**COBIZ INC** Form 8-K/A May 22, 2001

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K/A

Amendment No. 1 to Form 8-K

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

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): March 6, 2001

CoBiz Inc. (Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Colorado 000-24445 84-0826324 (State or other jurisdiction of (Commission file number) (I.R.S. employer incorporation or organization)

identification no.)

821 17th Street Denver, Colorado 80202 (Address of principal executive offices)

(303) 293-2265 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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23 Consent of S.R. Snodgrass, A.C.

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#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Board of Directors and Stockholders First Capital Bank of Arizona

We have audited the balance sheet of First Capital Bank of Arizona as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of First Capital Bank of Arizona as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Wexford, PA February 16, 2001

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# FIRST CAPITAL BANK OF ARIZONA BALANCE SHEET

	December 31,	
	2000	1999
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 3,809,790	
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks		1,000,0
Federal funds sold	6,935,147	1,298,8
Investment securities available for sale Loans	20,482,058	16,716,2
Loans Less allowance for loan losses	73,864,564	63,211,4
Less allowance for loan losses	959 <b>,</b> 200	586 <b>,</b> 4
Net loans	72,905,364	62,625,0
Premises and equipment	900,734	1,024,3
Accrued interest and other assets	1,281,150	1,208,8
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 106,314,243 ========	\$ 86,430,0 ======
LIABILITIES  Deposits:  Noninterest-bearing demand  Interest-bearing demand  Money market	\$ 9,555,425 5,688,293 25,704,652	
Savings	340,752	265,2
Time	50,500,934	35,099,3
Total deposits	91,790,056	74,984,0
Short-term borrowings	2,230,000	1,000,0
FHLB Advances	500,000	
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	393,210	517,4
TOTAL LIABILITIES	94,913,266	76,501,5
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, par value \$5; 10,000,000 shares authorized,		
730,065 and 693,981 issued and outstanding	3,650,325	3,469,9
Additional paid-in capital	6,678,162	
Retained earnings	1,145,862	853,7
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(73,372)	(331,8
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	11,400,977	9,928,4

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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#### FIRST CAPITAL BANK OF ARIZONA STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Year Ended 2000	December 31, 1999
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans, including fees	\$ 7,003,783	\$ 5,246,849
Federal funds sold	134,417	236,113
Investment securities	1,189,317	818,170
Total interest income	8,327,517 	6,301,132
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposits	3,924,783	2,793,697
Borrowings	105,079	1,863
Total interest expense	4,029,862	2,795,560
NET INTEREST INCOME	4,297,655	3,505,572
Provision for loan losses	372 <b>,</b> 786	179 <b>,</b> 381
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER		
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	3,924,869	3,326,191
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Service charges on deposit accounts	175,763	122,219
Loan service fees	86,889	50,353
Investment securities losses		(12,092)
Gains on sales of assets		137,978
Other	49,140	54 <b>,</b> 093
Total noninterest income	311,792	352,551
NONINTEREST EXPENSE	1 064 000	1 400 100
Salaries and employee benefits	1,264,288	1,486,192
Occupancy and equipment	350,405	367,249
Data processing	119,437	103,292
Other	590 <b>,</b> 699	451,502 
Total noninterest expense	2,324,829	2,408,235

Income before income taxes Income taxes	•	911,832 720,917		459,045
NET INCOME	\$ 1, ====	190,915	\$ ===	811,462
EARNINGS PER SHARE Basic	\$	1.63	\$	1.11
Diluted	\$	1.54	\$	1.07

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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# FIRST CAPITAL BANK OF ARIZONA STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulate Other Comprehens Loss
Balance, December 31, 1998	\$ 3,462,030	\$ 5,918,363	\$ 42,293	\$ (15,
Net income Other comprehensive loss: Unrealized losses on available for sale securities, net of reclassification adjustment, and net of tax benefit of \$204,499			811,462	(316,
Comprehensive income				
Common stock issued - options exercised	7 <b>,</b> 875	18,287		
Balance, December 31, 1999	3,469,905	5,936,650	853 <b>,</b> 755	(331,
Net income Other comprehensive income: Unrealized gains on available for sale securities, net of taxes of \$167,066			1,190,915	258,
Comprehensive income				
Five percent stock dividend (including cash paid for fractional shares)  Common stock issued - options exercised		724,467 17,045		
Balance, December 31, 2000	\$ 3,650,325	\$ 6,678,162	\$ 1,145,862 =======	\$ (73, =======

C	Change in net unreal	lized gain (los	ss) on investme	nt securities	available	for sale	\$ 258,4
F	Realized losses inc	luded in net ir	ncome, net of t	ax benefit of	\$4,750		
Total							\$ 258,

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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# FIRST CAPITAL BANK OF ARIZONA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended 1 2000	December 31, 1999
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 1,190,915	\$ 811,462
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	372 <b>,</b> 786	179 <b>,</b> 381
Depreciation, amortization, and accretion, net	13,741	144,967
Deferred income taxes	(153,802)	(56 <b>,</b> 052)
Investment securities losses		12,092
Gains on sales of assets		(137,978)
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(97,860)	(294,154)
Increase in accrued interest payable	121,780	18,544
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable		376,614
Other, net	88 <b>,</b> 922	(12,636)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,208,408	1,042,240
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment securities available for sale:		
Purchases	(6,632,352)	(10,070,113)
Proceeds from principal repayments and maturities	3,155,481	1,457,611
Proceeds from sales	184,900	4,609,153
Net increase in loans	(10,576,454)	(21,120,489)
Proceeds from sale of loans		1,442,274
Purchase of premises and equipment	(9,669)	(52 <b>,</b> 608)
Proceeds from sale of land		330,392
Net cash used for investing activities		(23,403,780)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in deposits	16 805 989	17,357,685
Net increase in short-term borrowings		1,000,000
Proceeds from FHLB advances	500,000	1,000,000
Proceeds from stock options exercised	23,940	26,162
Cash paid in lieu of fractional shares	(816)	20,102
First In 1104 of Fractional Shares	(010)	

2000

Net cash provided by financing activities	18,559,113	18,383,847
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,889,427	(3,977,693)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,855,510	8,833,203
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 10,744,937 =======	\$ 4,855,510 ======

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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# FIRST CAPITAL BANK OF ARIZONA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of significant accounting and reporting policies applied in the presentation of the accompanying financial statements follows:

#### NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

First Capital Bank of Arizona (the "Bank") is a state-chartered financial institution headquartered in Phoenix, Arizona. It derives all of its income from banking and bank-related services which include interest earnings on commercial and commercial real estate financing, earnings from investment securities, federal funds sold, and fees from deposit and loan services provided to its customers through two offices located in the general Phoenix area.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Bank conform with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and prevailing practices within the banking industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date and income and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

#### INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Management has classified investment securities as available for sale to serve principally as a source of liquidity. Unrealized holding gains and losses for available for sale securities are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of tax, until realized. Realized securities gains and losses are computed using the specific identification method. Interest on investment securities is recognized as income when earned.

Common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco ("FHLB") represents ownership in an institution which is wholly-owned by other financial institutions. This equity security is accounted for at cost.

#### LOANS

Loans are reported at their principal amount net of the allowance for loan losses. Interest on all loans is recognized as income when earned on the

accrual method. Accrual of interest is discontinued when, in the opinion of management, reasonable doubt exists as to the collectibility of additional interest. Interest payments that would be received on nonaccrual loans are recorded as income or applied against principal according to management's judgment as to the collectibility of the related loans.

#### ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses represents the amount which management estimates is adequate to provide for potential losses in loans, loan commitments, and letters of credit. The Bank uses the allowance method in providing for loan losses. Accordingly, all loan losses are charged to the allowance, and all recoveries are credited to it. The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses which is charged to operations. The provision is based upon management's periodic evaluation of individual loans, the overall risk characteristics of the various portfolio segments, changes in the composition and volume of the portfolio, the impact of current economic conditions on borrowers, historical loss experience, and other relevant factors. The estimates used in determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected on any impaired loans, are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the near term.

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#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES (CONTINUED)

A commercial or commercial real estate loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Bank makes an assessment for impairment when such loans are on nonaccrual or the loans have been restructured. The Bank individually evaluates such loans for impairment and does not aggregate loans by major risk classifications. The definition of "impaired loans" is not the same as "nonaccrual loans," although the two categories overlap. The Bank may choose to place a loan on nonaccrual status due to payment delinquency, while not classifying the loan as impaired. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status and collateral value. The amount of impairment for these types of impaired loans is determined by the difference between the present value of the expected cash flows related to the loan, using the original interest rate, and its recorded value or as a practical expedient in the case of collateralized loans, the difference between the fair value of the collateral and the recorded amount of the loans. When foreclosure is probable, impairment is measured based on the fair value of the collateral.

Mortgage loans secured by one-to-four family properties and all consumer loans are large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans and are measured for impairment collectively. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays, which are defined as 90 days or less, generally are not classified as impaired.

#### LOAN FEES

Loan origination and commitment fees and certain direct loan origination costs are being deferred and the net amount amortized as an adjustment of the related loan's yield. Management is amortizing these amounts over the contractual life of the related loans. Commitment fees based on a percentage of the customer's unused line of credit and fees related to

standby letters of credit are recognized over the commitment period.

Other nonrefundable fees related to lending service activities are recognized as other operating income in the period in which the related service is provided. Typically, these fees are earned for loan syndication transactions regarding the funding of various commercial and commercial real estate loans and loan servicing for participation loans.

#### PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged against income as incurred. Costs of major additions and improvements are capitalized.

#### STOCK OPTIONS

The Company maintains a stock option plan for the directors, officers, and employees. When the exercise price of the Company's stock options is greater than or equal to the market price of the underlying stock on the date of the grant, no compensation expense is recognized in the Company's financial statements. Pro forma net income and earnings per share are presented to reflect the impact of the stock option plan assuming compensation expense had been recognized based on the fair value of the stock options granted under the plan.

#### INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are computed based on the difference between the financial statement and income tax basis of assets and liabilities using the enacted marginal federal and state tax rates. Deferred income tax expenses or benefits are based on the changes in the deferred tax asset or liability from period to period.

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#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Bank provides dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income available to common stockholders, adjusted for the effects of any dilutive securities, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding adjusted for the effects of any dilutive securities such as stock options, stock warrants, or convertible securities.

#### COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The Bank is required to present comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general-purpose financial statements for all periods presented. The Bank's other comprehensive loss is comprised exclusively of the net unrealized losses attributable to the investment securities available for sale. The Bank has elected to report comprehensive income as a part of the Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity.

#### CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Bank has defined cash equivalents as those amounts due from depository institutions, interest-bearing deposits in other banks, and federal funds sold on a daily basis. Cash paid during the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, for interest on deposits and borrowings, amounted to \$3,908,082 and \$2,777,016, respectively. The Bank made federal and state income tax payments of \$812,843 and \$144,542 in 2000 and 1999, respectively.

#### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (Statement No. 133), as amended by Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 138, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities-Deferral of the Effective Date of Statement No. 133" (Statement No. 138), is effective in 2001, and requires measuring and recording the change in fair value of derivative instruments. Statement No. 133 is not expected to materially affect the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In September 2000, the FASB issued Statement No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." The Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 125 and provides consistent standards for distinguishing transfers of financial assets that are sales from transfers that are secured borrowings based on a control-oriented "financial-components" approach. Under this approach, after a transfer of financial assets, an entity recognizes the financial and servicing assets it controls and liabilities it has incurred, derecognizes financial assets when control has been surrendered and derecognizes liabilities when extinguished. The provisions of Statement No. 140 are effective for transactions occurring after March 31, 2001. This Statement is effective for recognition and reclassification of collateral and for disclosures relating to securitization transactions and collateral for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2000. The full adoption of the provisions of Statement No. 140 is not expected to have a material impact on financial position or results of operations of the Bank.

#### 2. AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

The Bank has entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, originally dated October 24, 2000 and subsequently amended and restated as of November 28, 2000, with Colorado Business Bankshares, Inc. ("CoBiz"). Pending regulatory and each company's shareholders' approval, the Bank will merge with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of CoBiz, resulting in the outstanding shares of the Bank's common stock being converted into shares of CoBiz common stock. The stock exchange ratio will be based upon a predetermined conversion formula based on the average market closing price of CoBiz common stock. The merger transaction, once completed, will be accounted for as a pooling of interest.

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#### STOCK DIVIDEND

On March 24, 2000, the Board of Directors approved a five percent stock dividend to stockholders of record as of April 28, 2000 payable May 23, 2000. As a result of the dividend, 34,705 additional shares of the Bank's common stock were issued, with fractional shares paid in cash. All average shares outstanding and all per share amounts included in the financial statements are based on the increased number of shares after giving retroactive effect to the stock dividend.

#### 4. EARNINGS PER SHARE

For 2000 and 1999, there were no convertible securities which would have affected net income and thus been required to be used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share. As such, net income as presented on the Statement of Income is used for computation purposes. The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the total weighted shares used for the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations.

	2000	1999
Weighted-average common shares		
outstanding used to calculate basic earnings per share	729,434	727 <b>,</b> 848
Additional common stock equivalents (stock options) used to calculate		
diluted earnings per share	43,650	33 <b>,</b> 827
Weighted-average common shares and common stock equivalents used		
to calculate diluted earnings per share	773,084 =====	761 <b>,</b> 675

#### 5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

The amortized cost and estimated market value of investment securities available for sale are as follows:

			20	00		
	Amortized Cost	Unr	Gross ealized Gains	Un	Gross realized Losses	Estimated Market Value
U.S. Treasury and Government						
sponsored agency obligations	\$18,531,090	\$	18,553	\$	(152,668)	\$18,396,975
Mortgage-backed securities Obligations of states	1,289,556		12,570			1,302,126
and political subdivisions	144,407		2,050			146,457
Total debt securities FHLB stock and FNMA	19,965,053		33,173		(152,668)	19,845,558
preferred stock	637,800				(1,300)	636,500
Total	\$20,602,853	\$	33,173	\$	(153,968)	\$20,482,058
	=========	===	======	==	=======	=========

#### 5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

	1999			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Market Value
U.S. Government sponsored agency obligations Mortgage-backed securities	\$15,565,031 1,441,797	\$ 	\$ (501,321) (45,192)	\$15,063,710 1,396,605
Total debt securities FHLB stock	17,006,828 255,900	  	(546,513) 	16,460,315 255,900
Total	\$17 <b>,</b> 262 <b>,</b> 728	\$ ====	\$ (546,513) =========	\$16,716,215

Investment securities with a carrying value of \$3,867,077 and \$1,827,431 at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively, were pledged to secure Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings, public deposits and other purposes as required by law.

The amortized cost and estimated market value of debt securities at December 31, 2000, by contractual maturity, are shown below. The Bank's mortgage-backed securities have contractual maturities ranging from 12 to 14 years. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Market Value
Due within one year  Due after one year through five years  Due after five years through ten years  Due after ten years	\$ 6,583,378 11,947,712 144,407 1,289,556	\$ 6,556,705 11,840,269 146,457 1,302,127
Total	\$19,965,053 =======	\$19,845,558 ======

Proceeds from the sales of securities available for sale and the gross realized losses for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

2000	1999

Proceeds from sales \$ 184,900 \$4,609,153 Gross realized losses -- 12,092

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#### 6. LOANS

Major classifications of loans are summarized as follows:

	2000	1999
Real estate mortgages:		
Construction	\$10,069,581	\$ 8,902,497
Commercial	47,247,598	36,047,279
Residential	3,234,006	3,480,349
Commercial and industrial	11,864,874	13,411,642
Consumer	1,448,505	1,369,720
	73,864,564	63,211,487
Less allowance for loan losses	959,200	586,414
Net loans	\$72,905,364	\$62,625,073
	=========	=========

The Bank grants commercial, commercial real estate, and consumer loans to customers throughout its trade area, which is concentrated in the metropolitan areas of Phoenix, Yuma, and Maricopa Counties of Arizona. Approximately \$41,600,000 or 56.4 percent, and \$40,700,000 or 64.4 percent, of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively, was comprised of commercial real estate owner-occupied and office rental property loan arrangements. In general, a substantial portion of the Bank's loan customers' abilities to honor their loan agreements is dependent upon the economic stability of the immediate trade area.

#### 7. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2000	1999
Balance, January 1	\$586,414	\$407,009
Add:		
Provision charged to operations	372,786	179 <b>,</b> 381
Recoveries		79
Less loans charged off		55
Balance, December 31	\$959 <b>,</b> 200	\$586,414

#### 8. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Major classifications of premises and equipment are summarized as follows:

	2000	1999
Land Buildings and improvements Leasehold improvements	\$ 234,891 469,557 66,539	\$ 234,891 469,557 66,539
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	541,167  1,312,154	532,394  1,303,381
Less accumulated depreciation	411,420	278,997
Total	\$ 900,734 ======	\$1,024,384 =======

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#### 8. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 was \$133,319 and \$144,162, respectively.

The Bank's headquarters and main office are being operated under a lease agreement that expires on July 31, 2004, with renewal options available to the Bank. On an annual basis, the minimum rental payments due are adjusted for increases in building tax and operating expenses. At December 31, 2000, the estimated minimum rental commit-ments for this non-cancelable lease were:

2001	\$178,529
2002	199,525
2003	204,342
2004	120,841
Total	\$703,237
	======

Total rental expense recorded in 2000 and 1999 was \$163,922 and \$151,810, respectively.

#### 9. DEPOSITS

Time deposits include certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more. Such deposits aggregated \$18,452,841 and \$14,367,795 at December 31, 2000 and 1999, representing approximately 20.1 percent and 19.2 percent of the Bank's total deposits, respectively.

At December 31, 2000, the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more are as follows:

Three months or less	\$ 5,215,165
Three to six months	2,059,804
Six to twelve months	4,367,661
Over one year	6,810,211
Total	\$18,452,841
	=========

#### 10. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes consists of:

	2000	1999
Currently payable:		
Federal	\$ 792 <b>,</b> 116	\$ 473 <b>,</b> 231
State	82 <b>,</b> 603	41,866
	874 <b>,</b> 719	515 <b>,</b> 097
Deferred	(153,802)	(56 <b>,</b> 052)
Total provision	\$ 720 <b>,</b> 917	\$ 459 <b>,</b> 045
	=======	=======

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#### 10. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The tax effect of deductible and taxable temporary differences that gave rise to the deferred tax assets and liabilities, respectively, at December 31, is comprised as follows:

	2000	1999
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$321 <b>,</b> 549	\$181 <b>,</b> 269
Organization costs	7,574	17,846
Directors' compensation	27,304	12,661
Net unrealized loss on securities	47,425	214,670
Gross deferred tax assets	403,852	426,446
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Premises and equipment	25,454	37,597
FHLB dividends	2,992	
Gross deferred tax liabilities	28,446	37 <b>,</b> 597
Net deferred tax assets	\$375,406	\$388,849

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The following is a reconciliation between the actual provision for income taxes and the amount of income taxes which would have been provided at statutory rates:

	2000		1999	
	Amount	% of Pre-tax Income	Amount	% of Pre-tax Income
Provision at statutory rate State income tax, net of	\$ 650,023	34.0%	\$ 431,995	34.0%
federal tax benefit	54,518	2.9	27,632	2.2
Other, net	16,376	0.8	(582)	
Actual tax expense and effective rate	\$ 720,917	37.7%	\$ 459,045	36.2%

#### 11. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND FHLB ADVANCES

During the fourth quarter of 1999, the Bank applied and was accepted for membership in the FHLB of San Francisco. As a member, the Bank has access to a predetermined credit arrangement, which at December 31, 2000 and 1999, had a borrowing limit based on 25 percent of its total assets but not to exceed its total outstanding residential mortgage loan portfolio balance at the time of borrowing. This credit arrangement is subject to annual renewal and typically incurs no service charges. Any outstanding borrowings are collateralized by a blanket security agreement on qualifying residential mortgage loans, small business loans, and the Bank's investment in stock of the FHLB. There were no borrowings from the FHLB in 1999.

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#### 11. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND FHLB ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

The following information details information with regards to short-term borrowings with original maturities of one year or less with the FHLB at December 31, 2000:

	2000
Balance at year-end	\$2,230,000
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	2,230,000
Average balance outstanding during the year	937,083
Weighted-average interest rate:	
As of year-end	6.62%
Paid during the year	6.98%

In addition the Bank had a \$500,000 long-term borrowing outstanding with the FHLB at December 31, 2000. This 6.78 percent, fixed rate advance matures on August 8, 2002.

The Bank maintains a \$3.5 million federal funds line of credit and a \$300,000 unsecured line of credit, for letters of credit issuance, with M & I Thunderbird Bank. The federal funds borrowing line is unsecured in nature, unless borrowings of at least \$1 million remain outstanding for periods greater than two days, in which case certain U.S. Government obligations must be pledged as security. The lines incur no service charges.

The Bank also maintains two unsecured federal fund lines of credit with Bankers Bank of the West and Zions Bank, with maximum borrowing limits of \$4.95 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, at year-end. These lines also incur no service charges.

#### 12. COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Bank makes various commitments that are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other parties to the financial instruments is represented by the contractual amounts as disclosed. Losses, if any, are charged to the allowance for loan losses. The Bank minimizes its exposure to credit loss under these commitments by subjecting them to credit approval and review procedures and collateral requirements as deemed necessary.

The off-balance sheet commitments were comprised of the following:

	2000	1999
Commitments to extend credit Commercial and standby letters of credit	\$22,645,282 794,985	\$27,909,881 372,773
	\$23,440,267 =======	\$28,282,654 =======

Due to regulatory lending limitations as well as bank internal lending limit guidelines, approximately \$3,068,000 at December 31, 2000 and \$6,127,000 at December 31, 1999, of the total commitments to extend credit will be funded through origination participation arrangements with independent third-party commercial banking entities.

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#### 12. COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the loan agreement. These commitments are comprised primarily of available commercial lines of credit, commercial construction, and mortgage loan commitments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making loan

commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. The Bank evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, as deemed necessary, is based upon management's credit evaluation in compliance with the Bank's lending policy guidelines. Customers use credit commitments to ensure funds will be available for working capital purposes, capital expenditures, and to ensure access to funds at specified terms and conditions.

Standby letters of credit obligate the Bank to disburse funds to a third party if the Bank's customer fails to perform under the terms of the agreement with the beneficiary. These instruments are issued primarily to support bid or performance-related contracts. Commercial letters of credit are used primarily in the purchase and sale of commercial goods and are payable upon presentation and supported by funds on deposit or by the customer's credit qualifications. The coverage period for these instruments is typically a one-year period or less with an annual renewal option subject to prior approval by management. The Bank holds collateral for these instruments, as deemed necessary, which are typically Bank deposit instruments.

#### 13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Bank maintains an IRA Savings Incentive Match Plan (Simple IRA) covering substantially all employees. Employees may contribute up to the maximum allowed by law. The Bank matches based upon the lesser of one percent of employee compensation or the actual employee contributions made for the year. Effective September 1, 1999, the Bank began matching employee salary reduction contributions up to a limit of three percent of the employee's compensation for the year. For 2000 and 1999, the Bank contributed \$36,163 and \$17,638, respectively.

#### 14. STOCK OPTION PLANS

The Bank maintains a stock option plan for directors, officers, and employees. The plan provides for granting incentive stock options for officers, employees, and non-employee directors of the Bank. The maximum aggregate number of shares which may be optioned and sold through this plan cannot exceed 15 percent of all issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Bank taking into consideration the shares to be issued upon exercise of an option. Options granted become exercisable in installments of 25 percent each year for the first two years from the date of grant and the remainder in the third year provided certain Bank performance benchmarks have been obtained regarding such items as regulatory capital adequacy, nonperforming loan levels, earnings performance, and an acceptable regulatory composite rating.

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#### 14. STOCK OPTION PLANS (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of the status of the plan:

	2000	19	999
Shares	Weighted- average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted- average Exercise Price

Outstanding, Granted Exercised Forfeited	beginning of year	100,660 16,840 (1,416) (6,429)	\$14.91 25.85 16.90 18.83	92,838 18,323 (1,655) (8,846)	\$13.75 21.53 15.82 16.15
Outstanding,	end of year	109,655	\$16.34	100,660	\$14.91
Exercisable,	end of year	68 <b>,</b> 112	\$13.27	55 <b>,</b> 992	\$13.09

The following table summarizes the characteristics of stock options outstanding at December 31, 2000:

			Average		Ī
Grant	Exercise	Outstanding	Contractual	Exercisable	]
Date	Price	Shares	Life	Shares	
1996	\$ 11.90	50,733	5.82	50,733	\$
1998	15.71-16.19	27,404	7.24-7.42	13,560	
1999	17.28-23.33	15,278	8.02-8.56	3,819	
2000	24.64-26.00	16,240	9.32-9.58		
		109,655		68,112	
		======		=====	

The Bank accounts for its stock option plan under APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. Under this Opinion, no compensation expense has been recognized with respect to the plan because the exercise price of the Bank's employee stock options equals the market price of the underlying stock on the grant date.

For purposes of computing pro forma results, the Bank estimated the fair values of stock options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The model requires the use of subjective assumptions that can materially affect fair value estimates. Therefore, the pro forma results are estimates of results of operations as if compensation expense had been recognized for the stock option plans. The fair value of each stock option vesting in 2000 and 1999 was estimated using the following weighted-average assumptions for these grants: (1) expected dividend yields were zero percent; (2) risk-free interest rates ranging from 4.70 percent to 6.70 percent; (3) expected volatility ranging from 4.64 percent to 10.56 percent; and (4) expected lives of options ranging from 7.24 years to 8.56 years.

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#### 14. STOCK OPTION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Had compensation expense for the stock option plans been recognized in accordance with the fair value accounting standards, net income applicable to common stock and basic and diluted net income per common share for the years ended December 31, would have been as follows:

		2000		1999
Net income:				
As reported	\$	1,190,915	\$	811,462
Pro forma		1,102,858		706,694
Dagia carringa non chare.				
Basic earnings per share:	\$	1.63	\$	1.11
As reported Pro forma	Ą	1.51	ş	0.97
PIO IOIMA		1.51		0.97
Diluted earnings per share:				
As reported	\$	1.54	\$	1.07
Pro forma		1.43		0.93

#### 15. REGULATORY MATTERS

#### CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

The district Federal Reserve Bank requires the Bank to maintain certain reserve balances. As of December 31, 2000 and 1999, the Bank had required reserves of \$179,000 and \$129,000, comprised of vault cash.

#### DIVIDENDS

The Bank is subject to a dividend restriction that generally limits the amount of dividends that can be paid by an Arizona state-chartered bank. Under the Arizona Banking Code, cash dividends may not exceed net profits, as defined, for that year combined with retained net profits for the two preceding years less any required transfers to surplus. Using this formula, the amount available for payment of dividends by the Bank in 2001, without approval of the Arizona Superintendent of Banks, will be limited to approximately \$2,000,000, plus net profits retained up to the date of the dividend declaration.

#### CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Federal regulations require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts of capital. Specifically, the Bank is required to maintain certain minimum dollar amounts and ratios of Total and Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets and of Tier I capital to average total assets. Management believes the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

In addition to the capital requirements, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act ("FDICIA") established five capital categories ranging from "well capitalized" to "critically undercapitalized." Should any institution fail to meet the requirements to be considered "adequately capitalized," it would become subject to a series of increasingly restrictive regulatory actions.

As of December 31, 2000 and 1999, the FDIC categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be classified as a well capitalized financial institution, Total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 Leverage capital ratios must be at least ten percent, six percent, and five percent, respectively.

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#### 15. REGULATORY MATTERS (CONTINUED)

#### CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following table reflects the Bank's capital ratios at December 31:

	2000		1999	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)				
Actual			\$10,846,724	
Capital Adequacy Purposes				
To Be Well Capitalized	7,866,696	10.00	6,057,128	10.00
Tier I Capital (to Risk-weighted Assets)				
Actual	\$11,474,349	14.59%	\$10,260,310	16.94%
Capital Adequacy Purposes	3,146,678	4.00	2,422,851	4.00
To Be Well Capitalized	4,720,018	6.00	3,634,277	6.00
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)				
Actual	\$11,474,349	10.84%	\$10,260,310	11.87%
Capital Adequacy Purposes				
To Be Well Capitalized	5,294,990	5.00	4,323,376	5.00

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#### 16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The estimated fair values of the Bank's financial instruments at December 31, are as follows:

	2000			99
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	
Financial assets:  Cash and due from banks,				
interest-bearing deposits with other banks, and federal				
funds sold Investment securities	\$ 10,744,937	\$ 10,744,937	\$ 4,855,510	Ş
available for sale Net loans Accrued interest receivable	20,482,058 72,905,364 842,474	20,482,058 69,335,773 842,474	16,716,215 62,625,073 744,614	1 6

Total	\$104,974,833	\$101,405,242	\$ 84,941,412	\$ 8
	========	========	========	===
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 91,790,056	\$ 92,186,864	\$ 74,984,067	\$ 7
Borrowings	2,737,802	2,730,000	1,000,000	
Accrued interest payable	217,702	217,702	95 <b>,</b> 922	
Total	\$ 94,745,560	\$ 95,134,566	\$ 76,079,989	 \$ 7
	=========		========	===

Financial instruments are defined as cash, evidence of ownership interest in an entity, or a contract which creates an obligation or right to receive or deliver cash or another financial instrument from/to a second entity on potentially favorable or unfavorable terms.

Fair value is defined as the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If a quoted market price is available for a financial instrument, the estimated fair value would be calculated based upon the market price per trading unit of the instrument.

If no readily available market exists, the fair value estimates for financial instruments are based upon management's judgment regarding current economic conditions, interest rate risk, expected cash flows, future estimated losses, and other factors as determined through various option pricing formulas or simulation modeling. As many of these assumptions result from judgments made by management based upon estimates which are inherently uncertain, the resulting estimated fair values may not be indicative of the amount realizable in the sale of a particular financial instrument. In addition, changes in assumptions on which the estimated fair values are based may have a significant impact on the resulting estimated fair values.

As certain assets such as deferred tax assets and premises and equipment are not considered financial instruments, the estimated fair value of financial instruments would not represent the full value of the Bank.

CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS, INTEREST-BEARING DEPOSITS IN OTHER BANKS, FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD, ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE, SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS, AND ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE

The fair value is equal to the current carrying value.

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#### 16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The fair value of investment securities held is equal to the available quoted market price. If no quoted market price is available, fair value is estimated using the quoted market price for similar securities.

LOANS, DEPOSITS, AND FHLB ADVANCES

Fair value for commercial, commercial real estate, and consumer loans is estimated using discounted contractual cash flows generated using prepayment estimates. Discount rates are based upon current market rates generally being charged for new loan originations with similar credit and

payment characteristics.

Demand, savings, and money market deposit accounts are valued at the amount payable on demand as of year-end. Fair values for time deposits and FHLB advances are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies contractual costs currently being offered or paid to current market rates being offered for deposits or paid on borrowings with similar remaining maturities.

#### COMMITMENTS TO EXTEND CREDIT

These financial instruments are generally not subject to sale, and estimated fair values are not readily available.

The carrying value, represented by the net deferred fee arising from the unrecognized commitment or letter of credit, and the fair value, determined by discounting the remaining contractual fee over the term of the commit-ment using fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements with similar credit risk, are not considered material for disclosure. The contractual amounts of unfunded commitments and letters of credit are presented in Note 12.

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# INTRODUCTION TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### BASIS OF PRESENTATION

On March 8, 2001, we completed our acquisition of First Capital Bank of Arizona ("First Capital"). As more fully described in the joint proxy statement/prospectus contained in the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-51866) that we filed in connection with the transaction, the acquisition was structured as a merger between First Capital and a wholly-owned subsidiary we formed to participate in the merger. As a result of the merger, First Capital became our wholly owned subsidiary.

First Capital shareholders received shares of our common stock in the merger. The exchange ratio was based on the average closing price of our common stock for the 20 trading days ending three trading days prior to the merger. The average closing price of our common stock during that period was \$17.41, which resulted in an exchange ratio of 2.266 shares of our common stock for each share of First Capital common stock. We issued a total of 1,656,591 shares of our common stock as a result of the merger.

First Capital is an Arizona state-chartered commercial bank with two locations serving Phoenix and the surrounding area of Maricopa County, Arizona. First Capital provides commercial banking services to a targeted customer base of small- and medium-sized businesses and high net worth individuals.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information (the "Pro Forma Financial Statements") is based on the consolidated historical financial statements of CoBiz Inc. and Subsidiaries adjusted to give effect to: (i) the First Capital acquisition, and (ii) the acquisition by CoBiz of all of the outstanding capital stock of Milek Insurance Services, Inc. ("Milek") as reported on a Current Report on Form 8-K, dated March 1, 2001, filed on March 8, 2001, collectively referred to as the "Acquisitions".

The Pro Forma Financial Statements were prepared to illustrate the estimated effects of the Acquisitions. The Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet gives effect to the Acquisitions as if they had occurred on December 31, 2000. The Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2000 presents the combined results of operations of CoBiz Inc., First Capital, and Milek, as if the companies had been combined for the entire period.

The pro forma adjustments are based on assumptions that management believes are reasonable. The Pro Forma Financial Statements do not purport to represent what the results of operations or financial position of the Company would have been had the Acquisitions in fact occurred on such dates nor do they purport to project the results of operations or financial position of the Company for any future period or as of any date. The Pro Forma Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of CoBiz and the related notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, and the financial statements of First Capital and related notes thereto included within this Amendment No. 1 to Form 8-K.

The Acquisitions were accounted for as poolings of interests. Under this method of accounting, the recorded assets, liabilities, shareholders' equity, income and expenses of CoBiz, First Capital, and Milek have been combined and reflected at their historical amounts.

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# COBIZ INC. Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet December 31, 2000 (unaudited)

	Historical			
	CoBiz Inc.	First Capital Bank of Arizona	Milek Insurance Services, Inc.	
Assets:				
Cash and due from banks Federal funds sold	\$ 24,836,000	\$ 3,829,000 6,935,000	\$ 29,000	
Total cash and cash equivalents	24,836,000	10,764,000	29,000	
Investment securities available for sale Investment securities held to maturity Other investments	137,898,000 4,368,000 3,818,000		  	
Total investments	146,084,000	20,483,000		
Loans and leases, net Excess of cost over fair value of net assets	444,738,000	72,886,000		
acquired, net	3,804,000			
Investment in operating leases	2,400,000			
Premises and equipment, net	3,612,000	901,000		
Accrued interest receivable	3,224,000	842,000		
Deferred income taxes	1,845,000	•		
Other	2,520,000	63,000	57 <b>,</b> 000	

Total Assets	\$ 633,063,000	\$ 106,315,000		86,000
Liabilities and shareholders' equity: Liabilities:				
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 131,198,000	\$ 9,677,000	\$	
Interest-bearing deposits	319,579,000	82,113,000		
Total deposits		91,790,000		
Federal funds purchased Securities sold under agreements to	10,400,000			
repurchase	65,827,000			
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	35,840,000	2,730,000		
Accrued interest and other liabilities Company obligated mandatorily redeemable preferred securities of subsidiary	3,132,000	393,000		136,000
trust holding solely subordinated				
debentures	20,000,000			
Total liabilities	585,976,000	94,913,000		136,000
Shareholders' equity:				
Preferred stock				
Common stock	67,000	3,650,000		1,000
Additional paid-in capital	30,144,000	6,679,000		
Retained earnings	16,500,000	1,146,000		(51,000)
Accumulated other comprehensive income				
(loss), net of tax	376,000	(73,000)		
Total shareholders' equity	47,087,000	11,402,000		(50,000)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 106,315,000		86,000
	=========	=========	====	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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COBIZ INC.

Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statement of Income Year Ended December 31, 2000 (unaudited)

		Historical			
	CoBiz Inc.	First Capital Bank of Arizona	_	Insurance	Pro Form Combine
Interest income Interest expense	\$46,573,000 20,510,000		\$	1,000	\$54,885,0 24,540,0
Net interest income Provision for loan and lease losses	26,063,000 1,713,000	, ,		1,000	30,345,0 2,086,0
Net interest income after provision					

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24,350,000	3,908,000	1,000	28,259,0
4,721,000	329,000	712,000	5,762,0
17,816,000	2,325,000	532,000	20,673,0
11,255,000	1,912,000	181,000	13,348,0
4,503,000	721,000		5,224,0
\$ 6,752,000	\$ 1,191,000	\$ 181,000	\$ 8,124,0
=======	=======	========	=======
\$ 1.01			\$ 0.
\$ 0.98			\$ 0.
========			=======
6,703,961			8,405,3
6,893,474			======= 8,712,2
========			=======
	4,721,000 17,816,000 	4,721,000       329,000         17,816,000       2,325,000	4,721,000       329,000       712,000         17,816,000       2,325,000       532,000

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#### COBIZ INC.

Pro Forma Consolidated Condensed Statement of Income Year Ended December 31, 1999 (unaudited)

		Historical	
	CoBiz Inc.	-	Milek Insurance Services, Inc.
Interest income	\$32,409,000		\$ 3,000
Interest expense	11,854,000	2,795,000	
Net interest income	20,555,000	3,505,000	3,000
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,473,000	179,000	
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses Noninterest income Noninterest expense	19,082,000 4,610,000 15,771,000	3,326,000 352,000 2,408,000	3,000 659,000 507,000
Income before income taxes	7,921,000	1,270,000	155,000
Provision for income taxes	3,002,000	459,000	
Net income	\$ 4,919,000	\$ 811,000 ========	\$ 155,000
Earnings per share: Basic	\$ 0.74		

Diluted \$ 0.72

Number of shares used in computing pro forma earnings per share:

Basic

6,673,484

Diluted

6,864,993 ======

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COBIZ INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Pro Forma Financial Statements
(unaudited)

#### 1. CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying pro forma financial statements are unaudited and include the accounts of CoBiz Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries: CoBiz Connect, Inc., CoBiz Insurance, Inc., Colorado Business Bankshares Capital Trust I, First Capital Bank of Arizona, Colorado Business Bank, N.A. ("CBB"), and CBB's equipment leasing subsidiary, Colorado Business Leasing, Inc., collectively referred to as the "Company or CoBiz".

The pro forma balance sheet was adjusted to reflect the issuance 1,656,591 and 44,763 shares of CoBiz Common Stock to the shareholders of First Capital and Milek, respectively, in conjunction with the Acquisitions. In addition, CoBiz assumed First Capital options for approximately 244,000 shares of CoBiz Common Stock.

Certain reclassifications have been made to First Capital's financial statements to conform to CoBiz's financial statement presentation.

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#### SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, CoBiz Inc. has duly caused this amendment to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CoBiz Inc.

By: /s/ Steve Bangert

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Name: Steve Bangert

Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 22, 2001

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#### EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description

23 Consent of S.R. Snodgrass, A.C.