Mission Valley Bancorp
2011 ANNUAL REPORT

Celebrating 10 Years of Growth & Success…

During the summer of 2011, in celebration of our 10th anniversary, hundreds of clients, community members and dignitaries attended two separate celebrations held at Mission Valley Bank's Sun Valley headquarters and Valencia branch office. These events were a great opportunity to not only see many of our friends from the community but also have the occasion to spotlight 20 local area non-profit organizations that MVB chose to honor, donating $1,000 to each.

From the San Fernando Valley region, MVB honored: Ahead with Horses, The Boys & Girls Club of the Greater San Fernando Valley, Hope of the Valley Rescue Mission, the LAPD Foothill Division's Jeopardy Program, MEND, People in Progress, Providence Holy Cross Foundation, Shadow Hills Riding Club, Tierra del Sol and the Wildlife Waystation.

From the Santa Clarita Valley region, MVB honored: Carousel Ranch, College of the Canyons Foundation, The Boys & Girls Club, Henry Mayo Newhall Memorial Health Foundation, Samuel Dixon Family Health Centers, Single Mother's Outreach, SCV Economic Development Center, Santa Clarita Valley Food Pantry, SCV Pregnancy Center and the Santa Clarita Valley Senior Center.

…by Giving Back to Our Community

When Mission Valley Bank first opened its doors in 2001, it was with the vision of creating a strong business bank that was ***more about our clients and our community – and less about the bank***. Together, the board of directors and senior management decided that there was no better way to celebrate MVB's 10th anniversary than by giving a little something back to the communities that have supported our growth and success.

For the past decade, Mission Valley Bank has served the San Fernando and Santa Clarita Valleys with the best of community business banking. Earning our role as a trusted financial advisor, we have partnered with thousands of local businesses, offering unique financial solutions that help our clients and our communities to thrive. As a conscientious corporate citizen, we feel strongly that it is our responsibility to support those that support our community. Mission Valley Bank takes an active role with a significant number of local area non-profit organizations through monetary contributions, as well as advisory positions and volunteerism. It was a great privilege to have had the opportunity to honor just a few of our area's many outstanding organizations in celebration of our 10th anniversary.

To Our Shareholders, Clients & Friends

Despite the many economic challenges weathered in recent years, I am pleased to report that 2011 stands as yet another profitable year for Mission Valley. Mission Valley Bancorp closed the books on 2011 reporting net income of $1,154,000 – ***a 34% increase over year-end 2010.***

Henry Ford once said, "*Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success*." 2011 marked 10 years since the founders of Mission Valley came together with a vision of building a bank that was truly client and community focused. Since 2001 we have remained true to that vision, working together to build a strong local, business bank dedicated to responding to the needs of the clients and communities we serve.

In celebration of our *10th anniversary* we felt that there was no better way to share our success than with our community. To do so, we chose to host two community events (one in Sun Valley and another in the Santa Clarita Valley) wherein we honored 10 unique non-profits from each area. With hundreds of clients and community members in attendance, Twenty thousand dollars was presented to the honored organizations.

Further underscoring MVB's dedication to our clients and community, our Bank was honored when in October of 2011 the San Fernando Valley Business Journal presented us with the ***"Valley's Most Trusted Advisor"*** award as well as the ***"Trailblazer Award"*** in recognition of our Bank's strides in community business banking.

Not withstanding these successes, it should go without saying that the current financial landscape remains forever changed. Today, individuals and businesses alike are much more focused on securing and protecting their assets while still keeping an eye toward future opportunities. This was very apparent during 2011 as the lingering economic uncertainty prompted many borrowers to payoff debt as quickly as possible. As Trusted Advisors to our clients, we understand and support these sound financial decisions, though the impact of these transactions is significant – affecting both the loan and deposit side of our balance sheet. In example, during 2011 Mission Valley experienced a decrease in several key areas – Net Loans decreased by 8.9%, Total Deposits by 3.1% and Total Assets by 3.7% – much of this the direct result of accelerated loan payoffs and re-positioning of cash into higher yielding assets . However, even with the decreases experienced in these areas, the company ***increased profitability by more than 34%***, and experienced marked improvement in other key areas, particularly with regard to the health of our loan portfolio: Non-Performing Loan Ratios were greatly improved with classified loans decreasing by nearly $4 million or 22% and non-performing loans decreasing by more than $650,000 or 10%.

Mission Valley is well positioned to move ahead – we continue to maintain our Well Capitalized position with a Total Risk-Based Asset ratio of 19.9% (far exceeding the federal guideline of 10% to maintain Well Capitalized status). In addition to being a significant indicator of our Bank's financial health, this strong capital position also allows us valuable flexibility – acting as both a cushion against any unforeseen problem loans, but also as important, positioning us to take advantage of growth opportunities as they arise.

The overall fiscal environment of recent years has led us to look at our business differently than ever before. Decreased margins and weak loan demand, coupled with ever increasing regulatory requirements have created an environment in which community banks such as Mission Valley *must think outside of the box* to thrive. Mission Valley has embraced this environment. Our staff and management team have worked in unison developing innovative ways to streamline operations while at the same time continuing to build upon an infrastructure that positions us to succeed regardless of the economic climate.

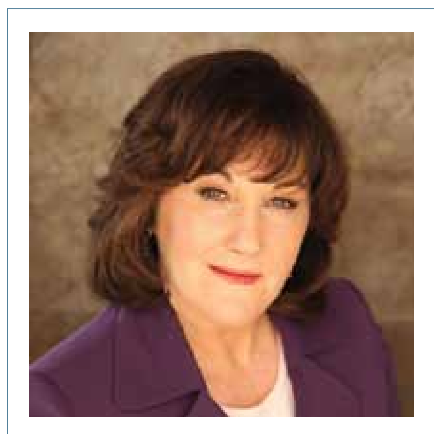
Our foundation is strong. We have worked diligently to bring together a lineup of talented professionals – all of whom are dedicated to providing our clients with superior products and service excellence. I sincerely believe that the teams we have built for such specialty areas as SBA Lending, Accounts Receivable Financing, Merchant Bankcard Services and Wealth Management are unmatched in our market and absolutely *have what it takes* to support the growth and success that is on the horizon.

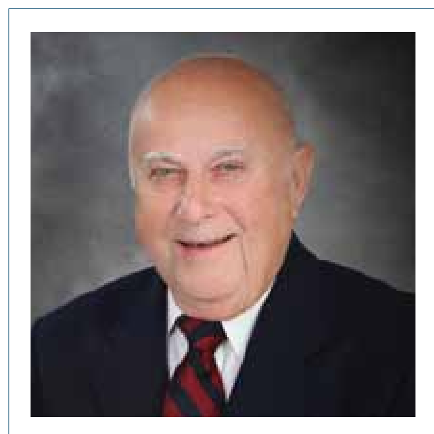
In closing, we continue to see positive indicators throughout the business communities we serve. The slight increases being seen in activity, sales and employment are all very encouraging and while we remain cautious, we are looking ahead with anticipation and the expectation of continued steady improvement for our Bank, our Community, our Shareholders and our Nation. As always, we remain grateful to you – our shareholders, clients and friends for your continued confidence and support.

Sincerely,

Earle S. Wasserman
Chairman of the Board
Mission Valley Bancorp
Mission Valley Bank

Tamara Gurney
President & CEO
Mission Valley Bancorp
Mission Valley Bank





Board of Directors

Claire Bagge

Director of Mission Valley Bancorp & Bank

Mrs. Bagge is the Secretary & Treasurer of Helicopter Accessory Service, Inc.

Jim Bagge

Director of Mission Valley Bancorp & Bank

Mr. Bagge is the President of Helicopter Accessory Service, Inc.

Marc Foulkrod

Director of Mission Valley Bancorp

Mr. Foulkrod is the Chairman and CEO of Avjet Corporation.

Tamara Gurney

President, CEO & Director of Mission Valley Bancorp & Bank.

Darlynn C. Morgan

Director of Mission Valley Bancorp & Bank

Ms. Morgan is an Attorney and the Founder of The Morgan Law Group.

Jerold B. Neuman

Director of Mission Valley Bancorp & Bank

Mr. Neuman is an Attorney with the law firm of Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton LLP.

John Richardson

Director of Mission Valley Bancorp & Bank

Mr. Richardson is Vice President & General Manager — Crown Disposal Co., Inc. & Community Recycling & Resource Recovery, Inc.

Earle S. Wasserman

Director and Chairman of the Board of Mission Valley Bancorp & Bank

Mr. Wasserman is also currently Chairman of The Hallmark Group.

The Patrick Visciglia Spirit Award

Mission Valley Bank's Spirit Award was established in memoriam of one of our original founders and Directors, Patrick Visciglia.

Each year, the staff of Mission Valley Bank is asked to nominate the one individual that they believe most closely emulates Pat Visciglia's dedication, passion and commitment to the Bank, their fellow staff members and our clients.

The 2011 recipient of the Patrick Visciglia Spirit Award was Marti Heinbaugh – Vice President & Regional Manager of Mission Valley Bank's Santa Clarita Area Offices.

Annual Report
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

DECEMBER 31	2011	2010
(Dollars in thousands, except share data)		
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 10,213	$ 5,315
Federal funds sold	21,730	20,865
Total cash and cash equivalents	31,943	26,180
Interest bearing deposits in other banks	11,179	8,664
Investment securities:		
Available for sale, at fair value	15,766	22,363
Held to maturity, at amortized cost	6,604	-
Loans, net	169,467	185,994
Premises and equipment, net	838	1,259
Other real estate owned	-	273
Deferred tax asset, net	925	1,336
Bank owned life insurance	5,579	5,385
Restricted equity securities	1,843	2,095
Accrued interest receivable	782	784
Other assets	1,659	1,831
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 246,585	$ 256,164
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing demand	$ 68,506	$ 59,846
Interest-bearing demand	38,863	38,836
Savings, NOW, exchange and escrow	9,875	8,476
Time deposits under $100,000	7,496	8,537
Time deposits $100,000 and over	62,991	78,065
Total deposits	187,731	193,760
Borrowings	21,000	26,000
Junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures	6,186	6,186
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	2,004	1,522
Total liabilities	216,921	227,468
Commitments and contingencies - Note 11		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock - 10,000,000 shares authorized; 468,336 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2010		
Series B, designated	4,580	4,580
Series C, designated	5,500	5,500
Series D, designated	4,836	4,836
Common stock - 10,000,000 shares authorized; no par value; 2,615,388 and 2,543,293 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively	9,917	9,717
Additional paid in capital	149	60
Retained earnings	4,490	3,817
Accumulated other comprehensive income	192	186
Total shareholders' equity	29,664	28,696
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 246,585	$ 256,164

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Income

DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2011	2010
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)		
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest and fees on loans	$ 12,339	$ 13,023
Interest on investment securities	568	765
Other interest income	156	125
Total interest income	13,063	13,913
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Interest on deposits	1,362	2,002
Interest on borrowings	462	713
Total interest expense	1,824	2,715
NET INTEREST INCOME	11,239	11,198
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	1,331	2,394
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	9,908	8,804
NON-INTEREST INCOME		
Service charges and other income	1,828	2,332
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	194	193
Net merchant income	54	45
Net realized gains on the sale of securities	-	60
Other income	736	701
Total non-interest income	2,812	3,331
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	5,899	5,626
Occupancy and equipment expenses	702	713
Furniture and equipment	986	1,082
Data processing	871	867
Advertising	218	169
Legal, professional, and consulting	730	851
Insurance	490	677
Other operating expenses	1,049	955
Total non-interest expense	10,945	10,940
NET INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	1,775	1,195
Provision for income taxes	(621)	(336)
NET INCOME	$ 1,154	$ 859
Earnings per share available to common shareholders - basic	$ 0.26	$ 0.15
Earnings per share available to common shareholders - diluted	$ 0.26	$ 0.14

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31	2011	2010
(Dollars in thousands)		
Net income	$ 1,154	$ 859
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in unrealized gains on securities, net of tax expense of $4 and benefit of $9 in 2011 and 2010, respectively	6	(12)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income, net of tax expense of $25 in 2010	-	(35)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6	(47)
Comprehensive income	$ 1,160	$ 812

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

(Dollars in thousands, except for share data)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock					
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
BALANCE, December 31, 2009	463,500	$ 10,080	2,503,633	$ 9,572	$ 47	$ 3,442	$ 233	$ 23,374
Stock options exercised	-	-	39,660	145	-	-	-	145
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
Exchange of preferred stock Series A for Series C	(5,500)	(5,500)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,500)
Exchange of preferred stock Series C for Series A	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	5,500
Issuance of preferred stock Series D	4,836	4,836	-	-	-	-	-	4,836
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	(484)	-	(484)
Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	859
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47)	(47)
BALANCE, December 31, 2010	468,336	14,916	2,543,293	9,717	60	3,817	186	28,696
Stock options exercised	-	-	56,250	200	-	-	-	200
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Restricted stock awards	-	-	15,845	-	84	-	-	84
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	(481)	-	(481)
Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	1,154	-	1,154
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
BALANCE, December 31, 2011	468,336	$ 14,916	2,615,388	$ 9,917	$ 149	$ 4,490	$ 192	$ 29,664

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31	2011	2010
(Dollars in thousands)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 1,154	$ 859
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	437	594
Provision for loan losses	1,331	2,394
Amortization of deferred loan fees and costs, net	219	216
Gain on sale of securities available for sale	-	(60)
Gain on sale of OREO	(85)	-
Accretion and amortization on investments	42	(34)
Share-based compensation	5	13
Restricted stock awards	84	-
Deferred taxes	406	370
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(194)	(193)
Net change in:		
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	174	864
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	482	346
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,055	5,369
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Changes in interest bearing deposits in other banks, net	(2,515)	(2,590)
Purchases of available-for-sale investments	(4,000)	(11,896)
Purchases of held-to-maturity investments	(9,464)	-
Proceeds from repayments, sales, and maturities of available-for-sale investments	10,550	12,103
Proceeds from prepayments and maturities of held-to-maturity investments	2,876	-
Proceeds from sale of restricted equity securities	252	193
Proceeds from sale of OREO	1,264	-
Net decrease in loans	14,071	6,872
Purchases of premises and equipment	(16)	(45)
Net cash provided by investing activities	13,018	4,637
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net decrease in deposits	(6,029)	(10,959)
Net decrease in borrowings, net of repayments	(5,000)	(3,000)
Exercise of stock options	200	145
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	-	4,836
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(481)	(484)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,310)	(9,462)
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,763	544
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	26,180	25,636
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 31,943	$ 26,180
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Interest paid	$ 1,892	$ 2,744
Taxes paid	70	-
Supplemental Disclosures of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities		
Transfers from loans to other real estate owned	$ 906	$ 273
Change in unrealized gain on investments available for sale	10	(81)
Exchange of preferred stock Series A for Series C	-	5,500

**See accompanying notes.*

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of operations
Mission Valley Bank (the "Bank") was formed during 2001 and on May 24, 2005, the shareholders of the Bank approved the exchange of common stock in Mission Valley Bank for common stock of a newly formed holding company, Mission Valley Bancorp (the "Company"). The transaction was consummated on August 20, 2005. The Bank is the Company's only subsidiary and it is wholly owned by the Company. The Company provides a full range of banking services to individual and corporate customers through the Bank. The Bank has three branches located in Sun Valley, Valencia and Santa Clarita, California. The Company has been authorized by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to engage in lending activities separate from the Bank, but to date has not done so.

Mission Valley Bank is a state chartered depository institution subject to regulation and examination by the California Department of Financial Institutions ("DFI") and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC").

Basis of presentation and consolidation
The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and general practices within the banking industry. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mission Valley Bank. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

In 2005, the Company issued $6,186,000 of junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures through Mission Valley Statutory Trust I. The Company follows generally accepted accounting principles that determines when variable interest entities should be consolidated and determined that the Mission Valley Statutory Trust I should not be consolidated. As a result, the consolidated statements of financial condition include $6,186,000 on long-term borrowings, reported as junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures. Also included in other assets in the consolidated statements of financial condition is $186,000 of investments in Mission Valley Statutory Trust I, which is reported using the cost method.

Subsequent events
The Company recognizes in the consolidated financial statements the effect of all subsequent events (transactions or events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements are issued) that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Company's consolidated financial statements do not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after the balance sheet date and before consolidated financial statements are available to be issued. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through March 2, 2012, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. There were no subsequent events that required disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

Use of estimates
The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of financial condition and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, valuation of investment securities, valuation of deferred tax assets and share-based compensation.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Concentration of credit risk
Assets and liabilities that subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of interest-bearing deposits at other banks, investments available-for-sale, loans and deposits. Most of the Company's customers are located within Los Angeles County and surrounding areas. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company did not have any significant concentrations in its business with any one customer or industry.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company has cash deposits at other financial institutions in excess of the FDIC insured limits. The Company places these deposits with major financial institutions and monitors the financial condition of these institutions. Management believes the risk of loss associated with such deposits to be minimal.

The Company's loan portfolio consists primarily of loans to borrowers within Southern California. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial part of the debtors' ability to honor their contracts is dependent upon the economic conditions in this region. Real estate secured loans represented approximately 53% and 54% of total gross loans at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Management has taken this factor into account in the determination of the allowance for loan losses.

Cash and cash equivalents
For purposes of reporting cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of financial condition and the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, due from banks and federal funds sold, all of which mature within ninety days.

Banking regulations require that banks maintain a percentage of their deposits as reserves in cash or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The Company was in compliance with its reserve requirements as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Interest bearing deposits in other banks
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks are purchased with an original maturity date greater than ninety days and are carried at amortized cost. Interest-bearing deposits in other banks include certificates of deposits in major financial institutions located throughout the United States of America.

Investment securities
In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Company is required to designate its readily marketable investments securities as "held-to-maturity", "available-for-sale", or "trading". The Company did not designate any of its investments as trading securities. Debt securities are classified as held to maturity if the Company has both the intent and ability to hold those securities to maturity regardless of changes in market conditions, liquidity needs or changes in general economic conditions. These securities are carried at cost adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, computed by the effective interest method over their contractual lives. Debt securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity as an item of other comprehensive income. Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date. Gains and losses on held for investment securities are recognized at the time of sale based upon the specific identification method. Premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the period to maturity.

Interest income from the investment securities portfolio is accrued as earned including the accretion of discounts and the amortization of premiums based on the original cost of each security owned. Discounts and premiums are accreted and amortized on a method that approximates the effective interest method to the maturity date of

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

the security with the exception of the mortgage backed securities. Discounts and premiums on mortgage-backed securities are accreted and amortized to the expected maturity date of the investment security. Realized gains or losses on the sale of investment and mortgage-backed securities are reported in the statement of operations as of the trade date and determined using the amortized cost of the specific security sold. Declines in the fair value of individual securities below their cost that are deemed other than temporary result in write-downs of the individual securities to their fair value. The related write-downs are reported in the consolidated statement of operations as realized losses.

Management performs regular impairment analyses on the securities portfolio. If it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the debt security not impaired at acquisition, an other-than-temporary impairment is considered to have occurred. When an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") occurs, the cost basis of the security is written down to its fair value (as the new cost basis) and the write-down is accounted for as a realized loss if it is credit related. In assessing whether impairment represents OTTI, the Company must consider whether it intends to sell a security or if it is likely that they would be required to sell the security before recovery of the amortized cost basis of the investment, which may be maturity. For debt securities, if the Company intends to sell the security or it is likely that a sale of the security may be required before recovering the cost basis, the entire impairment loss would be charged to results of operations as an OTTI. If the Company does not intend to sell the security and it is not likely the sale of the security is required by the Company, and the Company does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security, only the portion of the impairment loss representing credit losses would be charged to results of operations. The credit loss on a security is measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis and the present value of the cash flows to be expected to be collected. Projected cash flows are discounted by the original or current effective interest rate depending on the nature of the security being measured for potential OTTI. The remaining impairment related to other factors, the difference between the present value of the cash flows to be expected to be collected and fair value, is recognized as a charge to other comprehensive income ("OCI").

Loans

Loans receivable that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at their outstanding unpaid principal balances reduced by any charge-offs or specific valuation amounts and net of any deferred fees or costs on originated loans, or unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans. Interest income on loans is calculated by the simple-interest method on daily balances of the principal amount outstanding. Loan origination fees and origination costs are capitalized and recognized as an adjustment to yield over the life of the related loan using the effective interest method. The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued at the time the loan becomes ninety-days delinquent unless the credit is well secured and in process of collection. In some cases, loans can be placed on nonaccrual status or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. Subsequent collections of interest are applied to unpaid balances or included in interest income based upon management's assessment of the likelihood that principal will be collected.

When loans are placed on nonaccrual status, all interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed against current period interest income. Income on nonaccrual loans is subsequently recognized only to the extent that cash is received and the loan's principal balance is deemed collectible. Interest accruals are resumed on such loans only when they are brought current with respect to interest and principal and when, in the judgment of management, the loans are estimated to be fully collectible as to all principal and interest.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect all principal and interest amounts due according to the loan's contractual terms based upon available information and events. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. The amount of the valuation allowance for impaired loans is determined by comparing the recorded investment in each loan with its value measured by one of three methods: (i) the estimated present value of total expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; (ii) the loan's observable market price, if available from a secondary market; or (iii) by the fair value of the underlying collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

If the measure of impairment for an impaired loan is less than the related recorded investment, a specific valuation allowance (impairment allowance) is established as a component of the allowance for loan losses through a charge to the provision for loan losses. Subsequent permitted adjustments to the impairment allowance are made through a corresponding charge or credit to the provision for loan losses.

Loans are reported as restructured when the Company grants concession(s) to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties that it would not otherwise consider. Examples of such concession include forgiveness of principal or accrued interest, extending the maturity date(s), or providing a lower interest rate than would be normally available for a transaction of similar risk. As a result of these concessions, restructured loans are impaired as the Company will not collect all amounts due, both principal and interest, in accordance with the terms of the original loan agreement. Impairment allowances on non-collateral dependent restructured loans are measured by comparing the present value of expected future cash flows on the restructured loans discounted at the interest rate of the original loan agreement to the loan's carrying value. These impairment allowances are recognized as a specific component to be provided for in the allowance for loan losses.

Allowance for loan losses
The provision for loan losses charged to results of operations is an amount sufficient to bring the allowance for loan losses to an estimated balance considered adequate to absorb probable losses inherent in the portfolio at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans that considers historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions. The evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. The allowance consists of specific, general, and qualitative components.

Premises and equipment
Premises and equipment are reported at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, which range from three to five years for furniture and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the remaining lease term and the subsequent option period that is likely to be exercised or the estimated useful lives of the leasehold improvements.

Expenditures for betterments or major repairs are capitalized and those for ordinary repairs and maintenance are charged to results of operations as incurred. Gains and losses on dispositions are included in current results of operations.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such assets may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected future cash flows is less than the stated amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the fair value of the asset and its carrying amount.

Other real estate owned

Assets acquired in settlement of loans are recorded at fair value less estimated disposal costs. Any excess of the carrying amount of the loan over the fair value of the asset is charged against the allowance for loan losses at the time of transfer. Subsequent to the transfer, any losses on disposition or write-downs as a result of declines in market value of specific assets are charged against current results of operations. Real estate acquired through foreclosure sale, deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, and bank property for which banking use is no longer contemplated are classified as other real estate owned and is included in other assets. Operating income and expenses incurred on these properties are reflected in current earnings within non-interest expense.

Income taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method to account for income taxes. The objective of the asset and liability method is to establish deferred tax assets and liabilities for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the income tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such amounts are realized or settled.

The Company's annual tax rate is based on its income, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available in which it operates. Tax laws are complex and subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and respective governmental taxing authorities. Significant judgment is required in determining tax expense and in evaluating tax positions, including evaluating uncertainties. Accounting for income taxes prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return.

Benefits from tax positions are recognized in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority that would have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company reviews its tax positions periodically and adjusts the balances as new information becomes available. It is the Company's policy to recognize interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions as components of other operating expenses in the statements of operations.

Deferred income tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes payable on taxable income in future years. Such assets arise because of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, as well as from net operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. The Company evaluates the recoverability of these future tax deductions by assessing the adequacy of future expected taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings and available tax planning strategies. These sources of income inherently rely heavily on estimates. The Company uses historical experience and short and long-range business forecasts to provide insight. Although realization is not assured for the remaining deferred income tax assets, the Company believes it is more likely than not the deferred tax assets will be fully recoverable within the applicable statutory expiration periods. However, deferred tax assets could be reduced in the near term if estimates of taxable income are significantly reduced or available tax planning strategies are no longer viable.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Bank owned life insurance
The Company invests in Bank Owned Life Insurance ("BOLI"). BOLI involves the purchasing of life insurance by the Company on a chosen group of employees. The Company is the owner and beneficiary of these policies. BOLI is recorded as an asset at cash surrender value. Increases in the cash value of these policies, as well as insurance proceeds received, are recorded in other non-interest income and are not subject to income tax.

Restricted equity securities
At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company held $1,297,800 and $1,549,000, respectively, of shares of Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB"). The FHLB is focused on conserving capital in response to its concerns with the housing and mortgage markets. The Company evaluates its investment in FHLB stock for impairment on periodic basis. The FHLB has been in compliance with all of its regulatory capital requirements at the end of 2011 and 2010. The Company has not recorded an impairment on its investment of FHLB stock during 2011 and 2010. However, continued deterioration in the FHLB's financial position may result in impairment in the value of those securities, or the requirement that the Company contribute additional funds to recapitalize the FHLB, or reduce the Company's ability to borrow funds from the FHLB, which may impair the Company's ability to meet liquidity demands.

The Company also invests in the stock of Pacific Coast Bankers Bank ("PCBB") in connection with its correspondent banking arrangement with PCBB. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company held $531,000 of PCBB stock. PCBB stock is restricted as to purchase, sale and redemption. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, these investments are carried at cost which is not lower than fair market value.

In addition, the Company also held $15,000 of California Economic Development Lending Initiative ("CEDLI") stock at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The investments in FHLB stock, and PCBB stock are treated for reporting purposes as cost method investments as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Financial instruments
In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into off-balance sheet agreements consisting of commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit, and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements when they are funded or the related fees are incurred or received.

Share-based compensation
The Company accounts for stock option awards whereby the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the statements of operations based upon the grant-date fair value of the stock options granted by the Company. The effect of stock-based accounting rules are to require entities to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for stock options and to recognize the cost over the period the employee is required to provide services for the award. The fair value of stock options are measured using a Black-Sholes pricing model.

The Company's 2006 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Grant Plan provides for granting of restricted stock units for the benefit of certain members of the board of directors, executives and key employees of the Company and its affiliates. Restricted stock unit grants are subject to performance-based vesting as well as other approved vesting conditions. Compensation expense is recognized over the service period to the extent restricted stock units are expected to vest.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Advertising costs
Advertising costs of $218,000 and $169,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 were expensed as incurred.

Comprehensive income
Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale which are also recognized as separate components of shareholders' equity.

Common stock
The Company has authorized 10 million shares of common stock. Each share entitles the holder to one vote. There are no dividend or liquidation preferences, participation rights, call prices or dates, conversion prices or rates, sinking fund requirements, or unusual voting rights associated with these shares.

Earnings per share ("EPS")
Earnings per share amounts have been computed using both the weighted average number of shares outstanding of common stock for the purposes of computing basic EPS and the weighted average number of shares outstanding of common stock plus dilutive common stock equivalents for the purpose of computing diluted EPS. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Basic EPS excludes the dilutive effect that could occur if any securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into or resulted in the issuance of common stock. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period plus the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potentially dilutive common shares had been issued. Basic and diluted EPS are calculated as follows:

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per share data)	2011	2010
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Net income	$ 1,154	$ 859
Less: Dividends paid on preferred stock	(481)	(484)
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 673	$ 375
Divided by: Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,568	2,528
Basic earnings per share available to common shareholders	$ 0.26	$ 0.15
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Net income	$ 1,154	$ 859
Less: Dividends paid on preferred stock	(481)	(484)
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 673	$ 375
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,568	2,528
Add: Dilutive effect of stock options	30	61
Divided by: Weighted average shares outstanding, including potentially dilutive effect of stock options	2,598	2,589
Diluted earnings per share available to common shareholders	$ 0.26	$ 0.14

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

Fair value measurements
FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures,* defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. FASB ASC 820 establishes a three-level hierarchy for disclosure of assets and liabilities recorded at fair value. The classification of assets and liabilities within the hierarchy is based on whether the inputs to the valuation methodology used for measurement are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market-derived or market-based information obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our estimates about market data. In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets 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.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements
In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-02, *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring is a Troubled Debt Restructuring*. The Update provides additional guidance relating to when creditors should classify loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings. The ASU also ends the deferral issued in January 2010 of the disclosures about troubled debt restructurings required by ASU No. 2010-20. The provisions of ASU No. 2011-02 and the disclosure requirements of ASU No. 2010-20 are effective for the Company's annual reporting period beginning June 15, 2011. The guidance applies retrospectively to restructurings occurring on or after January 1, 2011. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-03, *Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements*. The Update amends existing guidance to remove from the assessment of effective control, the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee and, as well, the collateral maintenance implementation guidance related to that criterion. ASU No. 2011-03 is effective for the Company's annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The guidance applies prospectively to transactions or modification of existing transactions that occur on or after the effective date and early adoption is not permitted. The adoption of this ASU will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs*. The Update amends existing guidance regarding the highest and best use and valuation premise by clarifying these concepts are only applicable to measuring the fair value of nonfinancial assets. The Update also clarifies that the fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities which have offsetting market risks or counterparty credit risks that are managed on a portfolio basis, when several criteria are met, can be measured at the net risk position. Additional disclosures about Level 3 fair value measurements are required including a quantitative disclosure of the unobservable inputs and assumptions

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, *Continued*

used in the measurement, a description of the valuation process in place, and discussion of the sensitivity of fair value changes in unobservable inputs and interrelationships about those inputs as well disclosure of the level of the fair value of items that are not measured at fair value in the financial statements but disclosure of fair value is required. The provisions of ASU No. 2011-04 are effective for the Company's annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2011 and should be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU and does not expect it to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income*. The Update amends current guidance to allow a company the option of presenting the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The provisions do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive must be reclassified to net income. The amendments do not change the option for a company to present components of other comprehensive income either net of related tax effects or before related tax effects, with one amount shown for the aggregate income tax expense (benefit) related to the total of other comprehensive income items. The amendments do not affect how earnings per share is calculated or presented. The provisions of ASU No. 2011-05 are effective for the Company's annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2011 and should be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted and there are no required transition disclosures. The Company selected to early adopt this guidance effective the December 31, 2011 annual reporting period. In December 2011, ASU 2011-12 was issued to defer changes in ASU 2011-05 that relate to presentation of reclassification adjustments. It is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 - INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment securities have been classified in the statements of financial condition according to management's intent and ability as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. The carrying amounts of securities and their estimated fair values at December 31, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

	December 31, 2011			
(Dollars in thousands)	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Available-for-Sale				
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	$ 12,652	$ 282	$ -	$ 12,934
Corporate bonds	1,988	22	-	2,010
Mutual fund investments	800	22	-	822
TOTAL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITES	$ 15,440	$ 326	$ -	$ 15,766

	December 31, 2011			
(Dollars in thousands)	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Held-to-Maturity				
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	$ 3,104	$ 27	$ -	$ 3,131
Corporate bonds	3,500	-	(93)	3,407
TOTAL HELD-TO-MATURITY SECURITIES	$ 6,604	$ 27	$ (93)	$ 6,538

	December 31, 2010			
(Dollars in thousands)	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Available-for-Sale				
Agency securities	$ 2,000	$ -	$ (40)	$ 1,960
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	19,247	404	(46)	19,605
Mutual fund investments	800	-	(2)	798
TOTAL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITES	$ 22,047	$ 404	$ (88)	$ 22,363

NOTE 2 - INVESTMENT SECURITIES, *Continued*

Information pertaining to investment securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2011 and 2010 aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in continuous loss position is as follows:

	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Less Than 12 Months		Less Than 12 Months	
(Dollars in thousands)	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-Sale				
Agency securities	$ -	$ -	$ 1,960	$ (40)
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	-	-	4,508	(46)
Mutual fund investments	-	-	798	(2)
TOTAL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	$ -	$ -	$ 7,266	$ (88)

	December 31, 2011	
	Less Than 12 Months	
(Dollars in thousands)	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Held-to-Maturity		
Corporate Bonds	$ 3,407	$ (93)
TOTAL HELD-TO-MATURITY SECURITIES	$ 3,407	$ (93)

At December 31, 2011, there were two held-to-maturity securities that were in an unrealized loss position. At December 31, 2010, there were seven available-for-sale securities that were in an unrealized loss position.

Management evaluates securities for OTTI at least on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value, which may be maturity. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition management considers whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition. The Company does not have any securities that were considered to be other than temporarily impaired in 2011 and 2010.

NOTE 2 - INVESTMENT SECURITIES, *Continued*

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment securities (excluding mutual fund investments which do not have stated maturities) at December 31, 2011 and 2010, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected and actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers or borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Amortized Cost	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Amortized Cost**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Available-for-Sale				
Due in one year or less	$ -	$ -	$ 59	$ 60
Due from one to five years	2,110	2,140	2,368	2,337
Due in more than five years	12,530	12,804	18,820	19,168
TOTAL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	$ 14,640	$ 14,944	$ 21,247	$ 21,565

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2011	
	Amortized Cost	**Estimated Fair Value**
Held-to-Maturity		
Due from one to five years	$ 3,500	$ 3,407
Due in more than five years	3,104	3,131
TOTAL HELD-TO-MATURITY SECURITIES	$ 6,604	$ 6,538

Sales of investment securities available-for-sale for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 resulted in $0 and $60,000, respectively, in gross realized gains and no realized losses.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, securities pledged as collateral for borrowings and to secure U.S. Government, State & Local Agencies and trust deposits as required by contract or law were $11,407, 000 and $8,465,000, respectively.

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The composition of the Company's loan portfolio at December 31, 2011 and 2010 was as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2011	2010
Real estate loans	$ 91,851	$ 103,775
Commercial loans	36,395	39,483
Consumer loans	5,891	5,719
SBA Loans	10,423	12,612
Accounts Receivable loans	15,950	14,875
Leasing	1,309	2,866
Advanced Restaurant Financing	12,672	12,507
Overdrafts	354	52
Gross loans	174,845	191,889
Less:		
Allowance for loan losses	5,306	5,741
Deferred loan fees, net	72	154
Net loans	$ 169,467	$ 185,994

The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is determined by the Company's management based upon evaluation and review of credit quality of the loan portfolio, consideration of historical loss experience, relevant internal and external factors that affect the collection of a loan, and other pertinent factors. The allowance for loan loss analysis is a formula methodology based upon assigning a risk rating to each loan upon loan origination and is periodically reassessed and validated during the term of the loan through the Company's credit review processes. The Company's risk rating methodology assigns risk ratings ranging from 1 to 9 where a higher rating represents a higher risk.

Additionally, the Company's management utilizes qualitative adjustments to the allowance for loan loss analysis in order to systematically quantify the credit risk impact of other trends and changes within the loan portfolio. The qualitative factors considers the following nine factors, which are patterned after the guidelines provided under the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council Interagency Policy Statement on the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses issued in 2006:

- Changes in lending policies and procedures, including changes in underwriting standards and collection, charge-off, and recovery practices not considered elsewhere in estimating credit losses;
- Changes in international, national, regional, and local economic and business conditions and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio, including the condition of various market segments;
- Changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio and in the terms of loans;
- Changes in the experience and ability of lending management and other relevant staff;
- Changes in the volume and severity of past due loans, the volume of nonaccrual loans, and the volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans;
- Changes in the quality of the institution's loan review system;

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

- Changes in the value of underlying collateral for collateral-depending loans;
- The existence and effect of any concentrations of credit, and changes in the level of such concentrations; and
- The effect of other external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the institutions' existing portfolio.

The Company also establishes specific loss allowances for loans where management has identified potential credit risk conditions or circumstances related to a specific individual credit. The specific allowance amounts are determined by a method prescribed by FASB ASC 310-10-35-22, *Measurement of Impairment*. The loans identified as impaired will be accounted for in accordance with one of the three acceptable valuations as follows: (1) the present value of future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; (2) the loan's observable market price; or (3) the fair value of the collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent. For the collateral dependent impaired loans, the Company obtains an appraisal to determine the amount of impairment at the date that the loan becomes impaired. If third party market data indicates that the value of collateral property values has declined since the most recent valuation date, the value of the property is adjusted downward to reflect current market conditions. If the fair value of the collateral, less cost to sell, is less than the recorded amount of the loan, the Company either recognizes impairment by creating or adjusting an existing valuation allowance with a corresponding charge to the provision for loan losses or charge-off the impaired balance on collateral dependent loans if it is determined that such loss amount represents a confirmed loss.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses was adequate as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. There is, however, no assurance that future loan losses will not exceed the levels provided for in the allowance for loan losses and could possibly result in additional charges to the provision for loan and lease losses. In addition, bank regulatory authorities, as part of their periodic examination of the Company, may require additional charges to the provision for loan and lease losses in future periods if warranted as a result of their review. A significant decline in real estate market values may require an increase in the allowance for loan and lease losses. The U.S. recession, the housing market downturn, and declining real estate values in our markets have negatively impacted aspects of the Company's residential development, commercial real estate, commercial construction and commercial loan portfolios. A continued deterioration in the Company's markets may adversely affect its loan portfolio and may lead to additional charges to the provision for loan losses.

The following table presents activity related to the Company's allowance for loan losses as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

(Dollars in thousands)	**2011**	**2010**
Balance, beginning of year	$ 5,741	$ 6,547
Provision for loan losses charged to expense	1,331	2,394
Charge-offs	(2,328)	(4,004)
Recoveries on loans previously charged off	562	804
Balance, end of year	$ 5,306	$ 5,741

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

The following tables present by portfolio segment, the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The following also presents by loan type, the balance in the allowance for loan losses disaggregated on the basis of the Company's impairment measurement method and the related recorded investment in loans and leases as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

Allowance for Loan Losses
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2011

(Dollars in thousands)	Beginning Balance	Provision for Loan Losses charged to Expense	Charge-offs	Recoveries on Loans Previously Charged-off	Ending Balance	Ending Balance Individually Evaluated for Impairment
Real Estate	$ 1,515	$ 1,604	$ (1,389)	$ 496	$ 2,226	$ 402
Commercial	3,219	(316)	(793)	21	2,131	1,331
Consumer	77	121	-	5	203	128
SBA	146	(35)	-	4	115	23
Accounts Receivable	535	(9)	(145)	36	417	-
Leasing	64	(33)	-	-	31	-
Advance Restaurant Financing	165	-	-	-	165	-
Overdrafts	20	(1)	(1)	-	18	7
Total	$ 5,741	$ 1,331	$ (2,328)	$ 562	$ 5,306	$ 1,891

Allowance for Loan Losses
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

(Dollars in thousands)	Beginning Balance	Provision for Loan Losses charged to Expense	Charge-offs	Recoveries on Loans Previously Charged-off	Ending Balance	Ending Balance Individually Evaluated for Impairment
Real Estate	$ 3,124	$ 1,264	$ (3,441)	$ 568	$ 1,515	$ 401
Commercial	2,354	1,072	(421)	214	3,219	2,036
Consumer	113	84	(142)	22	77	15
SBA	373	(227)	-	-	146	73
Accounts Receivable	348	187	-	-	535	-
Leasing	113	(49)	-	-	64	-
Advance Restaurant Financing	120	45	-	-	165	-
Overdrafts	2	18	-	-	20	-
Total	$ 6,547	$ 2,394	$ (4,004)	$ 804	$ 5,741	$ 2,525

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

	Recorded Investment in Loans As of December 31, 2011		
(Dollars in thousands)	**Ending Balance Individually Evaluated for Impairment**	**Ending Balance Collectively Evaluated for Impairment**	**Ending Balance**
Real Estate	$ 9,070	$ 82,781	$ 91,851
Commercial	844	35,551	36,395
Consumer	-	5,891	5,891
SBA	212	10,211	10,423
Accounts Receivable	-	15,950	15,950
Leasing	-	1,309	1,309
Advance Restaurant Financing	-	12,672	12,672
Overdrafts	-	354	354
Total	$ 10,126	$ 164,719	$ 174,845

	Recorded Investment in Loans As of December 31, 2010		
(Dollars in thousands)	**Ending Balance Individually Evaluated for Impairment**	**Ending Balance Collectively Evaluated for Impairment**	**Ending Balance**
Real Estate	$ 9,879	$ 93,896	$ 103,775
Commercial	3,141	36,342	39,483
Consumer	15	5,704	5,719
SBA	1,587	11,025	12,612
Accounts Receivable	-	14,875	14,875
Leasing	-	2,866	2,866
Advance Restaurant Financing	-	12,507	12,507
Overdrafts	-	52	52
Total	$ 14,622	$ 177,267	$ 191,889

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

As previously noted, the Company uses several credit quality indicators to manage credit risk in an ongoing manner. The Company's primary credit quality indicators are to use an internal credit risk rating system that categorizes loans and leases into pass, special mention, or classified categories. Credit risk ratings are applied individually to all loans that have significant or unique credit characteristics that benefit from a case-by-case evaluation. The following are the definitions of the Company's credit quality indicators:

- Pass/Watch: Loans in all classes that comprise the commercial and consumer portfolio segments that are not adversely rated, are contractually current as to principal and interest, and are otherwise in compliance with the contractual terms of the loan or lease agreement. Management believes that there is a low likelihood of loss related to those loans that are considered pass.
- Special Mention: Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the Company's credit position at some future date.
- Substandard: Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the repayment of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.
- Doubtful/Loss: Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or repayment in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors, which may work towards strengthening of the asset, classification as a loss (and immediate charge off) is deferred until more exact status may be determined. In certain circumstances, a Doubtful rating will be temporary, while the Company is awaiting an updated collateral valuation. In these cases, once the collateral is valued and appropriate margin applied, the remaining un-collateralized portion will be charged off. The remaining balance, properly margined, may then be upgraded to Substandard, however must remain on non-accrual. A loss rating is assigned to loans considered un-collectible and of such little value that the continuance as an active Company asset is not warranted. This rating does not mean that the loan has no recovery or salvage value, but rather that the loan should be charged off now, even though partial or full recovery may be possible in the future.

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

The Company's credit quality indicators are periodically updated on a case-by-case basis. The following table presents by class and by credit quality indicator, the recorded investment in the Company's loans as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Internal risk rating by loan class For the Year Ended December 31, 2011					
(Dollars in Thousands)	**Pass/Watch**	**Special Mention**	**Substandard**	**Doubtful/Loss**	**Impaired**	**Total**
Real estate loans	$ 79,893	$ 2,889	$ -	$ -	$ 9,070	$ 91,852
Commercial loans	33,916	363	1,272	-	844	36,395
Consumer loans	4,852	-	1,038	-	-	5,890
SBA loans	8,819	1,280	112	-	212	10,423
Accounts Receivable loans	13,022	2,928	-	-	-	15,950
Leasing	1,309	-	-	-	-	1,309
Advanced Restaurant Financing	12,672	-	-	-	-	12,672
Overdrafts	342	12	-	-	-	354
Total	$ 154,825	$ 7,472	$ 2,422	$ -	$ 10,126	$ 174,845

	Internal risk rating by loan class For the Year Ended December 31, 2010					
(Dollars in Thousands)	**Pass/Watch**	**Special Mention**	**Substandard**	**Doubtful/Loss**	**Impaired**	**Total**
Real estate loans	$ 92,961	$ 935	$ -	$ -	$ 9,879	$ 103,775
Commercial loans	33,580	400	2,362	-	3,141	39,483
Consumer loans	4,706	-	998	-	15	5,719
SBA loans	9,439	1,586	-	-	1,587	12,612
Accounts Receivable loans	9,055	5,785	35	-	-	14,875
Leasing	2,866	-	-	-	-	2,866
Advanced Restaurant Financing	12,507	-	-	-	-	12,507
Overdrafts	52	-	-	-	-	52
Total	$ 165,166	$ 8,706	$ 3,395	$ -	$ 14,622	$ 191,889

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

The following table presents by loan type, an aging analysis and the recorded investment in loans and leases past due as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

Aging Analysis of Past Due Loans
As of December 31, 2011

(Dollars in thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivables
Real Estate	$ 1,356	$ 2,449	$ 3,116	$ 6,921	$ 84,930	$ 91,851
Commercial	200	102	-	302	36,093	36,395
Consumer	-	-	-	-	5,891	5,891
SBA	-	19	-	19	10,404	10,423
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-	15,950	15,950
Leasing	-	-	-	-	1,309	1,309
Advanced Restaurant Financing	-	-	-	-	12,672	12,672
Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	354	354
Total	$ 1,556	$ 2,570	$ 3,116	$ 7,242	$ 167,603	$ 174,845

Aging Analysis of Past Due Loans
As of December 31, 2010

(Dollars in thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivables
Real Estate	$ -	$ -	$ 2,077	$ 2,077	$ 101,698	$ 103,775
Commercial	333	10	36	379	39,104	39,483
Consumer	-	-	-	-	5,719	5,719
SBA	-	17	-	17	12,595	12,612
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-	14,875	14,875
Leasing	-	-	-	-	2,866	2,866
Advanced Restaurant Financing	-	-	-	-	12,507	12,507
Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	52	52
Total	$ 333	$ 27	$ 2,113	$ 2,473	$ 189,416	$ 191,889

There were no loans that were greater than ninety days past due and still accruing interest at December 31, 2011 and 2010. The recorded investment in loans and leases on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2011 consisted of $4,810,000 in real estate loans, $832,000 in commercial loans, and $149,000 loans partially guaranteed by the SBA. The recorded investment in loans and leases on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2010 consisted of $5,238,000 in real estate loans, $335,000 in commercial loans, and $869,000 of loans partially guaranteed by the SBA.

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

The following table presents information related to impaired loans as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The table below does not include impaired loans in the amount of $1,556,000 and $2,525,000 that were fully reserved with allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively:

Impaired Loans
For the Year Ended December 31, 2011

(Dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	$ 561	$ 561	$ -	$ 327	$ 39
Real estate	2,503	2,503	-	3,159	226
SBA	160	160	-	213	23
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial	$ 283	$ 283	$ 57	$ 186	$ 17
Real estate	6,567	6,567	255	3,963	347
SBA	52	52	23	59	4
Total:					
Commercial	$ 844	$ 844	$ 57	$ 513	$ 56
Real estate	9,070	9,070	255	7,122	573
SBA	212	212	23	272	27

Impaired Loans
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

(Dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial	$ 1,030	$ 1,030	$ -	$ 576	$ 47
Real estate	6,581	6,581	-	4,720	291
SBA	752	752	-	916	14
With an allowance recorded:					
Commercial	$ 92	$ 92	$ 16	$ 46	$ -
Real estate	3,298	3,298	402	1,920	238
SBA	835	835	73	925	66
Total:					
Commercial	$ 1,122	$ 1,122	$ 16	$ 622	$ 47
Real estate	9,879	9,879	402	6,640	529
SBA	1,587	1,587	73	1,841	80

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

Troubled Debt Restructurings
The Company adopted the amendments in ASU No. 2011-02 during the current period ending December 31, 2011. The adoption of this amendment did not change our allowance for loan losses as the Company has historically considered a restructured loan as impaired and evaluated these loans individually for credit losses.

The Company offers a variety of modifications to borrowers. The modification categories offered can generally be described in the following categories:

Rate modification – A modification in which the interest rate is changed.

Term modification – A modification in which the maturity date, timing of payments, or frequency of payments is changed.

Interest only modification – A modification in which the loan is converted to interest only payments for a period of time.

Payment modification – A modification in which the dollar amount of the payment is changed, other than an interest only modification described above.

Combination modification – Any other type of modification, including the use of multiple categories above.

As of December 31, 2011, there were 39 restructured loans in the amount of $10,015,000 with a $1,689,000 allocated allowance included within impaired loan balance as of December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2010, there were 49 restructured loans in the amount of $11,259,000 with a $2,351,000 allocated allowance included within impaired loan balance as of December 31, 2010.

The following tables present newly restructured loans that occurred during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011:

	Rate Modifications #	(in thousands) $	Term Modifications #	(in thousands) $	Interest Only Modifications #	(in thousands) $	Payment Modifications #	(in thousands) $	Total Modifications #	(in thousands) $
Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded										
Commercial mortgage	-	$ -	-	$ -	1	$ 200	1	$ 2,810	2	$ 3,010
Commercial loans & lines	1	128	1	41	1	56	2	533	5	758
Total	1	$ 128	1	$ 41	2	$ 256	3	$ 3,343	7	$ 3,768
Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment										
Commercial mortgage	-	$ -	-	$ -	1	$ 200	1	$ 2,810	2	$ 3,010
Commercial loans & lines	1	128	1	41	1	56	2	533	5	758
Total	1	$ 128	1	$ 41	2	$ 256	3	$ 3,343	7	$ 3,768

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES, *Continued*

The following table summarizes troubled debt restructurings that defaulted (payments past due 30 days or more) during the year ended December 31, 2011, and for which the default occurred within twelve months of their modification date. The recorded investment is reflective of the balance at year end:

	Number	(in thousands) Amount
Commercial mortgage	2	$ 49
Real estate	2	210
Total	4	$ 259

NOTE 4 - PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	**2011**	**2010**
Building improvements	$ 2,066	$ 2,066
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	2,950	2,937
	5,016	5,003
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(4,178)	(3,744)
	$ 838	$ 1,259

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 amounted to $437,000 and $594,000, respectively.

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS

At December 31, 2011, the scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	**Time Deposits under $100,000**	**Time Deposits $100,000 and Over**
Matures during year ending December 31,		
2012	$ 6,378	$ 36,534
2013	572	12,563
2014	291	7,513
2015	123	5,084
2016	132	1,297
	$ 7,496	$ 62,991

NOTE 6 - BORROWINGS

The Company has a line of credit available from the FHLB, which is secured by pledged loans. Borrowings may include overnight advances as well as loans with terms of up to 30 years. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company had fixed rate borrowings of $21,000,000 and $26,000,000, respectively, maturing at various dates through 2013 with an average annual weighted rate of 1.59% and 1.36%, respectively. The Company had $28,326,000 and $27,741,000 of borrowing capacity from the FHLB at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, based upon loans and securities available to be pledged.

The Company has an unsecured revolving line of credit with PCBB providing for federal fund purchases up to $7,500,000, and up to $3,000,000 with Union Bank. Borrowings are payable on demand and interest on outstanding borrowings accrues at rates negotiated at the time of the borrowing. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company did not have an outstanding balance against these lines of credits.

NOTE 7 - JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEFERRABLE INTEREST DEBENTURES

The Mission Valley Statutory Trust I ("the Trust") was formed by the Company for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company. For financial reporting purposes, the Trust is not consolidated and the fixed rate junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures held by the Trust, issued and guaranteed by the Company, are reflected in borrowings within the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition.

On September 16, 2005, the Trust issued $6,000,000 fixed rate Capital Trust Pass-Through Securities (TRUPS) with a liquidation value of $1,000 per security for gross proceeds of $6,000,000. The entire proceeds of the issuance were invested by the Trust in $6,186,000 of junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures issued by the Company with identical maturity, repricing, and payment terms as the TRUPS. These debentures represent the sole assets of the Trust and mature on December 15, 2035, and bear interest at 5.97% through September 15, 2010 and variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.50% from September 15, 2010 through maturity. Interest payments are due on a quarterly basis. The interest is deferrable, at the Company's option for a period of up to twenty consecutive quarterly periods, but in any event not beyond September 16, 2035. The debentures are redeemable at the Company's option on any March 15, June 15, September 15, December 15, on or after December 15, 2010.

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 consisted of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	**2011**	**2010**
Current		
Federal	$ 162	$ (35)
State	53	1
	215	(34)
Deferred		
Federal	361	63
State	45	307
	406	370
	$ 621	$ 336

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAXES, *Continued*

A reconciliation of the Company's effective tax rate with the statutory Federal income tax rate for years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2011		2010	
Statutory Federal income tax rate	$ 604	34.0 %	$ 406	34.0 %
State franchise tax, net of federal benefit	127	7.0	85	7.0
Tax exempt interest	(22)	(1.0)	(76)	(6.0)
BOLI	(80)	(5.0)	(79)	(7.0)
Other	(8)	0.0	-	0.1
	$ 621	35.0 %	$ 336	28.1 %

Change in deferred taxes of $4,000 and $34,000 related to unrealized gains and losses on investment securities available-for-sale during 2011 and 2010, respectively, were allocated to other comprehensive income.

The following is a summary of the components of the net deferred tax asset at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

(Dollars in thousands)	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	$ 1,679	$ 1,917
Depreciation and amortization	380	286
State tax	77	1
Non-accrual interest	141	96
Deferred compensation	283	230
Other, net	52	47
Total deferred tax assets	2,612	2,577
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Certain prepaid assets	329	93
Unrealized gain on investment securities	134	129
Bank Enterprise Award (BEA)	1,224	1,019
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,687	1,241
Net deferred tax asset	$ 925	$ 1,336

Management believes, based upon the Company's historical performance and future projections, it is more likely than not the deferred tax asset will be realized in the normal course of operations and has determined that no valuation allowance is necessary as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from uncertain tax positions only if it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on examination by the tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAXES, *Continued*

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company does not anticipate that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease in the next twelve months. There were no interest and penalties accrued for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and in California. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal tax authority examination for years before 2008 and California state tax authority examinations for years before 2007.

NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has established a 401(k) Plan for the benefit of eligible employees, whereby each employee being at least twenty-one years of age may become a participant at specified intervals. Employees may contribute up to 50% of their annual compensation to the 401(k) Plan each year subject to certain limits based on federal tax laws. The Company may elect to make some level of matching contributions to the Plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Matching contributions of $122,000 per year were made for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The Company sponsors a supplemental executive retirement plan (“SERP”) which is a nonqualified unfunded pension plan covering a select group of senior executives. The plan provides a retirement benefit payable in the form of a life annuity to the participants, which is based on a specified dollar amount as stated in the agreements. The accrued post retirement benefit balance was $617,000 and $478,000 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and is reported in accrued interest payable and other liabilities within the consolidated statements of financial condition. The post retirement benefit expense reported within salaries, wages and employee benefits in the consolidated statements of operations was $163,000 and $146,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

NOTE 10 - STOCK OPTION PLAN

The Company has a stock option and restricted stock grant plan (the “Plan”) whereby officers, directors and key employees may be granted both nonqualified and incentive stock options. Directors and other individuals who are not officers or employees may only be granted nonqualified stock options under the Plan. The Plan provides for options to purchase up to 351,185 shares of common stock at a price not less than 100% of the fair market value of the stock on the date of the grant. Stock options expire no later than ten years from the date of the grant and generally vest over five years. The Plan provides for accelerated vesting if there is a change of control, as defined in the plan. When options are exercised, the Company intends to issue new stock rather than purchase stock from existing shareholders. At December 31, 2011, 117,700 shares (including 31,690 in partially vested restricted shares) were outstanding with 303,235 options available for future issuance. No stock options were granted during 2011 and 2010.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation costs (including restricted stock awards) of $89,000 and $13,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company also recognized income tax benefits related to stock based compensation of $44,000 and $3,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

NOTE 10 - STOCK OPTION PLAN, *Continued*

Based solely on stock options outstanding at December 31, 2011, the estimated pretax compensation expense related to these options for each of the future years ending December 31, 2012 and 2013 is $2,000 and $1,000, respectively. Future expense related to stock option awards would be impacted by new awards and/or modifications, repurchases and forfeitures of existing awards.

A summary of the Company's stock option plan activity for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2011 Shares	2011 Weighted-Average Exercise Price	2010 Shares	2010 Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	303,640	$ 4.37	353,050	$ 3.63
Exercised	(56,250)	3.56	(39,660)	3.66
Expired or forfeited	(161,380)	3.85	(9,750)	6.40
Outstanding at end of year	86,010	$ 5.88	303,640	$ 4.37
Options exercisable	83,310	$ 5.79	208,130	$ 3.56
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding	2.7 years		1.7 years	

Options exercised in 2011 had an aggregate intrinsic value (market value of the stock at the date of exercise less the exercise price) of $100,000. Options exercised in 2010 had an aggregate intrinsic value of $33,000. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercisable at December 31, 2011 plus options expected to vest in future years is approximately $0 based on a stock price of $4.10 per share.

NOTE 11 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized on the statements of financial condition. To mitigate this risk posed by these off-balance sheet exposures, the Bank has established an off-balance sheet reserve totaling $94,000 and $85,000 as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are preliminarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements, including commercial paper, bond financing, and similar transactions. All standby letters of credit issued by the Company expire within one year of issuance.

NOTE 11 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, *Continued*

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation.

Collateral held varies but may include receivables, inventory, property, plant, and equipment, residential properties, and income-producing commercial properties.

A summary of the contractual or notional amounts of the Company's significant off-balance sheet financial instruments as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2011	2010
Commitments to extend credit	$ 25,419	$ 23,054
Standby letters of credit	717	884
	$ 26,136	$ 23,938

Litigation
In the ordinary course of business, the Company becomes involved in litigation. Management believes, based upon opinions of legal counsel, that the disposition of all suits pending against the Company will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations.

Lease commitments
The Company currently leases its administrative offices and the Sun Valley branch facility from a shareholder of the Company. The Company leases office locations and equipment which have been classified as noncancelable operating leases. These lease agreements call for various monthly payments expiring at dates through the year 2017. Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 amounted to $540,000 and $508,000, respectively.

The following table shows future minimum payments under operating leases with terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2011

Year Ending December 31, *(Dollars in thousands)*	
2012	$ 509
2013	374
2014	288
2015	204
2016	180
Thereafter	138
	$ 1,693

NOTE 12 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions with certain directors, officers and shareholders and certain affiliates of the Company.

As part of its normal banking activities, the Company has extended credit to and received deposits from certain members of its Board of Directors, major shareholders, officers as well as entities with which these individuals are associated. These related parties had deposits and loans at the Company totaling approximately $29,776,000 and $2,137,000, respectively, at December 31, 2011, and $33,291,000 and $1,396,000, respectively, at December 31, 2010. Management believes these transactions were made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms and conditions, including interest rates and collateral requirements, as comparable loans and deposits with other customers, and the loans did not involve more than normal credit risk or present other unfavorable features. Each loan has been approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company entered into a lease agreement on September 5, 2003, with a related party for the leasing of the administrative offices and the Sun Valley branch facility. The lease agreement calls for rental payments of $140,000 per year and has a term of ten years with two five year renewal options. Management believes these transactions were made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms and conditions as if the transaction would have been consummated with a non-related party.

NOTE 13 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of financial instruments is the amount at which an asset or obligation could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation. Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on the type of financial instrument and relevant market information.

Because no quoted market price exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, the fair values of such financial instruments are derived based on the amount and timing of future cash flows, estimated discount rates, as well as management's best judgment with respect to current economic conditions. Many of these estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and cannot be determined with precision.

The fair value information provided is indicative of the estimated fair values of those financial instruments and should not be interpreted as an estimate of the fair market value of the Company taken as a whole. The disclosures do not address the value of recognized and unrecognized non-financial assets and liabilities or the value of future anticipated business. In addition, tax implications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses could have a substantial impact on these fair value estimates and have not been incorporated into any of the estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents
The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximate the fair value.

Interest bearing deposits in other banks
Interest bearing deposits in other banks are reported at their fair value based upon discounting estimated future cash flows using currently offered rates for deposits of similar maturities.

NOTE 13 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, *Continued*

Investment securities
Investment securities are reported at fair value based upon independent third party market valuations of the Company's investment securities. The fair values are determined by using several sources for valuing securities. The techniques include pricing models that vary based on the type of asset being valued and incorporate available trade, bid, and other market information.

Loans
The Company's loan portfolio is held for investment purposes. Included in the portfolio are loans categorized as being impaired. Fair values were calculated by sorting the portfolio by different product categories such as Commercial, Real Estate and Consumer and then further segmented into fixed and variable indexes and using a discounted present value model. The model uses the Treasury yield curve, LIBOR or prime rate as the basis to derive a "risk free" rate modified for credit quality.

Bank owned life insurance
The fair value of the bank owned life insurance is the cash surrender value which is also its carrying value.

Restricted equity securities
The carrying value of FHLB stock, CEDLI stock, and PCBB stock approximates fair value based on the redemption provisions of the respective stock.

Accrued interest
The carrying amounts of accrued interest approximate fair value.

Deposits
The fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, such as noninterest-bearing demand deposits, savings, NOW accounts and money market accounts, is equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts). The fair value of certificates of deposit is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The fair value estimates do not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the market.

Borrowings and Subordinated debentures
The fair values of other borrowed money and subordinated debentures are determined using rates currently available to the Company for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Off-balance sheet financial instruments
The fair value of commitments to extend credit is based upon the difference between the interest rate at which we are committed to make the loans and the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities, adjusted for the estimated volume of loan commitments actually expected to close. The fair value of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit were not significant at either December 31, 2011 or 2010, as these instruments predominantly have adjustable terms and are of a short-term nature.

NOTE 13 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, *Continued*

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of significant financial instruments at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

(Dollars in thousands)	2011		2010	
	Carrying Value	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Carrying Value**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 31,943	$ 31,943	$ 26,180	$ 26,180
Interest bearing deposit in other banks	11,179	11,177	8,664	8,665
Investment securities, available-for-sale	15,766	15,766	22,363	22,363
Investment securities, held-to-maturity	6,604	6,538	-	-
Loans, net	169,467	173,620	185,994	189,040
Bank owned life insurance	5,579	5,579	5,385	5,385
Common stock, substantially restricted	1,843	1,843	2,095	2,095
Accrued interest receivable	782	782	784	784
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits	$ 187,731	$ 185,256	$ 193,760	$ 190,888
Borrowings	21,000	21,153	26,000	26,230
Accrued interest payable	62	62	135	135
Subordinated debentures	6,186	5,348	6,186	5,306

The following tables present information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and indicates 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) for identical instruments that are highly liquid, observable and actively traded in over-the-counter markets.

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 instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable and can be corroborated by market data. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. 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.

Securities available for sale

The table below presents the balance of available-for-sale securities, which is measured at fair value on a recurring basis. An independent third party performs market valuations of the Company's available-for-sale securities. The fair values are determined by using several sources for valuing securities. The techniques include pricing models that vary based on the type of asset being valued and incorporate available trade, bid, and other market information. The market valuation sources include observable market inputs and are therefore considered Level 2 inputs for purposes of determining the fair values.

NOTE 13 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, *Continued*

Impaired loans

The impaired loans amount below represents collateral dependent loans that have been adjusted to fair value. The fair value measurement is based on the current fair value of the collateral, less selling costs. Depending on the characteristics of a loan, the fair value of collateral is generally estimated by obtaining independent external appraisals. If the value of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, we recognize this impairment and adjust the carrying value of the loan to fair value through the allowance for loan losses. The loss represents charge-offs or impairments on collateral dependent loans for fair value adjustments based on the fair value of collateral.

The table below presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value on recurring and nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value:

	December 31, 2011				
(Dollars in thousands)	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Gains (Losses) Level 3**
Recurring items:					
Mortgage backed securities	$ 12,934	$ -	$ 12,934	$ -	$ -
Coporate Bonds	2,010	-	2,010	-	-
Mutual funds	822	822	-	-	-
	$ 15,766	$ 822	$ 14,944	$ -	$ -
Nonrecurring items:					
Impaired loans	$ 6,567	$ -	$ -	$ 6,567	$ (719)

	December 31, 2010				
(Dollars in thousands)	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Gains (Losses) Level 3**
Recurring items:					
Agency Securities	$ 1,960	$ -	$ 1,960	$ -	$ -
Mortgage backed securities	19,605	-	19,605	-	-
Mutual funds	798	798	-	-	-
	$ 22,363	$ 798	$ 21,565	$ -	$ -
Nonrecurring items:					
Impaired loans	$ 3,734	$ -	$ -	$ 3,734	$ (331)

NOTE 14 - REGULATORY MATTERS

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's and Company's financial statements.

Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum ratios of Total and Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets and of Tier I capital to average assets. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, management believes that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

As of December 31, 2011, the most recent notification from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation categorized the Bank as well-capitalized under the regulatory framework. To be categorized as well-capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios computed in accordance with bank regulatory requirements as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows (amounts are in thousands of dollars). The Company's and Bank's capital amounts and ratios are substantially the same.

			Amount of Capital Required			
			Minimum Capital Requirement		Minimum To Be Well-Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
(Dollars in thousands)	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**
As of December 31, 2011						
Total Capital to risk-weighted assets	$ 36,672	19.34%	$ 15,169	8.00%	$ 18,962	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital to risk-weighted assets	34,264	18.07%	7,585	4.00%	11,917	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital to average assets	34,264	13.94%	9,834	4.00%	12,292	5.00%
As of December 31, 2010						
Total Capital to risk-weighted assets	$ 35,503	17.75%	$ 16,002	8.00%	$ 20,002	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital to risk-weighted assets	32,962	16.48%	8,001	4.00%	12,001	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital to average assets	32,962	12.72%	10,369	4.00%	12,961	5.00%

NOTE 15 - U.S. TREASURY CAPITAL PURCHASE PROGRAM, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL INITIATIVE PROGRAM AND TRUST PREFERRED SHARES

During 2009, the Company was a participant in the U.S. Treasury Capital Purchase Program ("CPP"), under which the Company issued preferred stock shares to the Treasury for an aggregate purchase price of $5,500,000. On August 20, 2010, Mission Valley Bancorp completed an exchange of its CPP capital into the Community Development Capital Initiative ("CDCI") program. Under both programs the Company is subject to certain restrictions and requirements, such as restrictions on repurchases of preferred stock shares and payment of dividends, requirements relating to executive compensation, and corporate governance practices.

Mission Valley Bancorp was able to participate in CDCI program because the bank was recognized as a Community Development Financial Institution ("CDFI") since 2006. The CDFI Fund was created for the purpose of promoting economic revitalization and community development through investment in, and assistance to, community development financial institutions (CDFIs).

As a result, 5,500 shares of Series A, 5% fixed rate, non-voting, non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares were exchanged for 5,500 shares of Series C, 2% fixed rate, non-voting, noncumulative perpetual preferred shares. This was a noncash transaction in 2010.

On September 24, 2010, Mission Valley Bancorp received an additional $4,836,000 in capital via the CDCI program. As a result, 4,836 shares of Series D, 2% fixed rate non-voting non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares were issued for an aggregate issue price of $4,836,000. Series C and D preferred shares qualify as Tier 1 capital.

Series C and D have a dividend rate of 2% per annum for eight years escalating to 9% for an additional five years. Series C and D have quarterly dividend payments payable on each February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15. During 2011 and 2010, the Company declared and paid dividends on Series C and D in the cumulative amount of $207,000 and $221,000, respectively.

On December 31, 2009, the Company issued and sold 458,000 shares of 6% mandatory convertible cumulative preferred stock, Series B, for an aggregate price of $4,580,000. These preferred shares qualify as Tier 1 capital. Series B dividend payments are payable semiannually at the rate of 6% per annum on each of June 15 and December 15. During 2011 and 2010, the Company declared and paid dividends on Series B in the cumulative amount of $274,000 and $263,000, respectively.

The Preferred Shares will mandatorily convert on December 15, 2014 into shares of Common Shares at the conversion rate equal to the quotient of the sum of $10 plus any unpaid dividends on the Preferred Shares after issuance divided by the higher of (i) 100% of the book value per Common Share as of the calendar quarter-end immediately prior to the conversion date (adjusted for any stock splits, stock dividends and certain other events after such quarter-end and prior to the conversion date) or (ii) the market value of a Common Share as of the calendar quarter end immediately prior to the conversion (adjusted for any stock splits, stock dividends and certain other events after such quarter-end and prior to the conversion date), up to a maximum of 1.1 times book value referenced in (i). Holders of Preferred Shares may, at their option, convert their Preferred Shares into Common Shares at the Conversion Rate prior to the Mandatory Conversion Date. The Preferred Shares when issued and the Common Stock when issued upon conversion of the Preferred Shares will be restricted stock and will contain a restrictive legend as to the transferability, unless an applicable securities law exemption applies as determined by the Company, in its sole discretion with advice of counsel.

NOTE 15 - U.S. TREASURY CAPITAL PURCHASE PROGRAM, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL INITIATIVE PROGRAM AND TRUST PREFERRED SHARES, *Continued*

If the Company does not declare a dividend on the preferred shares in respect to any dividend period, the Company shall have no obligation to pay a dividend for such dividend period, whether or not dividends are declared for any subsequent period. However, dividends on common stock cannot be paid if dividends on preferred stock have not been paid for the most recently completed dividend period. Furthermore, if preferred stock dividends have not been paid for an aggregate of six quarters, whether or not consecutive, Treasury can appoint two new members to the Company's Board of Directors. The Company can redeem the stock at anytime subject to approval of its banking regulators. However, the Series C and D stock must be redeemed entirely before the Series B stock can be redeemed.

NOTE 16 - PARENT COMPANY ONLY INFORMATION

(Dollars in thousands)	2011	2010
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 903	$ 60
Federal funds sold	-	1,270
Total cash and cash equivalents	903	1,330
Investment in bank subsidiary	34,456	33,149
Other assets	498	409
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 35,857	$ 34,888
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Junior subordinated deferred interest debentures	$ 6,186	$ 6,186
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	7	6
Total liabilities	6,193	6,192
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock	14,916	14,916
Common stock	9,917	9,717
Additional paid in capital	149	60
Retained earnings	4,490	3,817
Accumulated other comprehensive income	192	186
Total shareholders' equity	29,664	28,696
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 35,857	$ 34,888

NOTE 16 - PARENT COMPANY ONLY INFORMATION, *Continued*

(Dollars in thousands)	2011	2010
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest income	$ 5	$ 12
Interest expense	114	295
Net interest expense	(109)	(283)
Income from subsidiary	1,301	1,148
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	72	65
Occupancy and equipment expenses	8	8
Legal, professional, and consulting	23	96
Share-based compensation expense	5	13
Other operating expenses	32	27
Total non-interest expenses	140	209
NET INCOME BEFORE BENEFIT FOR INCOME TAXES	1,052	656
Benefit for income taxes	102	203
NET INCOME	$ 1,154	$ 859

NOTE 16 - PARENT COMPANY ONLY INFORMATION, *Continued*

(Dollars in thousands)	2011	2010
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	$ 1,154	$ 859
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Restricted stock awards	84	-
Share-based compensation	5	13
Other	(88)	(121)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,155	751
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in subsidiary	-	(3,836)
Increase in investment from subsidiary	(1,301)	(1,148)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,301)	(4,984)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Exercise of stock options	200	145
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	-	4,836
Dividends paid on preferred securities	(481)	(484)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(281)	4,497
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(427)	264
Beginning of year	1,330	1,066
End of year	$ 903	$ 1,330
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Interest paid	113	295
Exchange of Series A preferred stock for Series C	-	5,500

Report of Independent Auditors

DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Mission Valley Bancorp

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Mission Valley Bancorp and subsidiary (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Mission Valley Bancorp and subsidiary as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Moss Adams LLP

Los Angeles, California
March 2, 2012

Investor Information

Common Stock:

Effective September 1, 2005, Mission Valley Bancorp's stock began trading on the Bulletin Board in the over-the-counter market with the new symbol "MVLY." As of December 31, 2011 there were approximately 250 shareholders of record and 2,615,388 shares of common stock as well as 468,336 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding.

Stock Information:

Crowell Weedon
Troy K. Norlander, Managing Director
Michael R. Natzic, Senior Vice President
(909) 584-4500
(800) 288-2811

McAdams Wright Ragen, Inc.
Joey Warmenhoven
Senior Vice President
(866) 662-0351

Raymond James & Associates
David Perry
(888) 317-8986

Stock Transfer Agent:
Shareholders with inquiries regarding accounts, lost stock certificates or changes of address, may contact either Mary Ann Hagler, Corporate Secretary of Mission Valley Bancorp at (818) 394-2382 or Computershare by calling (800) 962-4284 or (303) 262-0600 between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. (MST). Written correspondence may be sent to:

Computershare
350 Indiana Street, Suite 350
Golden, CO 80401

Management & Officers

Senior Management:

Tamara Gurney
President / Chief Executive Officer

Diane Auten
Senior Vice President / Chief Financial Officer

Marianne Cederlind
Senior Vice President / Chief Business Banking Officer

Jim Hackbarth
Senior Vice President / Chief Credit Officer

Frankie Powell
Senior Vice President / Human Resources Director

Angela Rivers
Senior Vice President / Chief Lending Officer

Linda Rousseau
Senior Vice President / Chief Administrative Officer

Wayne A. Wirth
Senior Vice President / SBA Manager

Administrative Officers

Cindy Albers
Vice President, CRCM / Compliance Manager

Elia Blankenship
Vice President / Service Manager

Cindy Brown
Vice President / Credit Administration Officer

Carrie Burrell
Vice President, CFMP / Marketing Manager

Raul Carrion
Vice President / Information Technology Manager

Diana Cervantes
Vice President / Human Resource Officer / Trainer

Andrew Kim
Vice President / Credit Administrator / Special Asset Manager

Grady Kjesbo
Vice President / SBA Buisness Banker

Sandy Konish
Vice President / Product, Application & Core Specialist

Gladys Preciado
Assistant Vice President / Relationship Manager

Sally Reichhardt
Assistant Vice President / Deposit Operations Manager

Linda Rodriguez
Vice President / Credit Administrator

Frank Wong
Vice President / Controller

Anton Krotov
Merchant Sales Advisor

Sun Valley Office:

Jahun Smith
Vice President / Branch Manager

Vanessa Acosta
Vice President / Business Banker

Lola Forbis
Vice President / Relationship Manager

Carlos Guillen
Vice President / Operations Manager

Wayne Slappy
Vice President / Business Banker

Santa Clarita Valley:

Marti Heinbaugh
Vice President / Regional Manager

Valencia Office :

Carol Dignard
Vice President / Operations Manager

Christine Tonello
Vice President / Relationship Manager

Centre Pointe Office:

Patti Handy
Vice President / Business Banker

Janet Shinkle
Vice President /
Accounts Receivable Relationship Manager

Laura Soto
Assistant Vice President / Operations Manager

10th Anniversary

Mission Valley Bank

EST. 2001

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Centre Pointe Branch & Business Banking Office
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