Black-Scholes-Merton based option valuation model that requires the use of assumptions. Critical assumptions that affect the estimated fair value of each award include expected stock price volatility, dividend yields, option life and the risk-free interest rate.

Goodwill

Business combinations involving the Company’s acquisition of equity interests or net assets of another enterprise or the assumption of net liabilities in an acquisition of branches constituting a business may give rise to goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The value of goodwill is ultimately derived from the Company’s ability to generate net earnings after the acquisition and is not deductible for tax purposes. A decline in net earnings could be indicative of a decline in the fair value of goodwill and result in impairment. For that reason, goodwill is assessed for impairment on an annual basis. Impairment exists when a reporting unit’s carrying value of goodwill exceeds its fair value. The most recent annual assessment was performed as of December 31, 2015, and at that time, the Company’s reporting unit had positive equity and the Company elected to perform a qualitative assessment to determine if it was more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, including goodwill. The qualitative assessment indicated that it was more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

Income Taxes

The Company files its income taxes on a consolidated basis with its subsidiaries. The allocation of income tax expense (benefit) represents each entity’s proportionate share of the consolidated provision for (benefit from) income taxes.

The Company accounts for income taxes using the balance sheet method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment. On the consolidated balance sheet, net deferred tax assets are included in accrued interest receivable and other assets.

The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is, if applicable, reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and

penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if applicable, as a component of interest expense in the consolidated statement of income. There were no unrecognized tax benefits or accrued interest and penalties at June 30, 2016 or 2015 or for the three-month and six-month periods then ended.

General Development of Business

The Company is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of California in 1995. As a bank holding company, the Company is authorized to engage in the activities permitted under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and regulations thereunder. Its principal office is located at 3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 450, Rancho Cordova, California 95670 and its telephone number is (916) 854-0123. The Company employed an equivalent of 97 full-time employees as of June 30, 2016.

The Company owns 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of its banking subsidiary, American River Bank (the "Bank"), and American River Financial, a California corporation which has been inactive since its incorporation in 2003.

American River Bank was incorporated and commenced business in Fair Oaks, California, in 1983 and thereafter moved its headquarters to Sacramento, California in 1985. American River Bank operates five full service offices in Sacramento and Placer Counties including the main office located at 1545 River Park Drive, Suite 107, Sacramento and branch offices in Sacramento, Gold River, and Roseville; two full service offices in Sonoma County in Healdsburg and Santa Rosa; and three full service offices in Amador County in Jackson, Pioneer, and Ione.

In addition, American River Bank operates a loan production office in Santa Clara County, in the city of San Jose.

In 2000, the Company acquired North Coast Bank as a separate bank subsidiary. North Coast Bank was incorporated and commenced business in 1990 as Windsor Oaks National Bank in Windsor, California. In 1997, the name was changed to North Coast Bank. Effective December 31, 2003, North Coast Bank was merged with and into American River Bank. On December 3, 2004, the Company acquired Bank of Amador located in Jackson, California. Bank of Amador was merged with and into American River Bank.

The Bank's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") up to applicable legal limits. On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"). The Dodd-Frank Act includes a permanent increase to \$250,000 as the maximum FDIC insurance limit per depositor retroactive to January 1, 2008 and the extension of unlimited FDIC insurance for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts effective December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2012. On November 9, 2010, the FDIC implemented a final rule to permanently increase the maximum insurance limit to \$250,000 under the Dodd-Frank Act. The unlimited insurance coverage for noninterest bearing transaction accounts was not extended and terminated on December 31, 2012. The \$250,000 maximum deposit insurance amount per depositor remains in effect.

American River Bank does not offer trust services or international banking services and does not plan to do so in the near future. American River Bank's primary business is serving the commercial banking needs of small to mid-sized businesses within those counties listed above. American River Bank accepts checking and savings deposits, offers money market deposit accounts and certificates of deposit, makes secured and unsecured commercial, secured real estate, and other installment and term loans and offers other customary banking services. American River Bank also conducts lease financing for certain types of business equipment. American River Bank owns 100% of two inactive companies, ARBCO and American River Mortgage. ARBCO was formed in 1984 to conduct real estate development and has been inactive since 1995. American River Mortgage has been inactive since its formation in 1994. During 2015 and 2016, the Company conducted no significant activities other than holding the shares of its subsidiaries. However, it is authorized, with the prior approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board"), the Company's principal regulator, to engage in a variety of activities which are deemed

closely related to the business of banking. The common stock of the Company is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is listed and traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "AMRB."

Overview

The Company recorded net income of \$1,304,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2016, which was a decrease of \$82,000 compared to \$1,386,000 reported for the same period of 2015. Diluted earnings per share for the second quarter of 2016 were \$0.19 compared to \$0.18 recorded in the second quarter of 2015. The return on average equity ("ROAE") and the return on average assets ("ROAA") for the second quarter of 2016 were 6.29% and 0.84%, respectively, as compared to 6.31% and 0.90%, respectively, for the same period in 2015.

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$2,676,000 and \$2,342,000, respectively, with diluted earnings per share of \$0.39 in 2016 and \$0.30 in 2015. For the first six months of 2016, ROAE was 6.37% and ROAA was 0.85% compared to 5.36% and 0.77%, respectively, for the same period in 2015.

Total assets of the Company decreased by \$8,829,000 (1.4%) from \$634,460,000 at December 31, 2015 to \$625,811,000 at June 30, 2016. Net loans totaled \$305,088,000 at June 30, 2016, an increase of \$15,986,000 (5.5%) from \$289,102,000 at December 31, 2015. Deposit balances at June 30, 2016 totaled \$525,933,000, a decrease of \$4,757,000 (0.9%) from the \$530,690,000 at December 31, 2015.

The Company ended the second quarter of 2016 with a leverage capital ratio of 10.4%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 18.0%, and a total risk-based capital ratio of 19.2% compared to 11.0%, 19.3%, and 20.6%, respectively, at December 31, 2015. Table One below provides a summary of the components of net income for the periods indicated (See the “Results of Operations” section that follows for an explanation of the fluctuations in the individual components).

Table One: Components of Net Income

(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Interest income*	\$5,343	\$5,386	\$10,740	\$10,359
Interest expense	(221)	(244)	(455)	(492)
Net interest income*	5,122	5,142	10,285	9,867
Provision for loan and lease losses	—	—	—	—
Noninterest income	363	507	1,117	1,092
Noninterest expense	(3,415)	(3,415)	(7,206)	(7,228)
Provision for income taxes	(652)	(745)	(1,285)	(1,215)
Tax equivalent adjustment	(114)	(103)	(235)	(174)
Net income	\$1,304	\$1,386	\$2,676	\$2,342
Average total assets	\$625,652	\$615,492	\$630,364	\$612,418
Net income (annualized) as a percentage of average total assets	0.84 %	0.90 %	0.85 %	0.77 %

* Fully taxable equivalent basis (FTE)

Results of Operations

Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin

Net interest income represents the excess of interest and fees earned on interest earning assets (loans and leases, securities, Federal funds sold and investments in time deposits) over the interest paid on interest-bearing deposits and borrowed funds. Net interest margin is net interest income expressed as a percentage of average earning assets. The Company's net interest margin was 3.64% for the three months ended June 30, 2016, 3.69% for the three months ended June 30, 2015, 3.64% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 3.58% for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

The fully taxable equivalent interest income component for the second quarter of 2016 decreased \$43,000 (0.8%) to \$5,343,000 compared to \$5,386,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in the fully taxable equivalent interest income for the second quarter of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 is broken down by rate (down \$226,000) and volume (up \$183,000). The yield on earning assets decreased from 3.87% during the second quarter of 2015 to 3.80% during the second quarter of 2016. The primary driver in this rate decrease was a decrease in the yield on loans which saw a decrease from 5.01% in the second quarter of 2015 to 4.92% in the second quarter of 2016. While average loans increased \$23,452,000 (8.5%) from \$276,976,000 during the second quarter of 2015 to \$300,423,000 during the second quarter of 2016, due to the overall lower interest rate environment, the new loans added were at lower yields than the existing loans. The investment portfolio also experienced lower yields, decreasing from 2.75% in the second quarter of 2015 to 2.53% in the second quarter of 2016. Part of this decrease is related to a special one-time cash dividend from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (the "FHLB") recorded in 2015 in the amount of \$136,000. The volume increase of \$183,000 was primarily from loans (\$300,000) partially offset by a decrease in investment balances. The average balance of earning assets increased \$6,930,000 (1.2%) from \$558,901,000 in the second quarter of 2015 to \$565,831,000 in the second quarter of 2016. When compared to the second quarter of 2015, average investment securities decreased \$16,543,000 (5.9%) from \$280,952,000 for the second quarter of 2015 compared to \$264,409,000 for the second quarter of 2016.

Total fully taxable equivalent interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased \$381,000 (3.7%) to \$10,740,000 compared to \$10,359,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The breakdown of the fully taxable equivalent interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 over the same period in 2015 resulted from a decrease in rate (down \$121,000) and an increase in volume (up \$502,000). Average earning assets increased \$12,098,000 (2.2%) from \$556,486,000 during the first six months of 2015 to \$568,584,000 for the same period in 2016. During the six month periods, the Company also experienced an increase in interest income due to the rates earned on investments (up \$74,000) but this was more than offset by a reduction in rates on loans (down \$199,000). The yield on investments increased from 2.54% in 2015 to 2.58% in 2016. Part of this increase is related to the slow down in the mortgage refinance market and the related slower amortization of the premiums paid on the mortgage related bonds. Average loan balances increased by \$27,966,000 (10.4%) from \$269,798,000 during 2015 to \$297,764,000 during 2016, but the Company did experience a drop in rates on these loans from 5.05% in 2015 to 4.91% in 2016. This decrease is caused by the overall lower interest rate environment. The volume increase of \$502,000 is primarily related to the above mentioned increase in loan balances from 2015 to 2016, which accounted for a \$704,000 increase in interest income, which was partially offset by a decrease in average investment balances. Average investment securities decreased \$15,871,000 (5.6%) from \$285,699,000 for the first six months of 2015 compared to \$269,828,000 for the first six months of 2016.

Interest expense was \$23,000 (9.4%) lower in the second quarter of 2016 versus the prior year period, decreasing from \$244,000 to \$221,000. The average balances on interest bearing liabilities were \$345,417,000 or \$4,974,000 (1.4%) lower in the second quarter of 2016 compared to \$350,391,000 for the same quarter in 2015. The decrease in balances had a slight impact on the overall interest expense as the volume decrease accounted for only a \$9,000 decrease in interest expense. The primary decrease in interest expense relates to lower rates (down \$14,000). Rates paid on interest bearing liabilities decreased 2 basis points from 0.28% to 0.26% for the second quarter of 2015 compared to the second quarter of 2016.

Interest expense was \$37,000 (7.5%) lower in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 decreasing from \$492,000 in 2015 to \$455,000 in 2016. The decrease is related to rates (down \$55,000) partially offset by volume (up \$18,000). The average balances on interest-bearing liabilities were \$350,681,000 (down \$3,537,000 or 1.0% lower) in the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 compared \$354,218,000 in the same period in 2015. Although the average balances were lower, the decreased balances did not result in a decrease in interest expense as the decrease in interest bearing balances (down \$18,000) was more than offset by an increase in other borrowings which increased by \$36,000. Average other borrowings increased \$6,562,000 (51.4%) from \$12,765,000 in the first six months of 2015 to \$19,327,000 in the first six months of 2016. The primary decrease in interest expense relates to lower rates (down \$55,000). Rates paid on interest bearing liabilities decreased 2 basis points from 0.28% to 0.26% for 2015 compared to 2016.

Table Two, Analysis of Net Interest Margin on Earning Assets, and Table Three, Analysis of Volume and Rate Changes on Net Interest Income and Expenses, are provided to enable the reader to understand the components and trends of the Company's interest income and expenses. Table Two provides an analysis of net interest margin on earning assets setting forth average assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity; interest income earned and interest expense paid and average rates earned and paid; and the net interest margin on earning assets. Table Three sets forth a summary of the changes in interest income and interest expense from changes in average asset and liability balances (volume) and changes in average interest rates.

Table Two: Analysis of Net Interest Margin on Earning Assets

Three Months Ended June 30, (Taxable Equivalent Basis) (dollars in thousands)	2016			2015		
	Avg Balance	Interest	Avg Yield (4)	Avg Balance	Interest	Avg Yield (4)
Assets						
Earning assets:						
Taxable loans and leases (1)	\$283,373	\$3,445	4.89 %	\$267,888	\$3,339	5.00 %
Tax-exempt loans and leases (2)	17,050	232	5.47 %	9,073	123	5.43 %
Taxable investment securities	240,997	1,441	2.40 %	254,676	1,657	2.61 %
Tax-exempt investment securities (2)	23,336	215	3.71 %	26,202	255	3.90 %
Corporate stock (2)	76	8	42.34 %	74	11	59.62 %
Federal funds sold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in time deposits	999	2	0.81 %	978	1	0.41 %
Total earning assets	565,831	5,343	3.80 %	558,901	5,386	3.87 %
Cash & due from banks	28,070			22,221		
Other assets	36,849			39,715		
Allowance for loan & lease losses	(5,098)			(5,345)		
	\$625,652			\$615,492		
Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity						
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Interest checking and money market	\$188,365	35	0.07 %	\$189,816	62	0.13 %
Savings	59,679	5	0.03 %	57,915	9	0.06 %
Time deposits	83,087	142	0.69 %	88,116	137	0.62 %
Other borrowings	14,286	39	1.10 %	14,544	36	0.99 %
Total interest bearing liabilities	345,417	221	0.26 %	350,391	244	0.28 %
Noninterest bearing demand deposits	190,646			170,792		
Other liabilities	6,258			6,266		
Total liabilities	542,321			527,449		
Shareholders' equity	83,331			88,043		
	\$625,652			\$615,492		
Net interest income & margin (3)		\$5,122	3.64 %		\$5,142	3.69 %

(1) Loan interest includes loan fees of \$55,000 and \$56,000, respectively, during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. Average loan balances include nonperforming loans.

(2) Includes taxable-equivalent adjustments that primarily relate to income on certain securities that is exempt from federal income taxes. The effective federal statutory tax rate was 34% for 2016 and 2015.

(3) Net interest margin is computed by dividing net interest income by total average earning assets.

(4) Average yield is calculated based on actual days in the period (91 days) and annualized to actual days in the year (366 days in 2016 and 365 days in 2015).

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Six Months Ended June 30, (Taxable Equivalent Basis) (dollars in thousands)	2016			2015		
	Avg Balance	Interest	Avg Yield (4)	Avg Balance	Interest	Avg Yield (4)
Assets						
Earning assets:						
Taxable loans and leases (1)	\$281,143	\$6,807	4.87 %	\$263,161	\$6,596	5.05 %
Tax-exempt loans and leases (2)	16,621	462	5.59 %	6,637	167	5.07 %
Taxable investment securities	245,310	2,993	2.45 %	259,312	3,073	2.39 %
Tax-exempt investment securities (2)	24,446	461	3.79 %	26,314	509	3.90 %
Corporate stock (2)	72	14	39.10%	73	12	33.15%
Federal funds sold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	992	3	0.61 %	989	2	0.41 %
Total earning assets	568,584	10,740	3.80 %	556,486	10,359	3.75 %
Cash & due from banks	28,108			21,746		
Other assets	38,723			39,511		
Allowance for loan & lease losses	(5,051)			(5,325)		
	\$630,364			\$612,418		
Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest checking and money market	\$188,463	75	0.08 %	\$195,141	131	0.14 %
Savings	59,442	10	0.03 %	58,405	17	0.06 %
Time deposits	83,449	281	0.68 %	87,907	274	0.63 %
Other borrowings	19,327	89	0.93 %	12,765	70	1.11 %
Total interest-bearing liabilities	350,681	455	0.26 %	354,218	492	0.28 %
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	188,791			163,635		
Other liabilities	6,362			6,403		
Total liabilities	545,834			524,256		
Shareholders' equity	84,530			88,162		
	\$630,364			\$612,418		
Net interest income & margin (3)		\$10,285	3.64 %		\$9,867	3.58 %

(1) Loan interest includes loan fees of \$95,000 and \$93,000, respectively, during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015. Average loan balances include nonperforming loans.

(2) Includes taxable-equivalent adjustments that primarily relate to income on certain securities that is exempt from federal income taxes. The effective federal statutory tax rate was 34% for 2016 and 2015.

(3) Net interest margin is computed by dividing net interest income by total average earning assets.

(4) Average yield is calculated based on actual days in the period (182 days for 2016 and 181 days for 2015) and annualized to actual days in the year (366 days for 2016 and 365 days for 2015).

Table Three: Analysis of Volume and Rate Changes on Net Interest Income and Expenses
Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 over 2015 (dollars in thousands)

Increase (decrease) due to change in:

Interest-earning assets:	Volume	Rate (4)	Net Change
Taxable loans and leases (1)	\$ 192	\$ (86)	\$ 106
Tax-exempt loans and leases (2)	108	1	109
Taxable investment securities	(89)	(127)	(216)
Tax exempt investment securities (3)	(28)	(12)	(40)
Corporate stock	—	(3)	(3)
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	—	1	1
Total	183	(226)	(43)
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest checking and money market	—	(27)	(27)
Savings deposits	—	(4)	(4)
Time deposits	(8)	13	5
Other borrowings	(1)	4	3
Total	(9)	(14)	(23)
Interest differential	\$ 192	\$ (212)	\$ (20)

Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 over 2015 (dollars in thousands)

Increase (decrease) due to change in:

Interest-earning assets:	Volume	Rate (4)	Net Change
Taxable loans and leases (1)	\$ 452	\$ (241)	\$ 211
Tax-exempt loans and leases (2)	252	43	295
Taxable investment securities	(166)	86	(80)
Tax exempt investment securities (3)	(36)	(12)	(48)
Corporate stock	—	2	2
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	—	1	1
Total	502	(121)	381
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest checking and money market	(4)	(52)	(56)
Savings deposits	—	(7)	(7)
Time deposits	(14)	21	7
Other borrowings	36	(17)	19
Total	18	(55)	(37)
Interest differential	\$ 484	\$ (66)	\$ 418

(1) The average balance of non-accruing loans is immaterial as a percentage of total loans and, as such, has been included in net loans.

Loan fees of \$55,000 and \$56,000, respectively, during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, (2) and loan fees of \$95,000 and \$93,000, respectively, during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, have been included in the interest income computation.

(3) Includes taxable-equivalent adjustments that primarily relate to income on certain securities that is exempt from federal income taxes. The effective federal statutory tax rate was 34% for 2016 and 2015.

(4) The rate/volume variance has been included in the rate variance.

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

The Company did not provide any provision for loan and lease losses for the second quarter of 2016 or 2015. The Company experienced net loan and lease recoveries of \$50,000 or 0.07% (on an annualized basis) of average loans and leases for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to net loan and lease recoveries of \$51,000 or 0.07% (on an annualized basis) of average loans and leases for the three months ended June 30, 2015. For the first six months of 2016 and 2015, the Company did not make any provisions for loan and lease losses and net loan and lease recoveries were \$157,000 or 0.11% (on an annualized basis) of average loans and leases outstanding in 2016 and \$58,000 or 0.04% (on an annualized basis) of average loans and leases outstanding in 2015. The Company continued to experience an overall improvement in the credit quality of the loan and lease portfolio and a reduction of credit losses. For additional information see the “Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses Activity.”

Noninterest Income

Table Four below provides a summary of the components of noninterest income for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

Table Four: Components of Noninterest Income

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	2015	June 30, 2016	2015
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 128	\$ 127	\$ 257	\$ 244
(Loss) gain on sale/call/impairment of securities	(1)	51	281	218
Merchant fee income	93	99	179	187
Bank owned life insurance	81	81	159	159
Income from OREO properties	—	90	106	161
Other	62	59	135	123
Total noninterest income	\$ 363	\$ 507	\$ 1,117	\$ 1,092

Noninterest income decreased \$144,000 (28.4%) to \$363,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$507,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016 was primarily related to a decrease in gain on sale of securities, which decreased \$52,000 (102.0%) from \$51,000 in 2015 to a loss of \$1,000 in 2016 and rental income from OREO properties which decreased \$90,000 (100.0%) from \$90,000 in 2015 to zero in 2016. The decrease in OREO income resulted from the sale of the only income producing OREO property in the first quarter of 2016.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, noninterest income increased \$25,000 (2.3%) from \$1,092,000 to \$1,117,000. The increase from the first six months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2016 was primarily related to the gain on sale of securities (up \$63,000 or 28.9%) resulting in income of \$218,000 in the first half of 2015 compared to \$281,000 for the first half of 2016. In addition, there was a decrease in rental income from OREO properties which declined \$55,000 (34.2%) from \$161,000 in 2015 to \$106,000 in 2016.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense was \$3,415,000 in the second quarter of 2016 and 2015. Salary and employee benefits expense increased \$56,000 (2.7%) from \$2,045,000 during the second quarter of 2015 to \$2,101,000 during the second quarter of 2016. The increase in salaries and benefits resulted from normal salary adjustments and increased benefit costs. Occupancy expense decreased \$9,000 (3.0%) and furniture and equipment expense decreased \$16,000 (8.9%) from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. FDIC assessments were \$76,000 during both the second quarter of 2016 and 2015. OREO related expenses decreased \$35,000 (63.6%) during the second quarter of 2016 to \$20,000, from \$55,000 in the second quarter of 2015. The primary reason for the decrease in OREO related expenses was the reduction in OREO properties reducing carrying costs. Other expenses increased \$4,000 (0.5%) to \$763,000

in the second quarter of 2016 compared to \$759,000 in the second quarter of 2015. The fully taxable equivalent efficiency ratio for the second quarter of 2016 increased to 62.3% from 60.5% for the second quarter of 2015.

Noninterest expense for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016 was \$7,206,000 compared to \$7,228,000 for the same period in 2015 for a decrease of \$22,000 (0.3%). Salaries and benefits expense decreased \$54,000 (1.3%) from \$4,315,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 to \$4,261,000 for the same period in 2016. The decrease in salaries and benefit expense is related to lower incentive accruals, which decreased \$34,000 (12.6%) from \$270,000 in 2015 to \$236,000 in 2016, as not all of the incentive targets have been met. Occupancy expense decreased \$4,000 (0.7%) and furniture and equipment expense decreased \$28,000 (7.9%). FDIC assessments were \$156,000 during both 2016 and 2015. OREO related expenses increased \$158,000 (78.2%) during 2016 to \$360,000, from \$202,000 in 2015. The increase in OREO expenses is directly related to a \$376,000 property write-down partially offset by a \$117,000 gain on sale, both items occurring in the first quarter of 2016. Other expenses decreased \$94,000 (5.9%) from \$1,605,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 to \$1,511,000 for the same period in 2016. The decrease in other expenses results from lower operating losses which decreased \$32,000 (43.8%) from \$73,000 in 2015 to \$41,000 in 2016.

The overhead efficiency ratio (fully taxable equivalent), excluding the amortization of intangible assets, for the first six months of 2016 was 63.2% as compared to 66.0% in the same period of 2015.

Provision for Income Taxes

Federal and state income taxes for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 decreased \$93,000 (12.5%) from \$745,000 in the second quarter of 2015 to \$652,000 in the second quarter of 2016 and increased \$70,000 (5.8%) from \$1,215,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2015 to \$1,285,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The combined federal and state effective tax rate for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 was 33.3%, compared to 35.0% for the second quarter of 2015. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the combined federal and state effective tax rate was 32.4% compared to 34.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The lower effective tax rate for both periods in 2016 compared to 2015 resulted from an increase in tax exempt loan interest. Tax exempt loan interest was \$173,000 in the second quarter of 2016 compared to \$85,000 in the second quarter of 2015 and tax exempt loan interest was \$345,000 in the first six months of 2016 compared to \$123,000 in the first six months of 2015.

Balance Sheet Analysis

The Company's total assets were \$625,811,000 at June 30, 2016 compared to \$634,460,000 at December 31, 2015, representing a decrease of \$8,829,000 (1.4%). The average assets for the three months ended June 30, 2016 were \$625,652,000, which represents an increase of \$10,160,000 (1.7%) from the balance of \$615,492,000 during the three-month period ended June 30, 2015. The average assets for the six months ended June 30, 2016 were \$630,364,000, which represents an increase of \$17,946,000 (2.9%) from the average balance of \$612,418,000 during the six-month period ended June 30, 2015.

Investment Securities

The Company classifies its investment securities as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. The Company's intent is to hold all securities classified as held-to-maturity until maturity and management believes that it has the ability to do so. Securities available-for-sale may be sold to implement asset/liability management strategies and in response to changes in interest rates, prepayment rates and similar factors.

Table Five below summarizes the values of the Company's investment securities held on June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Table Five: Investment Securities Composition

(dollars in thousands)

Available-for-sale (at fair value)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Debt securities:		
U.S. Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$ 228,722	\$ 246,185
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	24,143	26,013
Corporate bonds	1,537	1,551
Corporate stock	81	70
Total available-for-sale investment securities	\$ 254,483	\$ 273,819
Held-to-maturity (at amortized cost)		
Debt securities:		

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U.S. Government Agencies and Sponsored Agencies	\$ 540	\$ 623
Total held-to-maturity investment securities	\$ 540	\$ 623

Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$6,935,000 were recorded, net of \$2,774,000 in tax liabilities, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at June 30, 2016 and net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$3,504,000 were recorded, net of \$1,401,000 in tax liabilities, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at December 31, 2015.

Management periodically evaluates each investment security in a loss position for other than temporary impairment relying primarily on industry analyst reports, observation of market conditions and interest rate fluctuations. Management has the ability and intent to hold securities with established maturity dates until recovery of fair value, which may be until maturity, and believes it will be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms for all of the underlying investment securities; therefore, management does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Loans and Leases

The Company's historical lending activities have been in the following principal areas: (1) commercial; (2) commercial real estate; (3) multi-family real estate; (4) real estate construction (both commercial and residential); (5) residential real estate; (6) lease financing receivable; (7) agriculture; and (8) consumer loans. The Company's continuing focus in our market area, new borrowers developed through the Company's marketing efforts, and credit extensions expanded to existing borrowers resulted in the Company originating \$39 million in new loans during the first half of 2016. This production was partially offset by normal pay downs and payoffs, but still resulted in an overall net increase in net loans and leases of \$16.0 million (5.5%) from December 31, 2015. The market in which the Company operates has begun to show demand for credit products as the continued low rate environment and expectations for economic expansion have increased refinancing as well as new loan activity. Table Six below summarizes the composition of the loan portfolio as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Table Six: Loan and Lease Portfolio Composition

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015		Change in dollars	Percentage change
	\$	%	\$	%		
Commercial	\$36,193	12 %	\$ 36,195	12 %	\$ (2)	(0.1 %)
Real estate						
Commercial	203,439	66 %	199,591	68 %	3,848	1.9 %
Multi-family	35,525	11 %	23,494	8 %	12,031	51.2 %
Construction	13,795	4 %	14,533	5 %	(738)	(5.1 %)
Residential	16,360	5 %	14,200	5 %	2,160	15.2 %
Lease financing receivable	534	—	732	—	(198)	(27.1 %)
Agriculture	2,317	1 %	2,431	1 %	(114)	(4.7 %)
Consumer	2,304	1 %	3,122	1 %	(818)	(26.2 %)
Total loans and leases	310,467	100 %	294,298	100 %	16,169	5.5 %
Deferred loan and lease fees, net	(247)		(221)		(26)	
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(5,132)		(4,975)		(157)	
Total net loans and leases	\$305,088		\$ 289,102		\$ 15,986	5.5 %

A significant portion of the Company's loans and leases are direct loans and leases made to individuals and local businesses. The Company relies substantially on networking, local promotional activity, and personal contacts by American River Bank officers, directors and employees to compete with other financial institutions. The Company makes loans and leases to borrowers whose applications include a sound purpose and a viable primary repayment source, generally supported by a secondary source of repayment.

Commercial loans consist of credit lines for operating needs, loans for equipment purchases, working capital, and various other business loan products. Consumer loans include a range of traditional consumer loan products such as personal lines of credit and homeowner equity lines of credit and loans to finance purchases of autos, boats, recreational vehicles, mobile homes and various other consumer items. Construction loans are generally comprised of commitments to customers within the Company's service area for construction of commercial properties, multi-family properties and custom and semi-custom single-family residences. Other real estate loans consist primarily of loans secured by first trust deeds on commercial, multi-family, and residential properties typically with maturities from 3 to 10 years and original loan-to-value ratios generally from 65% to 75%. Agriculture loans consist primarily of vineyard loans. In general, except in the case of loans under SBA programs or Farm Services Agency guarantees, the Company does not make long-term mortgage loans.

“Subprime” real estate loans generally refer to residential mortgages made to higher-risk borrowers with lower credit and/or income histories. Within the banking industry, many of these loans were originated with adjustable interest rates that reset upward after an introductory period. These “subprime” loans coupled with declines in housing prices led to an increase in default rates resulting in many instances of increased foreclosure rates as the adjustable interest rates reset to higher levels. The Company did not have any such “subprime” loans at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Risk Elements

The Company assesses and manages credit risk on an ongoing basis through a total credit culture that emphasizes excellent credit quality, extensive internal monitoring and established formal lending policies. Additionally, the Company contracts with an outside loan review consultant to periodically review the existing loan and lease portfolio. Management believes its ability to identify and assess risk and return characteristics of the Company’s loan and lease portfolio is critical for profitability and growth. Management strives to continue its emphasis on credit quality in the loan and lease approval process, through active credit administration and regular monitoring. With this in mind, management has designed and implemented a comprehensive loan and lease review and grading system that functions to continually assess the credit risk inherent in the loan and lease portfolio.

Ultimately, underlying trends in economic and business cycles influence credit quality. American River Bank’s business is concentrated in the Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is a diversified economy, but with a large State of California government presence and employment base; in Sonoma County, which is focused on businesses within the two communities in which the Bank has offices (Santa Rosa and Healdsburg); and in Amador County, in which the Bank is primarily focused on businesses within the three communities in which it has offices (Jackson, Pioneer, and Ione). The economy of Sonoma County is diversified with professional services, manufacturing, agriculture and real estate investment and construction, while the economy of Amador County is reliant upon government, services, retail trade, manufacturing industries and Indian gaming. The Company has recently entered the Santa Clara, Contra Costa, and Alameda County markets and services these markets through a loan production office in San Jose. The economies of Santa Clara, Contra Costa and Alameda Counties are diversified with professional services, manufacturing, technology related companies, real estate investment and construction.

The Company has significant extensions of credit and commitments to extend credit that are secured by real estate. The ultimate repayment of these loans is generally dependent on personal or business cash flows or the sale or refinancing of the real estate. The Company monitors the effects of current and expected market conditions and other factors on the collectability of real estate loans. The more significant factors management considers involve the following: lease rates and terms, vacancy rates, absorption and sale rates and capitalization rates; real estate values, supply and demand factors, and rates of return; operating expenses; inflation and deflation; and sufficiency of repayment sources independent of the real estate including, in some instances, personal guarantees.

In extending credit and commitments to borrowers, the Company generally requires collateral and/or guarantees as security. The repayment of such loans is expected to come from cash flow or from proceeds from the sale of selected assets of the borrowers. The Company’s requirement for collateral and/or guarantees is determined on a case-by-case basis in connection with management’s evaluation of the creditworthiness of the borrower. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, income-producing properties, residences and other real property. The Company secures its collateral by perfecting its security interest in business assets, obtaining deeds of trust, or outright possession among other means.

In management's judgment, a concentration exists in real estate loans, which represented approximately 86% of the Company's loan and lease portfolio at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Management believes that the residential land portion of the Company's loan portfolio carries more than the normal credit risk, due primarily to curtailed demand for new and resale residential property, relative to pre-recession levels, a resulting oversupply of unsold residential land, and observed reductions in values throughout the Company's market area. Management has responded by evaluating loans that it considers to carry any significant risk above the normal risk of collectability by taking actions where possible to reduce credit risk exposure by methods that include, but are not limited to, seeking liquidation of the loan by the borrower, seeking additional tangible collateral or other repayment support, converting the property through judicial or non-judicial foreclosure proceedings, and other collection techniques. Management currently believes that it maintains its allowance for loan and lease losses at levels adequate to reflect the loss risk inherent in its total loan portfolio.

A decline in the economy in general, or decline in real estate values in the Company's primary market areas, in particular, could have an adverse impact on the collectability of real estate loans and require an increase in the provision for loan and lease losses. This could adversely affect the Company's future prospects, results of operations, profitability and stock price. Management believes that its lending practices and underwriting standards are structured with the intent to minimize losses; however, there is no assurance that losses will not occur. The Company's loan practices and underwriting standards include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) maintaining a thorough understanding of the Company's service area and originating a significant majority of its loans within that area, (2) maintaining a thorough understanding of borrowers' knowledge, capacity, and market position in their field of expertise, (3) basing real estate loan approvals not only on market demand for the project, but also on the borrowers' capacity to support the project financially in the event it does not perform to expectations (whether sale or income performance), and (4) maintaining conforming and prudent loan-to-value and loan-to-cost ratios based on independent outside appraisals and ongoing inspection and analysis by the Company's lending officers or contracted third-party professionals.

Nonperforming, Past Due and Restructured Loans and Leases

At June 30, 2016, nonperforming loans and leases (those loans and leases on nonaccrual status and those loans and leases still accruing and past due 90 days or more) were \$1,055,000 or 0.34% of total loans and leases. The \$1,055,000 in nonperforming loans and leases was made up of seven loans. Four of those loans totaling \$643,000 were current (less than 30 days past due pursuant to their original or modified terms) and all seven loans were less than 90 days past due. Nonperforming loans and leases were \$1,643,000 or 0.56% of total loans and leases at December 31, 2015. Specific reserves of \$26,000 were held on the nonperforming loans at June 30, 2016 and specific reserves of \$28,000 were held on the nonperforming loans at December 31, 2015.

The overall level of nonperforming loans decreased \$66,000 (4.0%) to \$1,577,000 during the first quarter of 2016 from \$1,643,000 at December 31, 2015, and decreased further by \$522,000 (33.1%) during the second quarter of 2016. At December 31, 2015, the Company's nonperforming loans included four real estate loans totaling \$1,493,000; four consumer loans totaling \$120,000 and a single commercial loan totaling \$30,000. At June 30, 2016, the Company had three real estate loans totaling \$968,000; three consumer loans totaling \$65,000; and a single commercial loan in the amount of \$22,000.

Table Seven below sets forth nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Table Seven: Nonperforming Loans and Leases

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing:		
Commercial	\$ —	\$ —
Real estate	—	—
Lease financing receivable	—	—
Agriculture	—	—
Consumer	—	—
Nonaccrual:		
Commercial	22	30