REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OREGON BANCORP, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

December 31, 2017 and 2016

MOSSADAMS

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Oregon Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Oregon Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Supplementary Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The supplementary consolidating balance sheet as of December 31, 2017, and consolidating statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017, included on pages 37 and 38, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Moss Adams LLP

Everett, Washington
February 28, 2018

ASSETS

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 3,654,181	$ 2,885,416
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	17,980,000	14,635,000
Total cash equivalents	21,634,181	17,520,416
Loans held-for-sale	34,816,974	28,536,192
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	137,724,538	121,566,749
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	212,100	180,600
Other real estate owned, net	1,221,960	1,536,005
Premises and equipment, net	2,610,320	2,637,180
Cash surrender value of life insurance, net	3,724,973	1,824,397
Accrued interest receivable	419,220	367,551
Deferred tax asset	836,688	825,438
Other assets	1,690,457	1,810,102
Total assets	$ 204,891,411	$ 176,804,630

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
LIABILITIES		
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	$ 32,434,932	$ 27,918,670
Interest-bearing demand deposits and money market accounts	56,454,637	61,196,901
Time certificates of deposit	87,235,932	63,579,782
Total deposits	176,125,501	152,695,353
Borrowings	1,170,302	1,324,713
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,069,764	2,850,611
Accrued interest payable	105,797	75,557
Total liabilities	181,471,364	156,946,234
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 12)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, no par value; 2,000,000 shares authorized; no shares of Series A and Series B issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2017 or 2016	-	-
Common stock, no par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 1,080,272 shares issued and 1,061,711 outstanding as of December 31, 2017; 1,084,364 shares issued and 1,045,947 outstanding as of December 31, 2016	11,563,513	11,563,513
Additional paid-in capital	1,387,536	1,017,170
Retained earnings	10,468,998	7,277,713
Total shareholders' equity	23,420,047	19,858,396
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 204,891,411	$ 176,804,630

Oregon Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest and fees on loans	$ 8,068,379	$ 7,263,967
Interest on due from banks	189,961	82,545
Interest on investment securities	-	2,347
Total interest income	8,258,340	7,348,859
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Demand deposits	19,948	13,947
Interest-bearing demand deposits and money market accounts	85,571	73,711
Time certificates of deposit	810,326	780,859
Borrowings	102,654	62,763
Total interest expense	1,018,499	931,280
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	7,239,841	6,417,579
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	-	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	7,239,841	6,417,579
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Mortgage banking revenue, net	29,686,929	21,302,719
Brokered loan fees	375,752	311,246
Service charge income	52,551	41,358
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(99,424)	90,627
Other income	416,164	346,942
Total noninterest income	30,431,972	22,092,892
NONINTEREST EXPENSE		
Salaries	15,422,413	12,076,178
Employee benefits	5,512,039	3,962,767
Occupancy expenses	1,396,739	1,144,891
Depreciation and amortization expense	242,398	222,587
Regulatory assessment	93,193	171,625
Write-down and losses on other real estate owned, net	319,110	93,242
Other operating expenses	5,912,013	4,257,455
Total noninterest expense	28,897,905	21,928,745
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	8,773,908	6,581,726
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	3,811,043	2,469,462
NET INCOME	$ 4,962,865	$ 4,112,264
EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK		
Basic	$ 4.69	$ 3.95
Diluted	$ 4.47	$ 3.92
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic	1,057,557	1,041,956
Diluted	1,109,789	1,049,736

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	2016
NET INCOME	$ 4,962,865	$ 4,112,264
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		
Change in unrealized (loss) on securities, net of taxes of $0 and $0, respectively	-	(1,534)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 4,962,865	$ 4,110,730

See accompanying notes.

Oregon Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

	Common Stock		Additional		Accumulated	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
BALANCE, December 31, 2015	1,034,975	$ 11,563,513	$ 828,677	$ 3,815,769	$ 1,534	$ 16,209,493
Stock-based compensation	-	-	188,493	-	-	188,493
Common stock cash dividend at $.60 per share	-	-	-	(650,320)	-	(650,320)
Vesting of restricted stock	10,972	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	4,112,264	-	4,112,264
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(1,534)	(1,534)
BALANCE, December 31, 2016	1,045,947	11,563,513	1,017,170	7,277,713	-	19,858,396
Stock-based compensation	-	-	377,348	-	-	377,348
Common stock cash dividend at $1.60 per share	-	-	-	(1,771,580)	-	(1,771,580)
Option exercises, net	4,561	-	(6,982)	-	-	(6,982)
Vesting of restricted stock	11,203	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	4,962,865	-	4,962,865
	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE, December 31, 2017	1,061,711	$ 11,563,513	$ 1,387,536	$ 10,468,998	$ -	$ 23,420,047

See accompanying notes.

	Years Ended December 31, 2017	Years Ended December 31, 2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 4,962,865	$ 4,112,264
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	243,881	222,587
Deferred tax benefits	(11,250)	(229,591)
Origination of loans held-for-sale	(631,534,481)	(476,119,287)
Proceeds from loans held-for-sale	654,940,628	491,872,727
Gain on sale of loans	(30,669,792)	(21,496,528)
Net loss on derivatives	982,863	193,809
Loss on sale of premises and equipment	5,919	2,935
Cash surrender value of life insurance	99,424	(90,627)
Write-down of other real estate owned	314,045	92,061
Stock-based compensation	377,348	188,493
Increase (decrease) in cash due to changes in certain assets and liabilities:		
Accrued interest receivable	(51,669)	(8,806)
Other assets	124,340	(607,346)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,219,153	942,932
Accrued interest payable	30,240	12,007
Net cash used for operating activities	1,033,514	(912,370)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from maturity of securities available-for-sale	-	40,513
Proceeds from paydowns of securities available-for-sale	-	42,295
Loan originations, net of principal collections	(16,157,789)	(12,085,858)
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance	(2,000,000)	-
Purchase of premises and equipment	(227,635)	(163,990)
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(31,500)	(23,600)
Capitalized improvements to other real estate owned	-	(40,000)
Net cash used for investing activities	(18,416,924)	(12,230,640)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net change in deposits	23,430,148	21,674,546
Repayment on borrowings	(154,411)	(147,750)
Dividends paid on common stock	(1,771,580)	(650,320)
Proceeds from option exercise	16,748	-
Net share settlement of stock options	(23,730)	-
Net cash from financing activities	21,497,175	20,876,476
Net increase in cash and due from banks	4,113,765	7,733,466
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS, beginning of year	17,520,416	9,786,950
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS, end of year	$ 21,634,181	$ 17,520,416
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES		
Cash paid during the year for		
Interest	$ 988,259	$ 919,273
Taxes	$ 3,737,174	$ 2,340,000
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF NONCASH ITEMS		
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale	$ -	$ 2,490

See accompanying notes.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of operations and principles of consolidation – In October 2000, Willamette Valley Bank (the Bank) received regulatory approval to become a state-chartered institution authorized to provide banking services in the state of Oregon; in 2008, Oregon Bancorp, Inc. (the Company), an Oregon corporation, was formed for the purpose of becoming a holding company for the Bank. The Company is registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and is subject to the supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Board. In 2010, the Company formed a single-member LLC, OR Resolutions, LLC, for the purpose of holding notes and/or deeds of trusts for properties acquired through the foreclosure process of the Bank.

The Bank, operating from its headquarters in Salem, Oregon, provides banking services to businesses and individuals located primarily in the markets from which the Bank operates its four full-service branches in Salem, Albany, Keizer, and Silverton, Oregon. In addition to the full-service branches, the Bank has various locations throughout Oregon, Washington, and Idaho that function as residential mortgage loan production offices. The Bank is subject to regulations of certain federal and state agencies and, from time to time, undergoes periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities.

All significant intercompany accounts and transactions between Oregon Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Subsequent events – Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the date of the balance sheet but before consolidated financial statements are issued. The Company recognizes in the consolidated financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Company has evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through February 28, 2018, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

Use of estimates – The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and reporting practices applicable to the banking industry. In preparing the consolidated 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 consolidated balance sheets and revenues and expenses for the reporting periods. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. The most significant accounting estimates made by management involve the calculation of the allowance for loan losses, valuation of other real estate owned, and deferred tax assets. Management believes that the assumptions used in arriving at these estimates are appropriate.

Cash and due from banks – For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and due from banks include cash, due from banks, and federal funds sold, all with maturities of three months or less. The Bank, at times, may have cash deposits at other financial institutions in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)-insured limits.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investment securities – Investment securities are classified into one of three categories: (1) held-to-maturity, (2) available-for-sale, or (3) trading. The Bank had no securities as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. Investment securities are categorized as held-to-maturity when the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold those securities to maturity. Securities that are held-to-maturity are stated at amortized cost. Investment securities categorized as available-for-sale are generally held for investment purposes (to maturity), although unanticipated future events may result in the sale of some securities. Available-for-sale securities are carried at estimated fair value, with unrealized holding gains or losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premium or discount. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage-backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

Management reviews investment securities on an ongoing basis for the presence of other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) or permanent impairment, taking into consideration current market conditions; fair value in relationship to cost; extent and nature of the change in fair value; issuer rating changes and trends; whether management intends to sell a security or if it is likely that the Bank will be required to sell the security before recovery of the amortized cost basis of the investment, which may be maturity; and other factors. For debt securities, if management intends to sell the security or it is likely that the Bank will be required to sell the security before recovering its cost basis, the entire impairment loss would be recognized in earnings. If management does not intend to sell the security and it is not likely that the Bank will be required to sell the security, but management does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security, only the portion of the impairment loss representing credit losses would be recognized in earnings. The credit loss on a security is measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis and the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected.

Projected cash flows are discounted by the original or current effective interest rate depending on the nature of the security being measured for potential OTTI. The remaining impairment related to all other factors, i.e., the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and fair value, is recognized as a charge to other comprehensive income. Impairment losses related to all other factors are presented as separate categories within other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

Loans held-for-sale – Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at fair value. Fair value is determined by outstanding commitments from investors or current investor yield requirements calculated on the aggregate loan basis. Origination fees and costs are recognized in earnings at the time of origination. Mortgage loans held-for-sale are sold with the mortgage service rights released by the Bank. Gains or losses on sales of mortgage loans are recognized based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related mortgage loans sold. All sales are made without recourse.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Mortgage banking derivatives – Commitments to fund mortgage loans (interest rate locks) to be sold into the secondary market and forward commitments for the future delivery of these mortgage loans are accounted for as free-standing derivatives. The fair value of the interest rate lock is recorded at the time the commitment to fund the mortgage loan is executed and is adjusted for the expected exercise of the commitments to fund the loans. The Company enters into forward commitments for the future delivery of mortgage loans when interest rate locks are entered into. Fair values of these mortgage derivatives are estimated based on changes in mortgage interest rates from the date the interest on the loan is locked. Changes in the fair values of these derivatives are included in "Mortgage banking revenue, net."

Loans – Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, net of deferred loan fees and costs, premiums or discounts on purchased loans, and an allowance for loan losses. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized in interest income using the effective interest method without anticipating prepayments.

The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Consumer loans are typically charged off no later than 120 days past due. Past due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method until qualifying for return to accrual. Under the cost-recovery method, interest income is not recognized until the loan balance is reduced to zero. Under the cash-basis method, interest income is recorded when the payment is received in cash. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Significant concentrations of credit risk – Most of the Bank's business activity is with customers located within the Mid-Willamette Valley, Oregon. The Bank originates commercial, real estate, construction, residential mortgage, and consumer loans. Generally, loans are secured by real estate, accounts receivable, inventory, deposit accounts, or personal property. Rights to collateral vary and are legally documented to the extent practicable. Local economic conditions may affect borrowers' ability to meet the stated repayment terms. Approximately 92% of the Bank's loan portfolio is secured by real estate (Note 3). The Company does not have any significant concentrations to any one customer.

Allowance for loan losses – The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense. Loans are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management believes that the collectability of principal is unlikely. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. The allowance is an amount that management believes will be adequate to absorb possible losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible, based on evaluations of the collectability of loans. The evaluations take into consideration such factors as changes in the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, overall portfolio quality, review of specific problem loans, and current economic conditions that may affect the borrower's ability to pay. Various regulatory agencies, as a regular part of their examination process, will periodically review the Bank's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Bank to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgment of information available to them at the time of examinations.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Loans for which the terms have been modified resulting in a concession, and for which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, are considered troubled debt restructurings and classified as impaired.

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

Large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans or leases are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Bank does not separately identify individual consumer loans for impairment disclosures, unless such loans are the subject of a troubled debt restructuring agreement.

Troubled debt restructurings are separately identified for impairment disclosures and are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's effective rate at inception. If a troubled debt restructuring is considered to be a collateral-dependent loan, the loan is reported, net, at the fair value of the collateral. For troubled debt restructurings that subsequently default, the Company determines the amount of reserve in accordance with the accounting policy for the allowance for loan losses individually identified as impaired.

The general component covers non-impaired loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors. The historical loss experience is determined by portfolio segment and is based on the actual loss history experienced by the Bank over the most recent five years. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic factors include consideration of the following: levels of and trends in delinquencies and impaired loans; level of and trends in charge-offs and recoveries; trends in volume and terms of loans; effects of any changes in risk selection and underwriting standards; other changes in lending policies, procedures, and practices; experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff; national and local economic trends and conditions; industry conditions; and effects of changes in credit concentrations.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Other real estate owned – Property and assets acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure are stated at the lower of the loan balance on the property at the date of transfer or the fair value of the assets received, less estimated costs to sell. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Costs relating to the development and improvement of property are capitalized and holding costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Premises and equipment – Premises and equipment are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based principally on the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 2 to 39 years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred whereas major additions and improvements are capitalized. Gains and losses on dispositions are included in current operations.

Impairment of long-lived assets – The assets are reviewed for impairment when events indicate their carrying value may not be recoverable. If management determines impairment exists, the asset is reduced with an offsetting charge to expense.

Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines (FHLB) stock – As a member of the FHLB system, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum investment level in FHLB stock based on specific percentages of the Bank's outstanding mortgages, total assets, or FHLB advances. This security is classified at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income. Management determined there was no impairment at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Bank-owned life insurance – The Company has purchased life insurance policies on certain key executives. Bank-owned life insurance is recorded at the amount that can be realized under the insurance contract at the balance sheet date, which is the cash surrender value adjusted for other charges or other amounts due that are probable at settlement.

Advertising – Advertising costs, which are principally included in operating expenses, are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was $1,051,341 and $400,467 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock-based compensation – The Company measures and recognizes as compensation expense the grant-date fair market value for all share-based awards. That portion of the grant-date fair value that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service period, typically the vesting period, using the graded attribution method. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to value stock options. The Black-Scholes model requires the use of assumptions regarding the risk-free interest rate, the expected dividend yield, the expected life of the options, and the expected volatility of the stock price. The Company uses the market price of the Company's common stock to determine compensation expense for restricted stock issued to employees.

Income taxes – Income taxes are accounted for using an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities at the applicable enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company evaluates the realizability of its deferred tax assets by assessing its valuation allowance and by adjusting the amount of such allowance, if necessary.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from uncertain tax positions only if it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on examination by the tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company does not anticipate that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease in the next 12 months. There were no interest and penalties accrued for the years ended December 31, 2017 or 2016.

Earnings per share – Nonvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends are participating securities and are included in the computation of earnings per share (EPS) pursuant to the two-class method. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines EPS for each class of common stock and participating securities accordingly to dividends declared or accumulated and participation rights in undistributed earnings. Certain shares of the Company's nonvested restricted stock awards qualify as participating securities.

Net income is allocated between the common stock and participating securities pursuant to the two-class method, based on their rights to receive dividends, participate in earnings, or absorb losses. Basic earnings per share of common stock are computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders, which consists of net income less dividends declared, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share include the dilutive effect of additional potential common shares issuable under stock options or vested restricted stock. Earnings and dividends per share are restated for all stock splits and stock dividends through the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements.

Comprehensive income – Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale, which are recognized as a separate component of equity.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Restrictions on cash – Cash on hand or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank was required to meet regulatory reserve and clearing requirements.

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

Segment reporting – The Company operates in one segment and makes management decisions based on consolidated results. The Company's operations are solely in the financial services industry and include providing to its customers traditional banking and other financial services.

Off-balance-sheet financial instruments – In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into off-balance-sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These financial instruments are recorded in the consolidated financial statements when they are funded or related fees are incurred or received.

The allowance for off-balance-sheet credit losses related to unfunded loan commitments is increased through charges to noninterest expense and is decreased by charge-offs or transfers to the allowance for loan losses at the time that the related loan is funded. Management periodically evaluates the adequacy of this allowance based on the Bank's off-balance-sheet credit loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may increase the likelihood of loss, and current economic conditions. The reserve for unfunded loan commitments is not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications – Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior-year consolidated financial statements to conform with current-year presentations. These reclassifications did not affect previously reported net income or shareholders' equity.

Note 2 – Investment Securities

During 2016, the Company sold the remaining available-for-sale securities with no gross realized gains or losses. There was no investment activity during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Note 3 – Loans

As of December 31, the loan portfolio consisted of the following:

	2017	2016
Residential	$ 16,736,579	$ 19,431,245
Commercial real estate		
Farmland	6,582,298	3,491,614
Multifamily	11,164,392	12,236,873
Nonresidential (owner-occupied)	20,948,840	22,326,846
Nonresidential (non-owner-occupied)	47,317,469	42,167,240
Total commercial real estate	86,012,999	80,222,573
Construction		
Residential 1-4 family	3,756,203	4,777,097
Land development	6,245,901	5,818,135
Other	14,856,214	3,338,006
Total construction	24,858,318	13,933,238
Commercial & Agriculture	11,353,410	9,159,985
Consumer	338,412	390,457
Total loans	139,299,718	123,137,498
Less allowance for loan losses	(1,450,179)	(1,439,949)
Less unearned loan fees and premiums, net	(125,001)	(130,800)
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	$ 137,724,538	$ 121,566,749

All of the Bank’s loans and loan commitments are geographically concentrated in its service areas within Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, loans of $59,606,270 and $55,877,494, respectively, were pledged to support FHLB borrowings, and loans as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, of $56,183,930 and $41,952,040, respectively, were pledged at Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for additional borrowing capacity.

Note 4 – Allowance for Loan Losses

The general valuation allowance is systematically calculated quarterly using quantitative and qualitative information about specific loan classes. The minimum required level in which an entity develops a systematic methodology to determine its allowance for loan and lease losses is at the segment level. However, the Bank's systematic methodology in determining its allowance for loan and lease losses is prepared at the class level, which is more detailed than the segment level. The quantitative information uses historical losses from specific loan classes and incorporates the loan's risk rating migration from origination to the point of loss. A loan's risk rating is primarily determined based upon the borrower's ability to fulfill its debt obligation from a cash flow perspective. In the event there is financial deterioration of the borrower, the borrower's other sources of income or repayment are also considered, including recent appraisal values for collateral-dependent loans. The qualitative information takes into account general economic and business conditions affecting the marketplace, seasoning of the loan portfolio, duration of the business cycle, etc. to ensure that the methodologies reflect the current economic environment and other factors; using historical loss information exclusively may not give an accurate estimate of inherent losses within the Bank's loan portfolio.

The specific valuation allowance is a reserve for each loan determined to be impaired and the value of the impaired loan is less than its recorded investment. The Bank measures the impairment based on the discounted expected future cash flows, observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral, if the loan is collateral-dependent or if foreclosure is probable. The specific reserve for each loan is equal to the difference between the recorded investment in the loan and its determined impairment value.

Adjustments to the percentages of the ALLL allocated to loan categories are made based on trends with respect to delinquencies and problem loans within each pool of loans. The Company reviews the ALLL quantitative and qualitative methodology on a quarterly basis and makes adjustments when appropriate. The Company strives to maintain a conservative approach to credit quality and will continue to prudently add to the ALLL as necessary in order to maintain adequate reserves. The Company carefully monitors the loan portfolio and continues to emphasize the importance of credit quality while continuously strengthening loan monitoring systems and controls.

Note 4 – Allowance for Loan Losses (continued)

An analysis of the change in the allowance for loan losses follows:

December 31, 2017	Residential	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial	Consumer	Total
Allowance						
Balance, beginning of the period	$ 292,716	$ 789,145	$ 195,000	$ 158,200	$ 4,888	$ 1,439,949
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	10,230	-	-	-	-	10,230
Provision for loan losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of the period	$ 302,946	$ 789,145	$ 195,000	$ 158,200	$ 4,888	$ 1,450,179
Ending balance individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Ending balance collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 302,946	$ 789,145	$ 195,000	$ 158,200	$ 4,888	$ 1,450,179
Loans						
Ending balance	$ 16,736,579	$ 86,012,999	$ 24,858,318	$ 11,353,410	$ 338,412	$ 139,299,718
Ending balance individually evaluated for impairment	$ 170,396	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 170,396
Ending balance collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 16,566,183	$ 86,012,999	$ 24,858,318	$ 11,353,410	$ 338,412	$ 139,129,322
December 31, 2016						
Allowance						
Balance, beginning of the period	$ 282,485	$ 789,145	$ 195,000	$ 158,200	$ 4,888	$ 1,429,718
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	10,231	-	-	-	-	10,231
Provision for loan losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of the period	$ 292,716	$ 789,145	$ 195,000	$ 158,200	$ 4,888	$ 1,439,949
Ending balance individually evaluated for impairment	$ 11,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11,000
Ending balance collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 281,716	$ 789,145	$ 195,000	$ 158,200	$ 4,888	$ 1,428,949
Loans						
Ending balance	$ 19,431,245	$ 80,222,573	$ 13,933,238	$ 9,159,985	$ 390,457	$ 123,137,498
Ending balance individually evaluated for impairment	$ 656,928	$ -	$ 179,352	$ -	$ -	$ 836,280
Ending balance collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 18,774,317	$ 80,222,573	$ 13,753,886	$ 9,159,985	$ 390,457	$ 122,301,218

Note 4 – Allowance for Loan Losses (continued)

When the Bank classifies problem assets as either substandard or doubtful, pursuant to federal regulations, it may establish a specific allowance in an amount it deems prudent and approved by management to address the risk specifically, or it may allow the loss to be addressed in the general allowance. General allowances represent loss allowances that have been established to recognize the inherent risk associated with lending activities, but, unlike specific allowances, have not been specifically allocated to the particular problem assets. When an insured institution classifies problem assets as a loss, pursuant to federal regulations, it is required to charge off such assets in the period in which they are deemed uncollectible. The determination as to the classification of assets and the amount of valuation allowances is subject to review by the FDIC, which can require the establishment of additional loss allowances.

Loan grades are used by the Bank to identify and track potential problem loans that do not rise to the levels described for substandard, doubtful, or loss. The grades for special mention (watch list loans) are assigned to loans that have been criticized based upon known characteristics such as periodic payment delinquency or stale financial information from the borrower and/or guarantors. Loans identified as classified (substandard, doubtful, or loss) are subject to problem loan reporting every three months. There were no loans classified as doubtful or loss as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The following tables show credit quality indicators as of December 31:

	Residential		Commercial Real Estate		Construction	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Grade						
Pass	$ 15,492,890	$ 18,149,892	$ 85,436,355	$ 79,634,393	$ 24,858,318	$ 13,933,238
Substandard	1,243,689	1,281,353	576,644	588,180	-	-
Total	$ 16,736,579	$ 19,431,245	$ 86,012,999	$ 80,222,573	$ 24,858,318	$ 13,933,238

	Commercial		Consumer		Total Loans	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Grade						
Pass	$ 11,353,410	$ 9,159,985	$ 338,412	$ 390,457	$ 137,479,385	$ 121,267,965
Substandard	-	-	-	-	1,820,333	1,869,533
Total	$ 11,353,410	$ 9,159,985	$ 338,412	$ 390,457	$ 139,299,718	$ 123,137,498

Pass – Credit exposure in this category ranges between the highest credit quality to average credit quality. Primary repayment sources generate satisfactory debt service coverage under normal conditions. Cash flow from recurring sources is expected to continue to produce adequate debt service capacity.

Substandard – A substandard loan is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified as substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of debt. Loans in this category are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Note 4 – Allowance for Loan Losses (continued)

Doubtful – Any asset classified doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in one classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and value, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss – Assets classified loss are considered uncollectible and of such minimal value that the continuance as bankable assets are not warranted. This classification does not mean that the asset has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but that it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this basically worthless asset even though a partial recovery may occur in the future.

The following table shows the age analysis of past due loans as of December 31:

December 31, 2017	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Recorded Investment > 90 Days and Accruing	Recorded Investment on Nonaccrual Status
Residential	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16,736,579	$ 16,736,579	$ -	$ 170,396
Commercial real estate	-	223,620	-	223,620	85,789,379	86,012,999	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	24,858,318	24,858,318	-	-
Commercial	-	-	-	-	11,353,410	11,353,410	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	338,412	338,412	-	-
	$ -	$ 223,620	$ -	$ 223,620	$ 139,076,098	$ 139,299,718	$ -	$ 170,396
December 31, 2016								
Residential	$ 152,561	$ -	$ -	$ 152,561	$ 19,278,684	$ 19,431,245	$ -	$ 185,044
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	80,222,573	80,222,573	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	13,933,238	13,933,238	-	-
Commercial	-	-	-	-	9,159,985	9,159,985	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-	390,457	390,457	-	-
	$ 152,561	$ -	$ -	$ 152,561	$ 122,984,937	$ 123,137,498	$ -	$ 185,044

Note 4 – Allowance for Loan Losses (continued)

The following table shows impaired loans for the years ended December 31:

December 31, 2017	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Annual Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded					
Residential	$ 170,396	$ 170,396	$ -	$ 177,720	$ -
With allowance recorded					
Residential	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total					
Residential	$ 170,396	$ 170,396	$ -	$ 177,720	$ -
December 31, 2016					
With no related allowance recorded					
Residential	$ 271,132	$ 271,135	$ -	$ 282,674	$ 19,892
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	336,434	13,559
Construction	179,352	179,352	-	181,543	6,822
With allowance recorded					
Residential	$ 385,796	$ 385,796	$ 11,000	$ 394,944	$ 19,799
Total					
Residential	$ 656,928	$ 656,931	$ 11,000	$ 677,618	$ 39,691
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	336,434	13,559
Construction	179,352	179,352	-	181,543	6,822

Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings totaled $170,396 and $471,884 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. A troubled debt restructuring is a loan to a borrower that is experiencing financial difficulty that has been modified from its original terms and conditions in such a way that the Bank is granting the borrower a concession of some kind. The Bank has granted a variety of concessions to borrowers in the form of loan modifications, through adjustments to rates, terms, payments, or a combination thereof.

There were no new troubled debt restructured loans during the year ended December 31, 2017 or 2016. The Bank had no commitments to extend additional credit to borrowers owing receivables whose terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings.

Subsequent to a loan being classified as a troubled debt restructuring, a borrower may become unwilling or unable to abide by the terms of the modified agreement. In such cases of default, the Bank takes appropriate action to secure additional payments including the use of foreclosure proceedings. There were no troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted within 12 months of restructuring during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Note 5 – Derivatives

The Bank is engaged in providing first mortgage permanent financing for residential property. Residential home mortgages are originated for sale into the secondary market and are hedged against interest rate fluctuations with forward sales commitments, futures, and option contracts from the time of an interest rate lock loan commitment until the loans are sold (typically 30 to 90 days).

The following is a summary of the interest rate lock loan commitments and open forward commitments as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Interest rate lock loan commitments	$ 42,021,467	$ 1,311,166	$ 37,087,918	$ 1,182,839
Forward sales of mortgage-backed securities commitments	34,500,000	(2,793)	35,118,570	(19,651)

The notional amounts of the derivatives do not represent amounts exchanged by the parties and, thus, are not a measure of the Bank's exposure through its use of derivatives. The amounts exchanged are determined by reference to the notional amounts and the other terms of the individual derivatives.

The derivatives expose the Bank to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to such agreements. The risk consists primarily of the termination value of the agreements where the Bank is in a favorable position. The Bank controls credit risk associated with its derivative instruments through management review and approval of counterparties.

The following table summarizes the types of derivatives, separately by assets and liabilities, their locations on the consolidated balance sheets, and the fair values of such derivatives as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

		Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
		December 31,		December 31,	
Derivatives	Balance Sheet Location	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interest rate lock loan commitments	Other assets	$ 1,311,166	$ 1,182,839	$ -	$ -
Forward sales of mortgage-backed securities commitments	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	-	-	(2,793)	(19,651)

Note 5 – Derivatives (continued)

The following table summarizes the types of derivatives, their locations within the consolidated statements of income, and the gains (losses) recorded for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

		December 31,	
Derivatives	Income Statement Location	2017	2016
Interest rate lock loan commitments	Mortgage banking revenue	$ 128,328	$ 487,624
Forward sales of mortgage-backed securities commitments	Mortgage banking revenue	(1,111,191)	(293,815)

Note 6 – Premises and Equipment

The composition of premises and equipment as of December 31 is summarized as follows:

	2017	2016
Land	$ 975,881	$ 975,881
Furniture and equipment	1,514,440	1,378,736
Buildings	1,035,937	1,035,937
Leasehold improvements	1,043,681	1,010,166
	4,569,939	4,400,720
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,959,619)	(1,763,540)
Premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	$ 2,610,320	$ 2,637,180

Note 7 – Other Real Estate Owned

The following table presents the activity for other real estate owned during December 31:

	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$ 1,536,005	$ 1,588,066
Capitalized improvements	-	40,000
Write-downs	(314,045)	(92,061)
Ending balance	$ 1,221,960	$ 1,536,005

Note 8 – Time Certificates of Deposit

Time certificates of deposit of $250,000 or more aggregated to $17,100,526 and $10,384,313 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The scheduled contractual maturities of time certificates of deposit as of December 31 are as follows:

2018	$ 40,988,559
2019	30,606,087
2020	1,297,651
2021	4,063,391
2022	7,760,479
Thereafter	2,519,765
	$ 87,235,932

Time certificates of deposit included brokered deposits of $12,990,548 and $7,911,530 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Note 9 – Borrowings

FHLB advances – The Bank, as a member of the FHLB of Des Moines, has entered into a credit arrangement with the FHLB under which authorized borrowings are collateralized by the Bank's loans (Note 3). The Bank has no outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2017 or 2016. Available borrowings and their respective terms are subject to eligible collateral being pledged and are reduced by outstanding letters of credit.

Correspondent bank lines of credit – The Bank has federal funds line-of-credit agreements with Pacific Coast Bankers' Bank, Zions Bank, and United Bankers Bank. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no outstanding balances owed under these agreements. The maximum borrowings available under the Pacific Coast Bankers' Bank agreement were $4,000,000 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. This line of credit is unsecured, expires on June 30, 2018, and bears interest at the then-stated rate. The Zions Bank line of credit had maximum borrowings available of $4,000,000 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. This line of credit has no expiration date, is unsecured, and had a floating interest rate of .60% as of December 31, 2017. The United Bankers Bank line of credit has maximum borrowings available of $5,000,000 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. This line of credit has no expiration date and is unsecured and bears interest at the then-stated rate.

Federal Reserve borrowings – The Bank has established a line of credit under the discount window program. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no outstanding borrowings under this program and the available borrowing limit was $30,948,267 and $21,419,000, respectively. The borrowings bear interest at the then-stated rate. The Bank has pledged certain loans to collateralize these borrowings (Note 3).

Long-term debt – The Company has entered into a long-term note payable secured by Bank stock with United Bankers' Bank on October 4, 2013, in the original principal amount of $3,450,000 at 4.250%, maturing October 15, 2018. The debt was obtained to repurchase the preferred stock originally issued as part of the United States Department of the Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, and the repurchase was completed in 2013.

Note 9 – Borrowings (continued)

Scheduled future principal payments for all outstanding debt are as follows as of December 31:

2018	$ 161,155
2019	168,212
2020	175,482
2021	183,263
2022	482,190
	$ 1,170,302

Note 10 – Income Taxes

The Company's 2017 results included the impact of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which was signed into law on December 22, 2017. The law includes significant changes to the U.S. corporate tax system, including a Federal corporate rate reduction from 34% to 21%. In 2017, the Company applied the newly enacted corporate federal income tax rate of 21%, resulting in approximately a $383,000 increase in tax expense. The final impact of the tax rate change may differ due to changes in assumptions made by the Company or actions the Company may take as a result of tax reform.

The provision for income taxes consisted of the following as of December 31:

	2017	2016
Income tax expense (benefit)		
Current		
Federal	$ 3,208,303	$ 2,298,660
State	613,990	400,393
Deferred		
Federal	66,622	(206,799)
State	(77,872)	(22,792)
	$ 3,811,043	$ 2,469,462

The provision for current income taxes is different from that computed by applying the statutory rates as follows:

	2017	2016
Federal tax at statutory rates	$ 2,983,130	$ 2,237,787
State income taxes, net of federal effect	365,763	234,944
Increase in cash surrender value	37,565	(34,239)
Permanent difference	26,691	25,254
Change in net DTA due to Tax Reform	383,585	-
Other	14,309	5,716
	$ 3,811,043	$ 2,469,462

Note 10 – Income Taxes (continued)

The components of the net deferred tax asset as of December 31 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Assets		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 286,007	$ 415,877
Other real estate owned	113,953	47,044
Deferred compensation	533,307	538,445
Other	57,097	22,576
Total deferred tax assets	990,364	1,023,942
Liabilities		
Depreciation	(129,028)	(175,346)
Prepaid expenses	(24,648)	(23,158)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(153,676)	(198,504)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 836,688	$ 825,438

Note 11 – Retirement Plan

The Bank has established a 401(k) plan to which employees can elect to defer a portion of their pay, up to a maximum of 15%. At management's discretion, the Bank can make a matching contribution. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Bank contributed $275,222 and $167,400, respectively.

Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers, the Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and the issuance of letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest-rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The contract amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Bank has in particular classes of financial instruments.

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

Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

A summary of the notional amounts of the Bank's financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk as of December 31 is as follows:

	2017	2016
Commitments to extend credit	$ 26,056,636	$ 26,443,894
Standby letters of credit	175,177	175,177
	$ 26,231,813	$ 26,619,071

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Because many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property and equipment, and income-producing properties.

Letters of credit written are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Bank holds cash, marketable securities, or real estate as collateral supporting those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary.

Note 13 – Stock Incentive Plan

During 2011, the Bank formed the 2011 Stock Incentive Plan (the Plan), approved by the board of directors and ratified by the shareholders, authorizing the grant of up to 125,000 shares of common stock, which has subsequently been increased to 137,500 for 10% stock dividend during 2013. Shareholders ratified an increase of 150,000 shares to the Plan in 2017. The Plan allows for granting of both incentive and nonqualified stock options, and restricted stock. For all options, the option price, number of shares granted, and duration for the stock options are determined and approved by the board of directors. However, the exercise price for stock options will be 100% of fair market value as of the date on which the option is granted. If the optionee is a significant shareholder, the exercise price will be 110% of fair market value as of the date on which the option is granted. The maximum life for stock options granted is ten years from the date of grant or five years if the optionee is a significant shareholder. Restricted stock is granted with the same terms and restrictions as options. There are 172,502 options and restricted stock shares available for grant as of December 31, 2017.

Note 13 – Stock Incentive Plan (continued)

The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the award is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The expected dividend yield is based on management's estimate of future cash dividends at the time of grant. Cash dividends are not paid on unexercised options. The Company attempts to use historical data to estimate option exercise and employee termination behavior in order to estimate an expected life for each option grant. The expected life falls between the end of the vesting period or requisite service period and the contractual term for each award. Expected volatility is estimated to approximate historical volatility determined using the weekly closing stock price for the Company's common stock.

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding under this plan:

	Nonstatutory Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
Options outstanding, December 31, 2016	13,338	$ 9.90	1.73
Options granted	-	-	
Stock dividend	-	-	
Options exercised	(10,588)	$ 10.44	
Options forfeited	(5,927)	11.37	
Options outstanding, December 31, 2017	2,750	$ 7.83	0.86
Options exercisable, December 31, 2017	2,750	$ 7.83	0.86

As of December 31, 2017, there was no unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested stock options, which was fully recognized over the year. There were no tax benefits realized in 2017 and 2016.

Restricted stock grants – The fair value of restricted stock grants is determined based on the last trade price on the grant date. The Company granted restricted stock during 2017 and the shares are issued; however, they are subject to service requirements. The restricted stock grants are participating securities. A summary of restricted stock activity is presented below:

	Restricted Stock	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Restricted stock at December 31, 2016	38,417	$ 11.69
Stock granted	23,125	20.79
Stock vested	(11,203)	(11.42)
Stock forfeited	-	-
Restricted stock at December 31, 2017	50,339	$ 14.36

Note 13 – Stock Incentive Plan (continued)

As of December 31, 2017, there was $388,053 of unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested restricted stock grants, which is expected to be recognized over a period of approximately five years.

Note 14 – Operating Leases

The Bank is obligated under noncancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year on various facilities. These leases expire from 2018 through 2022, require periodic adjustments to the minimum rental payments based on published price indexes, and contain various extension options, which may be exercised by management.

The following is a schedule of estimated future minimum rental payments based upon price indexes currently in effect as of December 31:

2018	$ 845,789
2019	471,880
2020	271,445
2021	156,541
2022	96,906
	$ 1,842,561

Rental expense under all operating leases was $960,286 and $760,904 for 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Note 15 – Regulatory Matters

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

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the following table) of total, Tier 1 and Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital to average assets (as defined).

Note 15 – Regulatory Matters (continued)

As of December 31, 2017, according to the most recent notifications from its regulatory agencies, the Bank and Company were categorized as well-capitalized under the applicable regulatory framework. There are no conditions or events that management believes may have changed the Bank's category. To be categorized as well-capitalized, the Bank and Company must maintain minimum total risk-based capital, Tier 1 risk-based capital, Tier 1 leverage capital, and Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratios.

The Bank and Company's actual and required capital amounts and ratios are as follows:

	Actual Capital		Capital Adequacy Purpose		Capital Adequacy Capital Buffer		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provision	
As of December 31, 2017	Amount in Thousands	Ratio	Amount in Thousands	Ratio	Amount in Thousands	Ratio	Amount in Thousands	Ratio
Total capital to risk-weighted assets								
Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	$ 24,870	14.82%	$ 13,427	≥8%	$ 15,525	9.25%	N/A	N/A
Willamette Valley Bank	$ 25,730	15.37%	$ 13,395	≥8%	$ 15,488	9.25%	$ 16,744	≥10%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets								
Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	$ 23,420	13.95%	$ 10,070	≥6%	$ 12,168	7.25%	N/A	N/A
Willamette Valley Bank	$ 24,280	14.50%	$ 10,046	≥6%	$ 12,139	7.25%	$ 13,395	≥8%
Tier 1 capital to average assets								
Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	$ 23,420	11.71%	$ 7,999	≥4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Willamette Valley Bank	$ 24,280	12.15%	$ 7,991	≥4%	N/A	N/A	$ 9,989	≥5%
Common Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets								
Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	$ 23,420	13.95%	$ 7,553	≥4.5%	$ 9,651	5.75%	N/A	N/A
Willamette Valley Bank	$ 24,280	14.50%	$ 7,535	≥4.5%	$ 9,628	5.75%	$ 10,883	≥6.5%
As of December 31, 2016								
Total capital to risk-weighted assets								
Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	$ 21,298	14.43%	$ 11,808	≥8%	13,653	9.25%	N/A	N/A
Willamette Valley Bank	$ 22,457	15.22%	$ 11,801	≥8%	13,645	9.25%	$ 14,751	≥10%
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets								
Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	$ 19,858	13.45%	$ 8,856	≥6%	10,701	7.25%	N/A	N/A
Willamette Valley Bank	$ 21,017	14.25%	$ 8,851	≥6%	10,695	7.25%	$ 11,801	≥8%
Tier 1 capital to average assets								
Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	$ 19,858	11.17%	$ 7,114	≥4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Willamette Valley Bank	$ 21,017	11.81%	$ 7,117	≥4%	N/A	N/A	$ 8,896	≥5%
Common Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets								
Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	$ 19,858	13.45%	$ 6,642	≥4.5%	9,338	5.25%	N/A	N/A
Willamette Valley Bank	$ 21,017	14.25%	$ 6,638	≥4.5%	9,341	5.25%	$ 9,588	≥6.5%

The final rules implementing Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. banks (Basel III rules) became effective for the Bank on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the requirements being phased in over a multi-year schedule, and fully phased in by January 1, 2019. Under the Basel III rules, the Bank must hold a capital conservation buffer above the adequately capitalized risk-based capital ratios. The capital conservation buffer is being phased in from 0.0% for 2015 to 2.50% by 2019. The capital conservation buffer for 2017 is 1.25%. The net unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale securities is not included in computing regulatory capital. If the Bank does not meet the conservation buffer, it will be subject to restrictions on certain activities including payment of dividends, stock repurchases, and discretionary bonuses to executive officers. Management believes as of December 31, 2017, the Company and Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

Note 16 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value determination – Fair value is based on quoted market prices, when available, for identical or similar assets or liabilities. In the absence of quoted market prices, management determines the fair value of the Bank's assets and liabilities using valuation models or third-party pricing services, both of which rely on market-based parameters when available, such as interest rate yield curves, option volatilities and credit spreads, or unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs may be based on management's judgment, assumptions, and estimates related to credit quality, liquidity, interest rates, and other relevant inputs.

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820 establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for determining fair value that is based on the transparency of the inputs used in the valuation process. The inputs used in determining fair value in each of the three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available. The Bank's own data used to develop unobservable inputs shall be adjusted for market consideration when reasonably available.

The Bank used the following methods and assumptions to estimate fair value:

Loans held-for-sale – Loans held-for-sale are valued at the market value as determined by outstanding commitments from investors or current investor yield requirements calculated on the aggregate loan basis. Loans that are committed with firm investor pricing are classified as Level 1. In the absence of a commitment, the best source of fair value is a current estimated market price as reflected in the Company's hedge reporting model that is provided by a reputable third party. In assessing the value of the uncommitted loans, it must be noted that open forward commitments or obligations to sell loans are a component of the loan value at any given date. These are typically classified as Level 2.

Note 16 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Interest rate lock commitments – The Bank considers its commitments to extend the secondary market qualifying loans (the pipeline) with interest rate lock commitments to be derivatives. These derivatives are recognized at their estimated fair values as reflected in the Company's hedge reporting model that is provided by a reputable third party based on market prices for similar assets. These are typically classified as Level 2.

Forward sale commitments – The Bank considers its futures contracts and its positions taken in put options to be derivatives, which are recognized at their estimated fair value as reflected in the Company's hedge reporting model that is provided by a reputable third party based on market prices for similar assets. These are typically classified as Level 2.

Impaired loans – A loan is considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due (both interest and principal) according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are evaluated and valued at the time the loan is identified as impaired, at the lower of cost or fair value. As a practical expedient, fair value may be measured based on a loan's observable market price or the underlying collateral securing the loan. Collateral may be real estate or business assets including equipment. The value of collateral is determined based on independent appraisals, and is typically categorized as a Level 3 in the hierarchy.

Other real estate owned (OREO) – OREO assets are measured and recorded at the lower of cost basis or fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The OREO assets are collateral-dependent and, accordingly, are measured based on the fair value of such collateral. The fair value of each asset's collateral is generally based on estimated market prices from an independently prepared appraisal, which is then adjusted for the cost related to liquidating such collateral; such valuation inputs result in a nonrecurring fair value measurement that is categorized as a Level 3 measurement.

Cash, due from banks, interest-bearing deposits with banks, and accrued interest – For these financial instruments, the carrying value as presented is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

FHLB stock, at cost – The FHLB stock is carried at par value ($100 per share) and does not have a readily determinable fair value.

Loans, net – For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values for certain mortgage loans (for example, one-to-four-family residential), credit card loans, and other consumer loans are based on quoted market prices of similar loans sold in conjunction with securitization transactions, adjusted for differences in loan characteristics. Fair values for commercial real estate and commercial loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Fair values for impaired loans are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis or underlying collateral values, where applicable.

Note 16 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

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

Borrowings – Rates currently available to the Bank for FHLB borrowings with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate the fair value of these borrowings.

Off-balance-sheet instruments – The Bank's off-balance-sheet instruments include unfunded commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. The fair value of these instruments is not considered practicable to estimate because of the lack of quoted market prices and the inability to estimate fair value without incurring excessive costs.

Although estimates of fair value are based on management's judgment of the most appropriate factors, there can be no assurance that were the Bank to have disposed of such items as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the estimated fair values would necessarily have been achieved at that date. Because market values may differ depending on various circumstances, the estimated fair values as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, should not necessarily be considered to apply at subsequent dates.

The Bank normally intends to hold the majority of its financial instruments until maturity; it does not expect to realize many of the estimated amounts disclosed. In addition, other assets and liabilities of the Bank that are not defined as financial instruments are not included in the above disclosures, such as furniture and equipment. Also, nonfinancial instruments typically not recognized in the consolidated financial statements nevertheless may have value but are not included in the above disclosures. These include, among other items, the estimated earnings power of core deposit accounts, the trained work force, customer goodwill, and similar items.

Note 16 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table presents information about the Bank's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques used by the Bank to determine such fair value:

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Fair Value 12/31/2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring items				
Loans held-for-sale	$ 34,816,974	$ -	$ 34,816,974	$ -
Interest rate lock commitments	1,311,166	-	1,311,166	-
Forward sale commitments	(2,793)	-	(2,793)	-
Total assets and liabilities measured at fair value	$ 36,125,347	$ -	$ 36,125,347	$ -

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Fair Value 12/31/2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring items				
Loans held-for-sale	$ 28,536,192	$ -	$ 28,536,192	$ -
Interest rate lock commitments	1,182,839	-	1,182,839	-
Forward sale commitments	(19,651)	-	(19,651)	-
Total assets and liabilities measured at fair value	$ 29,699,380	$ -	$ 29,699,380	$ -

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis – Assets are considered to be fair valued on a nonrecurring basis if the fair value measurement of the instrument does not necessarily result in a change in the amount recorded on the consolidated balance sheets. Generally, nonrecurring valuation is the result of the application of other accounting pronouncements that require assets or liabilities to be assessed for impairment or recorded at the lower of cost or fair value.

Note 16 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table presents information about the Bank's assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques used by the Bank to determine such fair value:

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Fair Value 12/31/2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Nonrecurring items				
Impaired loans, net of specific reserves (1)	$ 170,396	$ -	$ -	$ 170,396
Other real estate owned	1,221,960	-	-	1,221,960
Total assets measured at fair value	$ 1,221,960	$ -	$ -	$ 1,221,960

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Fair Value 12/31/2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Nonrecurring items				
Impaired loans, net of specific reserves (1)	$ 460,884	$ -	$ -	$ 460,884
Other real estate owned	1,536,005	-	-	1,536,005
Total assets measured at fair value	$ 1,996,889	$ -	$ -	$ 1,996,889

(1) Impaired loans include balances at December 31 that include a previous charge-off or have a specific reserve.

The range and weighted average of the significant unobservable inputs used to fair value Level 3 nonrecurring assets during the year ending December 31, 2017, along with the valuation techniques used, are shown in the following table:

	Fair Value at December 31, 2017	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted-Average) [1]
Impaired loans, net of specific reserve	$ 170,396	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	5%
OREO	$ 1,221,960	Market comparable	Adjustment to appraisal value	6% – 7%

[1] Discount to appraised value, typically selling costs.

	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted-Average) [1]
Impaired loans, net of specific reserve	$ 460,884	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	5%
OREO	$ 1,536,005	Market comparable	Adjustment to appraisal value	6% – 7%

[1] Discount to appraised value, typically selling costs.

Note 16 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table discloses the estimated fair value and the related carrying value of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities as of December 31:

	Carrying	Fair Value		
December 31, 2017	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Cash and due from banks	$ 3,654,181	$ 3,654,181	$ -	$ -
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	17,980,000	17,980,000	-	-
Loans held-for-sale	34,816,974	-	34,816,974	-
Interest rate lock commitments	1,311,166	-	1,311,166	-
Forward sale commitments	(2,793)		(2,793)	-
Accrued interest receivable	419,220	-	419,220	-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	212,100	-	212,100	-
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	137,724,538	-	-	137,724,538
Financial liabilities				
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	$ 32,434,932	$ 32,434,932	$ -	$ -
Interest-bearing demand and money market accounts	56,454,637	-	56,454,637	-
Time deposits	87,235,932	-	-	87,235,932
Lines of credit and other borrowings	1,170,302	-	1,170,302	-
Accrued interest payable	105,797	-	-	-

	Carrying	Fair Value		
December 31, 2016	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Cash and due from banks	$ 2,885,416	$ 2,885,416	$ -	$ -
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	14,635,000	14,635,000	-	-
Loans held-for-sale	28,536,192	-	28,536,192	-
Interest rate lock commitments	1,182,839	-	1,182,839	-
Forward sale commitments	(19,651)		(19,651)	-
Accrued interest receivable	367,551	-	367,551	-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	180,600	-	180,600	-
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	121,566,749	-	-	117,544,425
Financial liabilities				
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	$ 27,918,670	$ 27,918,670	$ -	$ -
Interest-bearing demand and money market accounts	61,196,901	-	61,196,901	-
Time deposits	63,579,782	-	63,496,632	-
Lines of credit and other borrowings	1,324,713	-	1,324,713	-
Accrued interest payable	75,557	-	75,557	-

Note 17 – Related-Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank has granted loans to certain directors and executive officers and the companies with which they are associated. In the Bank's opinion, all loans and loan commitments to such parties are made on substantially the same terms, including interest rate and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons.

Note 17 – Related-Party Transactions (continued)

An analysis of activity with respect to loans to directors, executive officers, and principal shareholders of the Bank is as follows as of December 31:

	2017	2016
Balance, beginning of year	$ 751,459	$ 560,056
Loans issued	618,084	751,459
Repayments	-	(160,056)
Adjustments [1]	-	(400,000)
Balance, end of year	$ 1,369,543	$ 751,459

[1] Loan no longer considered for related party disclosure.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, deposits held for related parties were $6,985,243 and $4,521,241, respectively.

Note 18 – Other Income and Other Operating Expenses

Other income included in noninterest income included the following for the years ended December 31:

	2017	2016
Processing fees	$ 123,349	$ 258,400
Other income	292,815	88,542
	$ 416,164	$ 346,942

Other operating expenses included in noninterest expense included the following for the years ended December 31:

	2017	2016
Software licensing fees	$ 625,484	$ 526,481
Data processing	273,600	265,487
Advertising	1,051,341	400,467
Telephone	217,612	180,244
Investor fees	730,496	623,259
Credit reports	466,123	323,024
Legal	44,748	70,062
Other expenses	2,502,609	1,868,431
	$ 5,912,013	$ 4,257,455

Supplementary Information

Oregon Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidating Balance Sheet
December 31, 2017

ASSETS

	Willamette Valley Bank	Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
ASSETS				
Cash and due from banks	$ 3,654,181	$ 36,891	$ (36,891)	$ 3,654,181
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	17,980,000	-	-	17,980,000
Total cash equivalents	21,634,181	36,891	(36,891)	21,634,181
Loans held-for-sale	34,816,974	-	-	34,816,974
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	137,724,538	-	-	137,724,538
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	212,100	-	-	212,100
Other real estate owned, net	1,221,960	-	-	1,221,960
Premises and equipment, net	2,610,320	-	-	2,610,320
Cash surrender value of life insurance, net	3,724,973	-	-	3,724,973
Accrued interest receivable	419,220	-	-	419,220
Deferred tax asset	605,682	231,006	-	836,688
Other assets	1,690,457	-	-	1,690,457
Investment in subsidiary	-	19,461,278	(19,461,278)	-
Total assets	$ 204,660,405	$ 19,729,175	$ (19,498,169)	$ 204,891,411

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Willamette Valley Bank	Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
LIABILITIES				
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	$ 32,471,823	$ -	$ (36,891)	$ 32,434,932
Interest-bearing demand deposits and money market accounts	56,454,637	-	-	56,454,637
Time certificates of deposit	87,235,932	-	-	87,235,932
Total deposits	176,162,392	-	(36,891)	176,125,501
Borrowings	-	1,170,302	-	1,170,302
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,122,258	166,808	(219,302)	4,069,764
Accrued interest payable	95,304	10,493	-	105,797
Total liabilities	180,379,954	1,347,603	(256,193)	181,471,364
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES				
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock, no par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 1,080,272 shares issued and 1,061,711 outstanding as of December 31, 2017	10,354,585	11,563,513	(10,354,585)	11,563,513
Additional paid-in capital	3,359,336	1,387,536	(3,359,336)	1,387,536
Retained earnings	10,566,530	5,430,523	(5,528,055)	10,468,998
Total shareholders' equity	24,280,451	18,381,572	(19,241,976)	23,420,047
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 204,660,405	$ 19,729,175	$ (19,498,169)	$ 204,891,411

Oregon Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidating Statement of Income
Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Willamette Valley Bank	Oregon Bancorp, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
INTEREST INCOME				
Interest and fees on loans	$ 8,068,379	$ -	$ -	$ 8,068,379
Interest on due from banks	189,961	-	-	189,961
Total interest income	8,258,340	-	-	8,258,340
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Demand deposits	19,948	-	-	19,948
Savings and money market	85,571	-	-	85,571
Time certificates of deposit	810,326	-	-	810,326
Borrowings	49,450	53,204	-	102,654
Total interest expense	965,295	53,204	-	1,018,499
Net interest income (loss) before provision for loan losses	7,293,045	(53,204)	-	7,239,841
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	-	-	-	-
Net interest income (loss) after provision for loan losses	7,293,045	(53,204)	-	7,239,841
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Mortgage banking revenue, net	29,686,929	-	-	29,686,929
Brokered loan fees	375,752	-	-	375,752
Service charge income	52,551	-	-	52,551
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(99,424)	-	-	(99,424)
Other income	425,738	-	(9,574)	416,164
Total noninterest income	30,441,546	-	(9,574)	30,431,972
NONINTEREST EXPENSE				
Salaries	15,422,413	-	-	15,422,413
Employee benefits	5,512,039	-	-	5,512,039
Occupancy expenses	1,396,739	-	-	1,396,739
Depreciation and amortization expense	242,398	-	-	242,398
Regulatory assessment	93,193	-	-	93,193
Write-down and losses on other real estate owned, net	319,110	-	-	319,110
Other operating expenses	5,517,864	403,723	(9,574)	5,912,013
Total noninterest expense	28,503,756	403,723	(9,574)	28,897,905
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes (benefit)	9,230,835	(456,927)	-	8,773,908
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES (BENEFIT)	4,020,440	(209,397)	-	3,811,043
Net income (loss) before undivided net income from subsidiary	5,210,395	(247,530)	-	4,962,865
Undivided net income from subsidiary	-	5,210,395	(5,210,395)	-
NET INCOME	$ 5,210,395	$ 4,962,865	$ (5,210,395)	$ 4,962,865

MOSSADAMS