

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

Form 10-Q

May 09, 2013

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013
or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 0-31525

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

68-0352144

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 450, Rancho Cordova, California 95670

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(916) 851-0123

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.)

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☐

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

No par value Common Stock – 8,903,114 shares outstanding at May 7, 2013

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

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FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2013**

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PART I-FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements.**

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(Unaudited)

	March 31,	December 31,
(dollars in thousands)	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 47,847	\$ 55,461
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	750	750
Investment securities:		
Available-for-sale, at fair value	241,881	231,839
Held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	1,900	2,117
Loans and leases, less allowance for loan and lease losses of \$5,903 at March 31, 2013 and \$5,781 at December 31, 2012	245,492	252,118
Premises and equipment, net	1,798	1,888
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	3,254	3,254
Goodwill and other intangible assets	16,321	16,321
Other real estate owned	8,946	12,237
Bank owned life insurance	12,511	12,858
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	6,561	7,546
	\$ 587,261	\$ 596,389
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 141,259	\$ 151,201
Interest-bearing	329,597	327,055
Total deposits	470,856	478,256
Short-term borrowings	7,000	2,000
Long-term borrowings	11,000	16,000
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	5,672	6,139
Total liabilities	494,528	502,395
Commitments and contingencies		

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Shareholders' equity:

Preferred stock, no par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; none Outstanding

Common stock, no par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding –
9,105,729 shares at March 31, 2013 and 9,327,203 shares at December 31, 2012

Retained earnings

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes

66,353 67,977

22,354 21,732

4,026 4,285

Total shareholders' equity

92,733 93,994

\$ 587,261 \$ 596,389

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

For the three months ended March 31,

2013 2012

Interest income:

Interest and fees on loans \$3,642 \$4,316

Interest on deposits in banks 1 3

Interest and dividends on investment securities:

Taxable 788 965

Exempt from Federal income taxes 220 226

Dividends — —

Total interest income 4,651 5,510

Interest expense:

Interest on deposits 331 435

Interest on borrowings 76 67

Total interest expense 407 502

Net interest income 4,244 5,008

Provision for loan and lease losses 100 580

Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses 4,144 4,428

Noninterest income:

Service charges on deposit accounts 151 196

Gain on sale of securities — —

Gain on life insurance death benefit 118 64

Rental income from OREO properties 92 233

Other noninterest income 264 200

Total noninterest income 625 693

Noninterest expense:

Salaries and employee benefits 2,217 2,203

Occupancy 301 296

Furniture and equipment 194 190

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments 126 142

Expenses related to other real estate owned 305 374

Other expense 859 907

Total noninterest expense 4,002 4,112

Income before provision for income taxes 767 1,009

Provision for income taxes 145 297

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Net income	\$622	\$712
Basic earnings per share	\$0.07	\$0.07
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.07	\$0.07
Cash dividends per share	\$0.00	\$0.00

See notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

For the three months ended
March 31,

	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 622	\$ 712
Other comprehensive income:		
(Decrease) increase in net unrealized gains on investment securities	(432)	644
Deferred tax benefit (expense)	173	(258)
(Decrease) increase in net unrealized gains on investment securities, net of tax	(259)	386
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains included in net income	—	(64)
Tax effect	—	26
Realized gains, net of tax	—	(38)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(259)	348
Comprehensive income	\$ 363	\$ 1,060

See notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance, January 1, 2012	9,890,909	72,016	18,525	3,558	94,099
Net income			3,207		3,207
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:					
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities				727	727
Net restricted stock awarded and related compensation expense	11,683	110			110
Stock option compensation expense		45			45
Retirement of common stock	(575,389)	(4,194)			(4,194)
Balance, December 31, 2012	9,327,203	67,977	21,732	4,285	93,994
Net income			622		622
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:					
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities				(259)	(259)
Net restricted stock award activity and related compensation expense	—	24			24
Stock option compensation expense		9			9
Retirement of common stock	(221,474)	(1,657)			(1,657)
Balance, March 31, 2013	9,105,729	\$66,353	\$22,354	\$ 4,026	\$ 92,733
See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements					

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

For the three months ended March 31,

	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$622	\$712
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan and lease losses	100	580
Increase (decrease) in deferred loan origination fees, net	3	(42)
Depreciation and amortization	134	200
Gain on sale and call of investment securities	—	(64)
Amortization of investment security premiums and discounts, net	1,422	982
Gain on life insurance death benefit	(118)	—
Decrease (increase) in cash surrender values of life insurance policies	46	(65)
Stock based compensation expense	33	33
Loss on sale and write-down of other real estate owned	93	161
Decrease in accrued interest receivable and other assets	1,157	492
Decrease in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	(467)	(383)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,025	2,606
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale investment securities	—	4,713
Proceeds from matured available-for-sale investment securities	—	165
Proceeds from called available-for-sale investment securities	—	195
Purchases of available-for-sale investment securities	(27,425)	(10,755)
Proceeds from principal repayments for available- for-sale investment securities	15,528	11,220
Proceeds from principal repayments for held-to- maturity investment securities	218	449
Net decrease in loans	6,091	5,961
Proceeds from sale of other real estate	3,743	467
Capitalized additions to other real estate	(112)	—
Death benefit from life insurance policy	419	—
Purchases of equipment	(44)	(75)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(1,582)	12,340
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net (decrease) increase in demand, interest-bearing and savings deposits	\$(7,477)	\$11,556
Net increase in time deposits	77	2,741
Net decrease in other borrowings	—	(5,000)
Cash paid to repurchase common stock	(1,657)	(1,044)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$(9,057)	\$8,253

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(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(7,614)	23,199
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	55,461	23,768
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$47,847	\$46,967

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

AMERICAN RIVER BANKSHARES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2013

1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position of American River Bankshares (the "Company") at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the results of its operations and statement of comprehensive income for the three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, its cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 and its statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the three months ended March 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Certain disclosures normally presented in the notes to the annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been omitted. The Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information not misleading. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's 2012 annual report on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 may not necessarily be indicative of the operating results for the full year.

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

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

2. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Equity Plans

On March 17, 2010, the Board of Directors adopted the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2010 Plan”). The 2010 Plan was approved by the Company’s shareholders on May 20, 2010. In 2000, the Board of Directors adopted and the Company’s shareholders approved a stock option plan (the “2000 Plan”), under which 261,521 stock options remain outstanding at March 31, 2013. At March 31, 2013, there were 17,329 stock options and 26,969 restricted shares outstanding and the total number of authorized shares that remain available for issuance under the 2010 Plan was 1,446,739. The 2010 Plan provides for the following types of stock-based awards: incentive stock options; nonqualified stock options; stock appreciation rights; restricted stock; restricted performance stock; unrestricted Company stock; and performance units. Awards granted under the 2000 Plan were either incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options. Under the 2010 Plan, the awards may be granted to employees and directors under incentive and nonstatutory agreements and other awards agreements. The 2010 Plan and the 2000 Plan (collectively the “Plans”) require that the option price may not be less than the fair market value of the stock at the date the option is granted. The option awards under the Plans expire on dates determined by the Board of Directors, but not later than ten years from the date of award. The vesting period is generally five years; however, the vesting period can be modified at the discretion of the Company’s Board of Directors. Outstanding option awards under the Plans are exercisable until their expiration, however, no new options will be awarded under the 2000 Plan. New shares are issued upon exercise of an option.

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

Equity Compensation

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the compensation cost recognized for equity compensation was \$33,000 each period. The recognized tax benefit for equity compensation expense was \$11,000 and \$8,000, for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

At March 31, 2013, the total compensation cost related to nonvested stock option awards not yet recorded is \$47,000. This amount will be recognized over the next 4.25 years and the weighted average period of recognizing these costs is expected to be 1.6 years. At March 31, 2013, the total compensation cost related to restricted stock awards not yet recorded is \$183,000. This amount will be recognized over the next 4.25 years and the weighted average period of recognizing these costs is expected to be 1.2 years.

Equity Plans Activity

Stock Options

There were no stock options awarded during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. A summary of option activity under the Plans as of March 31, 2013 and changes during the period then ended is presented below:

Options	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$000)
Outstanding at January 1, 2013	305,670	\$ 16.71	4.0 years	\$ —
Granted	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Cancelled	26,820	11.68	—	—
Outstanding at March 31, 2013	278,850	\$ 17.20	3.8 years	\$ 8
Vested at March 31, 2013	252,520	\$ 18.20	3.4 years	\$ —
Non-vested at March 31, 2013	26,330	\$ 7.61	8.0 years	\$ 8
Expected to vest at March 31, 2013	19,750	\$ 7.61	8.0 years	\$ —

Restricted Stock

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There were no shares of restricted stock awarded during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. There were no restricted stock awards that were fully vested during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The intrinsic value of nonvested restricted stock at March 31, 2013 was \$203,000.

Restricted Stock	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2013	26,969	\$ 6.79
Awarded	—	—
Less: Vested	—	—
Less: Cancelled	—	—
Nonvested at March 31, 2013	26,969	\$ 6.79

Other Equity Awards

There were no stock appreciation rights; restricted performance stock; unrestricted Company stock; or performance units awarded during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 or 2012.

The intrinsic value used for stock options and restricted stock was derived from the market price of the Company's common stock of \$7.51 as of March 31, 2013.

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business there are outstanding various commitments to extend credit which are not reflected in the financial statements, including loan commitments of approximately \$27,668,000 and standby letters of credit of approximately \$6,452,000 at March 31, 2013 and loan commitments of approximately \$26,518,000 and standby letters of credit of approximately \$6,506,000 at December 31, 2012. Such commitments relate primarily to real estate construction loans, revolving lines of credit and other commercial loans. However, all such commitments will not necessarily culminate in actual extensions of credit by the Company during 2013 as some of these are expected to expire without being fully drawn upon.

Standby letters of credit are commitments issued to guarantee the performance or financial obligation of a client to a third party. These guarantees are issued primarily relating to purchases of inventory or as security for real estate rents by commercial clients and are typically short-term in nature. Credit risk is similar to that involved in extending loan commitments to clients and accordingly, evaluation and collateral requirements similar to those for loan commitments are used. The majority of all such commitments are collateralized. The fair value of the liability related to these standby letters of credit, which represents the fees received for issuing the guarantees, was not significant at March 31, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

4. EARNINGS PER SHARE COMPUTATION

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period (9,209,719 shares and 9,823,269 shares for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively). Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as stock options or restricted stock, result in the issuance of common stock. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period plus the dilutive effect of stock based awards (10,898 shares for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and 10,281 shares for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012). Earnings per share is retroactively adjusted for stock dividends and stock splits for all periods presented. Stock options for 278,850 shares and 355,527 shares of common stock were not considered in computing diluted earnings per common share for the three-month periods

ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, because they were antidilutive.

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment securities at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

Available-for-Sale

	March 31, 2013			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$205,981	\$ 5,253	\$ (427)	\$210,807
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	27,620	1,761	—	29,381
Corporate bonds	1,506	100	—	1,606
Equity securities:				
Corporate stock	64	23	—	87
	\$235,171	\$ 7,137	\$ (427)	\$241,881

	December 31, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$195,444	\$ 5,661	\$ (590)	\$200,515
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	27,682	1,974	—	29,656
Corporate bonds	1,507	87	—	1,594
Equity securities:				
Corporate stock	64	10	—	74
	\$224,697	\$ 7,732	\$ (590)	\$231,839

Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$4,026,000 were recorded, net of \$2,684,000 in tax liabilities, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at March 31, 2013. There were not any proceeds nor gross realized gains from the sale and call of available-for-sale investment securities for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013. There were no transfers of available-for-sale investment securities for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013.

Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$4,285,000 were recorded, net of \$2,857,000 in tax liabilities, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at December 31, 2012. Proceeds and gross realized gains from the sale and call of available-for-sale investment securities for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 totaled \$4,908,000 and \$64,000, respectively. There were no transfers of available-for-sale investment securities for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012.

Held-to-Maturity

March 31, 2013

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,900	\$ 128	\$ —	\$ 2,028

December 31, 2012	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Debt securities:				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 2,117	\$ 138	\$ —	\$ 2,255

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There were no sales or transfers of held-to-maturity investment securities for the periods ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012. Investment securities with unrealized losses at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are summarized and classified according to the duration of the loss period as follows (dollars in thousands):

<u>March 31, 2013</u>	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-Sale						
Debt securities:						
Mortgage-backed securities	\$38,658	\$ (427)	—	—	\$38,658	\$ (427)
	\$38,658	\$ (427)	\$ —	\$ —	\$38,658	\$ (427)

<u>December 31, 2012</u>	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-Sale						
Debt securities:						
Mortgage-backed securities	\$37,440	\$ (590)	—	—	\$37,440	\$ (590)
	\$37,440	\$ (590)	\$ —	\$ —	\$37,440	\$ (590)

There were no held-to-maturity investment securities with unrealized losses as of March 31, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

At March 31, 2013, the Company held 206 securities of which 16 were in a loss position for less than twelve months and none were in a loss position for twelve months or more. Of the 16 securities in a loss position, all are mortgage-backed securities. At December 31, 2012, the Company held 196 securities of which 16 were in a loss position for less than twelve months and none were in a loss position for twelve months or more. All 16 securities in a loss position were mortgage-backed securities.

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

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment securities at March 31, 2013 by contractual maturity are shown below (dollars in thousands).

Available-for-Sale Held-to-Maturity

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	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Within one year	\$1,010	\$ 1,016		
After one year through five years	3,382	3,567		
After five years through ten years	11,644	12,456		
After ten years	13,090	13,948		
	29,126	30,987		
Investment securities not due at a single maturity date:				
Mortgage-backed securities	205,981	210,807	\$ 1,900	\$ 2,028
Corporate stock	64	87	—	—
	\$235,171	\$ 241,881	\$ 1,900	\$ 2,028

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

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

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the recorded investment in nonperforming loans and leases was approximately \$4,811,000 and \$5,474,000, respectively. Nonperforming loans and leases include all such loans and leases that are either placed on nonaccrual status or are 90 days past due as to principal or interest but still accrue interest because such loans are well-secured and in the process of collection. The Company considers a loan to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that it will be unable to collect all amounts due (principal and interest) according to the contractual terms of the original loan agreement. At March 31, 2013, the recorded investment in loans and leases that were considered to be impaired totaled \$24,477,000, which includes \$4,811,000 in nonaccrual loans and leases and \$19,666,000 in accruing loans and leases. Of the total impaired loans of \$24,477,000, loans totaling \$11,854,000 were deemed to require no specific reserve and loans totaling \$12,623,000 were deemed to require a related valuation allowance of \$1,733,000. At December 31, 2012, the recorded investment in loans and leases that were considered to be impaired totaled \$26,553,000 and had a related valuation allowance of \$1,595,000. If interest had been accruing on the nonperforming loans, such income would have approximated \$59,000 and \$272,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the recorded investment in other real estate owned ("OREO") was \$8,946,000 and \$12,237,000, respectively. During the first quarter of 2013, the Company sold six properties with balances of \$3,743,000 for a loss of \$93,000 and added a single property to OREO with a net book value totaling \$432,000. The single property is improved land with a long-term lease for a self-storage facility in Sonoma County.

The Company periodically obtains property valuations to determine whether the recorded book value is considered fair value. During the first quarter of 2013, this valuation process did not result in the Company adjusting the book value of the OREO properties.

The March 31, 2013 OREO balance of \$8,946,000 consists of 15 properties including five commercial real estate properties in the total amount of \$4,010,000, six residential land properties in the total amount of \$3,990,000, two commercial land properties in the total amount of \$689,000 and two residential real estate properties in the total amount of \$257,000.

Nonperforming loans and leases and OREO at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Nonaccrual loans and leases that are current to terms (less than 30 days past due)	\$ 1,770	\$ 1,514
Nonaccrual loans and leases that are past due	3,041	3,960
Loans and leases past due 90 days and accruing interest	—	—

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Other real estate owned	8,946		12,237	
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 13,757		\$ 17,111	
Nonperforming loans and leases to total loans and leases	1.91	%	2.12	%
Total nonperforming assets to total assets	2.34	%	2.79	%
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Impaired loans and leases as of and for the periods ended March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	As of March 31, 2013			As of December 31, 2012		
	Recorded	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial	\$775	\$794	\$ —	\$1,248	\$1,407	\$ —
Real estate-commercial	10,783	11,505	—	10,882	11,603	—
Real estate-multi-family	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate-construction	259	259	—	263	263	—
Real estate-residential	—	92	—	—	—	—
Leases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	37	109	—	37	109	—
Subtotal	\$11,854	\$12,759	\$ —	\$12,430	\$13,382	\$ —

With an allowance recorded:

Commercial	\$1,615	\$1,615	\$ 542	\$1,580	\$1,580	\$ 480
Real estate-commercial	6,748	6,812	871	8,223	8,287	786
Real estate-multi-family	1,673	1,766	124	1,681	1,774	122
Real estate-construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate-residential	2,382	2,382	166	2,429	2,483	179
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	205	205	30	210	210	28
Subtotal	\$12,623	\$12,780	\$ 1,733	\$14,123	\$14,334	\$ 1,595

Total:

Commercial	\$2,390	\$2,409	\$ 542	\$2,828	\$2,987	\$ 480
Real estate-commercial	17,531	18,317	871	19,105	19,890	786
Real estate-multi-family	1,673	1,766	124	1,681	1,774	122
Real estate-construction	259	259	—	263	263	—
Real estate-residential	2,382	2,474	166	2,429	2,483	179
Leases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer	242	314	30	247	319	28
	\$24,477	\$25,539	\$ 1,733	\$26,553	\$27,716	\$ 1,595

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

Average Recorded Investments
for the three months ended

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	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
Commercial	\$ 2,436	\$ 6,757
Real estate-commercial	17,608	15,337
Real estate-multi-family	1,677	1,216
Real estate-construction	261	2,223
Real estate-residential	2,405	2,869
Leases	—	9
Agriculture	—	497
Consumer	245	738
Total	\$ 24,632	\$ 29,646

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

	Interest Income Recognized for the three months ended	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
Commercial	\$ 16	\$ 240
Real estate-commercial	208	698
Real estate-multi-family	19	44
Real estate-construction	3	19
Real estate-residential	23	154
Leases	—	1
Agriculture	—	3
Consumer	1	43
Total	\$ 270	\$ 1,202

7. TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURINGS

At March 31, 2013, there were 26 loans and leases that were considered to be troubled debt restructurings. Of these loans and leases, 13 were modified and are currently performing (less than ninety days past due) totaling \$7,300,000 and 13 are considered nonperforming (and included in the \$4,811,000 discussed in Note 6), totaling \$2,322,000. Of the 13 TDRs considered nonperforming, six are current to the modified terms. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were no unfunded commitments on those loans considered troubled debt restructures. See also “Impaired Loans and Leases” in Item 2.

The Company has allocated \$1,160,000 and \$1,575,000 of specific reserves to loans whose terms have been modified as troubled debt restructurings as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, the terms of one loan were modified as a troubled debt restructuring. The modification of the terms of such loan was an extension of the maturity date with an interest rate lower than the original loan rate.

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended March 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Number of Loans		

Troubled debt restructurings:

Real estate – commercial	1	\$ 438	\$ 438
Real estate – multi-family	—	—	—
Total	1	\$ 438	\$ 438

The troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan and lease losses by \$50,000 and resulted in no charge offs during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended March 31, 2012:

	Number of Loans	Pre- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post- Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:			
Commercial	1	\$ 47	\$ 47
Real estate – commercial	2	2,210	2,210
Real estate – multi-family	1	265	265
Real estate – residential	3	921	808
Other – agriculture	1	410	410
Other – consumer	2	31	31
Total	10	\$ 3,884	\$ 3,771

The troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan and lease losses by \$40,000 and resulted in charge offs of \$113,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings for which there was a payment default within twelve months following the modification during the three months ended March 31, 2012:

	Number of Loans	Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted:		
Commercial	1	\$ 863
Real estate – commercial	4	1,260
Total	5	\$ 2,123

There were no payment defaults during the three months ended March 31, 2013 on troubled debt restructurings made in the preceding twelve months.

8. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES

The Company's loan and lease portfolio allocated by management's internal risk ratings as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are summarized below:

March 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands)	Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade				
	Real Estate				
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-family	Construction	Residential
Grade:					
Pass	\$23,187	\$134,145	\$ 8,188	\$ 2,262	\$ 14,675
Watch	1,666	13,953	1,175	3,068	2,366
Special mention	578	14,324	436	602	1,152
Substandard	1,650	14,500	512	—	695
Doubtful	246	—	—	—	—
Total	\$27,327	\$176,922	\$ 10,311	\$ 5,932	\$ 18,888

	Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade			
	Other Credit Exposure			
	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	Total
Grade:				
Pass	\$ 1,332	\$ 2,928	\$ 6,340	\$193,057
Watch	—	—	598	22,826
Special mention	—	399	194	17,685
Substandard	1	—	456	17,814
Doubtful	—	—	—	246
Total	\$ 1,333	\$ 3,327	\$ 7,588	\$251,628

December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands)	Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade				
	Real Estate				
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-family	Construction	Residential
Grade:					
Pass	\$25,670	\$134,969	\$7,018	\$3,049	\$13,283
Watch	1,994	14,613	1,181	3,262	2,518
Special mention	653	16,041	441	607	1,163
Substandard	1,804	14,503	515	—	737
Doubtful	690	—	—	—	—
Total	\$30,811	\$180,126	\$9,155	\$6,918	\$17,701

Credit Risk Profile by Internally
Assigned Grade Other Credit
Exposure

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	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	Total
Grade:				
Pass	\$ 1,506	\$ 2,938	\$ 7,696	\$ 196,129
Watch	—	—	251	23,819
Special mention	—	402	153	19,460
Substandard	3	—	469	18,031
Doubtful	—	—	—	690
Total	\$ 1,509	\$ 3,340	\$ 8,569	\$ 258,129

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

March 31, 2013

(dollars in thousands)

	Real Estate					Other				
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-Family	Construction	Residential	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses										
Beginning balance, January 1, 2013	\$1,351	\$2,526	\$238	\$594	\$477	\$3	\$87	\$262	\$243	\$5,781
Provision for loan losses	(84)	140	18	(164)	62	—	4	(8)	132	100
Loans charged-off	(10)	—	—	—	(38)	—	—	(5)	—	(53)
Recoveries	74	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Ending balance, March 31, 2013	\$1,331	\$2,667	\$256	\$430	\$501	\$3	\$91	\$249	\$375	\$5,903
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$542	\$871	\$125	\$—	\$165	\$—	\$—	\$30	\$—	\$1,733
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$789	\$1,796	\$131	\$430	\$336	\$3	\$91	\$219	\$375	\$4,170
Loans										
Ending balance	\$27,327	\$176,922	\$10,311	\$5,932	\$18,888	\$1,333	\$3,327	\$7,588	\$—	\$251,628
Ending balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	\$2,390	\$17,531	\$1,673	\$259	\$2,382	\$—	\$—	\$242	\$—	\$24,477
Ending balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$24,937	\$159,391	\$8,638	\$5,673	\$16,506	\$1,333	\$3,327	\$7,346	\$—	\$227,151

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December 31, 2012
(dollars in thousands)

	Real Estate					Other				
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-Family	City	Industrial	Residential	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	Unallocated
Ending balance:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$480	\$786	\$122	\$—	\$179	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$28	\$—
Ending balance:										
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$871	\$1,740	\$116	\$594	\$298	\$3	\$87	\$234	\$243	\$4,186
Loans										
Ending balance	\$30,811	\$180,126	\$9,155	\$6,918	\$17,701	\$1,509	\$3,340	\$8,569	\$—	\$258,129
Ending balance:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$2,828	\$19,105	\$1,681	\$263	\$2,429	\$—	\$—	\$247	\$—	\$26,553
Ending balance:										
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$27,983	\$161,021	\$7,474	\$6,655	\$15,272	\$1,509	\$3,340	\$8,322	\$—	\$231,576

March 31, 2012
(dollars in thousands)

	Real Estate					Other				
	Commercial	Commercial	Multi-Family	City	Industrial	Residential	Leases	Agriculture	Consumer	Unallocated
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses										
Beginning balance, January 1, 2012	\$ 1,536	\$3,156	\$ 198	\$ 582	\$ 609	\$79	\$ 167	\$ 348	\$ 366	\$7,041
Provision for loan losses	(543)	370	102	(111)	217	(64)	289	435	(115)	580
Loans charged-off	(48)	(611)	(8)	(4)	(113)	(8)	(202)	(410)		(1,404)
Recoveries	—	44	4	—	—	—	—	—		48
Ending balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 945	\$2,959	\$ 296	\$ 467	\$ 713	\$7	\$ 254	\$ 373	\$ 251	\$6,265

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The Company's aging analysis of the loan and lease portfolio at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are summarized below:

March 31, 2013

(dollars in thousands)		Past Due				Past Due Greater Than 90 Days and		
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Accruing	Nonaccrual
Commercial:								
Commercial	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 1,771	\$ 1,778	\$25,549	\$ 27,327	—	\$ 1,822
Real estate:								
Commercial	2,115	—	633	2,748	174,174	176,922	—	2,600
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	10,311	10,311	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	5,932	5,932	—	—
Residential	571	—	172	743	18,145	18,888	—	172
Other:								
Leases	—	—	1	1	1,332	1,333	—	1
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	3,327	3,327	—	—
Consumer	225	45	67	337	7,251	7,588	—	216
Total	\$ 2,918	\$ 45	\$ 2,644	\$ 5,607	\$246,021	\$ 251,628	\$ —	\$ 4,811

December 31, 2012

(dollars in thousands)		Past Due				Past Due Greater Than 90 Days and		
	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Accruing	Nonaccrual
Commercial:								
Commercial	\$ 804	\$ —	\$ 1,497	\$ 2,301	\$28,510	\$ 30,811	—	\$ 2,352
Real estate:								
Commercial	—	703	700	1,403	178,723	180,126	—	2,687
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	9,155	9,155	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	6,918	6,918	—	—
Residential	—	—	210	210	17,491	17,701	—	210
Other:								
Leases	—	—	3	3	1,506	1,509	—	3
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	3,340	3,340	—	—
Consumer	—	60	114	174	8,395	8,569	—	222
Total	\$ 804	\$ 763	\$ 2,524	\$ 4,091	\$254,038	\$ 258,129	\$ —	\$ 5,474

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9. BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS

At March 31, 2013, the Company had \$17,000,000 of unsecured short-term borrowing arrangements with two of its correspondent banks. There were no advances under the borrowing arrangements as of March 31, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

The Company has a line of credit available with the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (the "FHLB") which is secured by pledged mortgage loans and investment securities. Borrowings may include overnight advances as well as loans with terms of up to thirty years. Advances (both short and long-term) totaling \$18,000,000 were outstanding from the FHLB at March 31, 2013, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.67% to 2.73% and maturing between May 20, 2013 and July 12, 2019. Advances totaling \$18,000,000 were outstanding from the FHLB at December 31, 2012, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.67% to 2.73% and maturing between May 20, 2013 and July 12, 2019. Remaining amounts available under the borrowing arrangement with the FHLB at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 totaled \$54,426,000 and \$59,254,000, respectively. The decreased borrowing capacity during 2013 resulted from the decrease in the pledged securities collateral. In addition, the Company has a secured borrowing agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. The borrowing can be secured by pledging selected loans and investment securities. Borrowings generally are short-term including overnight advances as well as loans with terms up to ninety days. Amounts available under this borrowing arrangement at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were \$22,645,000 and \$27,448,000, respectively. The decreased borrowing capacity during 2013 resulted from the decrease in the pledged loan collateral. There were no advances outstanding under this borrowing arrangement as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

10. INCOME TAXES

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

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

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

statement of income. There have been no unrecognized tax benefits or accrued interest and penalties for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following tables present information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. They indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value. In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

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

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

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value Measurements Using:			
March 31, 2013		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$47,847	\$47,847			\$47,847
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	750		\$750		750
Available-for-sale securities	241,881	28	241,853		241,881
Held-to-maturity securities	1,900		2,028		2,028
FHLB stock	3,254	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net loans and leases:	245,492			\$246,364	246,364
Accrued interest receivable	1,802			1,802	1,802
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits:					
Noninterest-bearing	\$141,259	\$141,259			\$141,259
Savings	51,289	51,289			51,289

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Money market	126,309	126,309	126,309
NOW accounts	54,941	54,941	54,941
Time, \$100,000 or more	71,739	\$75,510	75,510
Other time	25,319	25,538	25,538
Short-term borrowings	7,000	7,000	7,000
Long-term borrowings	11,000	11,014	11,014
Accrued interest payable	124	124	124

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	Carrying	Fair Value Measurements			
	Amount	Using:			
December 31, 2012		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$54,461	\$55,461			\$55,461
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	750		\$750		750
Available-for-sale securities	231,839	15	231,824		231,839
Held-to-maturity securities	2,117		2,255		2,255
FHLB stock	3,254	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net loans and leases:	252,118			\$253,455	253,455
Accrued interest receivable	1,872			1,872	1,872
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits:					
Noninterest-bearing	\$151,201	\$151,201			\$151,201
Savings	51,539	51,539			51,539
Money market	127,644	127,644			127,644
NOW accounts	50,891	50,891			50,891
Time, \$100,000 or more	71,145		\$71,904		71,904
Other time	25,836		26,068		26,068
Short-term borrowings	2,000	2,000			2,000
Long-term borrowings	16,000		16,147		16,147
Accrued interest payable	162		162		162

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

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company to estimate the fair values of its financial instruments at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

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

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

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

Loans and leases: Fair values of loans, excluding loans held for sale, are estimated as follows: For variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values resulting

in a Level 3 classification. Fair values for other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality also resulting in a Level 3 classification. The methods utilized to estimate the fair value of loans do not necessarily represent an exit price.

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

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

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

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

Off-balance sheet instruments: Fair values for off-balance sheet, credit-related financial instruments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. The fair value of commitments was not material at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis are presented in the following table:

Description (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Gains (Losses)
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2 Level 3	

March 31, 2013

Assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis:

Available-for-sale securities:

Mortgage-backed securities	\$210,807	\$—	\$210,807	\$—	\$ —
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	29,381	—	29,381	—	—
Corporate bonds	1,606	—	1,606	—	—
Corporate stock	87	28	59		
Total recurring	\$241,881	\$28	\$241,853	\$—	\$ —

Assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis:

Impaired loans:

Commercial	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 3
Real estate:					
Commercial	705	—	—	705	—
Multi-family	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	—
Residential	173	—	—	173	(21)
Other real estate owned	8,946	—	—	8,946	(40)
Total nonrecurring	\$9,824	\$—	\$—	\$9,824	\$ (58)

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Description (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Gains (Losses)
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
December 31, 2012					
Assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis:					
Available-for-sale securities:					
Mortgage-backed securities	\$200,515	\$—	\$200,515	\$—	\$ —
Corporate Debt securities	1,594	—	1,594		
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	29,656	—	29,656	—	—
Corporate stock	74	15	59	—	—
Total recurring	\$231,839	\$15	\$231,824	\$—	\$ —
Assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis:					
Impaired loans:					
Commercial	\$776	\$—	\$—	\$776	\$ (106
Real estate:					
Commercial	432	—	—	432	(68
Construction	210	—	—	210	(72
Other real estate owned	12,237	—	—	12,237	(1,002
Total nonrecurring	\$13,655	\$—	\$—	\$13,655	\$ (1,248

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 or the twelve months ended December 31, 2012.

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

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

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

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

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

The following is management's discussion and analysis of the significant changes in American River Bankshares' (the "Company") balance sheet accounts between December 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013 and its income and expense accounts for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. The discussion is designed to provide a better understanding of significant trends related to the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital resources and interest rate sensitivity. This discussion and supporting tables and the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report are unaudited. Interest income and net interest income are presented on a fully taxable equivalent basis (FTE) within management's discussion and analysis. Certain matters discussed or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q including, but not limited to, matters described in "Item 2 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and subject to the safe-harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements may contain words related to future projections including, but not limited to, words such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," and variations of those words and similar words that are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ significantly from those projected. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the duration of financial and economic volatility and decline and actions taken by the United States Congress and governmental agencies, including the United States Department of the Treasury, to deal with challenges to the U.S. financial system;

- the risks presented by a continued economic recession, which could adversely affect credit quality, collateral values, including real estate collateral, investment values, liquidity and loan originations and loan portfolio delinquency rates;

- variances in the actual versus projected growth in assets and return on assets;

- potential continued or increasing loan and lease losses;

- potential increasing levels of expenses associated with resolving nonperforming assets as well as regulatory changes;

- changes in the interest rate environment including interest rates charged on loans, earned on securities investments and paid on deposits and other borrowed funds;

- competitive effects;

- potential declines in fee and other noninterest income earned associated with economic factors as well as regulatory changes;

- general economic conditions nationally, regionally, and within our operating markets could be less favorable than expected or could have a more direct and pronounced effect on us than expected and adversely affect our ability to continue internal growth at historical rates and maintain the quality of our earning assets;

- changes in the regulatory environment including government intervention in the U.S. financial system;

- changes in business conditions and inflation;

- changes in securities markets, public debt markets, and other capital markets;

- potential data processing and other operational systems failures or fraud;
- potential continued decline in real estate values in our operating markets;

the effects of uncontrollable events such as terrorism, the threat of terrorism or the impact of the current military conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq and the conduct of the war on terrorism by the United States and its allies, worsening financial and economic conditions, natural disasters, and disruption of power supplies and communications;

- changes in accounting standards, tax laws or regulations and interpretations of such standards, laws or regulations;

- projected business increases following any future strategic expansion could be lower than expected;

the goodwill we have recorded in connection with acquisitions could become impaired, which may have an adverse impact on our earnings;

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

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

- downgrades in the credit rating of the United States by credit rating agencies.

The factors set forth under “Item 1A - Risk Factors” in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, and other cautionary statements and information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be carefully considered and understood as being applicable to all related forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, when evaluating the business prospects of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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

Critical Accounting Policies

General

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

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

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

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

Stock-Based Compensation

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

the risk-free interest rate.

Goodwill

Business combinations involving the Company's acquisition of equity interests or net assets of another enterprise or the assumption of net liabilities in an acquisition of branches constituting a business may give rise to goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The value of goodwill is ultimately derived from the Company's ability to generate net earnings after the acquisition and is not deductible for tax purposes. A decline in net earnings could be indicative of a decline in the fair value of goodwill and result in impairment. For that reason, goodwill is assessed for impairment on an annual basis. Impairment exists when a reporting unit's carrying value of goodwill exceeds its fair value. At December 31, 2012, the Company's reporting unit had positive equity and the Company elected to perform a qualitative assessment to determine if it was more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, including goodwill. The qualitative assessment indicated that it was more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, resulting in no impairment.

Income Taxes

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

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

The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is, if applicable, reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if applicable, as a component of interest expense in the consolidated statement of income. There were no unrecognized tax benefits or accrued interest and penalties at March 31, 2013 or 2012 or for the three-month periods then ended.

General Development of Business

The Company is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of California in 1995. As a bank holding company, the Company is authorized to engage in the activities permitted under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and regulations thereunder. Its principal office is located at 3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 450, Rancho Cordova, California 95670 and its telephone number is (916) 854-0123. The Company employed an equivalent of 112

full-time employees as of March 31, 2013.

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

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

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

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

American River Bank does not offer trust services or international banking services and does not plan to do so in the near future. American River Bank's primary business is serving the commercial banking needs of small to mid-sized businesses within those counties listed above. American River Bank accepts checking and savings deposits, offers money market deposit accounts and certificates of deposit, makes secured and unsecured commercial, secured real estate, and other installment and term loans and offers other customary banking services. American River Bank also conducts lease financing for certain types of business equipment. American River Bank owns 100% of two inactive companies, ARBCO and American River Mortgage. ARBCO was formed in 1984 to conduct real estate development and has been inactive since 1995. American River Mortgage has been inactive since its formation in 1994. During 2013, the Company conducted no significant activities other than holding the shares of its subsidiaries. However, it is authorized, with the prior approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board"), the Company's principal regulator, to engage in a variety of activities which are deemed closely related to the business of banking. The common stock of the Company is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is listed and traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "AMRB."

Overview

The Company recorded net income of \$622,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, which was a decrease of \$90,000 compared to \$712,000 reported for the same period of 2012. Diluted earnings per share for the first quarter of 2013 and 2012 were \$0.07. The return on average equity ("ROAE") and the return on average assets ("ROAA") for the first quarter of 2013 were 2.70% and 0.43%, respectively, as compared to 3.03% and 0.49%, respectively, for the same period in 2012.

Total assets of the Company decreased by \$9,128,000 (1.5%) from \$596,389,000 at December 31, 2012 to \$587,261,000 at March 31, 2013. Net loans totaled \$245,492,000 at March 31, 2013, down \$6,626,000 (2.6%) from \$252,118,000 at December 31, 2012. Deposit balances at March 31, 2013 totaled \$470,856,000, down \$7,400,000 (1.5%) from the \$478,256,000 at December 31, 2012.

The Company ended the first quarter of 2013 with a leverage capital ratio of 12.8%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 24.4%, and a total risk-based capital ratio of 25.6% compared to 12.8%, 23.9%, and 25.1%, respectively, at December 31, 2012. Table One below provides a summary of the components of net income for the periods indicated (See the "Results of Operations" section that follows for an explanation of the fluctuations in the individual components).

Table One: Components of Net Income

(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Interest income*	\$4,724	\$5,585
Interest expense	(407)	(502)
Net interest income*	4,317	5,083
Provision for loan and lease losses	(100)	(580)
Noninterest income	625	693
Noninterest expense	(4,002)	(4,112)
Provision for income taxes	(145)	(297)
Tax equivalent adjustment	(73)	(75)
Net income	\$622	\$712
Average total assets	\$585,956	\$582,398
Net income (annualized) as a percentage of average total assets	0.43 %	0.49 %
* Fully taxable equivalent basis (FTE)		

Results of Operations**Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin**

Net interest income represents the excess of interest and fees earned on interest earning assets (loans and leases, securities, Federal funds sold and investments in time deposits) over the interest paid on interest-bearing deposits and borrowed funds. Net interest margin is net interest income expressed as a percentage of average earning assets. The Company's net interest margin was 3.53% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 4.01% for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The fully taxable equivalent interest income component for the first quarter of 2013 decreased \$861,000 (15.4%) to \$4,724,000 compared to \$5,585,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease in the fully taxable equivalent interest income for the first quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 is broken down by rate (down \$394,000) and volume (down \$467,000). The rate decrease can be attributed to the overall lower interest rate environment and lower average loan balances replaced with higher average investment securities. While forgone interest on nonaccrual loans has decreased, it continues to negatively impact the yield on earning assets. During the first quarter of 2013, foregone interest income on nonaccrual loans was approximately \$59,000, compared to foregone interest of \$272,000 during the first quarter of 2012. The foregone interest of \$59,000 had a 5 basis point negative impact on the yield on earning assets. The average balance of earning assets decreased \$14,675,000 (2.9%) from \$510,144,000 in the first quarter of 2012 to \$495,469,000 in the first quarter of 2013. In addition, there continues to be a significant change in the average earning asset mix during these periods, due to an increase in investment securities, offset by a decrease in loan balances. Principal reductions from loan balances were invested into investment securities. When compared to the first quarter of 2012, average loan balances were down \$43,134,000 (14.5%) to \$253,964,000 for the first quarter of 2013 and average investment securities were up \$28,959,000 (13.7%) to \$240,755,000 for the first quarter of 2013. The overall low interest rate environment and the change in the asset mix (lower loan totals and higher investment security totals) resulted in a 53 basis point decrease in the yield on average earning assets from 4.40% for the first quarter of 2012 to 3.87% for the first quarter of 2013. The volume decrease of \$467,000 occurred mainly as a result of the decrease in average loans. The market in which the Company operates continues to see a

slowdown in new loan volume as existing and potential new borrowers continue to pay down debt and delay expansion plans.

Interest expense was \$407,000 or \$95,000 (18.9%) lower in the first quarter of 2013 versus the prior year period. The average balances on interest bearing liabilities were \$1,953,000 (0.6%) lower in the first quarter of 2013 compared to the same quarter in 2012. The slightly lower balances did not significantly impact the overall interest expense, as the lower rate was the main cause for the decrease in interest expense. The net \$95,000 decrease in interest expense during the first quarter of 2013 compared to the first quarter of 2012 was due to lower rates (down \$97,000) and volume (up \$2,000). The Company focused its marketing efforts on replacing higher cost time deposits with lower cost checking, savings, and money market accounts. Average time deposit balances were down \$1,767,000 (1.8%) during the first quarter of 2013 compared to the first quarter of 2012. In addition, the Company is strategically managing the interest expense by reducing some of the higher interest rate tiered money market accounts and this led to a decrease in average interest checking and money market accounts from \$183,696,000 in the first quarter of 2012 to \$178,296,000 during the first quarter of 2013. The decreases in time and money market deposits were offset by increases in average savings and noninterest deposit balances. Average savings account balances were up \$2,807,000 (5.8%) from \$48,477,000 in the first quarter of 2012 to \$51,284,000 during the first quarter of 2013 and average noninterest bearing deposit balances were up \$6,694,000 (4.9%) from \$134,770,000 in the first quarter of 2012 to \$141,764,000 during the first quarter of 2013. The Company continues to have success attracting new deposit relationships as a direct result of its business development efforts. Rates paid on interest bearing liabilities decreased 10 basis points from 0.58% to 0.48% for the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2013.

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

Table Two: Analysis of Net Interest Margin on Earning Assets

Three Months Ended March 31, (Taxable Equivalent Basis) (dollars in thousands)	2013			2012		
	Avg Balance	Interest	Avg Yield (4)	Avg Balance	Interest	Avg Yield (4)
Assets						
Earning assets:						
Loans and leases (1)	\$253,964	\$3,642	5.82 %	\$297,098	\$4,316	5.84 %
Taxable investment Securities	211,143	788	1.51 %	182,975	965	2.12 %
Tax-exempt investment securities (2)	29,595	293	4.02 %	28,812	301	4.20 %
Corporate stock (2)	17	—	—	9	—	—
Federal funds sold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in time deposits	750	1	0.54 %	1,250	3	0.97 %
Total earning assets	495,469	4,724	3.87 %	510,144	5,585	4.40 %
Cash & due from banks	45,536			32,902		
Other assets	50,811			46,330		
Allowance for loan & lease losses	(5,860)			(6,978)		
	\$585,956			\$582,398		
Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity						
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Interest checking and money market	\$178,296	128	0.29 %	\$183,696	192	0.42 %
Savings	51,284	24	0.19 %	48,477	29	0.24 %
Time deposits	97,118	179	0.75 %	98,885	214	0.87 %
Other borrowings	18,000	76	1.71 %	15,593	67	1.73 %
Total interest bearing liabilities	344,698	407	0.48 %	346,651	502	0.58 %
Noninterest bearing demand deposits	141,764			134,770		
Other liabilities	6,204			6,493		
Total liabilities	492,666			487,914		
Shareholders' equity	93,290			94,484		
	\$585,956			\$582,398		
Net interest income & margin (3)		\$4,317	3.53 %		\$5,083	4.01 %

(1) Loan interest includes loan fees of \$62,000 and \$4,000, respectively, during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012. Average loan balances include non-performing loans.

(2) Includes taxable-equivalent adjustments that primarily relate to income on certain securities that is exempt from federal income taxes. The effective federal statutory tax rate was 34% for 2013 and 2012.

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

(4) Average yield is calculated based on actual days in the period (90 days for 2013 and 91 for 2012) and annualized to actual days in the year (365 days for 2013 and 366 days for 2012).

Table Three: Analysis of Volume and Rate Changes on Net Interest Income and Expenses
Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 over 2012 (dollars in thousands)
Increase (decrease) due to change in:

Interest-earning assets:	Volume	Rate (4)	Net Change
Net loans (1)(2)	\$ (621)	\$ (53)	\$ (674)
Taxable investment securities	147	(324)	(177)
Tax exempt investment securities (3)	8	(16)	(8)
Corporate stock	—	—	—
Federal funds sold	—	—	—
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	(1)	(1)	(2)
Total	(467)	(394)	(861)
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest checking and money market	(6)	(58)	(64)
Savings deposits	2	(7)	(5)
Time deposits	(4)	(31)	(35)
Other borrowings	10	(1)	9
Total	2	(97)	(95)
Interest differential	\$ (469)	\$ (297)	\$ (766)

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

(2) Loan interest includes loan fees of \$62,000 and \$4,000, respectively, during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, which have been included in the interest income computation.

(3) Includes taxable-equivalent adjustments that primarily relate to income on certain securities that is exempt from federal income taxes. The effective federal statutory tax rate was 34% for 2013 and 2012.

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

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

The Company provided \$100,000 for loan and lease losses for the first quarter of 2013 as compared to \$580,000 for the first quarter of 2012. The Company experienced net loan and lease recoveries of \$22,000 or (0.04%) (on an annualized basis) of average loans and leases for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to net loan and lease charge-offs of \$1,356,000 or 1.84% (on an annualized basis) of average loans and leases for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The Company has continued to add to the allowance for loan and lease losses for 2013 as we continue to have a higher than historical average level of nonperforming loans and leases. The high level of nonperforming loans and leases is due to the impact that the overall challenging economy in the Company's market areas and in the United States has had on the Company's borrowers. For additional information see the "Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses Activity."

Noninterest Income

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

Table Four: Components of Noninterest Income

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$151	\$196
Gain on sale/call of securities	—	64
Merchant fee income	107	128
Bank owned life insurance	190	66
Income from OREO properties	92	163
Other	85	76
Total noninterest income	\$625	\$693

33

Noninterest income decreased \$68,000 (9.8%) to 625,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to \$693,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease from the first quarter of 2013 to the first quarter of 2012 was primarily related to lower service charges on deposit accounts, a decrease in gains from sale of investment securities, and a decrease in income from OREO properties offset by a higher income from bank owned life insurance. Service charges on deposit accounts decreased from \$196,000 in 2012 to \$151,000 in 2013. The decrease is primarily related to lower fees collected on overdrawn deposit accounts. Income from OREO properties decreased from \$163,000 in 2012 to \$92,000 in 2013 resulting from lower rents received from foreclosed office buildings, as the Company has been able to sell many of the properties. Gains on sale of investment securities decreased from \$64,000 in 2012 to zero in 2013 as the Company did not sell any investment securities during the first quarter of 2013. These decreases were partially offset higher income from bank owned life insurance, primarily from death benefit proceeds of a life insurance policy on a former director, resulting in tax-free income of \$118,000.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense decreased \$110,000 (2.7%) to a total of \$4,002,000 in the first quarter of 2013 compared to \$4,112,000 in the first quarter of 2012. Salary and employee benefits expense increased \$14,000 (0.1%) from \$2,203,000 during the first quarter of 2012 to \$2,217,000 during the first quarter of 2013. On a quarter-over-quarter basis, occupancy expense increased \$5,000 (1.7%) and furniture and equipment expense increased \$4,000 (2.1%). FDIC assessments decreased \$16,000 (11.3%) during the first quarter of 2013 to \$126,000, from \$142,000 in the first quarter of 2012. OREO related expenses decreased \$69,000 (18.4%) during the first quarter of 2013 to \$305,000, from \$374,000 in the first quarter of 2012. Other expense decreased \$48,000 (5.3%) to a total of \$859,000 in the first quarter of 2013 versus the first quarter of 2012. The decrease in the FDIC assessments resulted from the change in the FDIC assessment methodology from a deposit based system to an asset risk-based system. The decrease in OREO expenses is directly related to sales of a number of OREO properties, particularly the office buildings, over the past six months. The Company acquired multiple office buildings in 2012, and while these properties do produce rental income, as reported above, they also require a significant amount of expense to maintain. By selling these properties the Company was able to reduce the maintenance related expenses. The reduction in other expense is primarily related to a decrease in the amortization of the core deposit intangible related to the Bank of Amador purchase from \$50,000 in the first quarter of 2012 to zero in the first quarter of 2013 as the intangible asset was fully amortized in late 2012. The fully taxable equivalent efficiency ratio for the first quarter of 2013 increased to 80.95% from 70.33% for the first quarter of 2012. This increase in the efficiency ratio is related to a decrease in net interest income.

Provision for Income Taxes

Federal and state income taxes for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 decreased \$152,000 from \$297,000 in the first quarter of 2012 to \$145,000 in the first quarter of 2013. The effective tax rate for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 was 18.9% compared to 29.4% for the first quarter of 2012. The lower effective tax rate in 2013 resulted from the normal tax benefits such as the benefits of tax-free income related to municipal bonds, bank owned life insurance, and the benefits of Enterprise Zone credits on our State tax return. During the first quarter of 2013, the tax-free bank owned life insurance increased significantly due to the death benefit proceeds of a life insurance policy on a former director.

Balance Sheet Analysis

The Company's total assets were \$587,261,000 at March 31, 2013 as compared to \$596,389,000 at December 31, 2012, representing a decrease of \$9,128,000 (1.5%). The average assets for the three months ended March 31, 2013 were \$585,956,000, which represents an increase of \$3,558,000 or 0.6% over the balance of \$582,398,000 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2012.

Investment Securities

The Company classifies its investment securities as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. The Company's intent is to hold all securities classified as held-to-maturity until maturity and management believes that it has the ability to do so. Securities available-for-sale may be sold to implement asset/liability management strategies and in response to changes in interest rates, prepayment rates and similar factors. Table Five below summarizes the values of the Company's investment securities held on March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Table Five: Investment Securities Composition

(dollars in thousands)		
Available-for-sale (at fair value)	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Debt securities:		
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 210,807	\$ 200,515
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	29,381	29,656
Corporate bonds	1,606	1,594
Corporate stock	87	74
Total available-for-sale investment securities	\$ 241,881	\$ 231,839
Held-to-maturity (at amortized cost)		
Debt securities:		
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,900	\$ 2,117
Total held-to-maturity investment securities	\$ 1,900	\$ 2,117

Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$4,026,000 were recorded, net of \$2,684,000 in tax liabilities, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at March 31, 2013 and net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investment securities totaling \$4,285,000 were recorded, net of \$2,857,000 in tax liabilities, as accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders' equity at December 31, 2012.

Management periodically evaluates each investment security in a loss position for other than temporary impairment relying primarily on industry analyst reports, observation of market conditions and interest rate fluctuations.

Management has the ability and intent to hold securities with established maturity dates until recovery of fair value, which may be until maturity, and believes it will be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms for all of the underlying investment securities; therefore, management does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Loans and Leases

The Company concentrates its lending activities in the following principal areas: (1) commercial; (2) commercial real estate; (3) multi-family real estate; (4) real estate construction (both commercial and residential); (5) residential real estate; (6) lease financing receivable; (7) agriculture; and (8) consumer loans. The Company's continuing focus in our market area, new borrowers developed through the Company's marketing efforts, and credit extensions expanded to existing borrowers resulted in the Company originating \$8 million in new loans during the first three months of 2013. However, normal pay downs, loan charge-offs, and loans transferred to OREO resulted in an overall net decrease in total loans and leases of \$6,501,000 (2.5%) from December 31, 2012. The market in which the Company operates continues to see significant challenges in creating loan volume as existing borrowers continue to pay down debt and delay expansion plans. Table Six below summarizes the composition of the loan portfolio as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Table Six: Loan and Lease Portfolio Composition

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2013			December 31, 2012			Change in dollars	Percentage change	
	\$	%	%	\$	%	%			%
Commercial	\$27,327	11	%	\$30,811	12	%	\$(3,484)	(11.3	%)
Real estate									
Commercial	176,922	70	%	180,126	70	%	(3,204)	(1.8	%)
Multi-family	10,311	4	%	9,155	3	%	1,156	12.6	%
Construction	5,932	2	%	6,918	3	%	(986)	(14.3	%)
Residential	18,888	8	%	17,701	7	%	1,187	6.7	%
Lease financing receivable	1,333	1	%	1,509	1	%	(176)	(11.7	%)
Agriculture	3,327	1	%	3,340	1	%	(13)	(0.4	%)
Consumer	7,588	3	%	8,569	3	%	(981)	(11.4	%)
Total loans and leases	251,628	100	%	258,129	100	%	(6,501)	(2.5	%)
Deferred loan and lease fees, net	(233)			(230)			(3)		
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(5,903)			(5,781)			(122)		
Total net loans and leases	\$245,492			\$252,118			\$(6,626)	(2.6	%)

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

Commercial loans consist of credit lines for operating needs, loans for equipment purchases, working capital, and various other business loan products. Consumer loans include a range of traditional consumer loan products such as personal lines of credit and loans to finance purchases of boats, recreational vehicles, mobile homes and various other consumer items. Construction loans are generally comprised of commitments to customers within the Company's service area for construction of commercial properties, multi-family properties and 1-4 family residential income properties. Other real estate loans consist primarily of loans secured by first trust deeds on commercial, multi-family, and residential properties typically with maturities from 3 to 10 years and original loan-to-value ratios generally from 65% to 75%. Agriculture loans consist primarily of vineyard loans and development loans to plant vineyards. In general, except in the case of loans under SBA programs or Farm Services Agency guarantees, the Company does not make long-term mortgage loans.

"Subprime" real estate loans generally refer to residential mortgages made to higher-risk borrowers with lower credit and/or income histories. Within the industry, many of these loans were originated with adjustable interest rates that reset upward after an introductory period. These "subprime" loans coupled with declines in housing prices have led to an increase in the banking industry's default rates resulting in many instances of increased foreclosure rates as the adjustable interest rates reset to higher levels. The Company did not have any such "subprime" loans at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Risk Elements

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

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

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

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

In management's judgment, a concentration exists in real estate loans, which represented approximately 84% of the Company's loan and lease portfolio at March 31, 2013, an increase from 83% at December 31, 2012. Management believes that the residential land and residential construction portion of the Company's loan portfolio carries more than the normal credit risk it has seen in the past several years. This is due primarily to severely curtailed demand for new and resale residential property; a large supply of unsold residential land and new and resale homes; and observed reductions in values throughout the Company's market area. Management has responded by evaluating loans that it considers to carry any significant risk above the normal risk of collectability by taking actions where possible to reduce credit risk exposure by methods that include, but are not limited to, seeking liquidation of the loan by the borrower, seeking additional tangible collateral or other repayment support, converting the property through judicial or non-judicial foreclosure proceedings, and other collection techniques. Management currently believes that it maintains its allowance for loan and lease losses at levels adequate to reflect the loss risk inherent in its total loan portfolio.

A continued substantial further decline in the economy in general, or a continued additional decline in real estate values in the Company's primary market areas, in particular, could continue to have an adverse impact on the collectability of real estate loans and require an increase in the provision for loan and lease losses. This could adversely affect the Company's future prospects, results of operations, profitability and stock price. Management believes that its lending practices and underwriting standards are structured with the intent to minimize losses; however, there is no assurance that losses will not occur. The Company's loan practices and underwriting standards include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) maintaining a thorough understanding of the Company's service area and originating a significant majority of its loans within that area, (2) maintaining a thorough understanding of

borrowers' knowledge, capacity, and market position in their field of expertise, (3) basing real estate loan approvals not only on market demand for the project, but also on the borrowers' capacity to support the project financially in the event it does not perform to expectations (whether sale or income performance), and (4) maintaining conforming and prudent loan-to-value and loan-to-cost ratios based on independent outside appraisals and ongoing inspection and analysis by the Company's lending officers or contracted third-party professionals.

Nonperforming, Past Due and Restructured Loans and Leases

At March 31, 2013, nonperforming loans and leases (those loans and leases on nonaccrual status and those loans and leases still accruing and past due 90 days or more) were \$4,811,000 or 1.91% of total loans and leases. The \$4,811,000 in nonperforming loans and leases was made up of 23 loans and one lease. Eight of those loans totaling \$1,770,000 were current (less than 30 days past due pursuant to their original or modified terms). Nonperforming loans and leases were \$5,474,000 or 2.12% of total loans and leases at December 31, 2012. Specific reserves of \$589,000 were held on the nonperforming loans at March 31, 2013 and specific reserves of \$528,000 were held on the nonperforming loans at December 31, 2012.

The overall level of nonperforming loans decreased \$663,000 (12.1%) to \$4,811,000 at March 31, 2013 compared to \$5,474,000 at December 31, 2012. At December 31, 2012, the Company's nonperforming loans included eleven real estate loans totaling \$2,897,000; ten commercial loans totaling \$2,352,000; five consumer loans totaling \$222,000; and one lease totaling \$3,000. During the first quarter of 2013, one property, with a loan in the amount of \$432,000, was moved to OREO, two loans incurred charge-offs in the amount of \$48,000 and one loan in the amount of \$1,000 was paid off. The Company also collected approximately \$182,000 in principal paydowns.

The net interest due on nonaccrual loans and leases but excluded from interest income was approximately \$59,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to foregone interest of approximately \$272,000 during the same period in 2012.

There were no loan or lease concentrations in excess of 10% of total loans and leases not otherwise disclosed as a category of loans and leases as of March 31, 2013. Management is not aware of any potential problem loans, which were accruing and current at March 31, 2013, where serious doubt exists as to the ability of the borrower to comply with the present repayment terms and that would result in a significant loss to the Company apart from those loans identified in the Bank's impairment analysis. Table Seven below sets forth nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Table Seven: Nonperforming Loans and Leases

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing:		
Commercial	\$ —	\$ —
Real estate	—	—
Lease financing receivable	—	—
Agriculture	—	—
Consumer	—	—
Nonaccrual:		
Commercial	1,822	2,352
Real estate	2,772	2,897
Lease financing receivable	1	3
Agriculture	—	—
Consumer	216	222
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 4,811	\$ 5,474

Impaired Loans and Leases

The Company considers a loan to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that it will be unable to collect all amounts due (principal and interest) according to the original contractual terms of the loan or lease agreement. The measurement of impairment may be based on (i) the present value of the expected cash flows of the impaired loan or lease discounted at the loan or lease's original effective interest rate, (ii) the observable market price of the impaired loan or lease, or (iii) the fair value of the collateral of a collateral-dependent loan. The Company does not apply this definition to smaller-balance loans or leases that are collectively evaluated for credit risk. In

assessing whether a loan or lease is impaired, the Company typically reviews loans or leases graded substandard or lower with outstanding principal balances in excess of \$100,000, as well as, loans considered troubled debt restructures (“TDR”) with outstanding principal balances in excess of \$25,000. Furthermore, the Company considers a TDR to no longer be impaired if: (i) the borrower has exhibited sustained satisfactory performance, at a market rate of interest, of at least six months (and the TDR is no longer reportable); (ii) management maintains adequate documentation to support the borrower’s ability to continue to service the debt; and (iii) management determines during its periodic analysis that it is no longer probable that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due per contractual terms. The Company adheres to this process in its quarterly impairment analysis by reserving under “Accounting for Contingencies” for any TDRs which meet these criteria.

The Company identifies TDRs by reviewing each renewal, modification, or extension of a loan with a screening document. This document is designed to identify any characteristic of such a loan that would qualify it as a TDR. If the characteristics are not present that would qualify a loan as a TDR, it is deemed to be a modification.

At March 31, 2013, the recorded investment in loans and leases that were considered to be impaired totaled \$24,477,000, which includes \$19,727,000 in performing loans and leases. Of the total impaired loans of \$24,477,000, loans totaling \$11,854,000 were deemed to require no specific reserve and loans totaling \$12,623,000 were deemed to require a related valuation allowance of \$1,733,000. Of the \$11,854,000 impaired loans that did not carry a specific reserve there were \$416,000 in loans or leases that had previous partial charge-offs and \$11,438,000 in loans or leases that were analyzed and determined not to require a specific reserve or charge-off because the collateral value or discounted cash flow value exceeded the loan or lease balance. The recorded investment in loans and leases that were considered to be impaired totaled \$26,553,000 at December 31, 2012. Of the total impaired loans of \$26,553,000, loans totaling \$12,430,000 were deemed to require no specific reserve and loans totaling \$14,123,000 were deemed to require a related valuation allowance of \$1,595,000.

The Company has been operating in a market that has experienced significant decreases in real estate values of commercial, residential, land, and construction properties. As such, the Company is focused on monitoring collateral values for those loans considered collateral dependent. The collateral evaluations performed by the Company are updated as necessary, which is generally once every six months, and are reviewed by a qualified credit officer. In the first quarter of 2013, the Company had net loan recoveries of \$22,000 with a provision of \$100,000. In the first quarter of 2012, the Company had net loan charge-offs of \$1,356,000 with a provision of \$580,000.

At March 31, 2013, there were thirteen loans and leases that were modified and are currently performing (less than ninety days past due) totaling \$7,300,000 and thirteen loans and leases that are considered nonperforming (and included in Table Seven above), totaling \$2,322,000, that are considered TDRs. These TDRs have a specific reserve of \$1,160,000. As of March 31, 2013, of the twenty-six TDRs, there were ten extensions, seven changes in terms, seven rate reductions, one term out, and one interest only structure change. All were performing as agreed except for six extensions, one change to an amortizing loan, and one interest only structure change. The Company generally requires TDRs that are on non-accrual status to make six consecutive payments on the restructured loan or lease prior to returning the loan or lease to accrual status.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses Activity

The Company maintains an allowance for loan and lease losses ("ALLL") to cover incurred probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio as of the balance sheet date, which is based upon management's estimated range of those losses. The ALLL is established through a provision for loan and lease losses and is increased by provisions charged against current earnings and recoveries and reduced by charge-offs. Actual losses for loans and leases can vary significantly from this estimate. The methodology and assumptions used to calculate the allowance are continually reviewed as to their appropriateness given the most recent losses realized and other factors that influence the estimation process. The model assumptions and resulting allowance level are adjusted accordingly as these factors change.

The adequacy of the ALLL and the level of the related provision for loan and lease losses is determined based on management's judgment after consideration of numerous factors including but not limited to: (i) local and regional economic conditions, (ii) the financial condition of the borrowers, (iii) loan impairment and the related level of expected charge-offs, (iv) evaluation of industry trends, (v) industry and other concentrations, (vi) loans and leases which are contractually current as to payment terms but demonstrate a higher degree of risk as identified by management, (vii) continuing evaluations of the performing loan portfolio, (viii) ongoing review and evaluation of problem loans identified as having loss potential, (ix) quarterly review by the Board of Directors, and (x) assessments by banking regulators and other third parties. Management and the Board of Directors evaluate the ALLL and determine its appropriate level considering objective and subjective measures, such as knowledge of the borrowers' business, valuation of collateral, the determination of impaired loans or leases and exposure to potential losses.

The allowance for loan and lease losses totaled \$5,903,000 or 2.35% of total loans and leases at March 31, 2013 compared to \$5,781,000 or 2.24% of total loans and leases at December 31, 2012. The Company establishes general and specific reserves in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles. The ALLL is maintained by categories of the loan and lease portfolio based on loan type and loan rating; however, the entire allowance is available to cover actual loan and lease losses. While management uses available information to recognize possible losses on loans and leases, future additions to the allowance may be necessary, based on changes in economic conditions and other matters. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's ALLL. Such agencies may require the Company to provide additions to the allowance based on their judgment of information available to them at the time of their examination.

The allowance for loans and leases as a percentage of non-performing loans and leases was 122.7% at March 31, 2013 and 105.6% at December 31, 2012. The allowance for loans and leases as a percentage of impaired loans and leases was 24.1% at March 31, 2013 and 21.8% at December 31, 2012. Of the total impaired loans and leases outstanding as of March 31, 2013, there were \$1,854,000 in loans or leases that had been reduced by partial charge-offs of \$970,000. As these loan or lease balances are charged off, the remaining balances, following analysis, normally do not initially require specific reserves. The impact of this on credit ratios is such that the Company's allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage may be lower, because the partial charge-offs have reduced the potential future losses related to those credits.

The Company's policy with regard to loan or lease charge-offs continues to be that a loan or lease is charged off against the allowance for loan and lease losses when management believes that the collectability of the principal is unlikely. Generally, a loan or lease is charged off, or partially charged down, when estimated losses related to impaired loans and leases are identified. If the loan is collateralized by real estate the impaired portion will be charged off to the allowance for loan and lease losses unless the loan or lease is in the process of collection, in which case a specific reserve may be warranted. If the collateral is other than real estate the Company will typically charge-off the impaired portion of a loan or lease, unless the loan or lease is in the process of collection, in which case a specific reserve may be warranted.

It is the policy of management to maintain the allowance for loan and lease losses at a level believed to be adequate for known and inherent risks in the portfolio. Our methodology incorporates a variety of risk considerations, both quantitative and qualitative, in establishing an allowance for loan and lease losses that management believes is appropriate at each reporting date. Based on information currently available to analyze inherent credit risk, including economic factors, overall credit quality, historical delinquencies and a history of actual charge-offs, management believes that the provision for loan and lease losses and the allowance for loan and lease losses are prudent and adequate. Adjustments may be made based on differences from estimated loan and lease growth, the types of loans constituting this growth, changes in risk ratings within the portfolio, and general economic conditions. However, no prediction of the ultimate level of loans and leases charged off in future periods can be made with any certainty. Table Eight below summarizes, for the periods indicated, the activity in the ALLL.

Table Eight: Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2013		2012	
Average loans and leases outstanding	\$253,964		\$297,098	
Allowance for loan and lease losses at beginning of period	\$5,781		\$7,041	
Loans and leases charged off:				
Commercial	(10	)	(48	)
Real estate	(38	)	(736	)
Lease financing receivable	—		(8	)
Agriculture	—		(202	)
Consumer	(5	)	(410	)
Total	(53	)	(1,404	)
Recoveries of loans and leases previously charged off:				
Commercial	74		—	
Real estate	1		48	
Lease financing receivable	—		—	
Agriculture	—		—	
Consumer	—		—	
Total	75		48	
Net loans and leases charged off	22		(1,356	)
Additions to allowance charged to operating expenses	100		580	
Allowance for loan and lease losses at end of period	\$5,903		\$6,265	
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans and leases outstanding (annualized)	(0.04	%)	1.84	%
Provision of allowance for loan and lease losses to average loans and leases outstanding (annualized)	0.16	%	0.79	%
Allowance for loan and lease losses to loans and leases net of deferred fees at end of period	2.35	%	2.16	%

Other Real Estate Owned

At March 31, 2013, the Company had 15 other real estate owned (“OREO”) properties totaling \$8,946,000. This compares to 20 properties totaling \$12,237,000 at December 31, 2012. During the first quarter of 2013, the Company sold six properties with balances of \$3,875,000 for a loss of \$93,000 and added a single property to OREO with a net book value totaling \$432,000. The single property is improved land with a long-term lease for a self-storage facility in Sonoma County.

The Company periodically obtains property valuations as part of the process of determining whether the recorded book value represents fair value. During the first quarter of 2013, this valuation process did not result in the Company adjusting the book value of the OREO properties. At March 31, 2013, OREO included a valuation reserve balance of \$41,000. This compares to a valuation reserve balance of \$175,000 at December 31, 2012. The Company believes that all 15 OREO properties owned at March 31, 2013 are carried approximately at fair value.

Deposits

At March 31, 2013, total deposits were \$470,856,000 representing a \$7,400,000 (1.5%) decrease from the December 31, 2012 balance of \$478,256,000. The Company's deposit growth plan for 2013 is to concentrate its efforts on increasing noninterest-bearing demand, interest-bearing money market and NOW accounts, and savings accounts while allowing higher cost time deposits to mature and close or renew at lower rates. The Company experienced increases in interest-bearing checking (\$4,050,000 or 8.0%) and time deposits (\$77,000 or <0.01%) accounts and decreases in noninterest-bearing (\$9,942,000 or 7.0%), money market accounts (\$1,335,000 or 1.0%), and savings (\$250,000 or <0.01%), during the first quarter of 2013. The primary reason for the decrease in noninterest-bearing deposits is related to deposit holders utilizing their liquid deposits to take advantage of the real estate market to purchase property and or pay off existing real estate loans.

Other Borrowed Funds

Other borrowings outstanding as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, consist of advances (both long-term and short-term) from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco ("FHLB"). Table Nine below summarizes these borrowings.

Table Nine: Other Borrowed Funds

(dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
Short-term borrowings:				
FHLB advances	\$7,000	2.14%	\$2,000	0.67%
Long-term borrowings:				
FHLB advances	\$11,000	1.39%	\$16,000	1.81%

The maximum amount of short-term borrowings at any month-end during the first three months of 2013 and 2012 was \$7,000,000 and zero, respectively. The FHLB advances are collateralized by loans and securities pledged to the FHLB. The following is a breakdown of rates and maturities on FHLB advances (dollars in thousands):

	Short-term	Long-term
Amount	\$ 7,000	\$11,000
Maturity	2014	2014 to 2019
Weighted average rates	2.14 %	1.39 %

The Company has also been issued a total of \$7,500,000 in letters of credit by the FHLB which are pledged to secure Local Agency Deposits. The letters of credit act as a guarantee of payment to certain third parties in accordance with specified terms and conditions. The letters of credit were not drawn upon in 2013 or 2012 and management does not currently expect to draw upon these lines in the foreseeable future. See "Liquidity" below for additional information on FHLB borrowings.

Capital Resources

The Company and American River Bank are subject to certain regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"). Failure to meet these minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, banks must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company's and American River Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

At March 31, 2013, shareholders' equity was \$92,733,000, representing a decrease of \$1,261,000 (1.3%) from \$93,994,000 at December 31, 2012. The decrease results from repurchases of common stock and the decrease in other

comprehensive income exceeding the additions from net income for the period and the stock based compensation. The ratio of total risk-based capital to risk adjusted assets was 24.4% at March 31, 2013 and 23.9% at December 31, 2012. Tier 1 risk-based capital to risk-adjusted assets was 25.6% at March 31, 2013 and 25.1% at December 31, 2012. The leverage ratio was 12.8% at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Table Ten below lists the Company's actual capital ratios at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 as well as the minimum capital ratios for capital adequacy.

Table Ten: Capital Ratios

Capital to Risk-Adjusted Assets	At March 31, 2013		At December 31, 2012		Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirements	
Leverage ratio	12.8	%	12.8	%	4.00	%
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital	24.4	%	23.9	%	4.00	%
Total Risk-Based Capital	25.6	%	25.1	%	8.00	%

Capital ratios are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that capital exceeds the prescribed regulatory requirements and is adequate to meet future needs. Management believes that Company and American River Bank were in compliance with the current risk-weighted capital and leverage ratio guidelines as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

On June 7, 2012, the federal bank regulatory agencies published notices of proposed rulemakings that would revise and replace the current capital requirements. The proposed rules implement the “Basel III” regulatory capital reforms released by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The proposed rules were subject to a comment period through October 22, 2012 and a projected effective date of January 1, 2013. After receipt of extensive comments and lobbying efforts on behalf of financial institutions, particularly smaller community banks, the federal bank regulatory agencies jointly issued a release on November 9, 2012 to delay the effective date of Basel III. No further effective date was announced pending further review by the federal bank regulatory agencies. Therefore, it is uncertain when the proposed rules may become effective and whether the proposed rules will be implemented in the form proposed or modified in response to comments or subject to other changes that may have a material impact upon the rules as originally proposed and their application to our Company.

As originally proposed, the rules included new minimum capital ratio requirements to be phased in between January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2015, which would consist of the following: (i) a new common equity Tier 1 capital to total risk weighted assets ratio of 4.5%; (ii) a Tier 1 capital to total risk weighted assets ratio of 6% (increased from 4%); (iii) a total capital to total risk weighted assets ratio of 8% (unchanged from current rules); and (iv) a Tier 1 capital to adjusted average total assets (“leverage”) ratio of 4%. Certain additional changes to the calculation of risk-weighted assets and Tier 1 capital components will affect the capital ratio requirements.

The proposed rules would have also established a “capital conservation buffer,” which would require maintenance of a minimum of 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital to total risk weighted assets in excess of the regulatory minimum capital ratio requirements described above. The 2.5% buffer would increase the minimum capital ratios to (i) a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.0%, (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5%, and (iii) a total capital ratio of 10.5%. The new buffer requirement would be phased in between January 2016 and January 2019. An institution would be subject to limitations on paying dividends, engaging in share repurchases, and paying discretionary bonuses if its capital ratio level fell below the buffer amount.

The federal bank regulatory agencies also proposed changes to the prompt corrective action framework, which is designed to place restrictions on insured depository institutions if their capital ratios begin to show signs of weakness. These changes would take effect January 1, 2015 and would require insured depository institutions to meet the following increased capital ratio requirements in order to qualify as “well capitalized:” (i) a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.5%; (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 8% (increased from 6%); (iii) a total capital ratio of 10% (unchanged

from current rules); and (iv) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5% (increased from 4%).

On December 17, 2009, the Company filed a Current Report with the SEC on Form 8-K announcing the completion of an offering of approximately \$24 million of its common stock. Effective July 27, 2009, the Company temporarily suspended both the payment of cash dividends and stock repurchases. On December 20, 2012, the Company approved and authorized a stock repurchase program for 2013 (the “2013 Program”). See Part II, Item 2, for additional disclosure regarding the 2013 Program.

Inflation

The impact of inflation on a financial institution differs significantly from that exerted on manufacturing or other commercial concerns primarily because its assets and liabilities are largely monetary. In general, inflation primarily affects the Company and its subsidiaries through its effect on market rates of interest, which affects the Company's ability to attract loan customers. Inflation affects the growth of total assets by increasing the level of loan demand and potentially adversely affects capital adequacy because loan growth in inflationary periods can increase at rates higher than the rate that capital grows through retention of earnings which may be generated in the future. In addition to its effects on interest rates, inflation increases overall operating expenses. Inflation has not had a significant effect upon the results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries during the periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Liquidity

Liquidity management refers to the Company's ability to provide funds on an ongoing basis to meet fluctuations in deposit levels as well as the credit needs and requirements of its clients. Both assets and liabilities contribute to the Company's liquidity position. Federal funds lines, short-term investments and securities, and loan and lease repayments contribute to liquidity, along with deposit increases, while loan and lease funding and deposit withdrawals decrease liquidity. The Company assesses the likelihood of projected funding requirements by reviewing historical funding patterns, current and forecasted economic conditions and individual client funding needs. Commitments to fund loans and outstanding standby letters of credit at March 31, 2013 were approximately \$27,668,000 and \$6,452,000, respectively. Such loan commitments relate primarily to revolving lines of credit and other commercial loans and to real estate construction loans. Since some of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

The Company's sources of liquidity consist of cash and due from correspondent banks, overnight funds sold to correspondent banks, unpledged marketable investments and loans held for sale and/or pledged for secured borrowings. At March 31, 2013, consolidated liquid assets totaled \$219.7 million or 37.4% of total assets compared to \$216.5 million or 36.3% of total assets on December 31, 2012. In addition to liquid assets, the Company maintains two short-term unsecured lines of credit in the amount of \$17,000,000 with two of its correspondent banks. At March 31, 2013, the Company had \$17,000,000 available under these credit lines. Additionally, the Bank is a member of the FHLB. At March 31, 2013, the Bank could have arranged for up to \$79,926,000 in secured borrowings from the FHLB. These borrowings are secured by pledged mortgage loans and investment securities. At March 31, 2013, the Company had advances, borrowings and commitments (including letters of credit) outstanding of \$25,500,000, leaving \$54,426,000 available under these FHLB secured borrowing arrangements. American River Bank also has a secured borrowing arrangement with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. The borrowing can be secured by pledging selected loans and investment securities. At March 31, 2013, the Company's borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Bank was \$22,645,000. The Company serves primarily a business and professional customer base and, as such, its deposit base is susceptible to economic fluctuations. Accordingly, management strives to maintain a balanced position of liquid assets and borrowing capacity to offset the potential runoff of these volatile and/or cyclical deposits.

Liquidity is also affected by portfolio maturities and the effect of interest rate fluctuations on the marketability of both assets and liabilities. The Company can sell any of its unpledged securities held in the available-for-sale category to meet liquidity needs. The Bank has established a master repurchase agreement with a correspondent bank to enable such transactions. Furthermore, the Bank can pledge additional unencumbered securities to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and the FHLB.

Off-Balance Sheet Items

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business in order to meet the financing needs of its customers and to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments consist of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized on the balance sheet.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party for commitments to extend credit and letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Company applies the same credit policies to commitments and letters of credit as it does for loans included on the consolidated balance sheet. As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit were the only financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. The Company has not entered into any contracts for financial derivative instruments such as futures, swaps, options or similar instruments. Loan commitments and standby letters of credit were \$34,120,000 and \$33,024,000 at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. As a percentage of net loans and leases these off-balance sheet items represent 13.9% and 13.1%, respectively.

The Company has certain ongoing commitments under operating leases. These commitments do not significantly impact operating results.

Website Access

American River Bankshares maintains a website where certain information about the Company is posted. Through the website, its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments thereto, as well as Section 16 Reports and amendments thereto, are available as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). These reports are free of charge and can be accessed through the address www.americanriverbank.com by clicking on the *Investor Relations/SEC Filings* link located at that address. Once you have selected the *SEC Filings* link you will have the option to access the Section 16 Reports or the other above-referenced reports filed by the Company by selecting the appropriate link.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**Market Risk Management**

Overview. Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates. The Company's market risk arises primarily from interest rate risk inherent in its loan, investment and deposit functions. The goal for managing the assets and liabilities of the Company is to maximize shareholder value and earnings while maintaining a high quality balance sheet without exposing the Company to undue interest rate risk. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the interest rate risk management policies. The Company has a Risk Management Committee, made up of Company management that establishes and monitors guidelines to control the sensitivity of earnings to changes in interest rates.

Asset/Liability Management. Activities involved in asset/liability management include but are not limited to lending, accepting and placing deposits and investing in securities. Interest rate risk is the primary market risk associated with asset/liability management. Sensitivity of earnings to interest rate changes arises when yields on assets change in a different time period or in a different amount from that of interest costs on liabilities. To mitigate interest rate risk, the structure of the balance sheet is managed with the goal that movements of interest rates on assets and liabilities are correlated and contribute to earnings even in periods of volatile interest rates. The asset/liability management policy sets limits on the acceptable amount of variance in net interest margin and market value of equity under changing interest environments. The Company uses simulation models to forecast earnings, net interest margin and market value of equity.

Simulation of earnings is the primary tool used to measure the sensitivity of earnings to interest rate changes. Using computer-modeling techniques, the Company is able to estimate the potential impact of changing interest rates on earnings. A balance sheet forecast is prepared quarterly using inputs of actual loans, securities and interest-bearing liabilities (i.e. deposits/borrowings) positions as the beginning base. The forecast balance sheet is processed against three interest rate scenarios. The scenarios include a 200 basis point rising rate forecast, a flat rate forecast and a 200 basis point falling rate forecast which take place within a one-year time frame. The net interest income is measured during the year assuming a gradual change in rates over the twelve-month horizon. The simulation modeling indicated below attempts to estimate changes in the Company's net interest income utilizing a forecast balance sheet projected from the end of period balances.

Table Eleven below summarizes the effect on net interest income (NII) of a ± 200 basis point change in interest rates as measured against a constant rate (no change) scenario.

Table Eleven: Interest Rate Risk Simulation of Net Interest as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012

(dollars in thousands)	\$ Change in NII from Current 12 Month Horizon March 31, 2013	\$ Change in NII from Current 12 Month Horizon December 31, 2012
Variation from a constant rate scenario		
+200bp	\$ 610	\$ 968
-200bp	\$ (1,321)	\$ (1,106)

Management does not consider the fluctuations, as outlined in the table above, to have a material impact on the Company's projected results and are within the tolerance levels outlined in the Company's interest rate risk policies. The simulations of earnings do not incorporate any management actions, which might moderate the negative consequences

of interest rate deviations. Therefore, they do not reflect likely actual results, but serve as reasonable estimates of interest rate risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

The Company, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of March 31, 2013. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely making known to them material information relating to the Company and the Company's consolidated subsidiaries required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have significantly affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, these controls.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

From time to time, the Company and/or its subsidiaries is a party to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company's management is not aware of any significant pending legal proceedings to which either it or its subsidiaries may be a party or has recently been a party, which will have a significant adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company or its subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no significant changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2012, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2013.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

During 2012, the Company approved and authorized a stock repurchase program for 2012 (the "2012 Program"). The 2012 Program authorized the repurchase during 2012 of up to 6% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock, or approximately 593,500 shares. During 2012, the Company repurchased 575,389 shares of its common stock at an average price of \$7.29 per share. On December 20, 2012, the Company approved and authorized a stock repurchase program for 2013 (the "2013 Program"). The 2013 Program authorizes the repurchase during 2013 of up to 10% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock, or approximately 932,700 shares based on the 9,327,203 shares outstanding as of December 20, 2012. Any repurchases under the 2013 Program will be made from time to time by the Company in the open market as conditions allow. All such transactions will be structured to comply with SEC Rule 10b-18 and all shares repurchased under the 2013 Program will be retired. The number, price and timing of the repurchases will be at the Company's sole discretion and the 2013 Program may be re-evaluated depending on market conditions, capital and liquidity needs or other factors. Based on such re-evaluation, the Board of Directors may suspend, terminate, modify or cancel the 2013 Program at any time without notice.

The following table lists shares repurchased during the quarter ended March 31, 2013 and the maximum amount available to repurchase under the repurchase plan.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
	0	\$ —	0	932,720

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Month #1 January 1 through

January 31, 2013

Month #2 February 1 through

February 28, 2013

Month #3 March 1 through March

31, 2013

Total

151,474

\$ 7.40

151,474

781,246

70,000

\$ 7.50

70,000

711,246

221,474

\$ 7.43

221,474

N/A

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Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Document Description
(2.1)	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and Merger by and among the Registrant, ARH Interim National Bank and North Coast Bank, N.A., dated as of March 1, 2000 (included as Annex A). **
(2.2)	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and Merger by and among the Registrant, American River Bank and Bank of Amador, dated as of July 8, 2004 (included as Annex A). ***
(3.1)	Articles of Incorporation, as amended, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2011, filed with the Commission on May 10, 2011.
(3.2)	Bylaws, as amended.
(4.1)	Specimen of the Registrant's common stock certificate, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2004, filed with the Commission on August 11, 2004.
(10.1)	Lease agreement between American River Bank and Spieker Properties, L.P., a California limited partnership, dated April 1, 2000, related to 1545 River Park Drive, Suite 107, Sacramento, California (**) and the Second Amendment thereto dated August 27, 2010, with HINES VAF II SACRAMENTO PROPERTIES, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, the successor to Spieker Properties, L.P., incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 30, 2010.
(10.2)	Lease agreement between American River Bank and Bradshaw Plaza Associates, Inc. dated November 27, 2006, related to 9750 Business Park Drive, Sacramento, California, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on November 28, 2006.
(10.3)	Lease agreement between American River Bank and Marjorie Wood Taylor, Trustee of the Marjorie Wood-Taylor Trust, dated April 5, 1984, and addendum thereto dated July 16, 1997, related to 10123 Fair Oaks Boulevard, Fair Oaks, California (**) and Amendment No. 2 thereto dated May 14, 2009, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 15, 2009.

(10.4) Lease agreement between American River Bank and LUM YIP KEE, Limited (formerly Sandalwood Land Company) dated August 28, 1996, related to 2240 Douglas Boulevard, Suite 100, Roseville, California (**) and Amendment No. 1 thereto dated July 28, 2006, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on July 31, 2006.

*(10.5) Registrant's Deferred Compensation Plan, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 3, 2012.

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- *(10.6) Registrant's Deferred Fee Plan, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 3, 2012.
- (10.7) Lease agreement between American River Bank and 520 Capitol Mall, Inc., dated August 19, 2003, related to 520 Capitol Mall, Suite 100, Sacramento, California, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.29 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2003, filed with the Commission on November 7, 2003 and the First Amendment thereto dated April 21, 2004, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.37 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2004, filed with the Commission on August 11, 2004.
- *(10.8) Employment Agreement between Registrant and David T. Taber dated June 2, 2006, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 30, 2006.
- *(10.9) Salary Continuation Agreement, as amended on December 31, 2012, between American River Bank and Mitchell A. Derenzo, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 2, 2013.
- *(10.10) Salary Continuation Agreement, as amended on December 31, 2012, between the Registrant and David T. Taber, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 2, 2013.
- *(10.11) Salary Continuation Agreement, as amended on February 21, 2008, between American River Bank and Douglas E. Tow, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 22, 2008.
- *(10.12) Registrant's 2000 Stock Option Plan with forms of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement and Incentive Stock Option Agreement. **
- *(10.13) Registrant's 401(k) Plan dated December 23, 2008, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on December 24, 2008.
- (10.14) Lease agreement between Bank of Amador, a division of American River Bank, and the United States Postal Service, dated May 24, 2011, related to 424 Sutter Street, Jackson, California, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 25, 2011.
- *(10.15) Salary Continuation Agreement, as amended on February 21, 2008, between Bank of Amador, a division of American River Bank, and Larry D. Standing and related Endorsement Split Dollar Agreement, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.4 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 22, 2008.
- *(10.16) Director Retirement Agreement, as amended on February 21, 2008, between Bank of Amador, a division of American River Bank, and Larry D. Standing, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.5 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 22, 2008.
- (10.17) Item Processing Agreement between American River Bank and Fidelity Information Services, Inc., dated April 30, 2012, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 4, 2012.

- Lease agreement between Registrant and One Capital Center, a California limited partnership, dated May 17, 2005, related to 3100 Zinfandel Drive, Rancho Cordova, California, incorporated by reference from
- (10.18) Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 18, 2005 and the First Amendment thereto dated April 23, 2010, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on April 23, 2010.

(10.19) Managed Services Agreement between American River Bankshares and ProNet Solutions, Inc., dated June 25, 2012, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 27, 2012.

*(10.20) American River Bankshares 2005 Executive Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on October 27, 2005; the First Amendment thereto, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on March 17, 2006; the Second Amendment thereto, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on March 23, 2007; the Third Amendment thereto, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 22, 2008; the Fourth Amendment thereto, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on March 20, 2009; the Fifth Amendment thereto, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on March 18, 2010; the Sixth Amendment thereto, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on March 17, 2011; the Seventh Amendment thereto, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 17, 2012; and the Eight Amendment thereto, incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 31, 2013.

*(10.21) American River Bankshares Director Emeritus Program, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.33 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2006, filed with the Commission on August 8, 2006.

*(10.22) Employment Agreement dated September 20, 2006, between American River Bankshares and Mitchell A. Derenzo, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on September 20, 2006.

*(10.23) Employment Agreement dated September 20, 2006, between American River Bankshares and Kevin B. Bender, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on September 20, 2006.

*(10.24) Salary Continuation Agreement, as amended on December 31, 2012, between American River Bank and Kevin B. Bender, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 2, 2013.

*(10.25) Salary Continuation Agreement, as amended on February 21, 2008, between American River Bank and Raymond F. Byrne, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.7 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 22, 2008.

(10.26) Lease agreement dated May 23, 2007 between Bank of Amador, a division of American River Bank, and Joseph Bellamy, Trustee of the Joseph T. Bellamy 2005 Trust, related to 26395 Buckhorn Ridge Road, Pioneer, California, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 24, 2007 and the First Amendment thereto, dated October 15, 2007, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on October 16, 2007.

(10.27)

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Lease agreement dated December 23, 2008, between North Coast Bank, a division of American River Bank, and 90 E Street LLC, related to 90 E Street, Santa Rosa, California, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on December 24, 2008.

- (10.28) Customer Service Agreement dated January 4, 2010, between American River Bankshares and TriNet HR Corporation, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 5, 2010.

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- Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into on January 20, 2010, between American River Bankshares and its Directors and certain named executive officers, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 22, 2010.

*(10.29)
- Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into on January 20, 2010, between American River Bank and its Directors and certain named executive officers, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 22, 2010.

*(10.30)
- Registrant's 2010 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, filed with the Commission on April 9, 2010.

*(10.31)
- Employment Agreement dated February 1, 2012, between American River Bank and Robert H. Muttera, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 8, 2012.

*(10.32)
- Subscription and Services Agreement between American River Bank and Postilion, Inc., dated June 19, 2012, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 21, 2012.

(10.33)
- Salary Continuation Agreement between American River Bank and Robert H. Muttera, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 4, 2013.

(10.34)
- Registrant's Code of Ethics, incorporated by reference from Exhibit 14.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003, filed with the Commission on March 19, 2004.

(14.1)
- The Registrant's only subsidiaries are American River Bank, a California banking corporation, and American River Financial, a California corporation.

(21.1)
- Certifications of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(31.1)
- Certifications of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(31.2)
- Certification of American River Bankshares by its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(32.1)

101.INS XBRL Instance Document****
 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema****
 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation****
 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition****
 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label****
 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation****

*Denotes management contracts, compensatory plans or arrangements.

**Incorporated by reference to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-36326) filed with the Commission on May 5, 2000.

***Incorporated by reference to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-119085) filed with the Commission on September 17, 2004.

****These interactive data files shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability under those sections.

SIGNATURES

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

AMERICAN RIVER
BANKSHARES

May 7, 2013 By: /s/ DAVID T. TABER

David T. Taber
President and
Chief Executive Officer

AMERICAN RIVER
BANKSHARES

May 7, 2013 By: /s/ MITCHELL A. DERENZO

Mitchell A. Derenzo
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description	Page
3.2	Bylaws, as amended.	54
31.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	96
31.2	Certifications of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	97
32.1	Certification of American River Bankshares by its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	98
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